



WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA

**WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA**

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

TBILISI - 2024

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SYMBOLS

... No data available

- Not applicable

0.0 Negligible magnitude

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GEL Georgian Lari

Geostat National Statistics Office of Georgia

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

UN United Nations

In certain cases, differences between a magnitude and the sum of its components are a result of approximating to the round number.

GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same; but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities, and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.¹⁾

Article 11 of the Constitution of Georgia (including amendments approved by the Parliament in 2017) and the Law of Georgia on Gender Equality (approved by the Parliament in 2010) provide women and men with equal rights and opportunities and recognize the need for specific actions to achieve equality between women and men and eliminate inequality in Georgia.

According to the 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality, equality between women and men is seen as a human rights issue and refers to the equal representation of women and men, equal rights and participation in every aspect of public and private life. In addition, gender equality is a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.²⁾

Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls is a core component of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The sex-disaggregated statistics presented in this report are not only an important indicator of Georgia's development, but also a reflection of the situation regarding women and men in the country.

¹⁾ UN Women, "Gender Mainstreaming - Concepts and definitions". Available at <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>

²⁾ Ibid.

THE NEED FOR GENDER STATISTICS

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect the differences and inequalities in the situations of women and men in all areas of life. It is one of the key instruments to reflect and integrate the needs and priorities of women and men, and girls and boys in policy development and to ensure equal distribution of its positive outcomes for everyone.

Gender statistics aim to produce adequate data by using advanced, gender-sensitive methodology to measure and assess the actual social status of women and men and the overall state of gender equality. The improvement of content, methods, classifications and measurements in gender equality statistics is of utmost importance for gender equality professionals, representatives of legislative bodies, state authorities and civil society.

The Government of Georgia began the nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The Government identified the priority goals, targets and indicators through the adaptation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By implementing the SDG national agenda, the situation regarding gender equality in the country will be significantly improved by 2030. Specifically, Goal 5 with its relevant objectives and indicators, focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Other objectives and indicators related to gender equality are also defined in other SDGs, and it is important to implement and monitor them. The connection between the national gender statistics and the SDGs are reflected in this publication.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA

- 1994 Accession of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) without reservations.
- 1995 Georgian Delegation took part in the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA).
- 1999 Decree No. 511 about the Measures on Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights of Women in Georgia.
- Significant progress was made by the Government of Georgia in ensuring the proactive implementation of the gender equality commitments laid out by CEDAW, the BPfA, the MDGs and the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, in particular in (1) designing national legislation and policy frameworks to guarantee women's human rights; (2) preventing and responding to violence against women; and (3) addressing women's issues in conflict. Some attempts were also made to put in place measures for (4) increasing the number of women in power and decision-making.
- 2004 Gender Equality Advisory Council in the Parliament established.
- The nationalization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women – was adjusted to the Georgian context through two key targets: (1) ensuring gender equality in employment; and (2) ensuring equal access to activity in the political domain and at all levels of management. Progress towards the implementation of the MDGs was uneven, and much remained to be achieved especially in the areas of women's political and economic empowerment.
- 2004
- 2005 Governmental ad-hoc Commission for Gender Equality (GCGE) established.
- 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament.
- 2006 Law of Georgia on Combating Human Trafficking adopted.
- 2006 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence adopted.
- 2010 Law of Georgia on Gender Equality adopted.
- 2012 Georgia criminalizing the offence of domestic violence.

- 2013 Prime Minister's Assistant on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues appointed.
- 2013 Gender Equality Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Public Defender's Office (PDO).
- 2013 PDO developed its Gender Equality Action Plan for the 2013-2015 period as well as a strategy for mainstreaming gender into the PDO's work.
- 2014 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination adopted.
- 2014 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).
- 2014 The first wave of legal amendments to harmonize national legislation with Istanbul Convention adopted.
- 2015 Ministry of Defence adopted its internal Gender Equality Strategy; gender focal points appointed.
- 2016 Inter-Agency Council on Human Rights has been created.
- 2017 The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence ratified.
- 2017 The Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence established and operational.
- 2018 Human Rights Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 2018 2018-2020 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security adopted.
- 2019 Georgia elected a woman president.
- 2019 Georgia submitted its Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25 National Review Report.
- 2020 Georgia has submitted the first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to the GREVIO Committee of the Council of Europe.
- 2020 Georgia submitted the sixth periodic report to the UN CEDAW Committee.
- 2020 As a result of legislative changes to the Election Code, quotas were introduced for the first time in Georgia to increase women's political involvement.

- 2021 Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC).
- 2021 GeoStat approved the Strategy for Gender Statistics.
- 2022 The action plan and communication strategy of the Permanent Parliamentary Gender Equality Council for 2022-2024 were approved.
- 2022 The assessment mechanism of the Parliament's Gender Sensitivity was approved and the relevant report was prepared.
- 2022 National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (survivors) for 2022- 2024 was approved.
- 2022 The rule on the determination of compensation amount and issuing of compensation to the victims of violence against women and/or domestic violence was approved.
- 2022 National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security for 2022-2024 was approved.
- 2022 The "Pilot Program for Women" was approved.
- 2022 Gender Equality Strategy of the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia for 2022-2027 and Gender Equality Action Plan for 2022 – 2024 was approved.
- 2023 State Concept on Economic Empowerment of Women was approved.
- 2023 Gender Equality Action Plan for 2023-2023 of the Ministry of Deference of Georgia was approved.
- 2023 The gender equality strategy and action plan of the Public Service Bureau was approved.
- 2023 The strategy of the Public Administration Reform for 2023-2024 and the Public Administration Reform Action Plan for 2023-2024 was approved.
- 2023 The 2024-2026 action plan for human rights protection of Georgia was approved.
- 2024 Amendments to the "Georgian Election Code" and the "On Political Union of Georgian Citizens" law were approved, according to which the mechanism of mandatory gender quotas and financial incentives for political parties was abolished.

READER'S GUIDE

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the sixteenth statistical publication dedicated to gender equality issues.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2023 in Georgia. Percentage distribution and sex-disaggregation of statistical data are performed as follows:

- Percentage distribution – ratios for each sex by a certain characteristic; e.g. women students in public and private higher education institutions
- Sex-disaggregation within a group – for a certain characteristic by sex; e.g. the proportion of women and men students in public and private higher education institutions

The publication aims to raise public awareness of gender-related issues and to support the development of targeted state policies in the field of gender equality.

The data are retrieved from the surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia and other administrative sources.

The team of authors would greatly appreciate comments and suggestions on the format and content of this publication.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

POPULATION



From the first years of regaining independence in the early 1990s, Georgia's population experienced profound changes. The total size of the population shrank significantly as a result of large-scale migration processes. A sharp decline in births and deaths followed.

Currently, the population of Georgia is aging: between 2002 and 2024, the share of women aged 65 and above among the total number of women increased from 15.3 per cent to 19.4 per cent, while the same figure for men increased from 10.9 per cent to 12.6 per cent.

As in most countries, more boys than girls are born in Georgia, with this trend remaining stable over the years. The share of newborn boys account for 52.2 per cent of births, meaning men exceed women until around age 30. However, women above the age of 30 in Georgia exceed men in number due to men's higher mortality. International studies show that men's higher mortality rates are behavioural in nature: gender differences in alcohol consumption, smoking and participation in risk-related activities such as driving mean that women have a longer life expectancy compared to men.

Thus, it is not surprising that women in Georgia have a higher life expectancy than men, with the current figures standing at 79 years for women and 71 years for men.

As mentioned, the total share of girls and boys born has remained stable in recent years, resulting in a sex ratio of approximately 109.4 boys per 100 girls born. Notably, though, that there was a dramatic decline in the sex ratio of the third child: standing at a high of 141 in 2006, this number continuously declined to 114 in 2023, pointing to positive developments related to the issue of possible gender-biased sex selection.

Migration continues to play a major role in Georgia's demographics. Mobility among men is traditionally higher: they constituted 58 per cent of immigrants and 56 percent of emigrants in 2023. The average age of registered marriages showed a steady increase in the past 10 years: on average, women married at 27.4 years old in 2013 and at 31.9 years old in 2023. For men, the analogous increase was less pronounced, standing at 30.9 and 34.4 years old respectively.

POPULATION

NUMBERS IN 1 000s

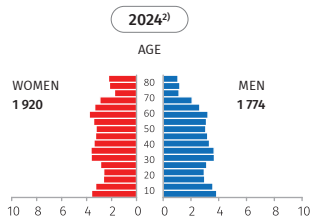
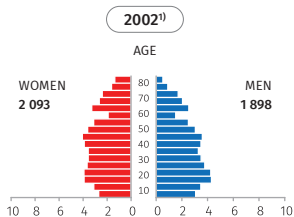
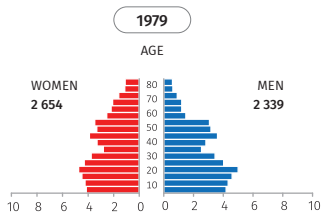
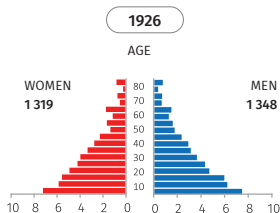
| YEARS | POPULATION | | LIVE BIRTHS | | DEATHS | |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 2013 | 1 943 ¹⁾ | 1 774 ¹⁾ | 24 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| 2023 | 1 920 ²⁾ | 1 775 ²⁾ | 19 | 21 | 21 | 22 |

| YEARS | IMMIGRANTS | | EMIGRANTS | |
|-------|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 2013 | 37 | 56 | 39 | 56 |
| 2023 | 87 | 119 | 108 | 137 |

¹⁾ As of 1 January, 2014.²⁾ As of 1 January, 2024.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

NUMBERS IN 1 000s AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



¹⁾ Recalculated results of the 2002 population census.

²⁾ As of 1 January, 2024.

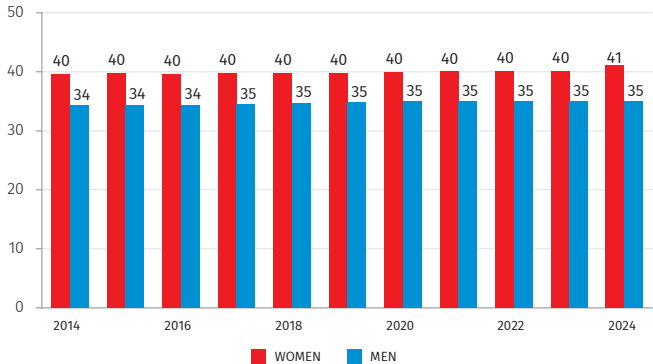
SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP

AS OF 1 JANUARY, 2024

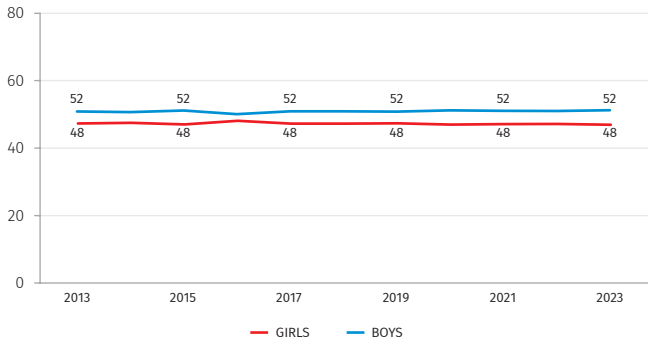
NUMBER OF MEN PER 100 WOMEN

| AGE GROUP | |
|-----------|-------|
| 0-4 | 107.8 |
| 5-9 | 107.0 |
| 10-14 | 109.0 |
| 15-19 | 113.0 |
| 20-24 | 109.7 |
| 25-29 | 107.9 |
| 30-34 | 101.4 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 |
| 40-44 | 97.7 |
| 45-49 | 96.9 |
| 50-54 | 93.9 |
| 55-59 | 88.0 |
| 60-64 | 79.8 |
| 65-69 | 71.9 |
| 70-74 | 63.0 |
| 75-79 | 54.6 |
| 80-84 | 45.6 |
| 85+ | 38.5 |

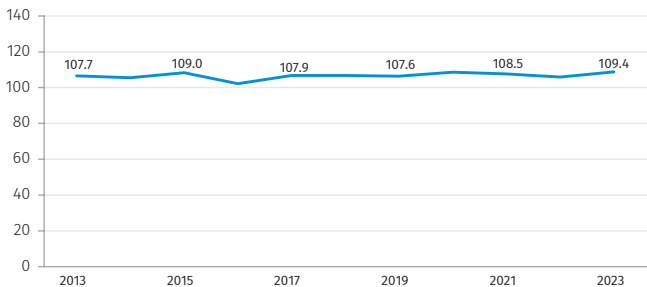
MEDIAN AGE



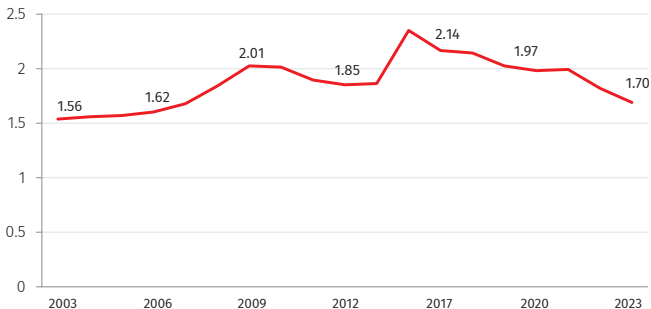
PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS(%)

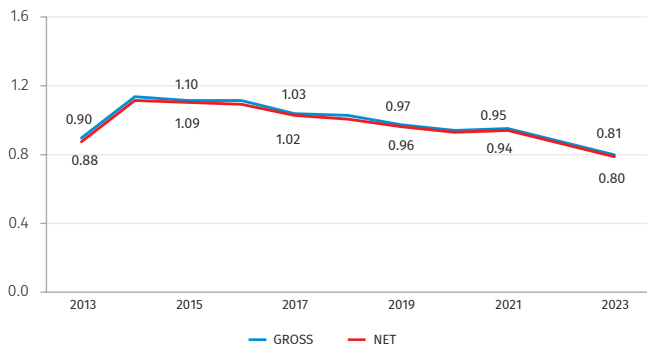


SEX RATIO AT BIRTH NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER WOMAN



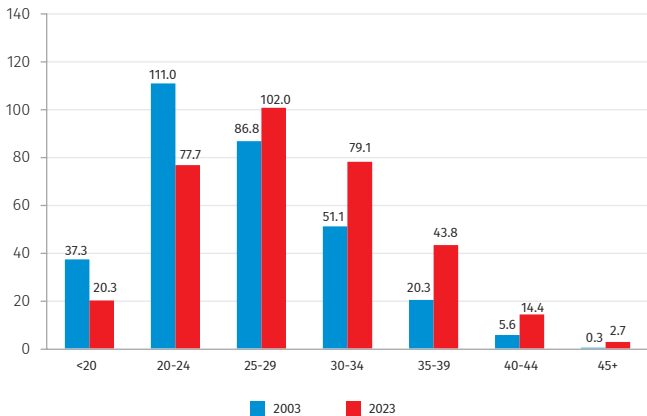
GROSS¹⁾ AND NET²⁾ REPRODUCTION RATES

¹⁾The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually between the ages of 15 and 49).

