

National Statistics Office of Georgia

Women and Men in Georgia

Statistical Publication

Tbilisi - 2017

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Symbols and Acronyms

Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GEL	Georgian Lari
...	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.

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Gender Equality

Gender equality means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men; this is a policy, which provides equal access to the economic resources, economic independence, equal sharing of responsibilities for the family by women and men, participation in decision-making, public life and social activities.

In the Concept on Gender Equality and the Law “On Gender Equality” (adopted by the Parliament of Georgia in 2006 and 2010, respectively) the special emphasis is given to ensuring equal rights between women and men and improving women's participation in the political, economic and social processes.

Gender equality has both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The quantitative aspect implies the process of generating and handling gender differentiated data in all public spheres, such as demography, education, health, employment, social protection, tourism, agriculture, crime, etc.

The qualitative aspect provides analysis of realization of the rights of women and men and of the level of accessibility to application and control of the resources existing in the country.

Need of Gender Statistics

Gender statistics is the statistics on the status of women and men in all spheres of public and economic activity. It represents one of the key instruments to reveal characteristic traits of women and men as specific social and demographic groups in the process of developing optimal policies based on the principle of equal rights and opportunities.

The gender statistics is aimed at providing impartial data generated by means of comparison and evaluation methods, on the actual situation with regard to the status of women and men and gender equality. Improvement and expansion of sex-disaggregated data is very important for persons working on the gender issues, as well as for representatives of legislative bodies, state authorities and civil society.

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.
- 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.

Reader's Guide

"Women and Men in Georgia" is the ninth statistical publication dedicated to gender issues. The new edition includes a number of new indicators of Agriculture, Domestic tourism and ICT.

The statistical data reflects key trends of gender equality in the country in 2016. Percentage distribution and gender disaggregation were estimated as follows:

- ✓ Percentage distribution - ratios by certain characteristics for each sex, such as men students in public and private higher educational institutions.
- ✓ Gender disaggregation - within a group, such as students by sex in higher educational institutions.

The publication is aimed at raising the level of public awareness of gender problems and developing targeted state policies in the field of gender equality.

The data is based on the surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia and 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	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
2006	2 315 ¹⁾	2 080 ¹⁾	23	25	20	22
2016	1 937 ²⁾	1 782 ²⁾	28	29	25	26

Years	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	W	M	W	M
2006
2016	36	54	43	55

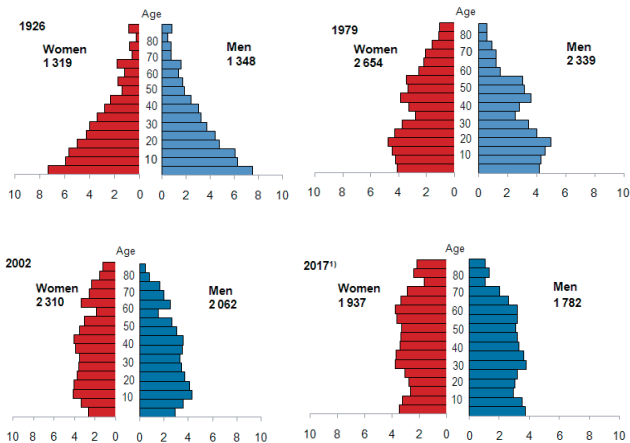
¹⁾ As of January 1st, 2007.

²⁾ As of January 1st, 2017.

Source: Geostat.

Population by age

Population census data. Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution



¹⁾ January 1st, 2017.

Source: Geostat.

Population by nationality

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Georgians		87	87	52	48
Azeris		6	7	49	51
Armenians		5	4	53	47
Russians		1	0	73	27
Others		2	2	55	45
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	1 941	1 773		

Source: Geostat.

Population by religions

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Orthodox		84	83	53	47
Muslim		10	11	50	50
Armenian apostolic		3	3	52	48
Catholic		1	1	52	48
Other		2	2	52	48
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	1 941	1 773		

Source: Geostat.

Distribution 15 years and older population by marital status

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution and number in 1000s

		W	M
Never married		16	25
Marriage		59	66
Widowed		18	3
Divorced		4	2
Not stated		2	4
Total	percent	100	100
	number	1 613	1 409

Source: Geostat.

