



**NATIONAL STATISTICS  
OFFICE OF GEORGIA**

# **Women and Men In Georgia**



**Statistical Publication**

Tbilisi - 2018

National Statistics Office of Georgia

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In Georgia**

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Tbilisi - 2018



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## Symbols and Acronyms

Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GEL	Georgian Lari
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	The United Nations
...	No data available
-	Not applicable
0.0	Negligible magnitude

In certain cases differences between a magnitude and the sum of its components is a result of approximation to the round numbers.

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

Article 11 in 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 in order 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-centered development.<sup>2</sup>

Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls is a principal component of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The sex-disaggregated statistics presented in this report are an important indicator of Georgia's development, apart from being a reflection of the situation regarding women and men in the country.

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<sup>1</sup>UNWomen, "Gender Mainstreaming - Concepts and definitions". Available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

## **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 are aimed at producing adequate data by using advanced, gender-sensitive methodology to measure and assess the actual situation with regard to the social status of women and men and overall gender equality. Improvement of content, methods, classifications and measurements with respect to gender equality statistics is of utmost importance for gender equality professionals, as it is for representatives of legislative bodies, state authorities and civil society.

The Government of Georgia began the nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016. 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, by 2030 the situation regarding gender equality will be significantly improved in the country. 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 IV World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA).   |
| 1998-2000 | The actions considered under the national plan "for Improving Women's Conditions" have been implemented.  |
| 1999      | The State Commission on Elaboration of State Policy on the Advancement of Women. It consisted of 27 high-level members, including ministers, deputy ministers and representatives from local and international NGOs and the media. Under the auspices of this Commission, the President issued the following policy documents, which were strongly influenced by CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.   |
| 1999      | Decree N 511 about the Measures on Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights of Women in Georgia.<br><br>Significant progress has been made by the Government of Georgia in ensuring a proactive implementation of the gender equality commitments laid out by CEDAW, BPfA, MDGs, 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) prevention and response to violence against women and 3) addressing women's issues in conflict and some attempts were also made to put in place measures for 4) increasing number of women in power and decision-making. |
| 2000-2002 | The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Violence against Women" have been implemented.  |
| 2000-2004 | The actions considered under the national plan "for Improving Women's Conditions" have been implemented.  |
| 2002-2005 | The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Trafficking" have been implemented.   |
| 2004      | Gender Equality Advisory Council in the Parliament  |

established.

- 2004 The nationalization of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) MDG 3 – promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, has been adjusted to the Georgian context through two key targets (i) ensuring gender equality in employment and (ii) ensuring equal access to activity in the political domain and at all levels of management. Progress towards the implementation of the MDGs has been uneven and much remains to be achieved especially in the areas of women's political and economic empowerment.
- 2005 Established the Governmental ad-hoc Commission for Gender Equality (GCGE).
- 2005-2006 The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings" have been implemented.
- 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament.
- 2006 Law on Combating Trafficking adopted.
- 2006 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence adopted.
- 2007-2008 The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Trafficking" have been implemented.
- 2008 The actions considered under the national plan "on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence" have been implemented.
- 2007-2009 The actions considered under the national plan "for Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy in Georgia" have been implemented.
- 2009-2010 The actions considered under the national plan "on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence (DV NAP)" have been implemented.
- 2010 Law of Georgia on Gender Equality adopted.
- 2011-2012 The actions considered under the national plan "on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic



	Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence (DV NAP)" have been implemented.
2012	Georgia criminalizing the offence of domestic violence.
2012-2015	The actions considered under the national plan on UN SCR 1325 (adopted in December 2011) have been implemented.
2013	Appointed Prime Minister's Assistant on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues appointed.
2013	Gender Equality Department has been established as a standing unit in the structure of the Public Defender's Office.
2013	Public Defender's Office that has elaborated its Gender Equality action plan for 2013-2015 as well as strategy for mainstreaming gender into the PDO's work.
2013-2015	The actions considered under the national plan "on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence" have been implemented.
2014	Non-discrimination Law adopted.
2014-2016	The actions considered under the national plan "on Gender Equality" have been implemented.
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 Defense adopts its internal Gender Equality Strategy, gender focal points appointed.
2015	The President of Georgia declared 2015 the Year of Women.
2016	National Action Plan for 2016-2017 on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection Victims/Survivors adopted.
2016	National Action Plan for 2016-2017 for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace

and Security adopted.

- 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 Issues established and operational.
- 2018 Human Rights Department has been established as a standing unit in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on the Human Rights adopted.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on Women, Peace and Security (UN SCR 1325) adopted.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection Victims/Survivors adopted.

## Reader's Guide

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the 10th statistical publication dedicated to gender equality challenges. The new edition includes a number of new indicators on Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship, Violence against Women.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2017 in Georgia. Percentage distribution and sex-disaggregation of statistical data have been performed as follows:

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

The publication is aimed at raising public awareness of gender-related problems and developing 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 authors' team would greatly appreciate comments and suggestions on the format and contents of this publication.

# Population

## **Population**

*Numbers in 1000s*

Years	Population		Live birth		Death	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2007	2 013 <sup>1)</sup>	1 834 <sup>1)</sup>	23	26	23	27
2017	1 938 <sup>2)</sup>	1 792 <sup>2)</sup>	26	28	23	24

Years	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2007	26	42	38	53
2017	33	50	38	48

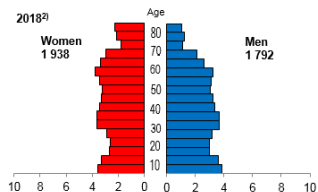
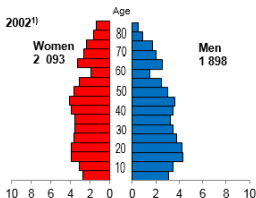
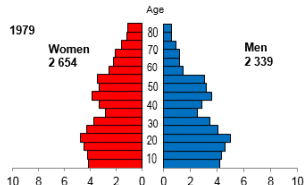
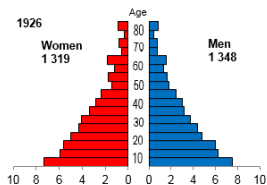
<sup>1)</sup> As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008.

<sup>2)</sup> As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018.

Source: Geostat.

# Population by age

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution



<sup>1)</sup> Recalculated results of the 2002 population census.

<sup>2)</sup> As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018.

Source: Geostat.

## Marriages by age groups in 2017

*Percentage, number and sex distribution (%)*

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
16-19		9	1	85	15
20-29		56	51	52	48
30-39		23	30	43	57
40-49		8	12	42	58
50-59		3	4	40	60
60+		1	2	30	70
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	23 684	23 684		

Source: Geostat.

## Marriages in urban/rural areas in 2017

*Percentage distribution and number*

Age		Urban area		Rural area	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
16-19		7	1	13	2
20-29		56	49	56	54
30-39		24	31	21	28
40-49		9	13	7	11
50-59		3	4	2	4
60+		1	2	1	1
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	14 342	14 342	9 342	9 342

Source: Geostat.

## Married by previous marital status in 2017

*Percentage distribution and number*

		Women	Men
Previous marital status:			
	Never married	88	87
	Widowed	1	1
	Divorced	11	12
Total	percent	100	100
	number	23 684	23 684

Source: Geostat.

## Divorces by age groups in 2017

*Percentage distribution and number*

Age		Women	Men
<20		1	0
20-29		28	19
30-39		35	36
40-49		23	25
50-59		10	15
60+		3	5
Total	percent	100	100
	number	10 222	10 222

Source: Geostat.

## Stillbirths by age of mother in 2017

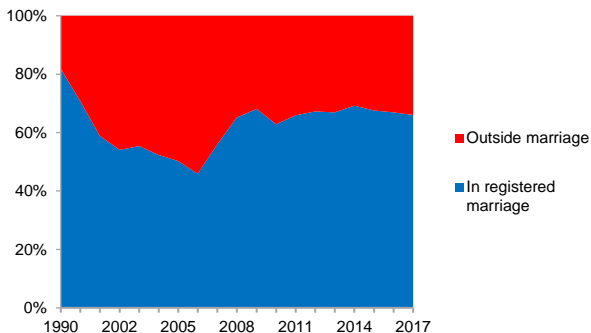
*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<15		0	0	0	0
15-19		6	5	46	54
20-29		43	46	44	56
30-39		44	41	47	53
40-49		7	8	45	55
50+		0	0	0	0
Total	percent	100	100	45	55
	number	229	277		

Source: Geostat.



## Live births by marital status of parents



Source: Geostat.

Number of infants born in registered marriage tended to decrease in 1990-2006 but the trend reversed from the year 2007. Still, the share of babies born in registered marriage in 2017 is less than of those born in 1990.