²⁾The average number of daughters per woman (usually between the ages of 15 and 49) that will survive until their childbearing years, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (SDG 3.7.2)

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1 000 WOMEN IN A SPECIFIC AGE GROUP

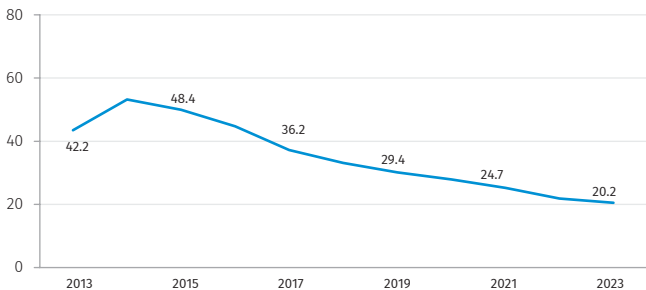


SEX RATIO BY BIRTH ORDER
 NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

| YEAR | BIRTH ORDER: | | |
|------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | FIRST CHILD | SECOND CHILD | THIRD CHILD AND BEYOND |
| 2006 | 108 | 112 | 141 |
| 2007 | 108 | 113 | 139 |
| 2008 | 110 | 109 | 132 |
| 2009 | 106 | 109 | 133 |
| 2010 | 104 | 108 | 129 |
| 2011 | 108 | 105 | 125 |
| 2012 | 110 | 107 | 118 |
| 2013 | 106 | 104 | 122 |
| 2014 | 105 | 105 | 117 |
| 2015 | 105 | 108 | 121 |
| 2016 | 102 | 103 | 112 |
| 2017 | 107 | 105 | 114 |
| 2018 | 106 | 107 | 113 |
| 2019 | 106 | 106 | 113 |
| 2020 | 107 | 108 | 114 |
| 2021 | 106 | 109 | 113 |
| 2022 | 105 | 107 | 111 |
| 2023 | 107 | 108 | 114 |

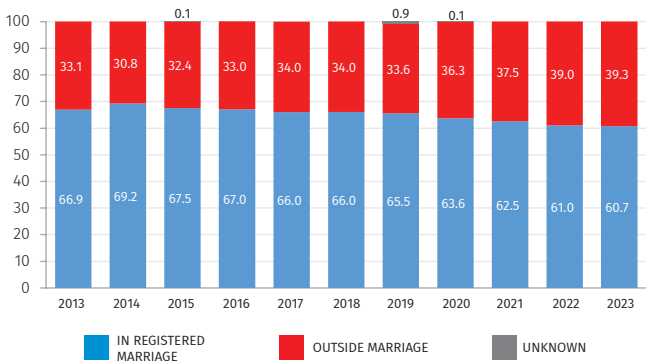
ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE

NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 15–19 PER 1 000 WOMEN IN THAT AGE GROUP



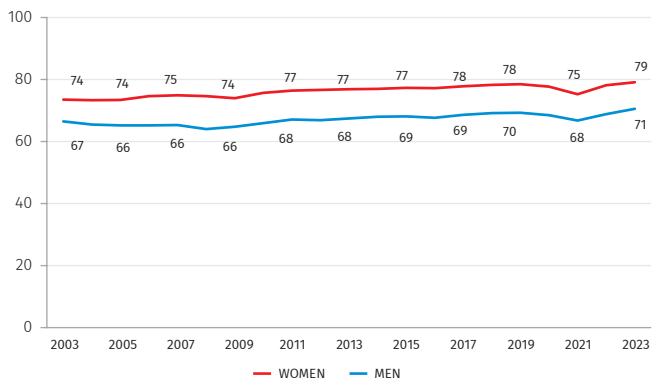
LIVE BIRTHS BY LEGITIMACY STATUS OF PARENTS

(%)



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

NUMBER OF YEARS



AGE AT DEATH BY AGE GROUP, 2023
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | PERCENT | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 55 |
| 1-9 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 62 |
| 10-19 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 69 |
| 20-29 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 81 |
| 30-39 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 76 |
| 40-49 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 78 |
| 50-59 | 5 | 13 | 25 | 75 |
| 60-69 | 13 | 24 | 33 | 67 |
| 70-79 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 53 |
| 80+ | 56 | 27 | 65 | 35 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | |
| | Number | 20 564 | 22 192 | |

STILLBIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 2023
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-------|---------|------------|------|------------------|------|
| | | GIRLS | BOYS | GIRLS | BOYS |
| | <15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| | 15-19 | 6 | 7 | 48 | 52 |
| | 20-29 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 50 |
| | 30-39 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 53 |
| | 40-49 | 10 | 9 | 52 | 48 |
| | 50+ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | Number | 154 | 164 | | |

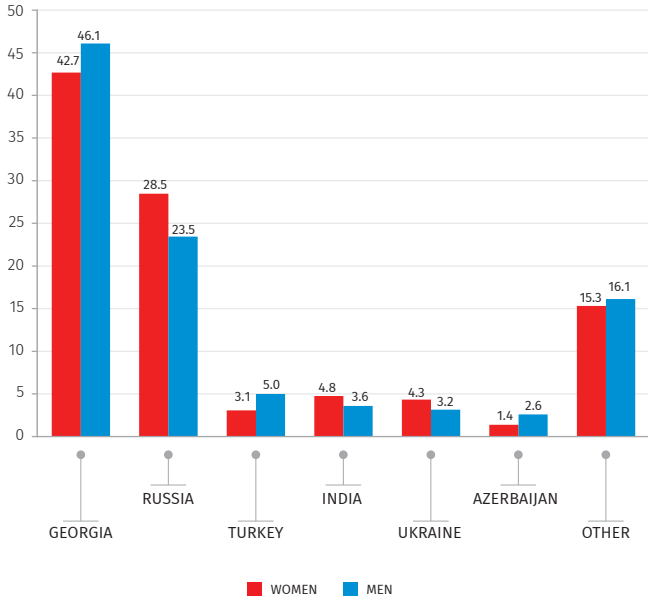
NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2023

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | | |
|-------|------------|--------|------------------|-----|----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 52 |
| 1-9 | 13 | 10 | 48 | 52 | |
| 10-19 | 18 | 15 | 47 | 53 | |
| 20-29 | 22 | 24 | 40 | 60 | |
| 30-39 | 17 | 24 | 34 | 66 | |
| 40-49 | 11 | 14 | 36 | 64 | |
| 50-59 | 9 | 8 | 45 | 55 | |
| 60-69 | 7 | 4 | 56 | 44 | |
| 70-79 | 2 | 1 | 64 | 36 | |
| 80+ | 1 | 0 | 67 | 33 | |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 42 | 58 |
| | Number | 86 715 | 119 142 | | |

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2023

DISTRIBUTION (%)

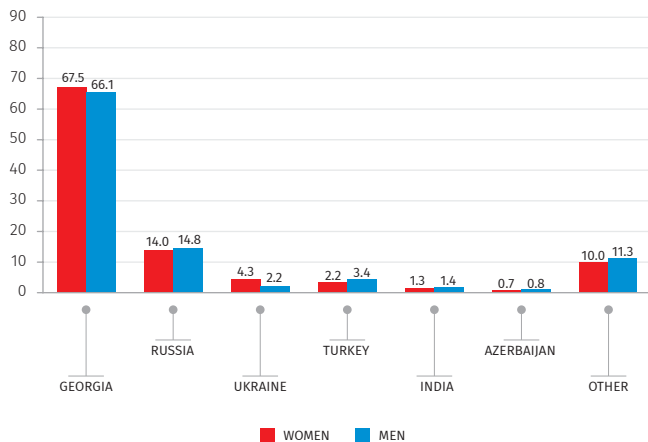


NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2023

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | | |
|-------|------------|---------|------------------|-----|----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 54 |
| 1-9 | 19 | 17 | 47 | 53 | |
| 10-19 | 31 | 25 | 49 | 51 | |
| 20-29 | 15 | 18 | 39 | 61 | |
| 30-39 | 13 | 18 | 35 | 65 | |
| 40-49 | 8 | 11 | 38 | 62 | |
| 50-59 | 7 | 10 | 47 | 53 | |
| 60-69 | 4 | 3 | 58 | 42 | |
| 70-79 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 36 | |
| 80+ | 0 | 0 | 71 | 29 | |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 44 | 56 |
| | Number | 107 753 | 137 311 | | |

PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2023 (%)



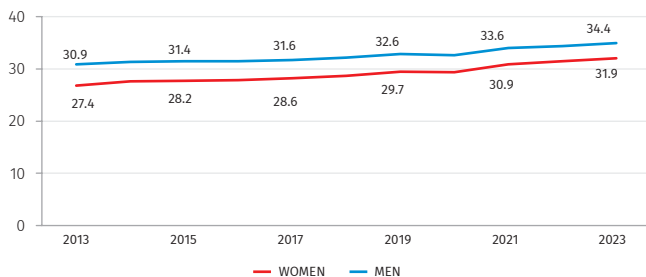
MARRIAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2023
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-------|-------------------|------------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| | <20 ¹⁾ | 6 | 1 | 86 | 14 |
| | 20-29 | 45 | 39 | 53 | 47 |
| | 30-39 | 28 | 34 | 45 | 55 |
| | 40-49 | 13 | 15 | 47 | 53 |
| | 50-59 | 5 | 7 | 45 | 55 |
| | 60+ | 2 | 4 | 40 | 60 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Number | 22 275 | 22 275 | | |

¹⁾ Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

MEAN AGE OF SPOUSES

ALL MARRIAGES

**MARRIAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 2023**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| AGE | URBAN AREAS | | RURAL AREAS | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| <20 ¹⁾ | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 20-29 | 44 | 36 | 46 | 43 |
| 30-39 | 30 | 36 | 25 | 32 |
| 40-49 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| 50-59 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 60+ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 13 069 | 13 069 | 9 206 |

¹⁾ Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

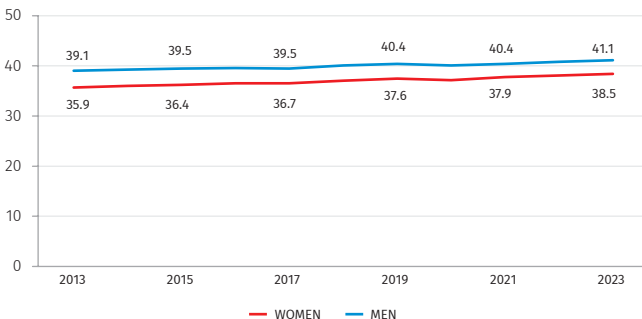
DIVORCES BY AGE GROUP, 2023

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| | AGE | WOMEN | MEN |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| | <20 | 1 | 0 |
| | 20-29 | 20 | 13 |
| | 30-39 | 39 | 38 |
| | 40-49 | 23 | 27 |
| | 50-59 | 11 | 13 |
| | 60+ | 5 | 8 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 13 664 | 13 664 |

MEAN AGE OF DIVORCED PEOPLE

ALL MARRIAGES



WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

HEALTH CARE



Significant public investments in health care over the past 15 years, including the introduction of universal health insurance, led to a drastic improvement in a number of key health indicators. Compared to the early 2000s, the infant mortality rate (the number of deceased children per 1 000 live births) dropped four times to equal 8.5 for boys and 7.8 for girls in 2023.

Similar trends are found for under-5 mortality rates, which have declined 1.4 times for girls and 1.9 times decline for boys in the past 10 years.

On the other hand, it is estimated that in the past 10 years, the more-than-tripled public health expenditures and the introduction of universal health insurance led to an increase in the number of patient visits by at least 50 per cent, implying higher registered numbers of different types of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The analysis shows that new cases of tuberculosis, HIV infection and psychological disorders among men largely exceed those among women, while there are more cases of newly diagnosed malignant neoplasms among women compared to men.

The analysis of causes of deaths indicates that the diseases of the circulatory system continue to dominate the overall number of cases, constituting 42 per cent of all deaths among women and 38 per cent of all deaths among men.