Marriages by age groups in 2016

Percentage, number and sex distribution (%)

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
16-19		10	2	85	15
20-29		56	51	52	48
30-39		23	30	43	57
40-49		8	12	40	60
50-59		3	4	40	60
60+		1	2	30	70
Total	percent	100	100	50	50
	number	25 101	25 101		

Source: Geostat.

Marriages in urban/rural areas in 2016

Percentage distribution and number

Age		Urban area		Rural area	
		W	M	W	M
16-19		7	2	15	2
20-29		56	49	56	54
30-39		24	31	21	28
40-49		9	12	6	11
50-59		3	4	2	3
60+		1	2	1	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	14 961	14 961	10 140	10 140

Source: Geostat.

Married by previous marital status in 2016

Percentage distribution and number

		W	M
Previous marital status:			
Never married		90	88
Widowed		1	1
Divorced		9	11
Total	percent	100	100
	number	25 101	25 101

Source: Geostat.

Divorces by age groups in 2016

Percentage distribution and number

Age		W	M
<20		1	0
20-29		28	19
30-39		34	35
40-49		23	27
50-59		11	14
60+		3	5
Total	percent	100	100
	number	9 539	9 539

Source: Geostat.

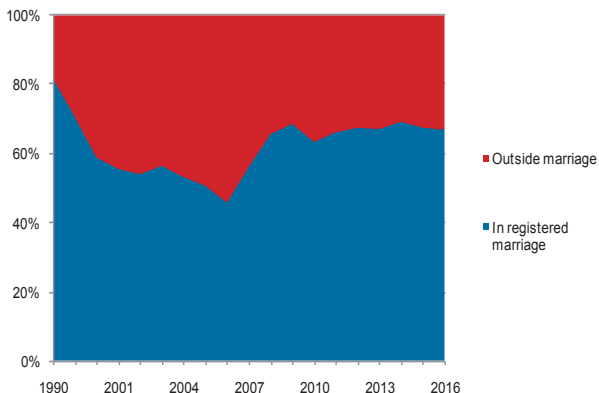
Still births by age of mother in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Age	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<15	0	0	0	0
15-19	4	8	32	68
20-29	46	45	47	53
30-39	40	38	47	53
40-49	6	7	40	60
50+	1	-	100	-
Not stated	3	2	53	47
Total	percent	100	100	46
	number	257	301	54

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 2016 is less than of those born in 1990.

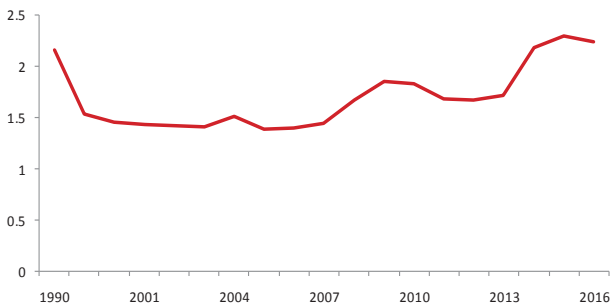
Sex ratio by birth order

Boys per 100 girls

	1	2	3+
2006	107	112	141
2007	106	111	137
2008	125	124	152
2009	100	103	126
2010	104	107	128
2011	109	105	125
2012	109	106	118
2013	106	104	122
2014	105	105	117
2015	105	108	120
2016	102	103	112

Source: Geostat.

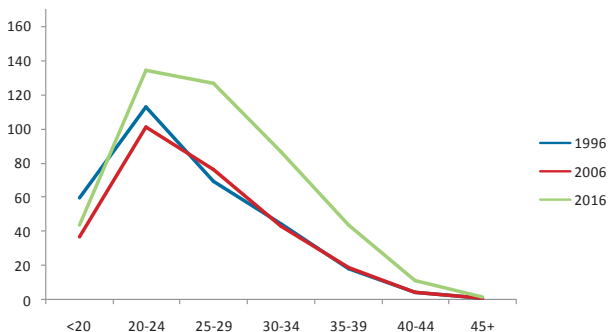
Total fertility rate



Source: Geostat.