## Sex ratio by birth order

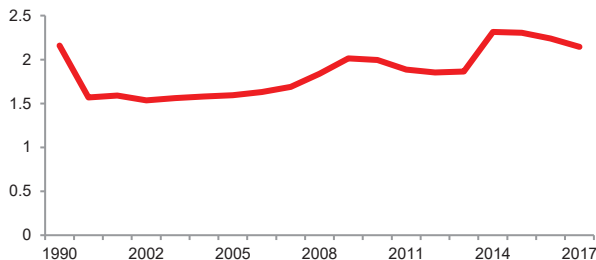
*Boys per 100 girls*

	Birth order:		
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> +
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

Source: Geostat.

## Total fertility rate

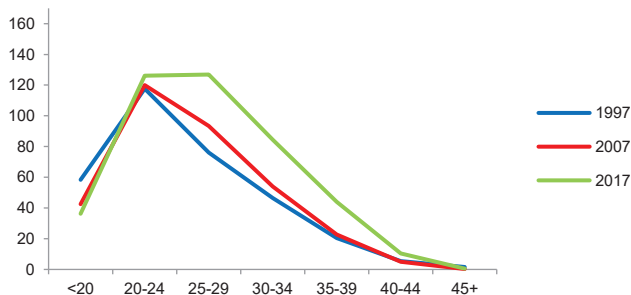
*The average number of live births per woman*



Source: Geostat.

## Age-specific fertility rates

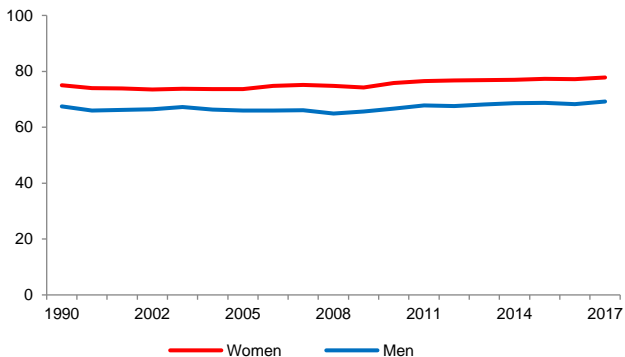
*Number of birth per 1 000 women of relevant age*



Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" indicator 3.7.2.

## Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: Geostat.

## Death by age groups in 2017

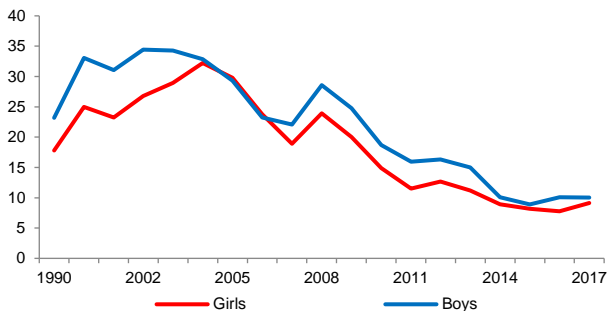
*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Age	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
0	1	1	46	54
1-9	0	0	39	61
10-19	0	1	35	65
20-29	1	2	20	80
30-39	1	3	22	78
40-49	2	6	25	75
50-59	5	14	27	73
60-69	11	21	34	66
70-79	26	25	50	50
80+	53	27	65	35
Total				
percent	100	100	49	51
number	23 399	24 423		

Source: Geostat.

## Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births



Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.2.2

## Number of immigrants by citizenship in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Country		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia		59	57	40	60
Russia		13	11	45	55
Turkey		3	7	22	78
Ukraine		3	2	49	51
Armenia		3	2	46	54
Azerbaijan		4	4	41	59
China		1	1	21	79
USA		1	1	41	59
India		2	4	23	77
Greece		1	1	44	56
Israel		1	1	38	62
Other		9	9	40	60
Stateless		0	0	35	65
Total	percent	100	100	39	61
	number	32 751	50 488		

Source: Geostat.

## Number of emigrants by citizenship in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Country		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia		81	77	45	55
Russia		6	6	46	54
Turkey		1	3	23	77
Ukraine		2	2	38	62
Armenia		2	2	44	56
Azerbaijan		2	2	46	54
China		1	0	24	76
USA		1	1	40	60
India		0	1	18	82
Greece		1	1	46	54
Israel		0	1	45	55
Other		4	4	41	59
Stateless		0	0	38	62
Total	percent	100	100	44	56
	number	37 681	47 770		

Source: Geostat.



## Number of immigrants by age groups in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Age	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
0	2	1	47	53
1-9	8	6	47	53
10-19	8	7	42	58
20-29	21	27	34	66
30-39	18	25	32	68
40-49	15	16	37	63
50-59	15	12	46	54
60-69	9	5	55	45
70-79	3	1	62	38
80+	1	0	69	31
Total				
percent	100	100	39	61
number	32 751	50 488		

Source: Geostat.

## Number of emigrants by age groups in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
0		1	1	49	51
1-9		7	6	48	52
10-19		8	9	42	58
20-29		23	30	38	62
30-39		20	25	38	62
40-49		17	16	47	53
50-59		15	9	55	45
60-69		6	3	61	39
70-79		2	1	66	34
80+		1	0	70	30
Total	percent	100	100	44	56
	number	37 681	47 770		

Source: Geostat.

## Health Care

### Medical doctors

*Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s*

		2000	2010	2017
Women		69	69	65
Men		31	31	35
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	21	21	27

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.c.1

### Number of registered abortions

*Numbers in 1 000s*



Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

From 2001 to 2012 the number of registered abortions increased almost 2.6 times. Compared to 2012 it has been decreased by 36% in 2017. 97% of all abortions are registered for 20-44 age group.

## Prevalence of tuberculosis

*Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s*

		2000	2010	2017
	Women	29	24	31
	Men	71	76	69
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	6	6	3

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.3.2.

## New cases of HIV/AIDS

*Sex distribution (%) and number*

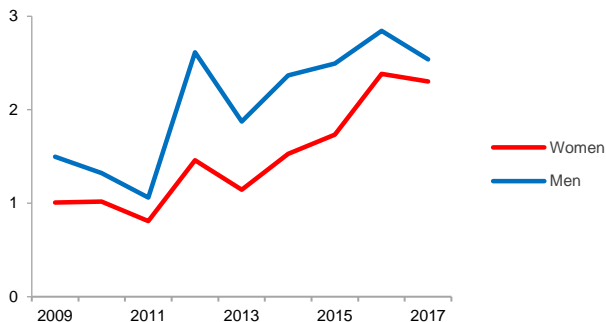
		2011	2014	2017
	Women	27	25	23
	Men	73	75	77
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	226	268	257

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.3.2.

## Registered new cases of mental and behavioral disorders

Numbers 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

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2000	2010	2017
Women		51	51	56
Men		49	49	44
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	4	6	9

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

## Causes of death in 2017

*Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and Sex distribution (%)*

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Neoplasm		12	15	44	56
Diseases of the circulatory system		45	38	53	47
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	17	83
Other		43	46	47	53
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	23	24		

Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.4.1.

## Suicides in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and Sex distribution (%)*

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<15		-	1	-	100
15-19		14	1	75	25
20+		86	98	15	85
Total	percent	100	100	16	84
	number	22	114		

Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.4.2.

Compared to 2007 the number of suicides has increased 1.1 times among women and 1.3 times among men in 2017.

## Education

### Pupils/students in 2017/2018 school year

*At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)*

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Pupils, total:</b>				
Public general education schools	91	90	48	52
Private general education schools	9	10	45	55
Total percent	100	100	48	52
Number	274	301		
<b>Public Vocational Educational Institutions<sup>1)</sup></b>				
	64	77	43	57
<b>Private Vocational Educational Institutions<sup>1)</sup></b>				
	36	23	57	43
Total percent	100	100	47	53
Number	5	5		
<b>Students, total:</b>				
Public higher educational institutions	66	64	51	49
Private higher educational institutions	34	36	49	51
Total percent	100	100	50	50
Number	72	72		

<sup>1)</sup> Graduates.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia, Geostat, data on higher education institutions.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.3.1.

Compared to school year 2007/2008, in 2017/2018 the increases in the number of female and male students in private secondary schools equaled

54% and 47% respectively, pointing to increased demand for private sector education. In the same period, the increase of female students at private higher education institutions amounted to 34%, and that of male students exceeded 104%.

## Graduates from basic and secondary schools in 2017/2018

*Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Graduated:				
Basic education	21	23	47	53
Upper secondary education	18	20	48	52

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.1.1.