MEDICAL DOCTORS (SDG 3.C.1)
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|---------|------|------|
| Women | | 75 | 74 |
| Men | | 25 | 26 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 24 | 24 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 2023 (SDG 3.4.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | | 42 | 38 | 42 | 58 |
| Neoplasms | | 10 | 13 | 51 | 49 |
| Deliberate self-harm and assault | | 0 | 1 | 16 | 84 |
| Other | | 47 | 49 | 47 | 53 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | Number | 21 | 22 | | |

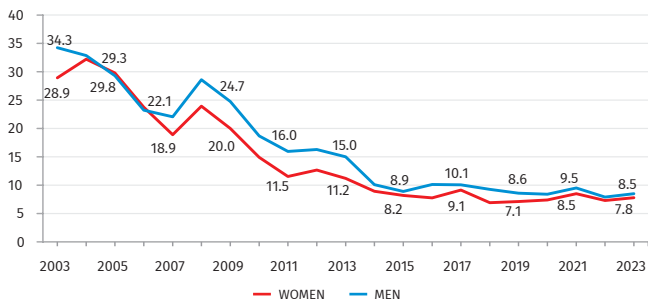
UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH

| | GIRLS | BOYS |
|------|-------|------|
| 2010 | 21.1 | 16.6 |
| 2011 | 18.0 | 13.0 |
| 2012 | 18.9 | 14.4 |
| 2013 | 17.3 | 13.7 |
| 2014 | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| 2015 | 10.8 | 9.6 |
| 2016 | 12.1 | 9.2 |
| 2017 | 11.8 | 10.4 |
| 2018 | 10.7 | 8.7 |
| 2019 | 10.1 | 8.5 |
| 2020 | 9.8 | 8.7 |
| 2021 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| 2022 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| 2023 | 9.0 | 10.0 |

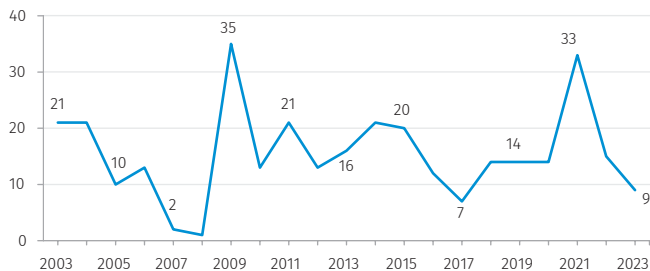
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH



MATERNAL DEATH (SDG 3.1.1)

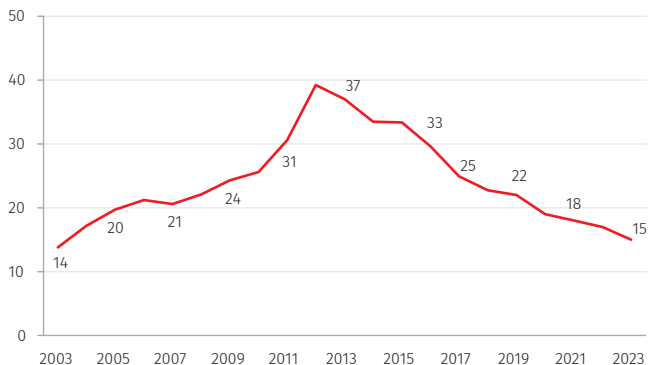
NUMBER (PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED ABORTIONS

NUMBER IN 1 000S



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (SDG 3.3.2)

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | | 2005 | 2015 | 2023 |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Men | | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 6 | 4 | 1 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NEW CASES OF HIV (SDG 3.3.1)

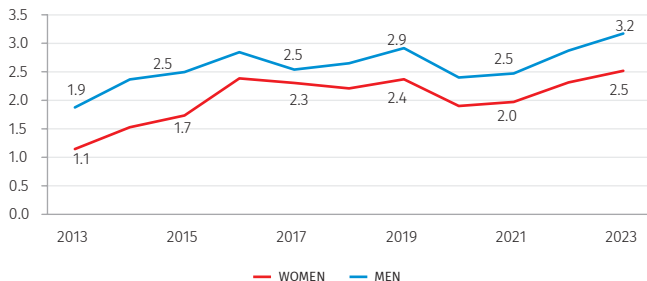
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| | | 2015 | 2019 | 2023 |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| Men | | 73 | 75 | 77 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 270 | 265 | 612 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED NEW CASES OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

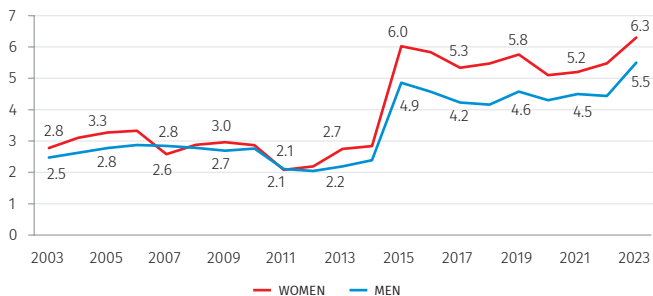
NUMBER IN 1 000S



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM (SDG 3.4.1)

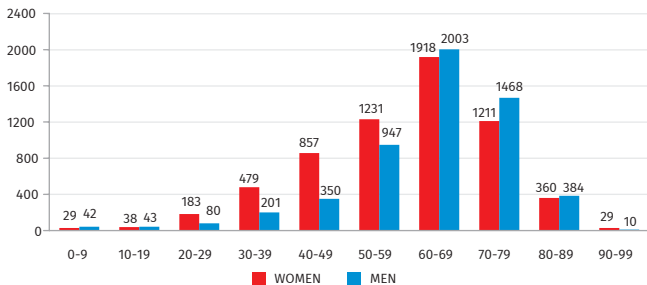
NUMBER IN 1 000S



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM BY AGE, 2023

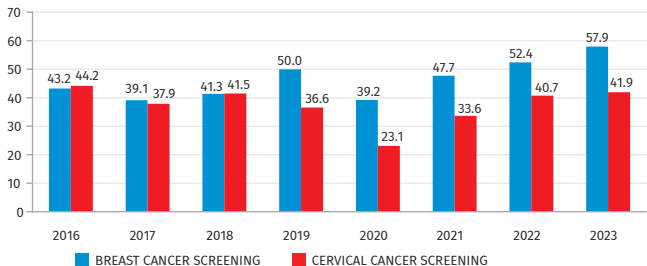
NUMBER (PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SCREENED FOR MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN DIFFERENT LOCALISATIONS

NUMBER IN 1 000S



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

SUICIDES, 2023 (SDG 3.4.2)
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-------|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| | | <15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 9 | 2 | 50 | 50 | |
| 20-29 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 94 | |
| 30-49 | 29 | 31 | 16 | 84 | |
| 50+ | 56 | 50 | 18 | 82 | |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 34 | 173 | | |

**MORBIDITY WITH ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES BY MAIN DISEASE GROUPS
AND SEX¹⁾**
(THOUSAND)

| | 2023 | |
|--|-------|-------|
| | WOMEN | MEN |
| infectious and parasitic diseases | 30.3 | 31.1 |
| neoplasms | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| diseases of blood and blood forming organs | 7.5 | 2.5 |
| diseases of endocrin system, digestion disorders, disorders of metabolism and immunity | 59.2 | 20.8 |
| psychic and behavioural disorders | 11.5 | 10.2 |
| diseases of the nervous system | 20.1 | 12.8 |
| diseases of the eye and adnexa | 59.3 | 40.6 |
| diseases of the ear and mastoid process | 28.2 | 24.3 |
| diseases of the circulatory system | 44.8 | 30.5 |
| diseases of the respiratory system | 148.6 | 135.0 |
| diseases of the digestive organs | 33.6 | 27.5 |
| diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | 37.5 | 28.6 |
| diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | 55.5 | 35.4 |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| diseases of urogenital system | 76.3 | 24.4 |
| complications of pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal period | 20.3 | ... |
| certain conditions originated in the perinatal period | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| congenital malformations | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| injuries and poisonings | 7.1 | 10.4 |

1) ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR REGISTRATION OF NEW CASES OF DISEASES IN THE INSTITUTION PROVIDING AMBULATORY SERVICE; DOES NOT INCLUDE INFORMATION ON VILLAGE DOCTORS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE - AT LEAST FOUR VISITS, PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN

(%)

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 81 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 84 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES WHO RECEIVED THE LAST DOSE OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINE PER NATIONAL SCHEDULE

(%)

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 35 | 36 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 84 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

EDUCATION AND SPORTS



Access to education at every level plays a vital role for any country's economic development as well as women's empowerment.

In Georgia, the share of boys and girls of the respective age entering primary school – net primary school enrolment – has remained at a fairly high level.

Boys are more likely to quit general schooling after completing compulsory basic education. Given that the numbers of boys and girls pursuing vocational education are practically equal, this fact indicates that boys are more inclined to enter the labour market.

There are approximately 15.5 thousand boys and girls studying in vocational schools. Girls tend to dominate programmes in the health, social welfare, business, administration and law, service. while boys represent the vast majority of students in engineering, manufacturing, construction and ICT specializations.

Women have higher enrolment in higher education favouring programmes in the business and law, arts and humanities, science. Men tend to dominate programmes in engineering, manufacturing and construction. A similar sex distribution remains for doctoral students.

General education teachers represent the largest category of employees in the education sector. The number of female school teachers amounted to approximately 56,000 in 2023, exceeding the number of male school teachers by 7 times. Women outnumber men in vocational and higher education as well, although these differences are less pronounced.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2023

DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | PRIMARY/ BASIC EDUCATION | COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION | VOCATIONAL | HIGHER EDUCATION | NO EDUCATION |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 15-19 | | | | | |
| Women | 63.4 | 36.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Men | 64.9 | 34.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| 20-29 | | | | | |
| Women | 5.9 | 49.8 | 9.4 | 34.5 | 0.4 |
| Men | 5.2 | 63.4 | 6.4 | 24.2 | 0.8 |
| 30-39 | | | | | |
| Women | 6.6 | 32.5 | 17.3 | 42.9 | 0.7 |
| Men | 6.6 | 50.9 | 8.3 | 34.0 | 0.2 |
| 40-49 | | | | | |
| Women | 6.0 | 32.5 | 18.1 | 43.1 | 0.3 |
| Men | 7.1 | 45.5 | 9.4 | 37.6 | 0.4 |
| 50-59 | | | | | |
| Women | 3.2 | 33.7 | 27.2 | 35.8 | 0.1 |
| Men | 2.7 | 44.4 | 19.5 | 32.8 | 0.5 |
| 60+ | | | | | |
| Women | 8.6 | 37.0 | 25.3 | 28.2 | 1.0 |
| Men | 6.3 | 39.2 | 23.7 | 30.4 | 0.4 |

**PUPILS/STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2023/2024
SCHOOL YEAR (SDG 4.3.1)**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Pupils, total | | | | | |
| Public general education schools | | 90 | 89 | 48 | 52 |
| Private general education schools | | 10 | 11 | 47 | 53 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | Number | 306 | 328 | | |
| Public vocational educational institutions ¹⁾ | | | | | |
| | | 52 | 78 | 38 | 62 |
| Private vocational educational institutions ¹⁾ | | | | | |
| | | 48 | 22 | 67 | 33 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | Number | 4 | 4 | | |
| Students, total | | | | | |
| Public higher educational institutions | | 59 | 59 | 51 | 49 |
| Private higher educational institutions | | 41 | 41 | 52 | 48 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 51 | 49 |
| | Number | 91 | 87 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA, GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

¹⁾ Graduates.

**TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
2023/2024 SCHOOL YEAR**
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|---------|------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| In public general education schools | | 90 | 91 | 87 | 13 |
| In private general education schools | | 10 | 9 | 88 | 12 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Number | 55 689 | 7 976 | | |
| In public vocational educational institutions | | 47 | 66 | 64 | 36 |
| In private vocational educational institutions | | 53 | 34 | 79 | 21 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Number | 3 866 | 1 557 | | |
| In public higher educational institutions | | 44 | 48 | 55 | 45 |
| In private higher educational institutions | | 56 | 52 | 57 | 43 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Number | 6 363 | 4 865 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA, GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

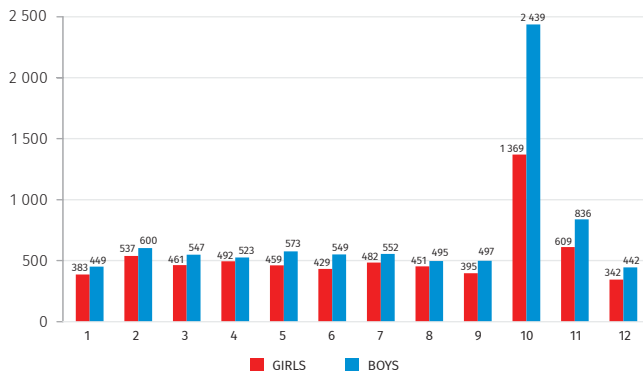
GRADUATES FROM PRIMARY, BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2023 (SDG 4.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S, SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| Graduated from: | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|------------------|------|
| | GIRLS | BOYS | GIRLS | BOYS |
| Primary education | 27 | 29 | 48 | 52 |
| Basic education | 22 | 25 | 47 | 53 |
| Upper secondary education | 23 | 24 | 48 | 52 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO ABANDONED THEIR STUDIES DURING THE 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR BY GRADE (SDG 4.1.3) (PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.

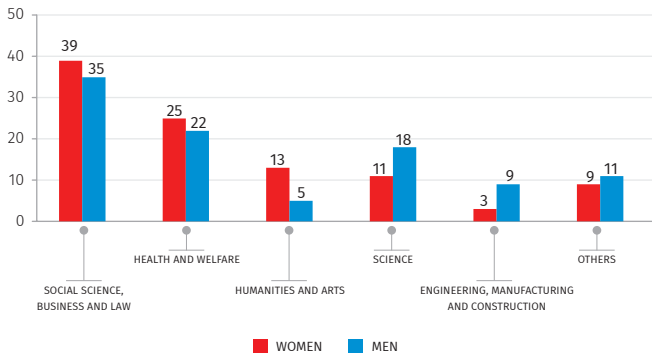
GRADUATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BY EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND AGE GROUP, 2023
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|---------|------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| BY PROGRAMME | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Business administration and law | | 19 | 7 | 71 | 29 |
| Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction | | 6 | 46 | 10 | 90 |
| ICT | | 6 | 15 | 29 | 71 |
| Art, humanitarian sciences | | 4 | 3 | 58 | 42 |
| Health, Social welfare | | 33 | 1 | 96 | 4 |
| Services | | 18 | 20 | 45 | 55 |
| Other | | 13 | 8 | 62 | 38 |
| BY AGE GROUP | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | 3 | 7 | 27 | 73 |
| 18-20 | | 14 | 25 | 35 | 65 |
| 21-23 | | 20 | 16 | 55 | 45 |
| 24-26 | | 10 | 9 | 50 | 50 |
| 27-29 | | 9 | 8 | 52 | 48 |
| 30-32 | | 10 | 7 | 57 | 43 |
| 33-36 | | 12 | 8 | 58 | 42 |
| >36 | | 23 | 21 | 50 | 50 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Number | 3 922 | 4 201 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.