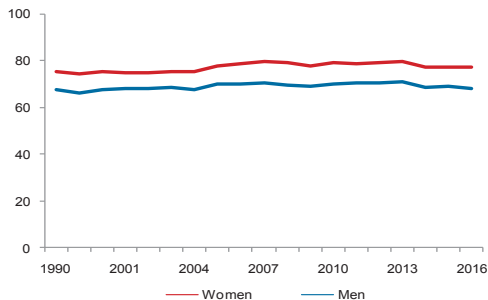
Age-specific fertility rates

Number of birth per 1000 women of relevant age



Source: Geostat.

Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: Geostat.

Deaths by age groups in 2016

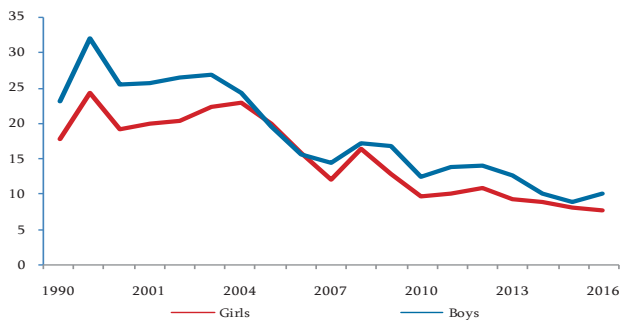
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
0		1	1	42	58
1-9		0	0	41	59
10-19		0	1	27	73
20-29		1	2	22	78
30-39		1	3	24	76
40-49		2	6	23	77
50-59		6	14	29	71
60-69		12	20	36	64
70-79		27	26	50	50
80+		50	27	64	36
Not stated		0	0	24	76
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	24 673	26 098		

Source: Geostat.

Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births



Source: Geostat.

Immigrants by previous country of residence

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Country		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Russia		50	54	46	54
Greece		9	7	55	45
Ukraine		8	8	49	51
Germany		4	4	47	53
Armenia		6	2	72	28
Azerbaijan		5	3	59	41
Turkey		3	3	46	54
USA		2	2	48	52
Kazakhstan		2	2	49	51
Spain		1	2	31	69
Other		11	14	43	57
Total	percent	100	100	48	52
	number	88 888	95 741		

Source: Geostat.

Emigrants by country of current residence

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Country	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Russia	11	34	29	71
Greece	24	6	83	17
Turkey	14	8	67	33
Italy	17	3	86	14
Germany	7	7	55	45
USA	5	6	51	49
Spain	4	4	52	48
France	3	5	42	58
Ukraine	1	7	20	80
Azerbaijan	1	3	39	61
Other	11	16	44	56
Not stated	1	1	52	48
Total				
percent	100	100	55	45
number	48 359	40 182		

Source: Geostat.

Domestic migrants

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution and number

		To Urban			
		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
From Urban		59	59	61	39
From Rural		41	41	61	39
Total	percent	100	100	61	39
	number	396 013	257 404		
		To Rural			
		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
From Urban		36	56	66	34
From Rural		64	44	82	18
Total	percent	100	100	76	24
	number	306 255	98 555		

Source: Geostat.

Health care

Body Mass Index (BMI) for persons aged 15-29 IV quarter of 2013

Percentage distribution

Weight	15-19		20-29	
	W	M	W	M
Underweight	4	3	9	4
Normal weight	82	74	60	54
Over-weight	12	15	23	33
Obese	3	9	8	9
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Geostat.

Percentage share of persons aged 15-29 who consumed alcoholic beverages at least once in the last 12 months, IV quarter, 2013

Proportion (%) of corresponding age groups

Age	W	M	Total
15-19	49	72	61
20-29	45	86	65
Total	46	81	64

Source: Geostat.

The percentage of young people who consumed alcoholic beverages on average 1-2 days a week was 11%, while the percentage of those who consumed alcohol 3-7 days a week equaled 3%.

Medical doctors

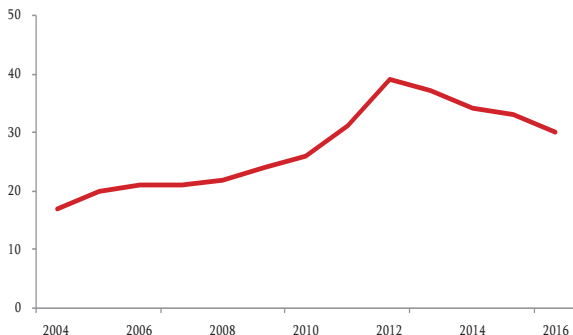
Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2000	2009	2016
Women		69	67	64
Men		31	33	36
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	21	21	27