## Number of teachers in general education institutions/schools in 2017/2018 school year

*At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, numbers*

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public general education institutions	89	90	86	14
Private general education institutions	11	10	88	12
Total percent	100	100		
Number	57552	9082		

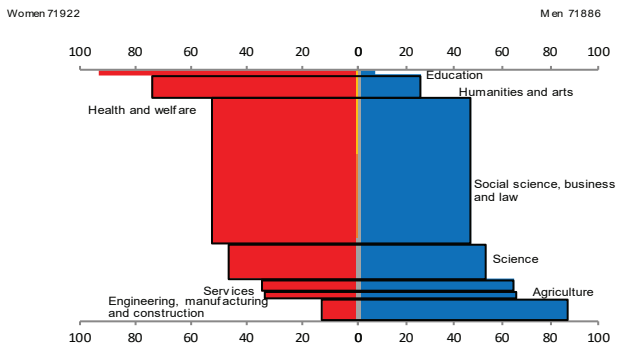
Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.c.1.



## Students<sup>1)</sup> in the higher educational institutions by programmes in 2017/2018

*At the beginning of school year, number and sex distribution (%)*



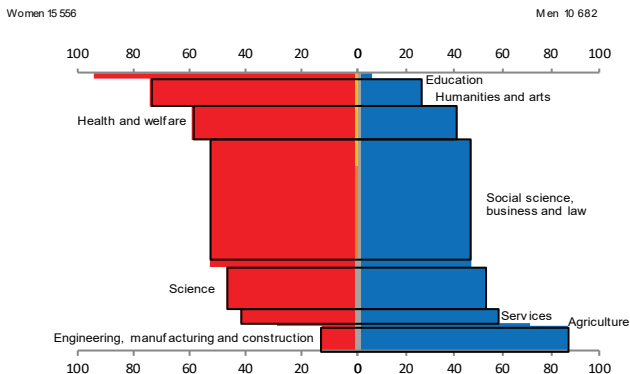
<sup>1)</sup> Each box shows educational programmes, the size of the box is proportional to the number of students in the programme.

Source: Geostat, data on higher education institutions.

The number of women and men students is the highest in the social sciences, business and law programmes. The number of women students is the lowest in the agricultural programme while the least number of men students are in education programme.

## Graduates<sup>1)</sup> from higher educational institutions by programmes in 2017/2018

*At the beginning of school year, number and sex distribution (%)*



<sup>1)</sup> Each box shows educational programmes, the size of the box is proportional to the number of students in the programme.

Source: Geostat, data on higher education institutions.

## Professors in higher educational institutions in 2017/2018

*At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Main staff</b>					
	Professor	19	31	54	46
	Associate professor	48	44	42	58
	Assistant professor	16	12	56	44
	Teacher	12	9	62	38
	Others	4	4	63	37
Total	percent	100	100	54	46
	number	4 448	3 783		
<b>Contracts</b>					
	Professor	7	11	49	51
	Associate professor	3	3	64	36
	Assistant professor	0	1	52	48
	Teacher	66	58	65	35
	Others	24	27	59	41
Total	percent	100	100	62	38
	number	5 882	3 636		

Source: Geostat, data on higher education institutions.

## Admission for doctoral degree by fields of science in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
	Education	4	0	96	4
	Humanities and Arts	21	9	74	26
	Social sciences, business and law	49	53	52	48
	Science	11	13	49	51
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6	17	28	72
	Agriculture	2	2	56	44
	Health and welfare	8	4	72	28
	Services	0	2	19	81
Total	percent	100	100	54	46
	number	747	629		

Source: Geostat, data on preparation doctorate's.

The highest demand among women doctoral students is in the field of social sciences, business and law, humanities and arts programmes, while men doctoral students choose social sciences, business and law, engineering, manufacturing and construction, and science.

## Doctoral graduates by fields of science in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Education	8	7	62	38
Humanities and Arts	17	8	75	25
Social sciences, business and law	33	42	53	47
Science	14	17	54	46
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6	18	30	70
Agriculture	2	1	83	17
Health and welfare	16	5	82	18
Services	3	2	73	27
Total percent	100	100	58	42
number	249	178		

Source: Geostat, data on preparation doctorate's.

## Scientific advisors of doctoral students

*Sex distribution (%) and number*

	2013	2015	2017
Women	36	40	40
Men	64	60	60
Total percent	100	100	100
number	1 507	1 844	1 949

Source: Geostat, data on preparation doctorate's.

## Social Security

### Persons receiving a pension package in 2017

*Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Persons receiving pension package (old age pensioners)	519	213	71	29

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

### Persons receiving a social package by age groups in 2017

*Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution*

Age	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Persons receiving a social package:				
0-17 year	15	18	25	18
18-59 year	45	64	72	61
60+	2	22	3	21

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

## Persons receiving a social package in 2017

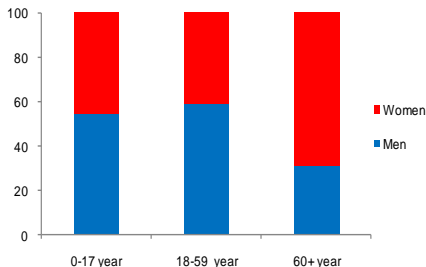
Percentage distribution, Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Disability pensioners	80	72	40	60
Survivor's pensioners	18	12	48	52
Victim of political repressions	0	0	21	79
State compensation receivers	1	9	5	95
Housing subsidy receivers	1	6	6	94
Other	0	0	70	30
Total percent	100	100	37	63
number	62	104		

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

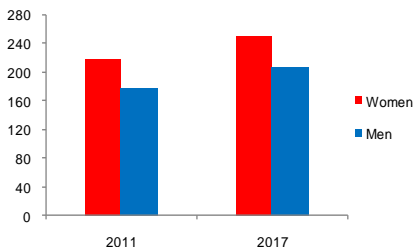
The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

## Distribution of persons receiving pension and social packages by age groups in 2017, %



Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

## Subsistence allowance beneficiaries, in 1 000s



Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

## Elderly people in nursing homes in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of elderly people in nursing homes	16	2	89	11

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.



## Abandoned and adopted children in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Number of children abandoned by parents	5	6	45	55
Of which, number of infants (under 1 year)	1	-	100	-
Adopted children	70	57	55	45

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

## Registered internally displaced persons in 2017

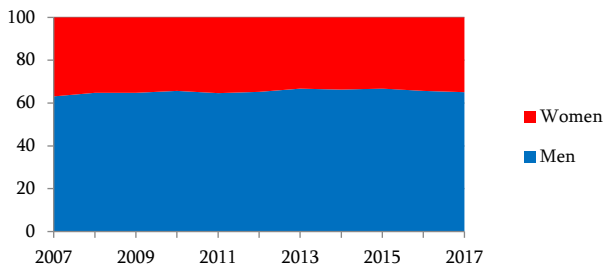
*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

Region	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Tbilisi	39	38	54	46
Adjara AR	2	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	54	46
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	32	32	53	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	0	0	52	48
Kvemo Kartli	5	5	52	48
Shida Kartli	6	7	51	49
Total percent	100	100	53	47
number	148 170	129 933		

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

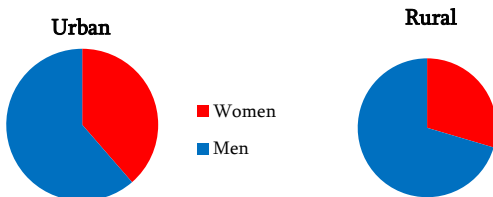
## Households

**Distribution of households by sex of head of household, %**



Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

**Distribution of households by sex of head of household in urban and rural areas in 2017, %**



Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

The above statistics indicates the fact that Georgia is predominantly men-headed household. It remains the same in rural and urban areas. The number of men-headed households is almost twice as high as that of women-headed households.

## Distribution of households by type of ownership of dwellings and sex of household head in 2017

*Percentage distribution*

	Women	Men
Country		
Belongs to the household	90.6	92.7
Hired	3.5	3.2
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.7	0.5
Is in free use	5.1	3.6
Others/Not identified	0.1	0.0
Urban		
Belongs to the household	87.9	89.1
Hired	5.2	5.8
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	1.0	0.9
Is in free use	5.9	4.2
Others/Not identified	0.0	0.0
Rural		
Belongs to the household	95.9	97.1
Hired	0.3	0.0
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	3.6	2.9
Others/Not identified	0.2	0.0

Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

Ownership of dwellings by households does not depend on the sex of the household head. At the same time the distribution of households by ownership type of dwellings is almost similar in the rural and urban areas over the years.