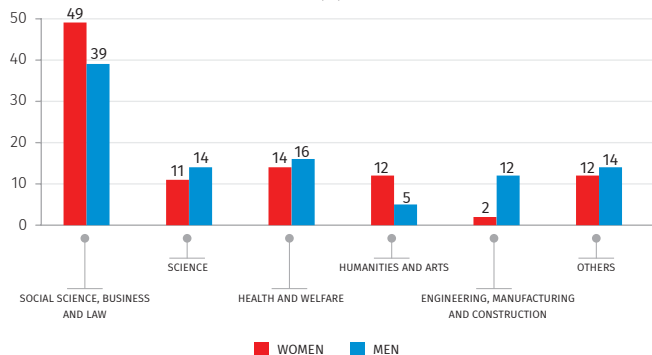
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2023/2024 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BY PROGRAMMES IN 2023

(%)



**PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF
THE 2023/2024 SCHOOL YEAR**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| MAIN STAFF: | | | | | |
| | Professor | 17 | 31 | 41 | 59 |
| | Associate professor | 37 | 36 | 58 | 42 |
| | Assistant professor | 16 | 10 | 68 | 32 |
| | Teacher | 19 | 14 | 63 | 37 |
| | Other | 12 | 9 | 63 | 37 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 57 | 43 |
| | Number | 6 363 | 4 865 | | |
| CONTRACTS: | | | | | |
| | Professor | 3 | 5 | 50 | 50 |
| | Associate professor | 5 | 6 | 55 | 45 |
| | Assistant professor | 2 | 2 | 61 | 39 |
| | Teacher | 42 | 39 | 66 | 34 |
| | Other | 49 | 48 | 64 | 36 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 64 | 36 |
| | Number | 8 899 | 5 090 | | |

ADMISSION FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE BY FILED OF SCIENCE, 2023
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Education | | 6 | 2 | 80 | 20 |
| Humanities and arts | | 18 | 18 | 50 | 50 |
| Social sciences, business and law | | 50 | 44 | 53 | 47 |
| Science | | 10 | 13 | 43 | 57 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construction | | 3 | 11 | 21 | 79 |
| Agriculture | | 0 | 2 | 18 | 82 |
| Health and welfare | | 13 | 9 | 60 | 40 |
| Services | | 0 | 2 | 10 | 90 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| | Number | 466 | 464 | | |

DOCTORAL GRADUATES BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2023
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Education | | 1 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Humanities and Arts | | 12 | 10 | 62 | 38 |
| Social sciences, business and law | | 45 | 43 | 58 | 42 |
| Science | | 13 | 14 | 56 | 44 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construction | | 7 | 17 | 35 | 65 |
| Agriculture | | 5 | 5 | 58 | 42 |
| Health and welfare | | 16 | 9 | 71 | 29 |
| Services | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 57 | 43 |
| | Number | 297 | 224 | | |

SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) AND NUMBER

| | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Women | | 46 | 46 | 44 |
| Men | | 54 | 54 | 56 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 2 003 | 2 088 | 1 980 |

RESEARCHERS, 2023 (SDG 9.5.2)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | | | |
| Doctoral or equivalent | 68 | 70 | 54 | 46 |
| Master's or equivalent | 29 | 27 | 53 | 47 |
| Bachelor's or equivalent | 3 | 2 | 56 | 44 |
| Short-cycle tertiary | 0 | 0 | 62 | 38 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| BY AGE GROUP | | | | |
| <25 | 7 | 9 | 49 | 51 |
| 25-34 | 13 | 14 | 54 | 46 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 15 | 60 | 40 |
| 45-54 | 22 | 17 | 60 | 40 |
| 55-64 | 21 | 18 | 58 | 42 |
| 65+ | 17 | 27 | 43 | 57 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| BY FIELD OF SCIENCE | | | | |
| Natural sciences | 19 | 23 | 50 | 50 |
| Engineering and technology | 11 | 23 | 36 | 64 |
| Medical and health sciences | 18 | 12 | 63 | 37 |
| Agricultural and veterinary sciences | 4 | 4 | 55 | 45 |
| Social sciences | 25 | 24 | 55 | 45 |
| Humanities and the arts | 24 | 14 | 67 | 33 |
| Not identified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| Number | 7 006 | 5 985 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF MEDALS WON IN SPORTS BY AGE AND SEX OF ATHLETES, 2023
(UNIT)

| | NON-OLYMPIC SPORTS | | | OLYMPIC SPORTS | | | PARALYMPIC SPORTS | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | PRIZE PLACES | | | | | | | | |
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| BY WOMEN, TOTAL | 40 | 35 | 31 | 51 | 60 | 37 | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| World championship | 12 | 9 | 12 | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 |
| European championship | 11 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 8 | - | 1 | 3 |
| International competitions | 17 | 14 | 7 | 45 | 28 | 25 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| European XVI Winter Youth Olympic Festival | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3rd European Games Youth Olympic festival | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Youth Olympic festival | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BY MEN, TOTAL | 196 | 125 | 105 | 231 | 209 | 280 | 38 | 15 | 32 |
| World championship | 65 | 46 | 43 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| European championship | 86 | 60 | 32 | 55 | 56 | 64 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| International competitions | 45 | 19 | 30 | 159 | 135 | 195 | 26 | 10 | 21 |
| European XVI Winter Youth Olympic Festival | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 3rd European Games Youth Olympic festival | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Youth Olympic festival | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

SOCIAL SECURITY



The types of social security in Georgia can be divided into two broad groups: status-based and means-tested. The former primarily includes pension and social packages, as well as support for internally displaced persons (IDPs), while the major provider of means-tested social security is the Targeted Social Assistance programme.

In terms of scope, pensions represent the largest category of social security, covering approximately 23 per cent of the total population. Women are eligible to receive a pension benefit (in retirement) from the age of 60, compared to 65 for men. This fact, along with an almost eight-year gender gap in life expectancy in favour of women, results in the number of retired women exceeding that of retired men almost 2.5 times. On the other hand, male beneficiaries of social packages almost twice outnumber female beneficiaries due to a larger number of men among persons with disabilities, receivers of state compensation and war veterans.

Women also represent the majority of beneficiaries of the Targeted Social Assistance programme. Similar to the case of the retirement pension, this fact is explained by demographic factors, as the vulnerable elderly population includes more women.

PERSONS RECEIVING A PENSION, 2023 (SDG 1.3.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Persons receiving pension (old-age pensioners) | 596 | 242 | 71 | 29 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE BY AGE GROUP, 2023 (SDG 1.3.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

| AGE | NUMBER | | PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| AGE GROUP | | | | |
| 0-17 | 16 | 21 | 27 | 17 |
| 18-59 | 40 | 73 | 67 | 60 |
| 60+ | 4 | 28 | 6 | 23 |
| Total Number | 60 | 122 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE, 2023 (SDG 1.3.1)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Disability pensioners | 82 | 65 | 38 | 62 |
| Survivors' pensioners | 17 | 9 | 48 | 52 |
| Victims of political repression | 0 | 0 | 45 | 55 |
| State compensation receivers | 0 | 6 | 2 | 98 |
| War participants | 1 | 19 | 2 | 98 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 78 | 22 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | 33 | 67 |
| Number | 60 | 122 | | |

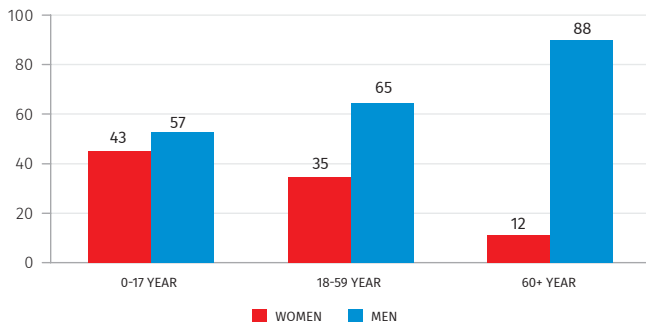
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**THE NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED BENEFICIARIES OF THE STATE GRANT(S)
BASED ON THE STATUS OF A PERSON WITH DISABILITIES
(DURING THE YEAR)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 10 850 | 12 271 | 15 224 |
| Women | 4 142 | 4 508 | 5 613 |
| Men | 6 708 | 7 763 | 9 611 |

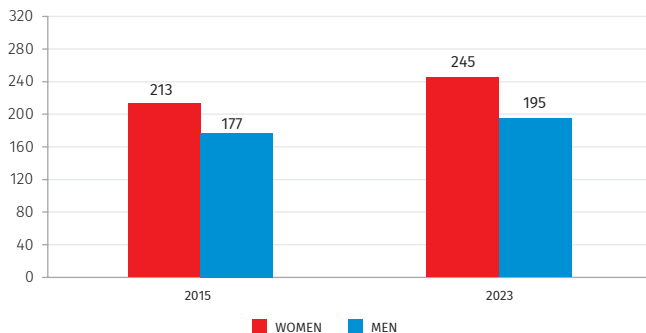
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL PACKAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2023 (%)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES (SDG 1.3.1) NUMBER IN 1 000S



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

ELDERLY PEOPLE IN NURSING HOMES, 2023

NUMBER (PERSONS), DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Elderly people in nursing homes | 129 | 78 | 62 | 38 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

REGISTERED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, 2023

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| REGION | PERCENT | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Tbilisi | 40 | 39 | 54 | 46 |
| Adjara AR | 3 | 3 | 52 | 48 |
| Guria | 0 | 0 | 54 | 46 |
| Imereti | 10 | 10 | 54 | 46 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 4 | 4 | 51 | 49 |
| Kakheti | 1 | 1 | 53 | 47 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1 | 1 | 53 | 47 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 31 | 31 | 53 | 47 |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0 | 0 | 52 | 48 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 5 | 5 | 52 | 48 |
| Shida Kartli | 6 | 7 | 51 | 49 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 53 | 47 |
| Percent | | | | |
| Number | 156 630 | 139 200 | | |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

LABOUR FORCE, EARNING



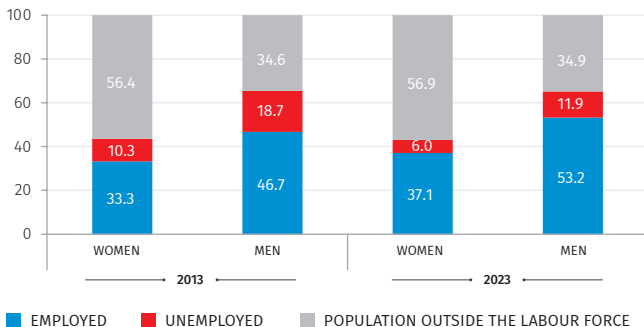
Participation in the labour market, which broadly means being in employment or actively searching for work, represents one of the key factors for promoting gender equality. The corresponding statistical indicator – the labour participation rate – over the past 10 years stood at about 62 per cent to 67 per cent for men and 40 per cent to 46 per cent for women, pointing to significant gender differences in entering the labour market.

In line with the above, traditionally lower unemployment rates for females vis-à-vis males in Georgia may look confusing. However, the explanation is simple: unemployed persons are defined as those who actively look for work and are willing to start working almost immediately. Since women are considerably less active in the labour market, the share of unemployed women turns out to be low as well.

Gender differences in wages remain significant, as women earn less than two-thirds of men's average monthly salary. In 2023, the ratio of women's wages to men's wages was 67.9 per cent, which is 0.4 percentage points lower than the 2022 data.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS

(%)



NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2023

NUMBER IN 1 000S, EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

| | NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS | | EMPLOYMENT RATE | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 15-24 | 28.2 | 50.3 | 15.5 | 25.4 |
| 25-34 | 96.3 | 147.4 | 46.3 | 67.4 |
| 35-44 | 133.0 | 165.6 | 55.7 | 69.5 |
| 45-54 | 144.1 | 154.0 | 59.3 | 67.9 |
| 55+ | 196.3 | 219.5 | 26.5 | 43.7 |
| Total | 597.8 | 736.8 | 37.1 | 53.2 |

EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS AND AREAS, 2023

(%)

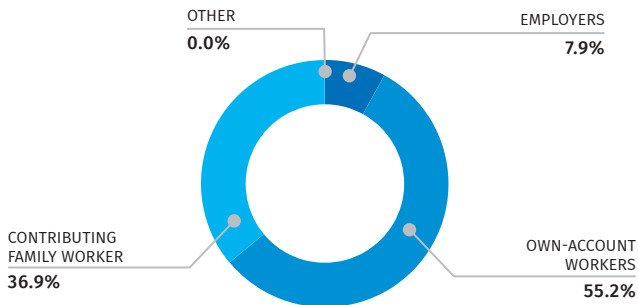
| | URBAN | | RURAL | | TOTAL | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 15-29 | 29.9 | 36.9 | 19.2 | 44.3 | 26.3 | 39.8 |
| 25-54 | 56.9 | 68.6 | 49.3 | 67.8 | 54.1 | 68.3 |
| 15-64 | 47.5 | 58.7 | 42.2 | 60.8 | 45.5 | 59.6 |

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2023

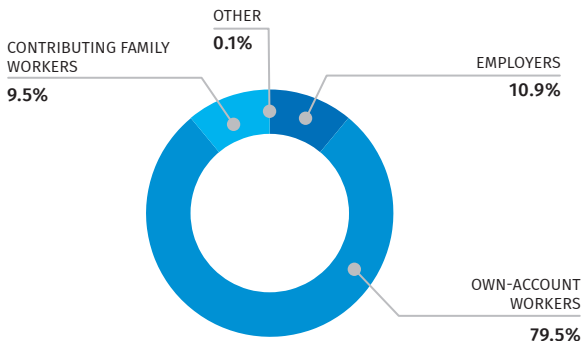
NUMBER IN 1 000S, DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---------------|--------|-------|------------------|------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| HIRED | 466.9 | 453.6 | 78.1 | 61.6 |
| Self-employed | 130.9 | 282.7 | 21.9 | 38.4 |

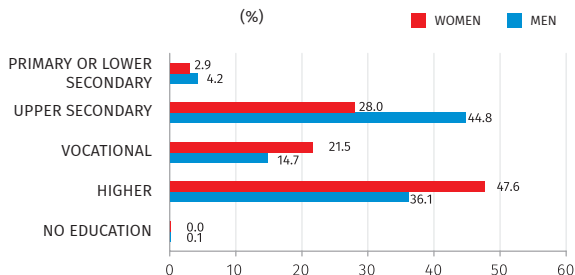
DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2023