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Number of registered abortions

Numbers in 1 000s

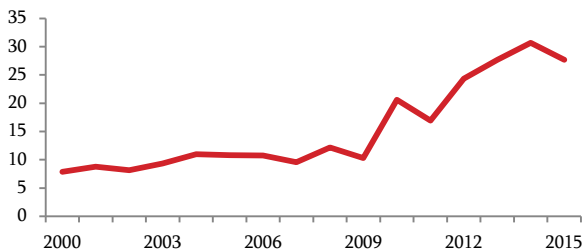


Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

From 2000 to 2012 the number of registered abortions increased almost 2.5 times, while decreasing by 23% in 2016 compared to 2012. 96% of all abortions in 2016 are registered for the 20-44 age group.

Usage of hormonal contraception

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Prevalence of tuberculosis

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2000	2009	2016
Women		29	27	30
Men		71	73	70
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	6	6	3

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

New cases of HIV/AIDS

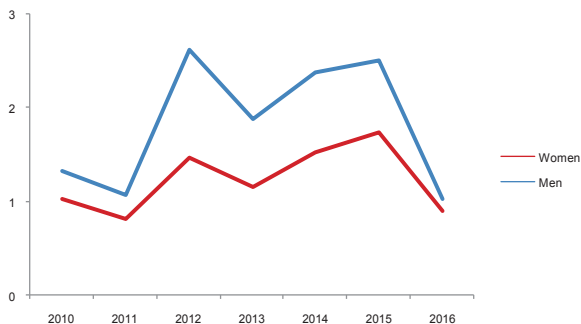
Sex distribution (%) and number

		2010	2013	2016
Women		29	25	22
Men		71	75	78
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	427	490	719

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Registered new cases of mental and behavioral disorders

Numbers in 1000s



Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

New cases of malignant neoplasm

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2000	2009	2016
Women		51	52	56
Men		49	48	44
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	4	6	10

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Causes of death in 2016

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

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Neoplasm's		12	15	44	56
Diseases of the circulatory system		39	32	53	47
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	20	80
Other		49	52	47	53
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	25	26		

Source: Geostat.

Suicides in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and Sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
<15		6	-	100	-
15-19		10	5	33	67
20+		84	95	17	83
Total	percent	100	100	19	81
	number	31	130		

Source: Geostat.

In 2016 compared to 2006 the number of suicides has increased 2.8 times among women and 2.3 times among men.

Education

Population 25-64 years of age by educational attainment

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Higher education		36	32	55	45
Vocational education		23	19	57	43
Complete general education (secondary education)		34	41	47	53
Basic education		4	4	49	51
Primary education		1	1	54	46
Has no primary education, but is able to read and write		0	0	56	44
Illiterate		0	0	54	46
Not stated		1	2	50	50
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	1 045	955		

Source: Geostat.

Literacy of population 10 years of age and over

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Literate		99.5	99.7	53	47
Illiterate		0.5	0.3	62	38
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	1 686	1 497		

Source: Geostat.

Graduates from basic and secondary schools in 2016/2017

Numbers in 1000s, sex distribution (%)

		Number		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Graduated:					
Basic education		22	24	47	53
Upper secondary education		20	21	49	51

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

Pupils/students in 2016/2017 school year

At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Pupils, total:					
	Public general education schools	91	90	48	52
	Private general education schools	9	10	45	55
Total	percent	100	100	47	53
	number	268	297		
	Public Vocational Educational Institutions ¹⁾	60	77	43	57
	Private Vocational Educational Institutions ¹⁾	40	23	63	37
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	5	5		
Students, total:					
	Public higher educational institutions	67	64	52	48
	Private higher educational institutions	33	36	48	52
Total	percent	100	100	51	49
	number	72	57		