## Distribution of types of households by sex of head of household in 2017

*Percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)*

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Households by type:				
Single member of households – widow	18	2	87	13
Single member of households – others	10	4	55	45
Couples with children under 18	2	19	5	95
Couples without children (registered/not registered)	1	17	4	96
Households with multigeneration (at least three generations)	28	27	35	65
Others	41	31	41	59
Total percent	100	100	35	65

Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

## Internet use in 2018, July

*Used at least once in the last 12 months by any type of devices*

Age	Proportion (%) of corresponding age groups	
	Women	Men
6-12	77	78
13-17	93	93
18-29	94	94
30-50	84	82
51-64	50	43
65+	16	16
Total	64	67

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 9 "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation" indicator 9.c.1

## Number of respondents owning an asset in 2015

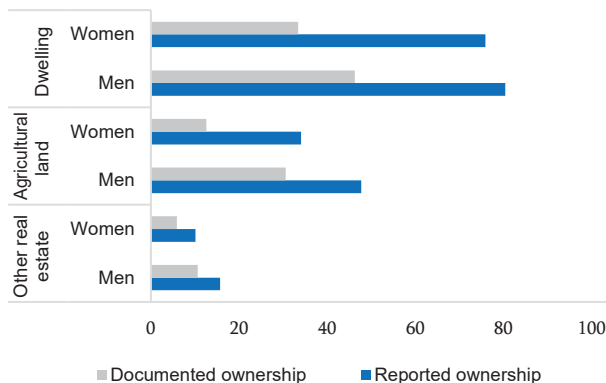
*Sex distribution (%)*

Assets	Women	Men
Agricultural Parcels	37.7	62.3
Large livestock	46.5	53.5
Large agricultural equipment	33.3	66.7
Non-farm enterprises	57.5	42.5
Other real estate	32.9	67.1
Financial assets (accounts)	53.1	46.9
Financial assets (loans)	43.6	56.4
Liabilities	48.9	51.1

Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.a.1(a).

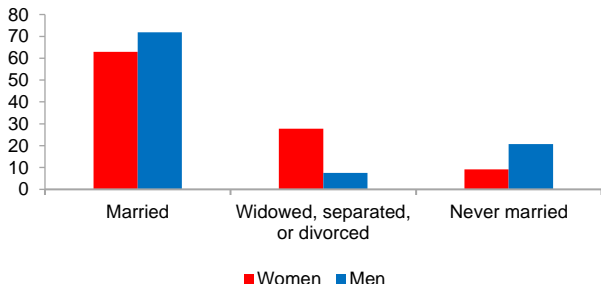
## Incidence of ownership of immovable assets by sex and type of ownership in 2015, %



Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

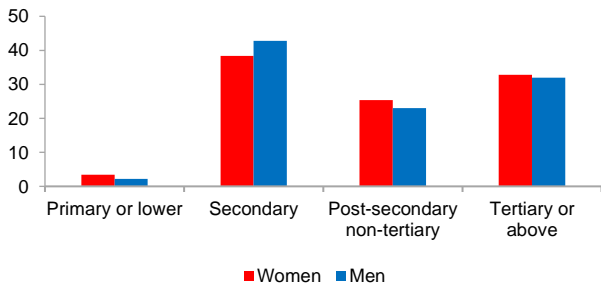
Among immovable assets, dwelling has the highest incidence of ownership. Men are more likely to own their principal dwelling than women. Around 80% of men and 76% of women are reported to own a dwelling while 46% of men and 33% of women are documented owners. The gender gap is most evident in the ownership of agricultural land where men are more than twice as likely be documented owners than women.

### Distribution of reported owners of dwelling by sex and marital status in 2015, %



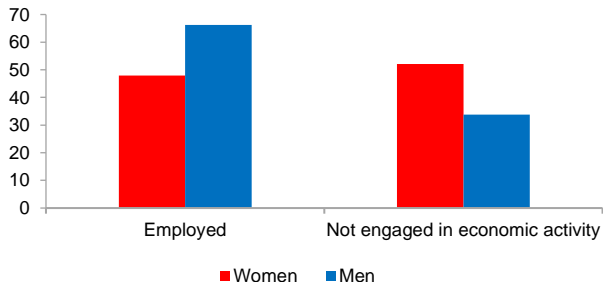
Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

### Distribution of reported owners of dwelling by sex and education level in 2015, %

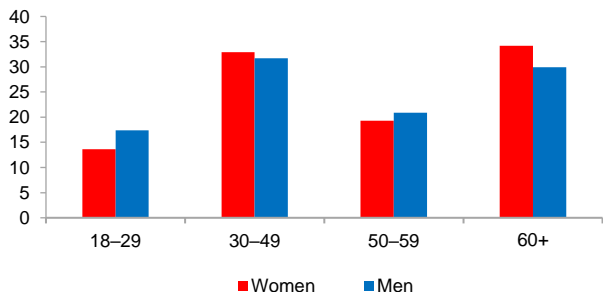


Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

### Distribution of reported owners of dwelling by sex and employment status in 2015, %



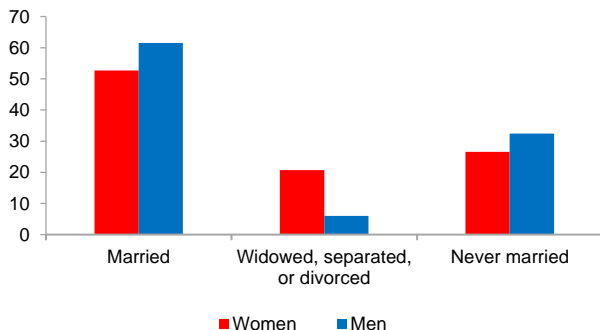
### Distribution of reported owners of dwelling by sex and age in 2015, %



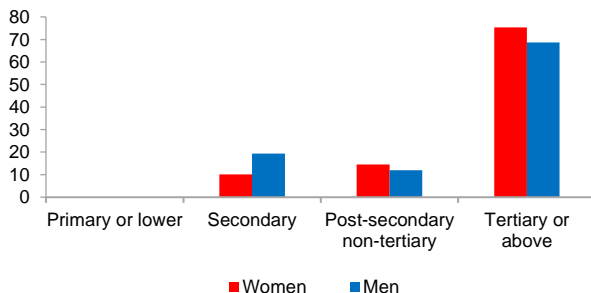
Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.



### Distribution of self-assigned reported owners of financial assets by sex and marital status in 2015, %



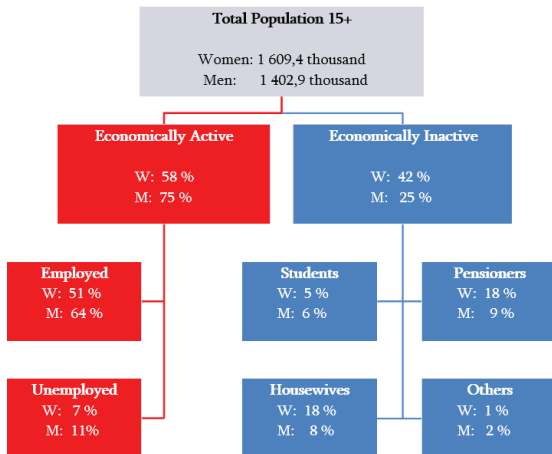
### Distribution of self-assigned reported owners of financial assets by sex and education level in 2015, %



Source: Geostat, pilot survey on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

## Employment and Unemployment

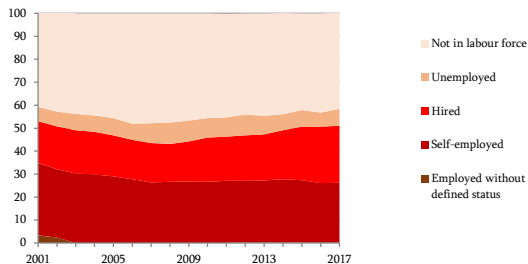
### Distribution of population 15 years and older by economic status in 2017



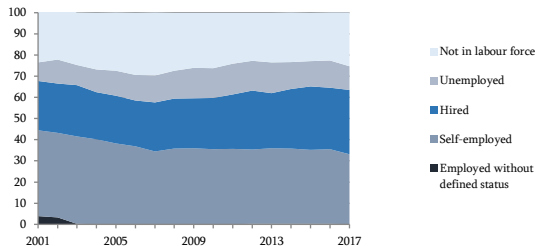
Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” indicator 1.3.1.

## Distribution of women population of 15 years and older by economic status, %



## Distribution of men population of 15 years and older by economic status, %



Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (up to 2016); labour force survey 2017.

In 2017 compared to 2013 the number of economically active women increased by 3%, and for men decreased by 2%. In the same time period the number of employed women and men increased by 5% and 2%. In 2017 the share of women in the total number of employed is 48%, while the share of men is 52%.

## Number of employed and employment rate by age groups in 2017

*Numbers in 1 000s and employment rate (%)*

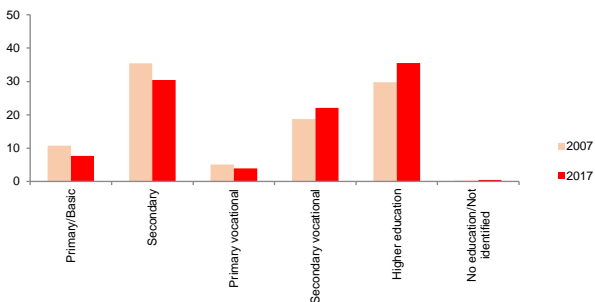
Age	Employed		Employment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-24	51	82	26	37
25-34	135	194	52	72
35-44	159	174	65	73
45-54	178	177	69	76
55+	294	263	46	60
Total	817	890	51	63

Source: labour force survey.