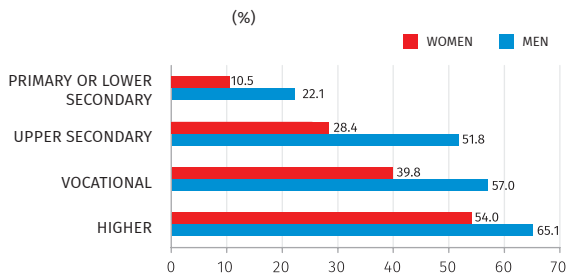
DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED MEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2023



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2023



EMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL, 2023



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(%)

| | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 14.8 | 20.3 | 14.1 | 18.5 |
| INDUSTRY | 8.9 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 14.5 |
| Service* | 76.3 | 65.4 | 76.5 | 67.0 |

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2023

NUMBER IN 1 000S, DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | PERCENT | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| TOTAL | 597.8 | 736.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 84.3 | 136.4 | 14.1 | 18.5 |
| Industry | 56.0 | 107.1 | 9.4 | 14.5 |
| Construction | 5.3 | 112.6 | 0.9 | 15.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 100.1 | 106.3 | 16.8 | 14.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 10.0 | 75.8 | 1.7 | 10.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 30.6 | 19.9 | 5.1 | 2.7 |
| Information and communication | 8.8 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 18.8 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| Real estate activities | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 10.6 | 12.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 9.9 | 14.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 29.2 | 63.0 | 4.9 | 8.6 |
| Education | 128.9 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 3.4 |
| Human health and social work activities | 56.5 | 14.1 | 9.5 | 1.9 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 15.9 | 14.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Other activities | 32.4 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 1.2 |

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACTUAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY, 2023**
(HOURS)

| | WOMEN | MEN |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| TOTAL | 37.4 | 42.5 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 26.2 | 31.4 |
| Industry | 39.7 | 44.0 |
| Construction | 39.7 | 44.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 45.9 | 47.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 43.3 | 46.5 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 46.3 | 48.2 |
| Information and communication | 39.5 | 39.2 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 40.3 | 41.3 |
| Real estate activities | 40.7 | 36.8 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 36.7 | 41.7 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 36.2 | 48.8 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 39.9 | 48.2 |
| Education | 28.6 | 32.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 41.3 | 42.9 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 39.7 | 40.9 |
| Other activities | 44.0 | 35.6 |

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 2023

NUMBER IN 1 000S

| ISCO-08 | WOMEN | MEN |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| TOTAL | 597.8 | 736.8 |
| Managers | 33.7 | 53.1 |
| Professional | 160.5 | 73.4 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 66.9 | 59.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 36.6 | 25.4 |
| Service and sales workers | 126.2 | 105.7 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 74.5 | 119.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 18.8 | 125.1 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 8.0 | 96.3 |
| Elementary occupations | 72.2 | 68.4 |
| Other | 0.3 | 10.6 |

SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

(%)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Women | 26.2 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 21.7 |
| Men | 36.4 | 34.2 | 33.4 | 32.6 |

EMPLOYMENT RATE OF RECENT GRADUATES AGED 20-34
(%)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Women | 48.3 | 48.2 | 44.7 | 50.5 |
| Men | 50.7 | 50.1 | 52.4 | 58.9 |

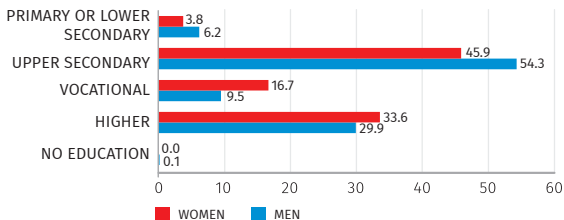
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2023

NUMBER IN 1 000S, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

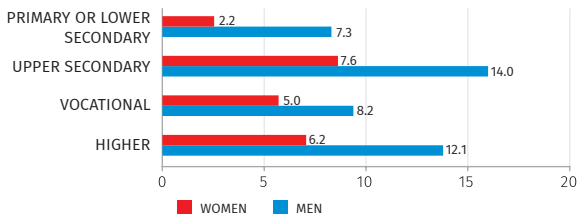
| | NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED | | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 15-24 | 16.8 | 24.6 | 37.3 | 32.9 |
| 25-34 | 19.7 | 42.3 | 17.0 | 22.3 |
| 35-44 | 21.7 | 39.0 | 14.1 | 19.1 |
| 45-54 | 20.7 | 30.4 | 12.5 | 16.5 |
| 55+ | 18.1 | 28.6 | 8.4 | 11.5 |
| Total | 97.0 | 164.8 | 14.0 | 18.3 |

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2023

(%)



SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2023



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

(%)

| | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|---|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | WOM-EN | MEN | WOM-EN | MEN | WOM-EN | MEN |
| Long-term unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 7.3 |
| Share of long-term unemployed persons in unemployed persons | 37.2 | 33.4 | 40.9 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 39.7 |

YOUTH AGED 15-29 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (NEET RATE)
(%)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Aged 15-24 years | | | | |
| Women | 28.3 | 26.8 | 23.7 | 21.6 |
| Men | 28.7 | 26.8 | 23.1 | 20.4 |
| Aged 15-29 years | | | | |
| Women | 38.4 | 37.3 | 34.5 | 30.9 |
| Men | 32.1 | 32.1 | 27.2 | 23.2 |

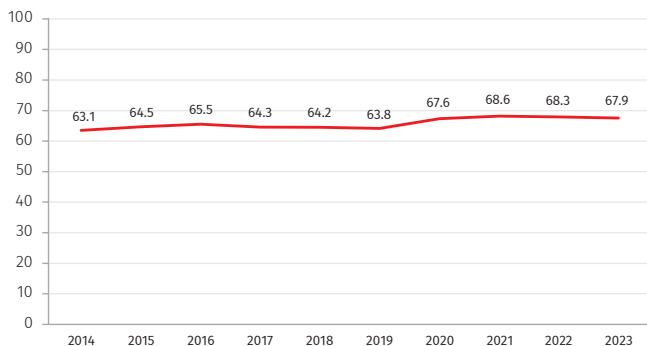
POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE BY MAIN REASONS OF INACTIVITY
(%)

| | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Population outside the labour force | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Retired | 40.8 | 32.1 | 43.8 | 35.0 |
| Student/Pupil | 11.5 | 20.5 | 11.9 | 21.4 |
| Disable | 1.4 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| Household care responsibilities | 31.1 | 4.6 | 29.7 | 5.4 |
| Discourage | 6.9 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 14.3 |
| Other | 8.3 | 20.4 | 8.1 | 20.2 |

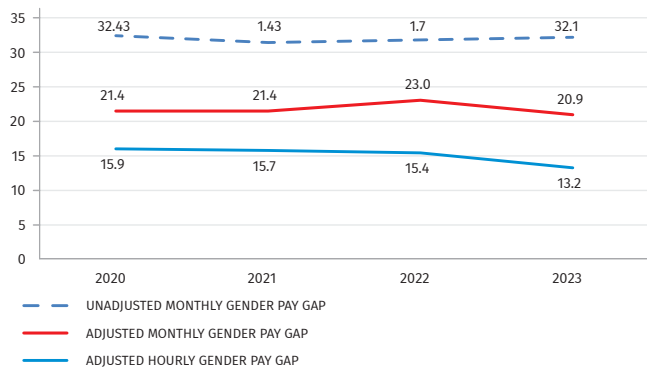
**AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2023**
GEL, GENDER PAY GAP (%)

| | WOMEN | MEN | GENDER PAY GAP |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 926.4 | 1 321.2 | 29.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 661.3 | 2 140.0 | 22.4 |
| Manufacturing | 1 184.7 | 1 910.6 | 38.0 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 2 048.2 | 2 085.2 | 1.8 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1 057.0 | 1 196.9 | 11.7 |
| Construction | 1 831.8 | 2 381.6 | 23.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1 239.0 | 1 842.9 | 32.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 1 536.2 | 1 937.5 | 20.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1 199.8 | 1 577.0 | 23.9 |
| Information and communication | 3 013.4 | 4 546.4 | 33.7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2 411.2 | 4 788.9 | 49.6 |
| Real estate activities | 1 360.7 | 1 742.4 | 21.9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2 237.5 | 2 790.3 | 19.8 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1 186.0 | 1 363.9 | 13.0 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 2 065.7 | 2 209.9 | 6.5 |
| Education | 1 046.8 | 1 115.3 | 6.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1 357.2 | 1 941.9 | 30.1 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1 332.0 | 1 950.8 | 31.7 |
| Other service activities | 1 007.9 | 1 851.1 | 45.6 |
| Total | 1 425.4 | 2 099.8 | 32.1 |

WOMEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS RATIO WITH RESPECT TO MEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS (%)



GENDER PAY GAP (%)



SOURCE: UNADJUSTED MONTHLY GENDER WAGE GAP - SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS; ADJUSTED MONTHLY/HOURLY GENDER PAY GAP - LABOR FORCE SURVEY.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

LIVING CONDITIONS

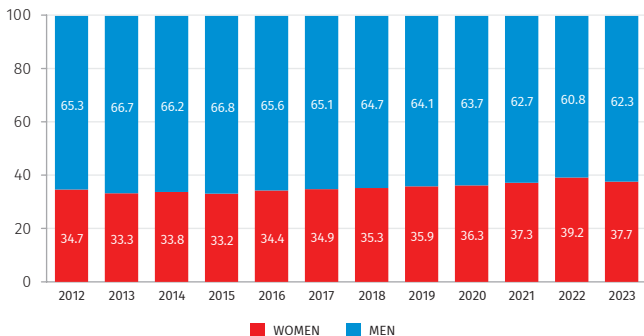


The information on the population's living conditions is traditionally derived from household surveys. Since a household is usually surveyed as a single entity, this creates certain difficulties for gender analysis. For this purpose, data analysis is usually performed according to the sex of the head of the household.

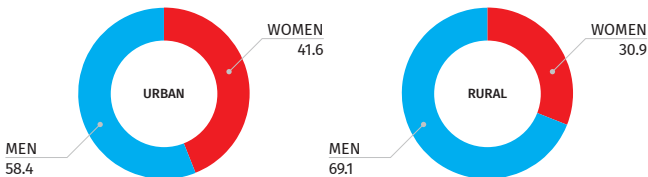
In Georgia, a man is traditionally considered to be the head of the household. Accordingly, the share of male-headed households exceeds 60 percent. However, this figure would be significantly higher if single-person households and households where only one parent lives were excluded from the analysis.

The data on the type of ownership of dwellings, household total incomes and expenditures as well as poverty indicators do not reveal gender differences among male- and female-headed households. However, gender differences are revealed through an analysis of certain categories of household incomes and expenditures. Incomes from selling agricultural production and property disposal are higher for households where the head is male, while incomes from property leasing and money received as a gift are higher for households where the head is female. In case of expenditures, expenses on transport and agriculture are higher for households where the head is male, while expenses on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels and education are higher for households where the head is female.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (%)



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2023 (%)



DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2023

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE: | | | | |
| Single member of household – widow | 20 | 2 | 83 | 17 |
| Single member of household – other | 11 | 7 | 50 | 50 |
| Couples with children under age 18 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 94 |
| Couples without children (registered/ not registered) | 3 | 19 | 8 | 92 |
| Households with multiple generations (at least three) | 26 | 25 | 39 | 61 |
| Other | 39 | 34 | 41 | 59 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | 38 | 62 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS
AND SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2023**
(%)

| | WOMEN | MEN |
|--|-------|------|
| COUNTRYWIDE | | |
| Belongs to the household | 91.1 | 92.9 |
| Hired | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Is in free use | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Other/not identified | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| URBAN | | |
| Belongs to the household | 88.0 | 89.1 |
| Hired | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Is in free use | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Other/not identified | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| RURAL | | |
| Belongs to the household | 98.3 | 98.4 |
| Hired | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Is in free use | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Other/not identified | 0.0 | 0.0 |

**SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOMES OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS¹⁾**
(%)

| | 2013 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|
| 1. Income, total (2+3) | 95 | 96 |
| 2. Cash income and transfers | 96 | 98 |
| Wages | 85 | 82 |
| From self-employment | 56 | 65 |
| From selling agricultural production | 73 | 47 |
| Property income (leasing, interest on deposit, etc.) | 130 | 191 |
| Pensions, scholarships, assistances | 136 | 134 |
| Remittances from abroad | 159 | 156 |
| Money received as gift | 115 | 199 |
| 3. Non-cash income | 86 | 73 |
| 4. Other cash inflows | 85 | 56 |
| Property disposal | 66 | 37 |
| Borrowing and dissaving | 87 | 58 |
| 5. Cash inflows, total (2+4) | 95 | 94 |
| 6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (3+5) | 94 | 93 |

¹⁾ The numerator includes incomes per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes incomes per capita of men-headed households.

**SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WOMEN-HEADED
HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS¹⁾**
(%)

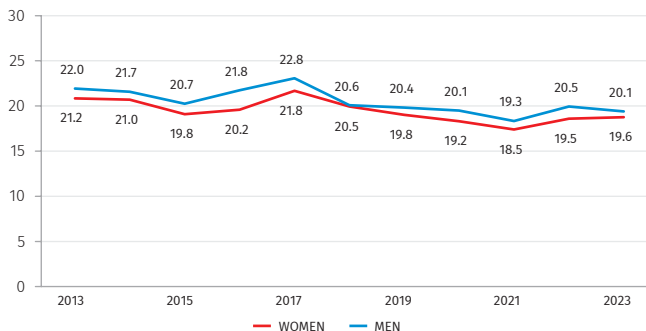
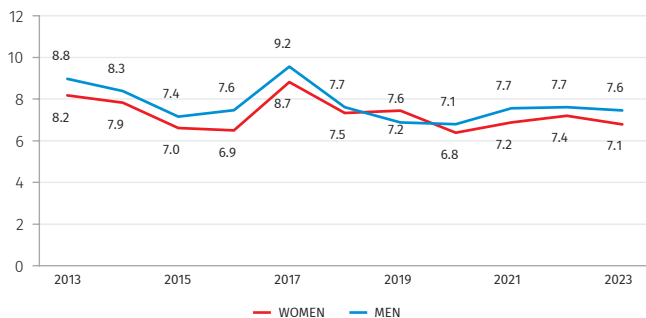
| | 2013 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|
| 1. Consumption expenditure, total (2+3) | 97 | 98 |
| 2. Cash consumption expenditure | 99 | 101 |
| On food, beverages, tobacco | 102 | 103 |
| On clothes and footwear | 93 | 93 |
| On household goods | 110 | 104 |
| On healthcare | 98 | 111 |
| Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels | 106 | 117 |
| On transport | 63 | 63 |
| On education | 110 | 121 |
| Other consumption expenditure | 108 | 104 |
| 3. Non-cash expenditure | 86 | 73 |
| 4. Cash non-consumption expenditure | 77 | 70 |
| On agriculture | 81 | 58 |
| On transfers | 88 | 70 |

| | 2013 | 2023 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| On saving and lending | 76 | 73 |
| On property acquirement | 68 | 66 |
| 5. Cash expenditure, total (2+4) | 93 | 92 |
| 6. Expenditure, total (3+5) | 92 | 91 |

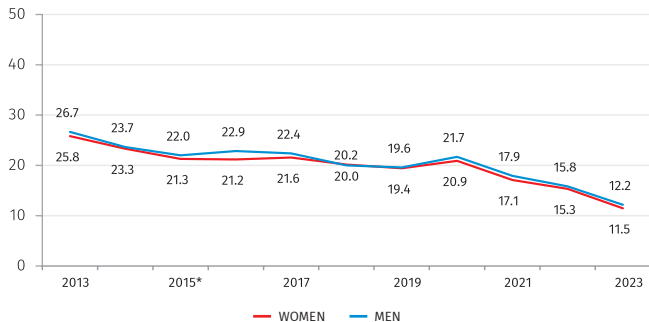
¹⁾ The numerator includes expenditures per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes expenditures per capita of men-headed households.

RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY SEX

(%)

SHARE OF POPULATION UNDER 60 PER CENT OF
THE MEDIAN CONSUMPTIONSHARE OF POPULATION UNDER 40 PER CENT OF
THE MEDIAN CONSUMPTION

SHARE OF POPULATION UNDER ABSOLUTE POVERTY LINE (SDG 1.2.1) (%)



NOTE: 2015 - BASE YEAR OF CALCULATING POVERTY LINE.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY



The importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in everyday life continues to grow, and this tendency was strengthened by the global increase in ICT use in recent years. The penetration of ICT in education, e-commerce, business and social communication also makes it an indispensable tool for providing equal opportunities to women and men.

In Georgia the use of ICT has been on the uptrend over the years. It can be asserted that ICT is one of the few areas in which gender-disaggregated indicators are very similar. Women and men equally possess computers and mobile phones, their access to the internet is very much alike across age groups.

While detailed data on the use of ICT by the population are provided in the tables below, it can be noted that the apparent absence of gender differences in ICT area provides an optimistic outlook into the future.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY FREQUENCY OF COMPUTER USE¹⁾, JUNE 2024

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOM-EN | MEN | WOM-EN | MEN |
| Every day or almost every day | 72 | 74 | 48 | 52 |
| At least once a week (but not every day) | 18 | 18 | 49 | 51 |
| Less than once a week | 11 | 8 | 58 | 42 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| Number | 674 | 694 | | |

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE¹⁾, JUNE 2024

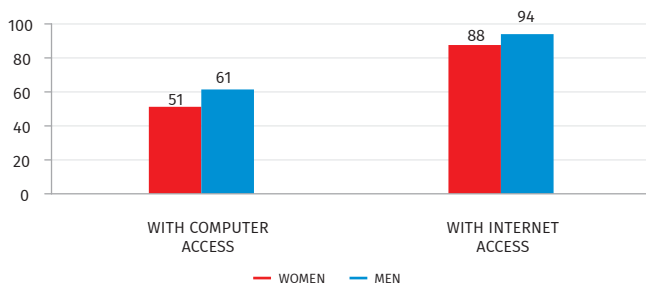
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | WOM-EN | MEN | WOM-EN | MEN |
| Every day or almost every day | 95 | 95 | 54 | 46 |
| At least once a week (but not every day) | 5 | 4 | 57 | 43 |
| Less than once a week | 0 | 1 | 33 | 67 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| Number | 1 378 | 1 190 | | |

¹⁾ Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

²⁾ Individuals who used internet within last 3 months.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, JUNE 2024
(%)



SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE WHO USED INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS¹⁾, JUNE 2024
(%)

| AGE | PROPORTION (%) OF CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| | WOMEN | MEN |
| 6-12 | 97 | 98 |
| 13-17 | 100 | 99 |
| 18-29 | 99 | 99 |
| 30-50 | 98 | 96 |
| 51-64 | 90 | 83 |
| 65+ | 54 | 45 |
| Total | 86 | 85 |

¹⁾ Individuals who independently used the internet in the last 12 months from any place via any device (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

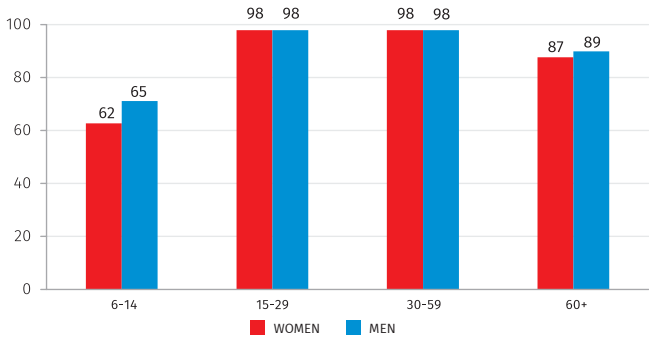
**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY PURPOSES
OF INTERNET USE¹⁾, JUNE 2024**
(%)

| | WOMEN | MEN |
|--|-------|-----|
| Participating in social networks | 95 | 94 |
| Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines | 45 | 48 |
| Sending/receiving emails | 37 | 39 |
| Telephoning over the internet/video calls (via webcam) over the internet | 95 | 95 |
| Seeking health-related information | 55 | 38 |
| Finding information about goods or services | 44 | 42 |
| Looking for a job or sending a job application | 10 | 14 |
| Internet Banking | 48 | 54 |
| Downloading software (other than games software) | 12 | 19 |

¹⁾ Individuals who used internet within last 3 months.

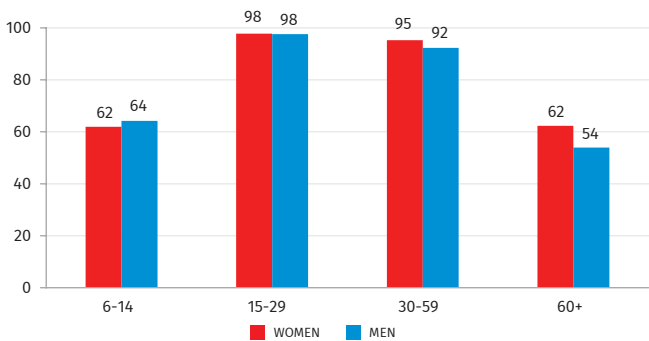
SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS MOBILE PHONE, JUNE 2024 (SDG 5.B.1)

(%)

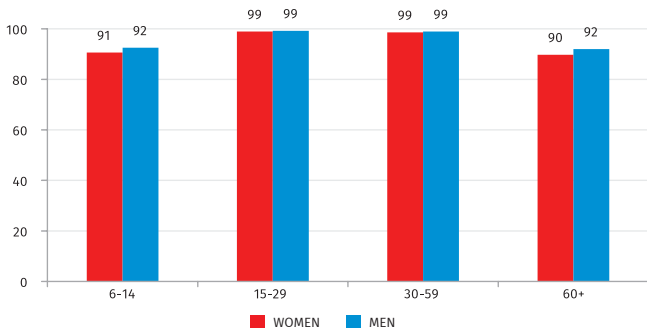


SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS SMARTPHONE, JUNE 2024

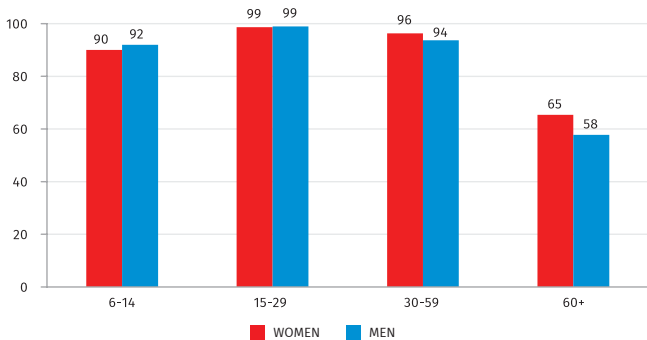
(%)



SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES MOBILE PHONE, JUNE 2024 (%)



SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES SMARTPHONE, JUNE 2024 (%)



**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER WHO
INTERACTED WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES OR
PUBLIC SERVICES OVER THE INTERNET¹⁾, JUNE 2024
(%)**

| | WOMEN | MEN |
|---|-------|-----|
| Interacted over the internet | 8 | 10 |
| Obtaining information from websites of public authorities | 7 | 9 |
| Downloading official forms | 3 | 5 |
| Submitting completed forms | 3 | 5 |
| Did not interact over the internet | 92 | 90 |

¹⁾ Interaction with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes within last 12 months.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

BUSINESS STATISTICS



Gender analysis of the business sector touches upon two primary factors of the production process: labour (hired employees) and capital (entrepreneurs and business owners).

As previously shown in the chapter on the labour market, women are less likely to be employed, and their salary is lower in almost every economic sector. In particular, the numbers of women and men working in the business sector equalled 357 thousand and 467 thousand persons respectively, whereas women's average wages constituted 68 per cent of men's average wages.

The most recent data show that the number of men founding businesses is almost twice as high as the number of women in the same category. If we look at the economic sectors, a relatively small number of women business owners are found in the mining industry, construction, transport and warehousing, and agriculture. On the other hand, the number of female owners is much higher than the number of male owners in areas of activity such as education, health and social services and other services.

**EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORM
AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2023**
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| OWNERSHIP FORM | | | | |
| Private (local physical and/or legal person) | 78 | 72 | 45 | 55 |
| Private (foreign physical and/or legal person) | 17 | 19 | 40 | 60 |
| State | 5 | 9 | 33 | 67 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | 43 | 57 |
| SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE | | | | |
| Large enterprise | 42 | 39 | 45 | 55 |
| Medium enterprise | 21 | 19 | 45 | 55 |
| Small enterprise | 37 | 42 | 41 | 59 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | 43 | 57 |
| Number of occupied jobs ¹⁾ | 357 | 467 | | |

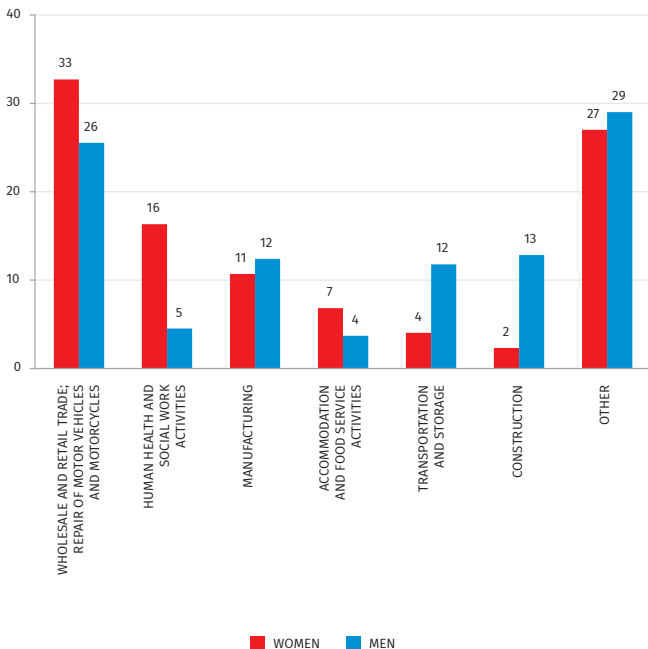
¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs

**AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY
OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2023**

AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL WAGES (GEL) AND WOMEN'S SALARY IN PERCENT
COMPARED TO MEN'S SALARY (%)

| | AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL SALARY (GEL) | | WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S |
|---|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | |
| Private (local physical and/or legal person) | 1 258 | 1 897 | 66 |
| Private (foreign physical and/or legal person) | 2 325 | 3 123 | 74 |
| State | 1 330 | 1 761 | 76 |
| Large enterprise | 1 696 | 2 393 | 71 |
| Medium enterprise | 1 668 | 2 629 | 63 |
| Small enterprise | 999 | 1 546 | 65 |
| Total | 1 445 | 2 135 | 68 |

**PERCENTAGE OF THOSE EMPLOYED ¹⁾ IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2023**
(%)



¹⁾ Calculated by the kind of economic activity, according to NACE Rev. 2.

AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2023

AMOUNT (GEL) AND WOMEN'S SALARY IN PERCENT COMPARED TO MEN'S SALARY (%)

| | AVERAGE SALARY | | WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S |
|--|----------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 924 | 1 327 | 70 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 661 | 2 140 | 78 |
| Manufacturing | 1 185 | 1 914 | 62 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 2 048 | 2 085 | 98 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1 383 | 1 459 | 95 |
| Construction | 1 827 | 2 383 | 77 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1 239 | 1 843 | 67 |
| Transportation and storage | 1 548 | 1 955 | 79 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1 205 | 1 580 | 76 |
| Information and communication | 3 072 | 4 673 | 66 |
| Real estate activities | 1 371 | 1 749 | 78 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2 539 | 3 087 | 82 |

| | AVERAGE SALARY | | WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S |
|---|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1 198 | 1 401 | 86 |
| Education | 1 243 | 1 693 | 73 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1 328 | 1 959 | 68 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2 031 | 2 829 | 72 |
| Other service activities | 507 | 1 520 | 33 |
| Total | 1 445 | 2 135 | 68 |

NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES BY SEX OF OWNER

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

| | | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------|---------|------|------|
| Women | | 25 | 27 |
| Men | | 59 | 61 |
| Not identified | | 16 | 12 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 78 | 75 |

**NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED BUSINESS ENTITIES IN GEORGIA
BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX, 2023**
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1 | 0 | 25 | 75 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0 | 0 | 13 | 87 |
| Manufacturing | 5 | 1 | 33 | 67 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0 | 0 | 10 | 90 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0 | 0 | 30 | 70 |
| Construction | 2 | 3 | 7 | 93 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 20 | 4 | 41 | 59 |
| Transportation and storage | 4 | 5 | 13 | 87 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 5 | 1 | 43 | 57 |
| Information and communication | 11 | 7 | 23 | 77 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 0 | 0 | 41 | 59 |
| Real estate activities | 2 | 0 | 43 | 57 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 7 | 1 | 47 | 53 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 4 | 1 | 44 | 56 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 |
| Education | 3 | 0 | 62 | 38 |

| | PERCENTAGE | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|------------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Human health and social work activities | 1 | 0 | 63 | 37 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2 | 0 | 42 | 58 |
| Other | 5 | 0 | 73 | 27 |
| Activity unknown | 27 | 76 | 32 | 68 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| Number | 20 450 | 45 715 | | |

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

AGRICULTURE



The main source of official statistics on the agricultural sector is a quarterly survey of agricultural holdings, allowing to receive the data on family holdings and agricultural enterprises. In both cases, a head of holding is considered to be key person, which in terms of family holdings is called the holder, while for enterprises - the head of the holding. Regarding the gender issues, it is important to analyze the distribution of agricultural holdings and assets operated by them by the sex of the holder and head of holding. Over the last few years, the share of the agricultural holdings whose head is women is steadily around 32 percent, while the share of land operated by those agricultural holdings in the whole land operated by all agricultural holdings varies within 18-21 percent. It allows us to conclude that, the heads of the agricultural holdings that operate large land are mainly men. The above-mentioned difference is reflected well in the average annual profit. In 2020, the annual average profit of holdings whose head was man exceeded by 51 percent for small holdings and by 43 percent for medium and large holdings ¹⁾, than the holdings whose head was women.

It is important to discuss the workers in agricultural holdings in terms of sex. For example, in 2022, the average amount of men working in agricultural holdings (arithmetical average of absolute values of workers in four quarters) exceeds by 10 percent the same indicator for women workers, while the number of man-days worked by the men workers during the year exceeds by 3 percent that the man-days worked by women workers. Based on mentioned, we can conclude that the women on average work more than men. One of the reasons for this can be attributed to the intensive involvement of women in animal husbandry, which means feeding cattle/poultry or milking cattle during a whole year. It should be noted, that the similar trend is observed in family holdings, while for enterprises, where the work schedule is more fixed and therefore characterized by less variation, the situation is different. In 2022, 58 percent more men than women are employed in agricultural enterprises, and the number of man-days worked by them exceeds the number of man-days worked by women by 82 percent.

¹⁾ The size of the farm is determined by the following three parameters - land area, number of livestock and cost of produced products. A farm is small if all three parameters fall within the lower 40% of the cumulative distribution. In other cases, the farm is considered a medium or large farm.

**PRODUCTION VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
PER LABOUR DAY, BY HOLDING SIZE
AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.1)**
(GEL / MAN-DAY)

| | SMALL HOLDINGS | MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Women | 12.6 | 38.9 |
| Men | 13.5 | 41.5 |

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, BY HOLDING SIZE
AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.2)**
(GEL)

| | SMALL HOLDINGS | MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Women | 1 133 | 9 712 |
| Men | 1 712 | 13 919 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY AGE
OF HOLDER**
(%)

| | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| TOTAL | 31.7 | 68.3 | 32.1 | 67.9 |
| <25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25-39 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 7.5 |
| 40-59 | 26.8 | 39.9 | 26.5 | 40.7 |
| 60+ | 70.0 | 53.2 | 70.2 | 51.7 |

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA OPERATED BY AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
(%)

| | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Total area of the land (including the leased land) | 18 | 82 | 20 | 80 |

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------|-------|------------------|------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Average number of workers in agricultural holdings | 613.2 | 671.5 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| Average number of workers in family holdings | 606.3 | 660.6 | 47.9 | 52.1 |
| Family members | 487.5 | 487.8 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| External workers ¹⁾ | 118.8 | 172.8 | 40.7 | 59.3 |

* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES BY
GENDER, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
(%)

| NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--------|------|------------------|------|
| WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 6.9 | 10.9 | 38.8 | 61.2 |

**AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------|--------|------------------|------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Amount of worked man-days in agricultural holdings | 40 123 | 41 441 | 49.2 | 50.8 |
| Amount of worked man-days in family holdings | 38 823 | 39 074 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| Family members | 37 423 | 35 970 | 51.0 | 49.0 |
| External workers* | 1 400 | 3 104 | 31.1 | 68.9 |

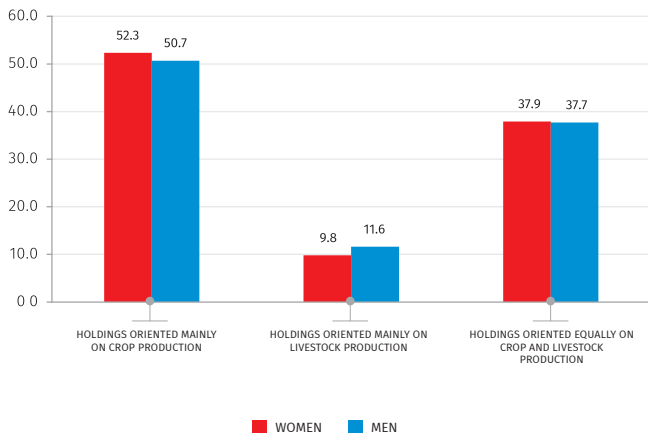
* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.

**AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN AGRICULTURAL
HOLDINGS BY GENDER**

(THS. MAN-DAY)

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 1 032 | 1 630 | 1 300 | 2 367 |

**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
BY AGRICULTURAL ORIENTATION AND SEX OF THE WORKER, 2022**
(%)



WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

CRIME



Men are much more likely to commit a crime worldwide, and this pattern is extremely pronounced in Georgia. For all types of major crimes, from homicides to traffic violations, male perpetrators account for more than 90 per cent of all cases.

Over the last 10 years, the statistics of victims of criminal offenses, by gender, have changed substantially. In 2014-2023, the majority of victims were men with a share of about 53 per cent. According to official data, the share of women victims has been decreasing for the last five years, but in 2023 it amounted to 50 per cent.

The fact that more women than men were registered as victims of crime in past years is largely related to the issue of domestic violence, whose main victims are women. Over the past decade, a vast range of measures to combat domestic violence has been adopted in Georgia. These efforts resulted in a tremendous increase in social awareness on the issue: As a result, from 4,096 registered victims of domestic violence in 2017, in 2023 this indicator exceeded 7 773

While surveys on violence against women show that registered cases represent only a small part of all cases of domestic violence, the significant rise in the registered number of complaints and issued protective orders can be regarded as a positive development in this area.

CONVICTED PERSONS BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2023
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Intentional murder | 0 | 68 | - | 100 |
| Aggravated murder | 0 | 59 | - | 100 |
| Infliction of intentional injury | 4 | 124 | 3 | 97 |
| Rape | 0 | 46 | - | 100 |
| Larceny | 8 | 218 | 4 | 96 |
| Robbery | 0 | 82 | - | 100 |
| Theft | 156 | 2 594 | 6 | 94 |
| Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs | 57 | 2 579 | 2 | 98 |
| Hooliganism | 1 | 88 | 1 | 99 |
| Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport | 19 | 496 | 4 | 96 |
| Other | 942 | 11 006 | 8 | 92 |
| Total | 1 187 | 17 360 | 6 | 94 |

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 2023
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | PERCENT | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Juveniles (aged 14-17) | 2 | 2 | 8 | 92 |
| Adults (aged 18+) | 98 | 98 | 6 | 94 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 6 | 94 |
| Number | 1 187 | 17 360 | | |

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHOM VARIOUS
 COMMUTATIONS WERE MADE, 2023**
 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| ADULTS | | | | |
| Pardoned | 14 | 46 | 23 | 77 |
| Amnestied | 2 | 9 | 18 | 82 |
| Released early | 28 | 403 | 6 | 94 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 458 | 9 | 91 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
2023 (SDG 16.1.3)**
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| PERPETRATOR | | | | VICTIM | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------|-----|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
| WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 1 151 | 6 270 | 16 | 84 | 6 534 | 1 239 | 84 | 16 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

STATISTICS ON ACCOMMODATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SHELTERS, 2023 (SDG 16.2.2)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | | | | |
| <17 | 21 | 4 | 84 | 16 |
| 18-23 | 23 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 24-43 | 79 | 3 | 96 | 4 |
| 44+ | 16 | 4 | 80 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 11 | 93 | 7 |
| VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING | | | | |
| Aged <17 | 4 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Aged 18-23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aged 24-43 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Aged 44+ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 2 | 82 | 18 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS (SDG 16.3.1)

| | NUMBER | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS: | | | | | |
| Women | 9 003 | 9 092 | 8 291 | 7 745 | 7 685 |
| Men | 8 591 | 8 768 | 8 037 | 7 467 | 7 509 |
| Number of issued restrictive orders, total | 10 266 | 10 321 | 9 376 | 8 748 | 8 734 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

DATA ON VICTIM STATISTICS, 2023

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | SEX DISTRIBUTION |
|------------|--------|------------------|
| Women | 9 207 | 50 |
| Men | 9 035 | 50 |
| Not stated | 35 | 0 |
| Total | 18 277 | 100 |

SOURCE: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

PRISON POPULATION, 2023
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-----------|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Adults | 340 | 9 473 | 3 | 97 |
| Juveniles | 2 | 53 | 4 | 96 |
| Total | 342 | 9 526 | 3 | 97 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

PERSONS INJURED AND KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS¹⁾, 2023 (SDG 3.6.1)
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Persons killed | 69 | 221 | 24 | 76 |
| Persons injured | 2 693 | 3 718 | 42 | 58 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

¹ Data includes the number of dead and injured in the road-transport accidents happened on the action area of the MIA Patrol Police Department.

**STATISTICS ON ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS
OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2023**
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

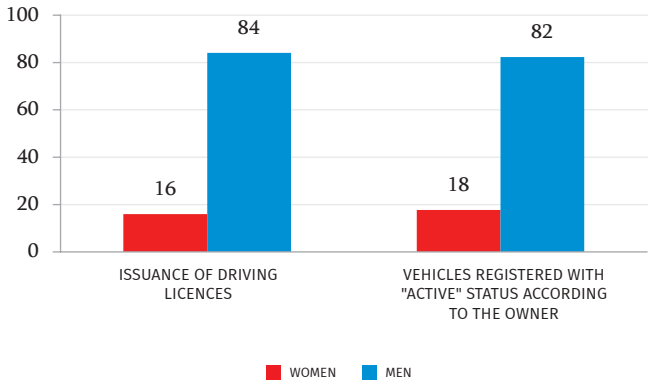
| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|---------|-----------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Issuance of driving licences ¹⁾ | 14 957 | 78 818 | 16 | 84 |
| Statistics of owners of registered vehicles ²⁾ | 266 402 | 1 237 319 | 18 | 82 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

¹⁾ Includes also re-issued licenses.

²⁾ Includes cars registered first and re-registered

ISSUANCE OF DRIVER'S LICENSES AND DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICLES REGISTERED WITH "ACTIVE" STATUS ACCORDING TO THE OWNER'S, 2023
(%)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

INFLUENCE AND POWER



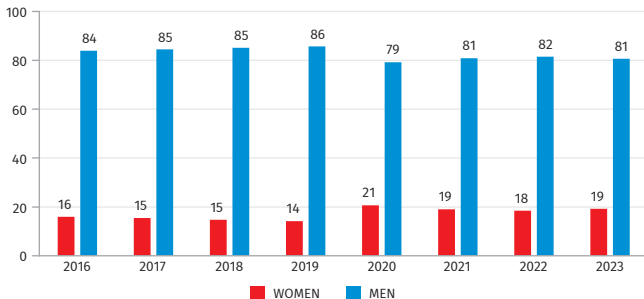
Gender differences across the three branches of government in Georgia remain quite uneven. In two branches of power – the executive and legislative – the gender power gap is relatively moderate. Thus, in the top positions of the executive branch, the share of women varies from 21 per cent among ambassadors to 17 per cent among government ministers. The judicial branch includes around 55 per cent of women as general court judges.

However, the largest gender power gap has been traditionally observed in the legislative branch, both at the national and at the municipal levels. The share of women members of the Parliament of Georgia constituted 19 per cent in 2023.

The reduction in the gender power gap represented the primary objective of recent amendments to the Election Code. In line with the introduced gender quotas, the share of female MPs will increase, while the municipal assemblies will have an even larger proportion of women.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER (%)



SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

MAJORITY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, 2023 (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 0 | 28 | 0 | 100 |

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, BY FACTION, 2023

AS OF 31 DECEMBER, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|-----------|------------|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Georgian Dream | 13 | 62 | 17 | 83 |
| "United National Movement" – Unified Opposition "Unity Makes Strength" | 3 | 17 | 15 | 85 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "Lelo - Partnership For Georgia" | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "Girchi" | 0 | 4 | 0 | 100 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "European Socialists" | 0 | 4 | 0 | 100 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "Citizens" | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "Reform Group" | 2 | 3 | 40 | 60 |
| Parliamentary Political Group "People's Power" | 1 | 8 | 11 | 89 |
| Parliamentary political group "Eurooptimists" | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Parliamentary political group "For a national and democratic state" | 0 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| Parliamentary political group "For Georgia" | 1 | 4 | 20 | 80 |
| Parliamentary political group "Freedom" | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Out of Faction | 3 | 5 | 38 | 63 |
| Total | 27 | 113 | | |

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS

| | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| | NUMBER IN 1 000S | | | |
| Total | 11.9 | 26.2 | 12.5 | 21.4 |
| Rank | | | | |
| I Rank | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| II Rank | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| III Rank | 6.0 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 4.2 |
| IV Rank | 4.4 | 20.4 | 4.0 | 15.0 |
| Rank (managerial/non-managerial) | | | | |
| Managerial (I and II Ranks) | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Non-managerial (III and IV Ranks) | 10.4 | 24.3 | 10.7 | 19.2 |
| | PERCENTAGE (%) | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rank | | | | |
| I Rank | 2.9 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| II Rank | 9.6 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 6.0 |
| III Rank | 50.7 | 14.7 | 53.7 | 19.5 |
| IV Rank | 36.8 | 77.9 | 32.0 | 70.1 |
| Rank (managerial/non-managerial) | | | | |
| Managerial (I and II Ranks) | 12.5 | 7.4 | 14.3 | 10.4 |
| Non-managerial (III and IV Ranks) | 87.5 | 92.6 | 85.7 | 89.6 |

| | SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 31.3 | 68.7 | 36.8 | 63.2 |
| Rank | | | | |
| I Rank | 33.7 | 66.3 | 38.4 | 61.6 |
| II Rank | 47.4 | 52.6 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| III Rank | 61.0 | 39.0 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| IV Rank | 17.7 | 82.3 | 21.0 | 79.0 |
| Rank (managerial/non-managerial) | | | | |
| Managerial (I and II Ranks) | 43.3 | 56.7 | 44.4 | 55.6 |
| Non-managerial (III and IV Ranks) | 30.1 | 69.9 | 35.8 | 64.2 |

SOURCE: LEPL - CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU

**EMPLOYEES AT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA,
THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA, 2023 (SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| EMPLOYED: | | | | |
| At the Administration of the Government of Georgia | 101 | 69 | 59 | 41 |
| At the Office of the Parliament of Georgia | 630 | 511 | 55 | 45 |
| At the Administration of the President | 55 | 37 | 60 | 40 |

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA; OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA; ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA.

**COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA, 2023
(SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers) | 2 | 10 | 17 | 83 |
| Deputy ministers | 11 | 39 | 22 | 78 |

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA

JUDGES IN COMMON LAW COURTS OF GEORGIA, 2023
(SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| NUMBER | | SEX DISTRIBUTION | |
|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| WOMEN | MEN | WOMEN | MEN |
| 167 | 138 | 55 | 45 |

SOURCE: HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AMBASSADORS
OF GEORGIA, 2023 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER
 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

| | 2019 | | 2023 | |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|
| | NUMBER | SEX DISTRIBUTION | NUMBER | SEX DISTRIBUTION |
| AMBASSADORS | | | | |
| Women | 7 | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Men | 53 | 88 | 34 | 79 |
| Total | 60 | 100 | 43 | 100 |

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abortion – artificial termination of a pregnancy that is performed (a) deliberately up to 12 weeks of pregnancy (based on the woman's request); or (b) in accordance with medical and social indications, between 12 and 22 weeks of pregnancy.

Adolescent birth rate - The number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women in that age group.

Adoption of a child – defined as a deliberate refusal to the parental right of a child offered for adoption and transfer of a child to the adoptive parent(s) for care and upbringing. Adoption refers to a relationship between an adoptive parent and an adoptee, similar to the relationship between a parent and a child, established under the law. The necessary precondition for the adoption of a child is the consent of the parent(s), which they shall submit to a guardianship and custodianship local authority. Adoption of an orphan or abandoned child is permissible without parental consent. The consent of the parent(s) is also not required if they were declared as missing or dead by a court.

Age-specific fertility rate – number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. It is expressed as the average number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group.

Agricultural enterprise – A holding operated by legal entity: limited liability company, general partnership, limited partnership, joint stock company, cooperative, etc.

Agricultural holding (holding) – An economic unit engaged in agricultural production under single management without regard to its size and legal status. There are two types of agricultural holding: family holding and agricultural enterprise.

Average nominal monthly wages – calculated by dividing the total wage fund by the average number of hired employees who received the wages in the respective period (quarter, year). The number of part-time employees is recalculated into full-time equivalents.

Business activity – a lawful and repeated activity that is oriented to earn a profit. It is carried out independently and is well organized.

Causes of death – illnesses, pathological or physiological conditions, or injuries that directly cause or stimulate death; accidents or coercion leading to death.

Civil service is a part of the state service present across all three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial, as well as in local self-government bodies and legal entities established under public law.

Computer user – a person who used a computer (desktop, portable computer (laptop, notebook, netbook), tablet) independently at any place (at home, at work or at another location) at least once in the reference period.

Divorce (termination of marriage) – a fact of legal significance that is one of the grounds for the termination of a marriage between spouses and is confirmed by the relevant individual administrative-legal act.

Dwelling unit – refers to the structure in which a household lives and on the plot of land on which the unit is built. A dwelling unit is also used entirely or primarily as a residence, including any associated structures such as a garage.

Emigrant – A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who left the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve following months, and who was usual resident of the country when leaving the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country.

Employed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) worked for at least one hour for pay or profit or was temporary absent from the job due to holiday, illness, maternity leave, technical, economic or other similar reasons.

Employees – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period performed a certain work for at least one hour for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, or a person who has a job but was temporarily absent due to a holiday, illness, technical, economic or other similar reasons.

Employment rate expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the relevant aged population.

Enterprise – an economic entity that produces goods or renders services and independently makes economic decisions on the distribution of its own resources (i.e. possesses a certain degree of freedom on decision-making). An enterprise carries out one or several kinds of activities in one or several places. An enterprise can be individual (physical) or a legal person. **Enterprises are grouped by size:** large, medium and small. A **large-sized enterprise** is an enterprise where the average annual number of employed exceeds 249 persons or the volume of average annual turnover exceeds GEL 60 million. **Medium-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed ranges from 50 to 250 persons or the average annual turnover ranges from GEL 12 million to GEL 60 million. **Small-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed does not exceed 50 persons and the average annual turnover is under GEL 12 million.

Family member – a person who has the rights and responsibilities under a family relationship. Property, inheritance, housing and other rights, as well as obligations of a family member, are regulated by the national legislation.

Family holding - A holding operated by household.

First stage of higher education – V-VII levels of education as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED); programmes designed to provide

intermediate and advanced academic and/or professional knowledge after secondary education (i.e. professional programmes, bachelor's programmes and master's programmes).

Hours actually worked includes time that during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) persons in employment spend directly on, and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time.

Gender – refers to the roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, and decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader sociocultural context, as are other important criteria for sociocultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc.

General education institution/school – a legal entity under public law or an entrepreneurial or non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity under private law, authorized in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia that carries out general educational activities under the National Curriculum and completely covers at least one level of general education. The data include I-III levels of general education (primary, basic, secondary) as defined by the National Qualifications Framework in the field of general education.

The gender pay gap represents the difference between the average wages of men and women expressed as a percentage of the average wage of men. The gender pay gap that does not take into account demographic and job characteristics of the individuals is known as the **unadjusted** gender pay gap. Even if demographic (age, education, marital status, place of residence - region/type of settlement, etc.) and job characteristics (economic activity, occupation, etc.) are considered, there is still a difference between wages of men and women as measured by the **adjusted** gender wage gap. This difference is an indicator of gender inequality related to earnings.

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals – UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda was affirmed by resolution 70/1. The global indicator framework was later adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017. The framework includes 17 goals and 232 indicators. The indicators included in this report are retrieved from the E/CN.3/2018/2 report¹.

Household – a group of persons who observe the rules of common living and occupy a single dwelling and are connected by a shared budget (or a part thereof), as well as by

¹ Available at <https://undocs.org/E/CN.3/2018/2>.

relative or non-relative relationships. A household may consist of one person.

Household Expenditures - include all expenditures of the household and its members during the reference period. Total expenditures consist of cash consumption expenditures, non-cash expenditures, and cash non-consumption expenditures. Cash consumption expenditures includes expenditures on food, beverages, tobacco, clothes and footwear, household goods, healthcare, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, transport, education and other consumption expenditures. Cash non-consumption expenditures includes expenditures on agriculture, transfers, saving and lending, property acquirement.

Household Incomes – include all incomes of the household and its members during the reference period. Total income (cash and non-cash inflows) consists of cash income and transfers, non-cash income and other cash inflows. Cash income and transfers includes income from wages, self-employment, selling agricultural production, leasing, deposit (interest), pensions, scholarships, assistances, remittances from abroad and money received as gift. Other cash inflows include income from property disposal, borrowing and dissaving.

Immigrant – A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who entered the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the twelve following months, and who was not usual resident of the country when entering the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country.

Infant mortality rate – the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age.

Informal employment in non-agricultural sector refers to all workers not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements through their work (didn't pay income tax from remuneration; or/and employed didn't benefit from paid annual leave or /and employed didn't benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness; or/and employer didn't contribution to the pension fund) or employed defined her status in employment as a contributing family worker or enterprises where they worked weren't registered.

Intentional homicide – an act intended to cause death to a person.

Internet user – a person who used the Internet independently at any place (at home, at work or at another location) at least once in the reference period via any device (mobile phone or smartphone, computer, etc.).

Juvenile offenders – a person who committed a crime between the ages of 14 and 17.

Labour force – is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

Labour the force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the relevant aged population.

Larceny – unlawful taking of the personal property of another person or business.

Life expectancy at birth – the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he/she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

Live birth – complete expulsion or extraction from its mother a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, that after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life – e.g., beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered to be live-born.

Marriage – a voluntary union of a woman and a man for the purpose of creating a family, registered in the territorial offices of the Public Service Development Agency, a legal entity operating under the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

Mean age of spouses – Average age of persons when they get married for a given period, calculated as arithmetic mean of spouses' ages at marriage.

Median age of population – Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

Morbidity rate – a measure obtained by dividing new cases of morbidity by the average annual size of the resident population.

NEET rate – the share of youth not in education, employment or training conveys the number of young persons aged 15-29 not in education, employment, or training as a percentage of the total youth population, aged 15-29 years.

Number of medical doctors – includes all medical doctors having a medical degree who, worked at medical and sanitary organizations, social security establishments, scientific/research institutions, medical staff-training institutions, health-care organizations, etc.

Number of persons found guilty – includes physical persons found guilty after conviction by a competent court.

Outside the labour force – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) was not employed and within the previous four weeks did not actively search for work and/or was not ready to start working within the next two weeks.

Pension (old age) – a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of citizens permanently residing on the territory of Georgia, as well as the citizens of foreign states who have been legally residing on the territory of Georgia for the past 10 years and the persons without citizenship, disbursed on the basis of reaching the retirement age, in order to provide them with minimum subsistence means.

Perpetrator – can be a family member who violates the constitutional rights and freedom of another family member through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion. A family member or any person who conducts gender-based violence against a woman either in public and/or in a private space, through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered a perpetrator. A responsible person or any other person who violates the constitutional rights and freedom of a juvenile living together with him/her under the legal law through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered to be a perpetrator.

Prison population – the total number of accused and convicted persons in the imprisonment and detention facilities.

Private mixed ownership (foreign physical and/or legal person) – partly domestic private owners, partly foreign private owners.

Private ownership (local physical and/or legal person) – economic entities in which more than 50 per cent of the equity is in the ownership of a private person.

Professional Civil Servant - a person appointed to a position listed in the staff structure of a public institution, whose primary duty is to exercise public authority and protect public interests. Professional civil servants constitute the core of the public service and are responsible for performing its primary functions.

Rank – Based on the scope of competence and levels of authority, civil servants are categorized into several ranks: **Rank I** corresponds to the senior management level and involves responsibility, competence, and authority to supervise and coordinate the overall direction of the public institution's activities; **Rank II** corresponds to the middle management level and involves responsibility, competence, and authority to supervise and coordinate sub-directions within the public institution's field of activity; **Rank III** corresponds to the senior specialist level and involves responsibility, competence, and authority to execute the functions of the directions or sub-directions within the public institution's field of activity; **Rank IV** corresponds to the junior specialist level and involves responsibility, competence, and authority, primarily for training, to carry out the functions of the directions or sub-directions within the public institution's field of activity.

Relative poverty – estimated for two population thresholds:

- Share of population under **60 per cent** of median consumption
- Share of population under **40 per cent** of median consumption

The two relative poverty thresholds are calculated according to the median of the population distribution by the total consumption (consumption expenditure).

- Median consumption – population distribution by total consumption is such a value that half (50 per cent) of the total population consumes less than it while the other half consumes more than it.

- Relative poverty indicators – estimated based on the total household consumption recalculated for the equalized adult with regard to the shared consumption (cohabitation) effect.

Restrictive order – an act issued by an authorized police officer that determines temporary measures for protecting a victim of domestic violence and that shall be submitted for approval to a court within 24 hours after its issuance. Non-fulfilment of the requirements under a restraining/protective order by the abuser shall result in legal liability under Georgian legislation.

Robbery – attack aimed at holding someone’s property accompanied with a violent act hazardous to a life or a violent act dangerous to someone’s health or intimidation by using such an act of violence.

Second stage of higher education – VIII level of education, as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED); programmes designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification, usually concluding with the submission and defence of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

Self-employed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period worked for at least one hour for profit or was temporarily absent from the job.

Sex (biological) – the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females.

Sex ratio at birth - The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.

Social package – a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of Georgian citizens in the presence of relevant grounds set forth in the law.

State ownership in the business sector – economic entities in which more than 50 per cent of the equity is in the ownership of the State.

Stillborn - A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.

Subsistence Allowance – Pecuniary Social Assistance - each family, registered in the unified database, enjoys the right to receive the pecuniary assistance, if its rating score is less than the fixed minimum acceptable for the subsistence allowance average score.

Suicide – taking one’s own life voluntarily and intentionally.

Theft – felonious taking and removing of personal property with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it.

Total fertility rate (TFR) – the average number of live births per woman (usually aged

15-49). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates according to her age within a given year.

Total size of the population – the total number of usual residents in a given area at a given time. The size of the population is calculated as of 1 January considering natural increases and net migration.

Trafficking (trade in persons) – a crime that is the recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for the purpose of exploitation by the use of force, fraud or coercion. Exploitation may take many forms, including labour and sexual exploitation.

Under-5 mortality rate – The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 year of age.

Unemployed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview), was not employed and within the previous four weeks actively searched for work and in case of success was ready to start work within the next two weeks.

Unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force.

Victim of domestic violence – a woman or any other family member whose constitutional rights and freedoms have been violated through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion and who was given the status of a victim of domestic violence by the relevant service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and/or by a court and/or by a group tasked with determining the status of victims of domestic violence (victim identification group).

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION
WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

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