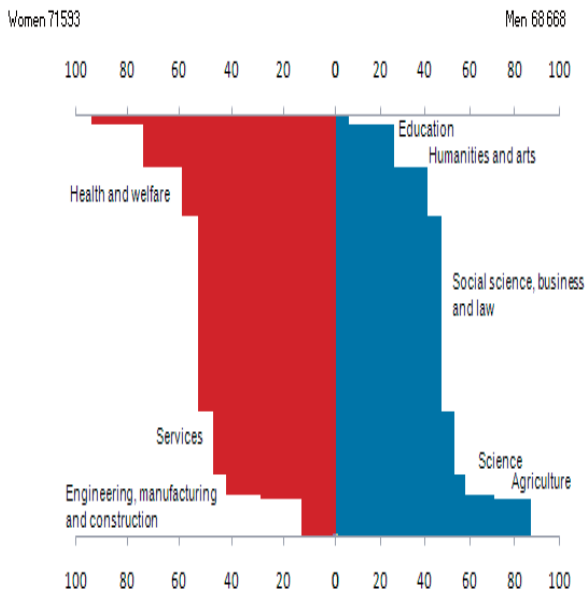
¹⁾ Graduates.

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Geostat.

Compared to school year 2006/2007, in 2016/2017 the increases in the number of female and male students in private secondary schools equaled 55% and 53% respectively, pointing to increased demand for private sector education. The analogous situation is in the higher education institutions. In the same period, the increase of female students at private higher education institutions amounted to 36%, and that of male students exceeded 198%.

Students¹⁾ in the higher educational institutions by programmes in 2016/2017

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



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

Source: Geostat.

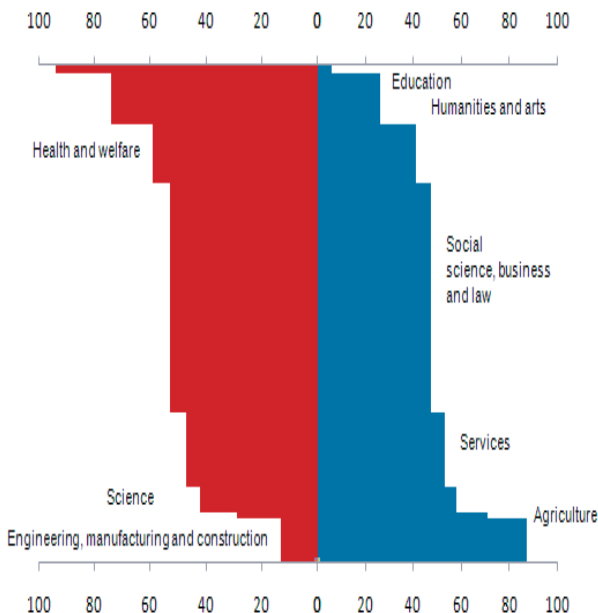
The number of women and men students is the highest in the social sciences, business and law programmes. The number of women students is the lowest in the agricultural programme while the least number of men students are in education programme.

Graduates¹⁾ from higher educational institutions by programmes in 2016/2017

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

Women 14 148

Men 9 208



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

Source: Geostat.

Professors in higher educational institutions in 2016/2017

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

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Main staff					
	Professor	17	33	53	47
	Associate professor	48	41	37	63
	Assistant professor	17	13	57	43
	Teacher	15	12	60	40
	Others	3	2	59	41
Total	percent	100	100	53	47
	number	4 286	3 806		
Contracts					
	Professor	1	5	32	68
	Associate professor	4	4	59	41
	Assistant professor	2	2	53	47
	Teacher	64	55	64	36
	Others	29	34	56	44
Total	percent	100	100	60	40
	number	5 841	3 876		

Source: Geostat.

Admission for doctoral degree by fields of science in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Education	2	0	85	15
Humanities and Arts	19	9	71	29
Social sciences, business and law	47	47	51	49
Science	10	15	42	58
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	7	19	27	73
Agriculture	3	2	59	41
Health and welfare	12	4	77	23
Services	1	4	16	84
Total				
percent	100	100	52	48
number	673	632		

Source: Geostat.

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.

Doctoral graduates by fields of science in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Education		4	5	48	52
Humanities and Arts		22	10	74	26
Social sciences, business and law		35	42	51	49
Science		16	19	51	49
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		10	17	42	58
Agriculture		1	0	67	33
Health and welfare		11	2	85	15
Services		2	4	31	69
Total	percent	100	100	55	45
	number	260	209		

Source: Geostat.

Scientific advisors of doctoral students

Sex distribution (%) and number

		2011	2014	2016
Women		31	38	39
Men		69	62	61
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	904	1 787	1 915

Source: Geostat.