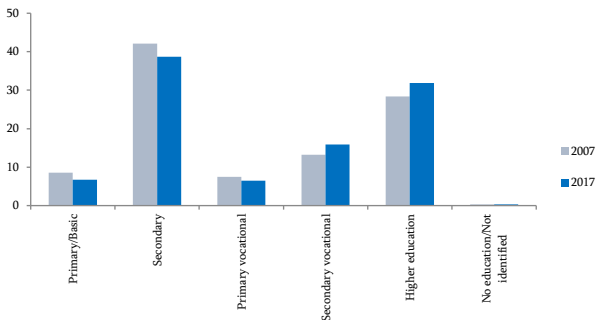
In 2017, the highest level of economic activity among women is observed in the 45-54 year old age group (77%). The employment rate is the highest (69%) in the same age group, while being the lowest (26%) in the 15-24 age group. As regard the unemployment rate, the latter is the highest among women aged 15-24 (33%).

In 2017 the level of activity is the highest among men in the 25-34 age group (about 89%), while the employment rate – among those in the 45-54 age group (76%). Similar to women, the highest unemployment rate among men is observed in the 15-24 year old age group (26%), i.e. in these age of almost every fourth man is unemployed

## Distribution of employed women by level of education, %



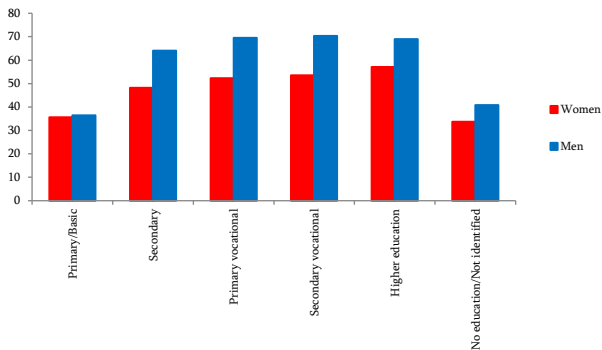
## Distribution of employed men by level of education, %



Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (up to 2016); labour force survey 2017.

The largest share of employed constitutes the population with the general secondary education. In 2017 36% of employed women had Higher education and men 39% had general secondary education.

## Share of employed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2017, %



Source: labour force survey.

## Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by age groups in 2017

*Numbers in 1 000s and unemployment rate (%)*

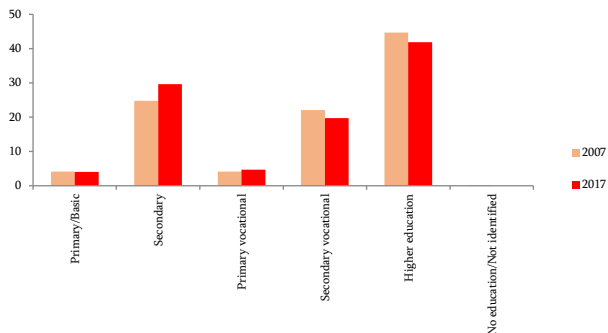
Age	Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-24	25	29	33	26
25-34	30	46	18	19
35-44	25	34	13	16
45-54	22	26	11	13
55+	18	22	6	8
Total      number	120	157	13	15

Source: labour force survey.

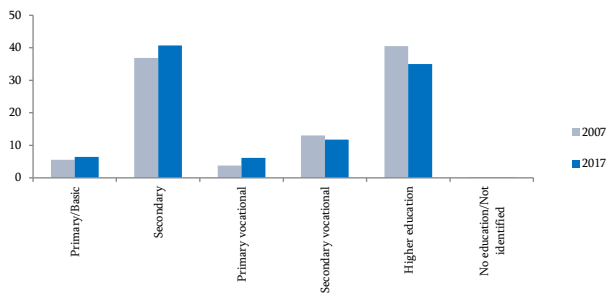
The provided data is associated with the SDG 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" indicator 8.5.2.

## Unemployment by level of education, %

### Women



### Men

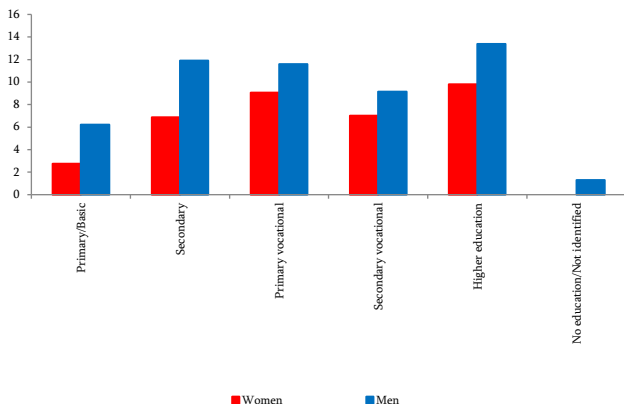


Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (up to 2016); labour force survey 2017.



The share of unemployed women is the highest for women with higher education and for men with general secondary education. Thus, in 2017 42% of unemployed women had higher education and 41% of unemployed men had secondary education.

### Share of unemployed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2017, %



Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

## Incomes and expenditures

**Share of average monthly incomes of women headed households compared to men headed households<sup>1)</sup>, %**

	Per household		Per capita	
	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>1. Cash income and transfers</b>	73	79	96	105
Wages	69	72	91	96
From self-employment	49	54	65	72
From selling agricultural production	48	35	63	46
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.)	52	108	69	144
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	98	109	130	146
Remittances from abroad	105	153	139	205
Money received as gift	112	100	148	133
<b>2. Non-cash income</b>	64	60	84	80
<b>3. Income, total (1+2)</b>	71	77	94	103
<b>4. Other cash inflows</b>	52	65	69	87
Property disposal	73	62	97	83
Borrowing and dissaving	49	66	65	88
<b>5. Cash inflows, total (1+4)</b>	70	77	92	102
<b>6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (2+5)</b>	69	76	91	101

<sup>1)</sup> The numerator includes incomes of women-headed households, while the denominator – incomes of men-headed households.

Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

**Share of average monthly expenditure of women headed households compared to men headed households<sup>1)</sup>, %**

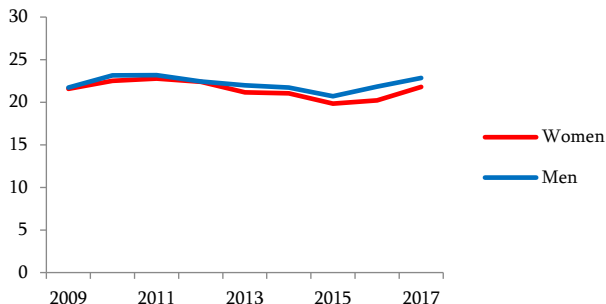
	Per household		Per capita	
	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>1. Cash consumption expenditure</b>	78	80	103	107
On food, beverages, tobacco	79	81	105	108
On clothes and footwear	65	82	86	110
On household goods	67	89	88	118
On healthcare	108	73	143	97
On fuel and electricity	93	87	123	117
On transport	55	66	73	89
On education, culture and recreation	69	75	92	100
Other consumption expenditure	71	91	94	121
<b>2. Non-cash expenditure</b>	64	60	84	80
<b>3. Consumption expenditure, total (1+2)</b>	75	79	99	105
<b>4. Cash non-consumption expenditure</b>	59	64	78	85
On agriculture	61	43	81	57
On transfers	51	78	67	104
On saving and lending	70	66	93	88
On property acquirement	44	51	58	69
<b>5. Cash expenditure, total (1+4)</b>	75	76	99	101
<b>6. Expenditure, total (2+5)</b>	73	75	97	99

<sup>1)</sup> The numerator includes incomes of women-headed households, while the denominator – incomes of men-headed households.

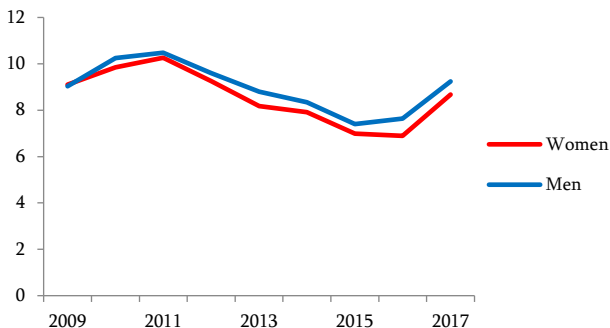
Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

## Relative poverty indicators by sex of household head, %

*Share of population under 60 percent of the median consumption*



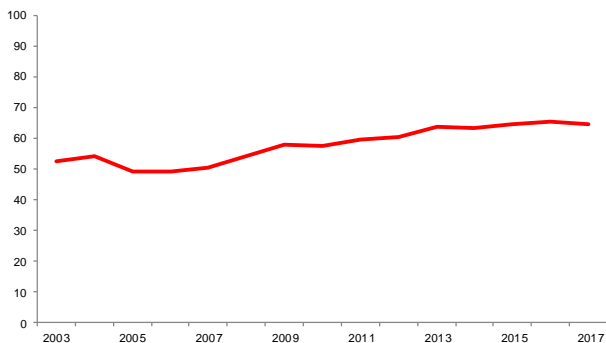
*Share of population under 40 percent of the median consumption*



Source: Geostat, household income and expenditure survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.2.1 and SDG 10 "Reduce inequality within and among countries" indicator 10.2.1

### Women's wage ratio with respect to a men's wage, %



Source: Geostat, data on labor.