Social Security

Population by disability status and sex

According to the population census 2014

Number in 1000s and distribution (%)

	Number		Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Clearly expressed (I group)	13	14	1	1	47	53
Significantly expressed (II group)	29	29	1	2	50	50
Moderately expressed (III group)	4	5	0	0	45	55
Child with disabilities	2	3	0	0	40	60
Refused to answer/Not stated	42	40	3	2	51	49
None	1 851	1 681	95	95	52	48
Total	1 941	1 773	100	100	52	48

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of population by health related limitations

According to the population census 2014

Percentage distribution, Number in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Without disabilities	78	83	48	52
With disabilities ¹⁾	21	15	57	43
Refusal/ Not stated	1	1	49	51
Total				
percent	100	100	50	50
number	1 941	1 773		

¹⁾Seeing, Hearing, Walking or climbing steps/Remembering or concentrating, Communicating, Self-care limitation.

Source: Geostat.

Persons receiving a pension package in 2016

Numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Persons receiving pension package (old age pensioners)	511	209	71	29

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Persons receiving a social package by age groups in 2016

Numbers in 1000s and percentage distribution

Age	Number		Percent	
	W	M	W	M
Persons receiving a social package:				
0-17 year	15	18	25	18
18-59 year	46	65	73	62
60+	2	21	2	20

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

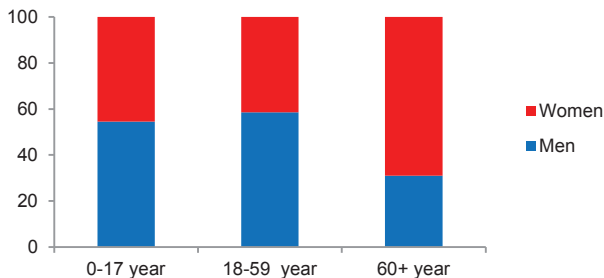
Persons receiving a social package in 2016

Percentage distribution, Numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

		Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Disability pensioners		80	72	40	60
Survivor's pensioners		18	12	48	52
Victim of political repressions		0	0	17	83
State compensation receivers		1	9	6	94
Housing subsidy receivers		1	7	6	94
other		0	0	23	77
Total	percent	100	100	38	62
	number	63	104		

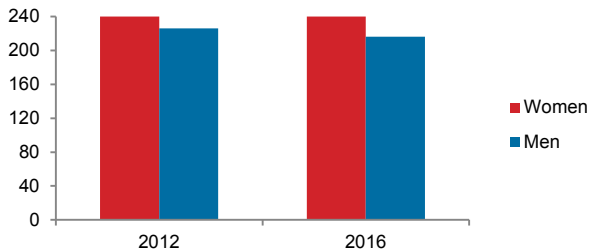
Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Distribution of persons receiving pension and social packages by age groups in 2016, %



Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Subsistence allowance beneficiaries, in 1000s



Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Elderly people in nursing homes in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Number of elderly people in nursing homes	20	14	59	41

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Abandoned and adopted children in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	G	B	G	B
Number of children abandoned by parents	3	4	43	57
Of which, number of infants (under 1 year)	1	-	100	-
Adopted children ¹⁾	35	29	55	45

¹⁾ Reintegration of children to biological families, to foster care, small family-type homes has been carried out.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Registered internally displaced persons in 2016

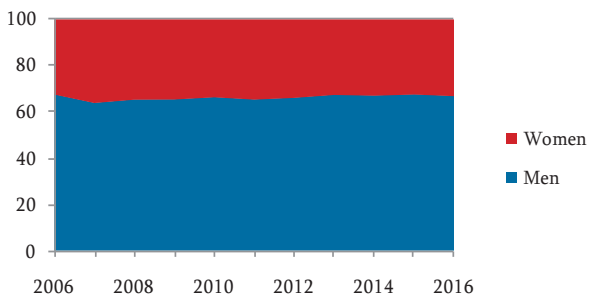
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Region		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Tbilisi		39	38	54	46
Adjara AR		2	3	52	48
Guria		0	0	54	46
Imereti		10	9	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	144 237	126 269		

Source: The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia.