In 2017 the average monthly nominal salary equaled 770 GEL for women, and for men – 1 197 GEL.

**Average monthly nominal wages for hired employees according to their positions, 2017, GEL**

Occupations (ISCO-88)	Total	Of which:	
		Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>999.1</b>	<b>770.2</b>	<b>1 197.4</b>
<b>Legislators, senior officials and managers</b>	<b>2 177.4</b>	<b>1 651.1</b>	<b>2 432.7</b>
Legislators and senior officials	2 550.0	2 205.7	2 636.9
Corporate managers	2 502.3	1 809.7	2 860.1
Managers of small enterprises	1 730.3	1 406.5	1 879.2
<b>Professionals</b>	<b>960.4</b>	<b>807.3</b>	<b>1 242.0</b>
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	1 542.4	1 146.6	1 650.8
Life science and health professionals	1 015.0	898.2	1 375.0
Teaching professionals	648.4	622.2	768.1
Other professionals	1 078.9	946.1	1 241.8
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	<b>897.5</b>	<b>636.2</b>	<b>1 148.0</b>
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	1 346.6	1 157.9	1 383.0
Life science and health associate professionals	662.9	603.2	941.7
Teaching associate professionals	448.5	407.8	648.6
Other associate professionals	918.2	679.3	1 099.0
<b>Clerks</b>	<b>957.6</b>	<b>840.1</b>	<b>1 131.9</b>
Office clerks	972.7	790.6	1 201.2
Customer services clerks	937.8	895.7	1 016.0
<b>Service workers and shop and market sales workers</b>	<b>683.1</b>	<b>522.5</b>	<b>810.4</b>
Personal and protective services workers	744.0	550.5	833.0
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	601.7	503.1	757.1
<b>Skilled agricultural and fishery workers</b>	<b>525.1</b>	<b>479.2</b>	<b>538.0</b>

Occupations (ISCO-88)	Total	<i>Of which:</i>	
		Women	Men
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	<b>1073.0</b>	<b>572.3</b>	<b>1170.5</b>
Extraction and building trades workers	1393.0	1117.4	1395.9
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	934.8	855.9	937.2
Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	840.9	672.9	933.8
Other craft and related trades workers	796.2	541.0	962.0
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	<b>934.7</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>945.8</b>
Stationary plant and related operators	932.4	803.4	960.8
Machine operators and assemblers	909.3	615.5	928.6
Drivers and mobile plant operators	941.9	570.8	944.2
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	<b>581.2</b>	<b>388.6</b>	<b>700.8</b>
Sales and services elementary occupations	422.3	364.6	497.4
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	435.4	441.1	433.0
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	835.1	499.8	891.4

Source: Geostat, data on labor.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, indicator 5.5.2.

## Information Communication Technologies

### Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of computer use<sup>1)</sup>

*Distribution (%), numbers in 1 000s, July 2018*

Frequency	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Every day or almost every day	81	83	51	49
At least once a week (but not every day)	13	11	55	45
Less than once a week	6	6	53	47
Total    percent	100	100		
number	815	761		

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.4.1



## Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of internet use<sup>1)</sup>

*Distribution (%), numbers in 1 000s, July 2018*

Frequency	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Every day or almost every day	90	90	52	48
At least once a week (but not every day)	8	8	52	48
Less than once a week	2	2	59	41
Total percent	100	100		
number	978	897		

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development" indicator 17.8.1.

## Share of households with computer and internet access by sex of head of household

*Distribution (%), July 2018*

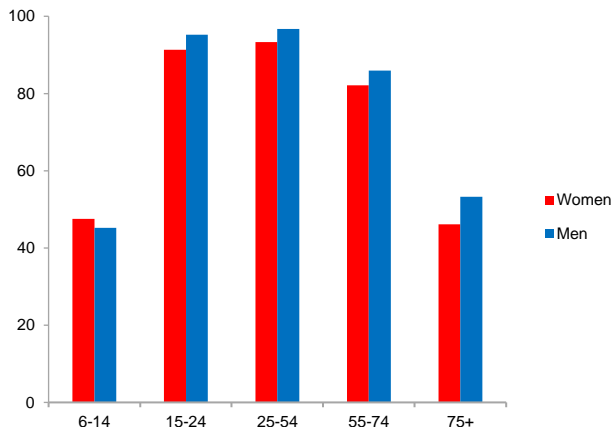
	With computer access	With internet access
Women	53	59
Men	67	75

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.4.1.

## Share of population aged 6 and older who own mobile phone

*Distribution (%), July 2018*



Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.b.1.

## Business statistics

### Employed in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2017

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		sex distribution	
		Women	Man	Women	Man
Ownership forms					
	Private (local physical and/or legal person)	77	71	42	58
	Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	16	20	35	65
	State	7	9	32	68
Total	percent	100	100	40	60
Size of the enterprises					
	Large enterprise	33	37	40	60
	Medium enterprise	21	22	41	59
	Small enterprise	46	41	39	61
Total					
I	Percent	100	100	40	60
	Occupied jobs <sup>1)</sup>	282	426		

<sup>1)</sup>Equals the number of occupied jobs.

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

The number of employed in the business sector in 2017 amounted to 708 thousand persons (6% more than in 2016), including 33% of women and 37% of men working in large enterprises.

## Average monthly remuneration in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2017

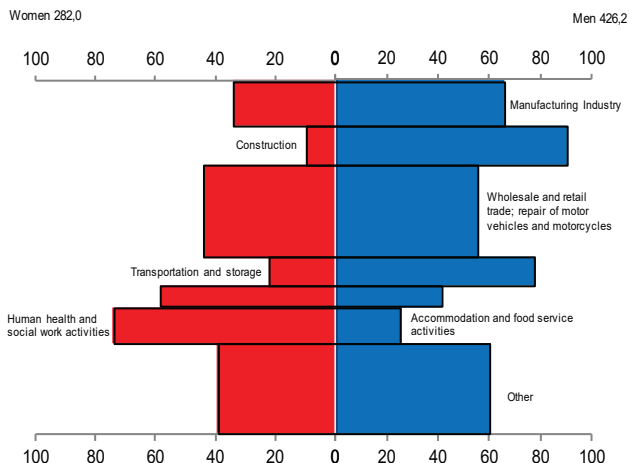
*Average monthly nominal wages (GEL) and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary.*

	Average monthly nominal salary		women's salary as % of men's
	Women	Men	
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	665	1047	64
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 204	1 743	69
State	780	1 026	76
Large enterprise	958	1 353	71
Medium enterprise	895	1 410	63
Small enterprise	542	948	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>64</b>

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

In 2017 the average monthly salary of men employed in business sector was GEL 1 199, 435 GEL more than for women.

**Employed<sup>1)</sup> in business sector by economic activity<sup>2)</sup> in 2017**  
*Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)*



<sup>1)</sup> Calculated by kind of economic activity NACE rev. 2.

<sup>2)</sup> Each box shows economic activity, the size of the box is proportional to the number of people employed in the economic activity.

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

## Average monthly remuneration in business sector by types of economic activity in 2017

*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	616	649	95
Mining and quarrying	1 192	1 268	94
Manufacturing	629	994	63
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 514	1 392	109
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	809	913	89
Construction	948	1 532	62
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	633	1 034	61
Transportation and storage	848	1 365	62
Accommodation and food service activities	594	786	76
Information and communication	1 172	1 593	74
Real estate activities	777	1 294	60
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 729	1 782	97
Administrative and support service activities	632	856	74

Education	614	818	75
Human health and social work activities	816	1 320	62
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 153	1 362	85
Other service activities	301	598	50
Total	764	1 198	64

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

In 2017 the amount of women's average salary was higher in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, while the remaining areas are still lagging behind.

## Newly established enterprises by sex of owner

*Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s*

	2016	2017
Women	31	31
Men	54	51
Not identified	15	18
Total    percent	100	100
number	46	50

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

## Crime

### Convicted persons by types of crime in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Intentional murder	2	111	2	98
Aggravated murder	3	44	6	94
Infliction of intentional injury	4	123	3	97
Rape	-	5	-	100
Larceny	3	195	2	98
Robbery	2	166	1	99
Theft	149	443	6	94
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	58	619	3	97
Hooliganism	1	77	1	99
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	20	694	3	97
Others	559	239	6	94
Total	801	716	6	94

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

In 2017 compared to 2007, the number of women convicted persons has decreased by 42%, while the number of men by 31 %.