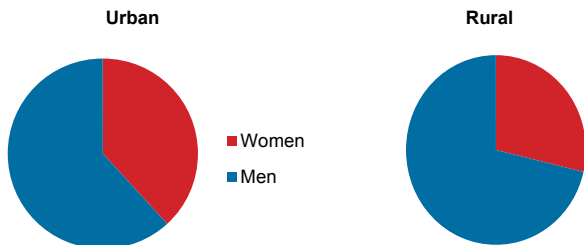
Households

Distribution of households by sex of head of household, %



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of households by sex of head of household in urban and rural areas in 2016, %



Source: Geostat.

The above statistics indicates the fact that Georgia is dominated by men-headed households. 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 2016

Percentage distribution

	W	M
Country		
Belongs to the household	93.7	94.7
Hired	2.6	2.5
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.5	0.2
Is in free use	3.2	2.6
Urban		
Belongs to the household	90.6	90.9
Hired	4.4	5.1
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.8	0.3
Is in free use	4.2	3.7
Rural		
Belongs to the household	97.9	98.0
Hired	0.3	0.3
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.1	0.0
Is in free use	1.8	1.7

Source: Geostat.

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 2016

Percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Households by type:				
Single member of households – widow	19	2	85	15
Single member of households - others	9	5	50	50
Couples with children under 18	1	16	3	97
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	1	17	4	96
Households with multigeneration (at least three generations)	30	28	35	65
others	40	33	38	62
Total percent	100	100	33	67

Source: Geostat.

Internet use in 2016

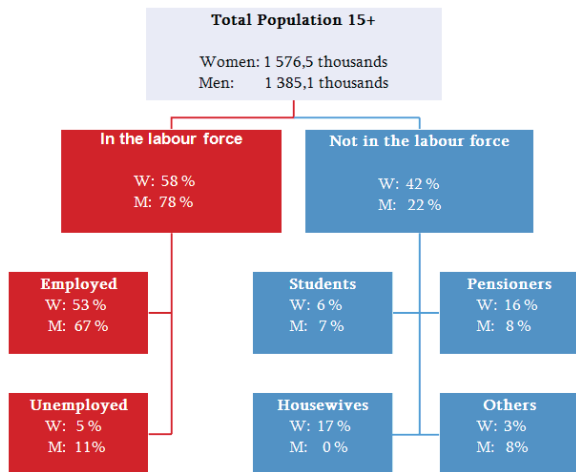
Used at least once in the last 12 months by any type of devices

Age	Proportion (%) of corresponding age groups	
	W	M
6-12	72	75
13-17	88	89
18-29	91	90
30-50	73	70
51-64	41	36
65+	11	11
Total	59	62

Source: Geostat.

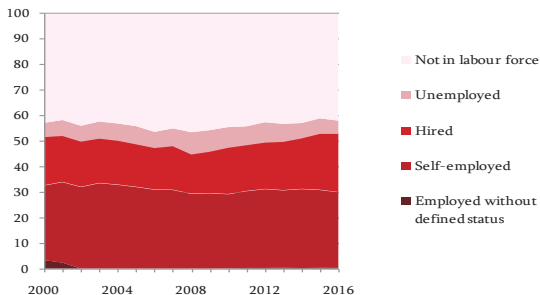
Employment and Unemployment

Distribution of population 15 years and older by economic status in 2016

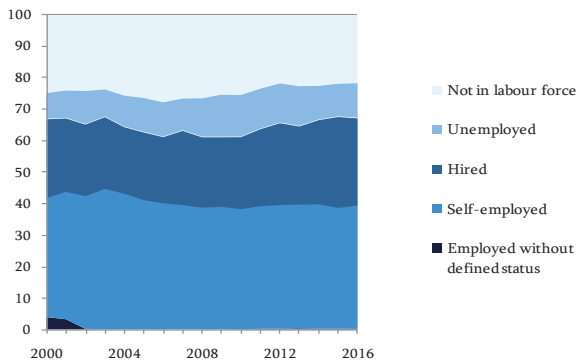


Source: Geostat.

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.

In 2016 compared to 2012, the number of economically active women decreased by 3%, while remaining the same for men. In the same period the number of employed women and men rose by 2%. In 2016 the share of women in the total number of employed is 47%, while the share of men is 53%.