## Distribution of convicted persons by age in 2017

*Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)*

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Juveniles (14-17 years old)	1	1	3	97
Adults (18+)	99	99	6	94
Total percent	100	100	6	94
Number	801	13 716		

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

## Prison population in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adults	258	8 990	3	97
Juveniles	-	32	-	100
Total	258	9 022	3	97

Source: Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

## Accused and convicted persons, with respect to whom various commutations were made in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adults				
Pardoned	46	788	6	94
Amnestied	-	5	-	100
Released early	36	998	3	97
Juveniles				
Pardoned	-	6	-	100
Released early	-	3	-	100
Total	82	1 800	4	96

Source: Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

## Data on victim statistics in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number	Sex distribution
Women	5 886	47
Men	6 705	53
Not stated	50	0
Total	12 641	100

Source: Prosecutor's Office of Georgia.

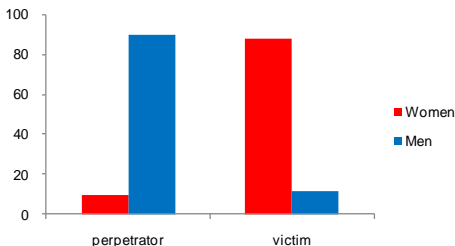
## Data on number of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Perpetrator				Victim			
Number		Sex distribution		Number		Sex distribution	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
393	3 492	10	90	3 599	497	88	12

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

## Sex distribution of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2017, %



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.1.3.

The breakdown of incidents of violence included physical (990 cases), psychological (4 176), economic (143), sexual (9), coercion (97) and other types of violence (24).

## Statistics on accommodation of victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in shelters in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Victims of domestic violence:				
<17	12	5	71	29
18-23	17	2	89	11
24-43	94	5	95	5
44+	8	2	80	20
Victim's dependant person <18	162	-	100	-
Total	293	14	95	5
Victims of human trafficking				
18-23	3	-	100	-
24-43	3	-	100	-
44+	1	-	100	-
Total	7	-	100	-

Source: State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.2.2.

## Number of issued restrictive orders

Number

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	229	846	2 726	3 089	4 370

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.3.1.

In 2017 compared to 2015, the number of issued restrictive orders is increased by 1 644, which is a 2-fold increase. The number of persons participating in the issued restrictive orders in the same time period increased by 1 506 women and by 1 369 men.

## Proportion of women who has experienced physical, sexual, psychological and/or economic violence, 2017, %

	Lifetime prevalence	12-month prevalence
Ever experienced physical violence from a partner-spouse	5.5	0.9
Ever experienced sexual violence from a partner-spouse	2.3	0.4
Ever experienced psychological violence from a partner-spouse	13.0	3.2
Ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from a partner-spouse	6.0	1.0
Ever experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological violence from a partner-spouse	13.6	3.5
Ever experienced economic violence	9.6	2.8

Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.2.1.

## **Proportion of women who has experienced non-partner violence (including a childhood experience) 2017, %**

	Ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence	Ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence and/or harassment
Lifetime prevalence	12.0	26.9

Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.2.2.

## **Prevalence of stalking among women aged 15 and older, 2017, %**

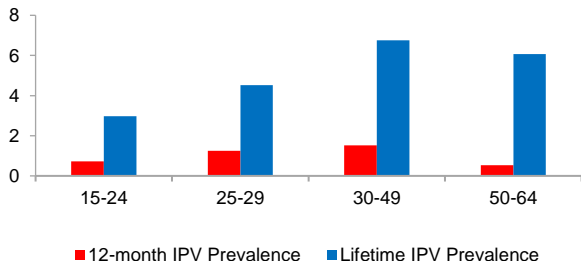
Proportion of women reporting any stalking	3.5
Proportion of women reporting stalking during the last 12 months	3.3

Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" indicator 11.7.2.

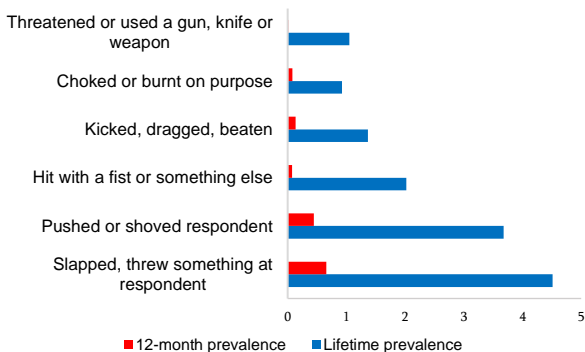
4 percent of women reported that they had experienced at least one form of stalking in their lifetime, and 3 percent had experienced it in the last 12 months. The most common forms of reported stalking were offensive or threatening text messages or emails (2 percent), loitering or being followed (1 percent), and offensive, threatening or silent phone calls (1 percent).

## Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, by age group in 2017, %



Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

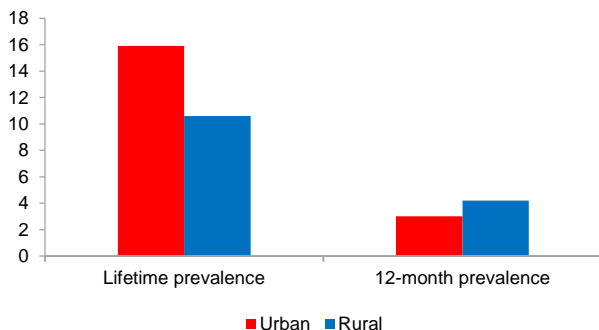
## Types of intimate partner/spouse physical violence reported among ever-partnered women aged 15-64 in 2017, %



Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.2.1.

**Percentage of women aged 15-64 reporting physical, sexual and/or psychological intimate partner/spouse violence, by locale in 2017, %**



Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” indicator 16.3.1.



## Early marriage or partnership in 2017, %

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	0.8
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	14.1
Proportion of women aged 15-64 years who were married or in a union before age 15	0.5
Proportion of women aged 15-64 years who were married or in a union before age 18	11.9

Source: Geostat, women's health and life experiences survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.3.1

## Persons injured and killed in road accidents<sup>1)</sup> in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Persons killed	91	281	24	76
Persons injured	3 044	4 423	41	59

<sup>1)</sup>Data includes the number of dead and injured in road accidents investigated by the MIA Patrol Police Department.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" indicator 3.6.1.

Compared to 2012, number of persons injured in road accidents increased by 19% in 2017.

## Statistics on issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2017

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

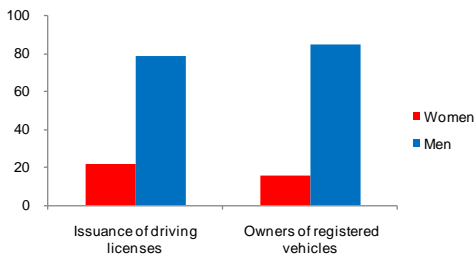
	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Issuance of driving licenses <sup>1)</sup>	43 651	157 260	22	78
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles <sup>2)</sup>	167 975	907 354	16	84

<sup>1)</sup>Includes also re-issued licenses.

<sup>2)</sup>Includes cars registered first and re-registered.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

## Distribution of issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2017, %

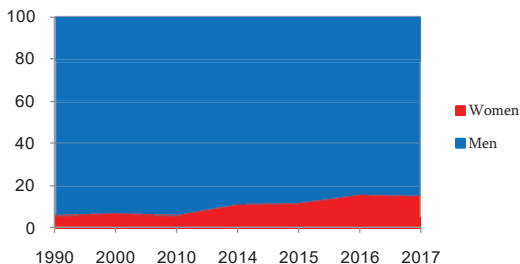


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

## Influence and Power

### Distribution of members of the Parliament of Georgia

*As of December 31, %*



Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.5.1.

In 2017 compared to 2011, the number of women members of Parliament considerably increased from 9 to 23 persons.

### Majoritarian members of the Parliament of Georgia in 2017

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

Number		Sex distribution	
Women	Men	Women	Men
6	66	8	92

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.5.1.

## Members of the Parliament of Georgia by fractions in 2017

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgian Dream	12	54	18	82
Georgian Dream - Conservatives	1	5	17	83
Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream - Greens	-	6	-	100
The Georgian Dream for Development of Regions	-	6	-	100
The Georgian Dream - Social-Democrats	-	7	-	100
Georgian Dream - Strong Economy	-	11	-	100
Georgian Dream - for Powerful Georgia	-	7	-	100
European Georgia	1	5	17	83
European Georgia - Movement for Freedom	2	4	33	67
European Georgia - Regions	1	5	17	83
National Movement	2	4	33	67
Patriots of Georgia	3	3	50	50
Out of Faction	1	1	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>126</b>		

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.5.1.

## Employees at the administration of the Government of Georgia, at the office of the Parliament of Georgia, at the administration of President in 2017

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed:				
At the administration of the government of Georgia	96	58	62	38
At the office of the parliament of Georgia	684	556	55	45
At the administration of president	86	76	53	47

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia; Office of the Parliament of Georgia; Administration of the President of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

## Composition of the Government of Georgia in 2017

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	2	12	14	86
Deputy ministers	10	47	18	82

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

## Judges in common law courts of Georgia in 2017

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

Number		Sex distribution	
Women	Men	Women	Men
148	139	52	48

Source: High Council of Justice of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

## Number of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Georgia

*As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)*

	2010		2017	
	Number	Sex distribution	Number	Sex distribution
Ambassadors:				
Women	5	12	6	10
Men	37	88	52	90
Total	42	100	58	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

## Turnout of the voters in the list, the local elections in Georgia, in 2017

*Sex distribution (%)*

	Share of voters in the total voters' lists		Participants' sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
21 October-first round	43	49	50	50
12 November-second round	31	36	50	50

Source: Central Election Commission of Georgia.

## Terms and Definitions

**An agricultural land** refers to agricultural parcels held or owned wholly or partly by a member (or members) of a household. These are the plots (regardless of type, shape and size) that are used to produce agricultural products.

**An asset** - is any item that provides economic benefits to its owner, when held or used to produce goods and services over time.

**Abortion** – artificial termination of a pregnancy which is performed a) deliberately up to 12 months of pregnancy (based on woman's request); b) In accordance with medical and social indications, from 12 to 22 weeks of pregnancy.

**Activity rate** – percentage share of the economically active population among the relevant aged population.

**Adoption of a child** is 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 he/she shall submit to guardianship and custodianship local authority. Adoption of an orphan or abandoned child is permissible without a parent (s) consent. The parent (s) consent is not required either if a parent(s) was (were) declared as missing or dead by a court

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

**Average nominal monthly wages** are calculated by dividing the total wage fund by the average number of hired employees who received the wages in respective period (quarter, year). The number of part-time



employees is recalculated into full-time equivalents.

**Birth ratio by age** – average number of children born by women of certain age group within the reference period (e.g. a year).

**Business activity** is a lawful and repeated activity, which is oriented to get profit. It is carried out independently and is well organized.

**Computer user** – used any type of computer (desktop, laptop, notebook, tablet) at least ones in a reference period.

**Divorce (termination of marriage)** - refers to dissolution of a marital union as a result of the death of one of the spouses or termination of a marriage. From a legal point of view, the termination of marriage is valid when a separation of the spouses is confirmed the administrative legal act.

**Documented owner** - a person whose name is listed on the ownership document of a specific asset based on oral enquiry from respondents.

**Drug related offences** – includes intentional acts related to raising, producing, purchasing, keeping, transporting, forwarding and using of drug substances.

**A 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 residence, including any associated structures such as garage.

**Economically active population (labour force)** – is the total employed and unemployed (searching for work) population of 15 years and older in the reference week.

**Economically inactive population (population outside labour force)** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even one hour) 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.

**Emigrant** – a person who left the country and resided on the territory of another state for at least 183 days during the following 12 months. In addition, Georgia was the country of his/her permanent residence, i.e. before leaving the country he/she resided in Georgia at least 183 days during the previous 12 months.

**Employed (hired employed and self- employed)** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference week has worked (at least for one hour) with the aim of obtaining income (wage, income in kind, profit etc), or has worked without remuneration in a family enterprise/farm, or did not work for some reason though formally engaged for working.

**Employment rate** – percentage share of the number of employed among the relevant aged population.

**First stage of higher education** – V-VII levels of education defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) - programmes designed to provide intermediate and advanced academic and/or professional knowledge after the secondary education (professional programs, bachelor programs and master programs).

**Gender** refers to the roles, behaviors, 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, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc

**A general education institution/a 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.

**General ratio of natural increase** – the rate at which a population is increasing in a given year due to a surplus of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

**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 the 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 resolution<sup>3</sup>.

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

**Hired employed** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period performed a certain work to get the salary or other type of remuneration (in cash or in kind); also a person with a job but temporarily absent from work because of vacation, illness, temporary suspension from work, temporarily dismissal or other similar reasons.

**Household** – group of persons who pursue the common rules of living in the same housing unit and are linked with each other by shared budget (or part of it), family and/or non-family relationship. Household may also include one person.

**Household income** – the sum of individual and joint incomes of all the members of a household during the reference time. It includes monetary incomes (from hired employment, non-farm self-employment, from selling of agriculture products produced in the own farm, rental income, interest, gifts from relatives residing in or outside of the country, borrowings for consuming of goods, savings etc.) and non-monetary incomes (self-produced products, humanitarian aid or free products granted by the friends).

**Intimate partner violence (IPV)** - This includes behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. The definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.

**Immigrants** – person who entered and resided on the territory of Georgia for at least 183 days in the following 12 months. In addition, Georgia was not the country of his/her permanent residence, i.e. he/she spent 183 days outside of Georgia in the previous 12 months.

**Infant mortality rate** – the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.

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

**Internet user** – used internet at least ones in a reference period by any device (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

**Juvenile offenders** – a person who committed crime at the age of 14-17.

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

**Life expectancy at birth** –Is average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were continue for the rest of person's life.

**Live birth** – live birth of a child. According to the standard definition of the World Health Organization, the live birth is a complete expulsion from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of

life (such as beating of the heart, definite movement of voluntary muscles) whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

**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.

**Family member** - a person who has the rights and responsibilities under the family relationships. Property, hereditary, housing and other rights, as well as obligations of a family member, are regulated by the national legislation.

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

**Causes of death** - Illnesses, pathological or physiological conditions, injuries that directly cause or stimulate death; Accidents and coercion leading to death.

**Non-partner sexual violence** - rape, gang rape, being touched and being forced to touch, sexual harassment and stalking by a man who was not her intimate partner.

**Number of medical doctors** – includes all medical doctors having the higher medical education, who, at the end of year worked at the 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.

**Other real estate** - dwellings (other than the principal dwelling used by the household), nonresidential buildings other than the dwellings, and non-agricultural land, either urban or rural are classified under other real estate. These may be used as store of value, by one or more of the household members, or leased or rented out to other parties. Also, included under this category are incomplete dwellings.

**Pension package (old age)** – is a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of the citizens permanently residing on the territory of Georgia, as well as the citizens of foreign states that 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 perpetrates the constitutional rights and freedom of another family member through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, 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 private space, through

neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered as 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 neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered to be a perpetrator.

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

**Relative poverty** of population is estimated for two limit levels:

- 60% of median consumption
- 40% of median consumption

**60% of median consumption** and **40% of median consumption** represent relative limit levels, which are compiled from median of distributed total consumption of population.

Distribution of the population by the consumption median is the value of consumption at which half of population (50 percent) consumes less of its meaning and the rest beyond.

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

**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 percent of the equity is in ownership of private person.

**Reported owner** – an individual is considered as a reported owner when at least one of the interviewed household members identifies the individual as an owner of a particular asset, if at least one respondent within the household reports him/ her as an owner of a specific asset.

**Restrictive order** – is 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 fulfillment of the requirements under a restraining/protective order by the abuser shall result in legal liability under the legislation of Georgia.

**Robbery** – attack aimed at holding someone's property accompanied with violent act hazardous to the life or violent act dangerous to someone's health or intimidation by using such violent act.

**Second stage of higher education** – VIII level of education 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 defense of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

**Self - assigned reported owner** - a person who names himself/herself as an owner of a particular asset.

**Self - employed** – a property owner, whose goal during the reference period is to get a profit or family income (in money or in kind); unpaid worker in a family enterprise/farm is also included.

**Sex (biological sex)** - the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females.

**Sexual harassment** - unwelcome behavior (physical, verbal) of a sexual nature.

**Sexual Violence** – sexual act by violence or threat of violence, or by taking advantage of the victim's helplessness; sexual act or other acts of sexual nature or child sexual abuse.

**State ownership in business sector** - economic entities in which more than 50 percent of the equity is in ownership of state.

**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.

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

**Suicide** – taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally

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

**Turnout of the voters in the list** - is measured by dividing female and male voters with the total number of women/men registered in the list of voters.

**Total fertility rate (TFR)** – average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

**Total number of population** – is calculated for the current period as follows: based on the last census data, the number of the entire population is added by natural increase (surplus of births over deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration) over the past period.

**Trafficking (trade in person)** – is a crime. Human Trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, 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 labor and sexual exploitation.

**Unemployed** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference week was not employed (even one hour) 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** – the number of unemployed persons as a percentage among the relevant age group of the economically active population.

**Victim of domestic violence** –A woman or any other family member whose constitutional rights and freedoms have been violated through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion; who was given the status of a victim of domestic violence by the relevant service of the Ministry for 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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## Notes