Number of employed and employment rate by age groups in 2016

Numbers in 1000s and employment rate (%)

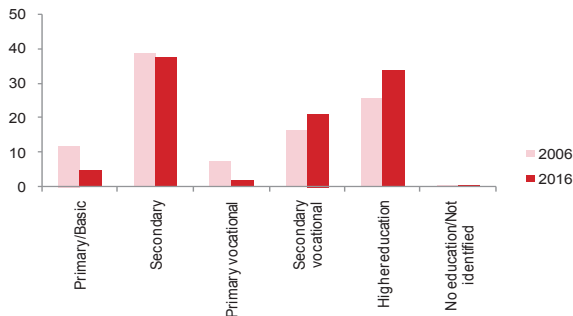
Age	Employed		Employment rate	
	W	M	W	M
15-24	36	75	18	35
25-34	112	183	47	74
35-44	161	177	68	80
45-54	197	187	73	79
55+	327	307	52	67
Total	834	930	53	67

Source: Geostat.

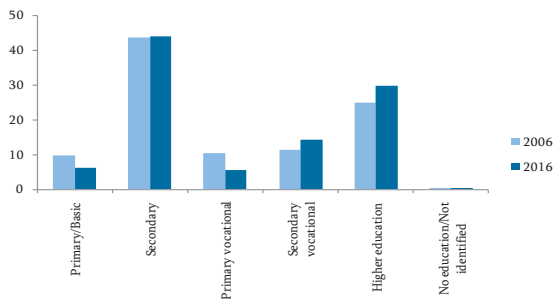
In 2016, the highest level of economic activity among women is observed in the 45-54 year old age group (81%). The employment rate is the highest (73%) in the same age group, while being the lowest (18%) in the 15-24 age group. As regards the employment rate, the latter is the highest among women aged 15-24 (29%).

In 2016 the activity level is the highest among men in the 25-34 age group (about 94%), while the employment rate stands the highest among those in the 35-44 age group (80%). Similar to women, the highest unemployment rate among men is observed in the 15-24 year old age group (31%), i.e. for this age group almost every third man is unemployed.

Distribution of employed women by level of education, %



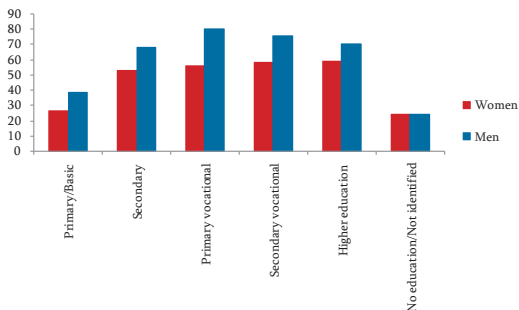
Distribution of employed men by level of education, %



Source: Geostat.

The largest share of employed constitutes the population with the general secondary education. In 2016 38% of employed women and 44% of men had general secondary education.

Share of employed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2016, %



Source: Geostat.

Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by age groups in 2016

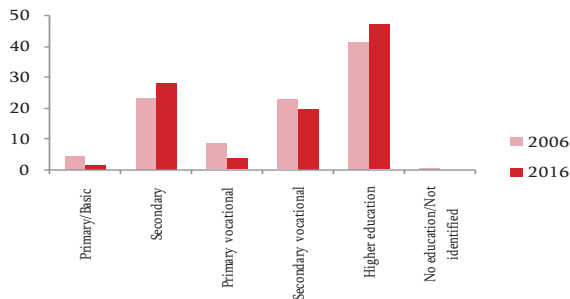
Numbers in 1 000s and unemployment rate (%)

Age	Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	W	M	W	M
15-24	15	34	29	31
25-34	19	49	14	21
35-44	17	28	10	14
45-54	22	24	10	12
55+	8	18	2	6
Total	81	154	9	14

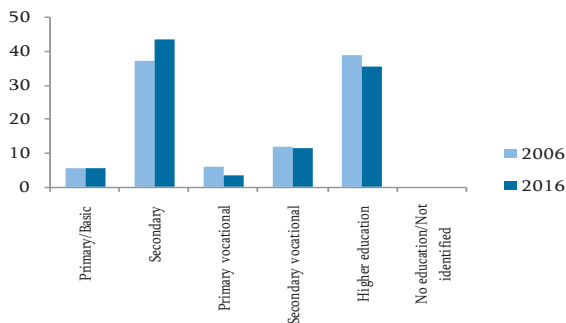
Source: Geostat.

Unemployment by level of education, %

Women



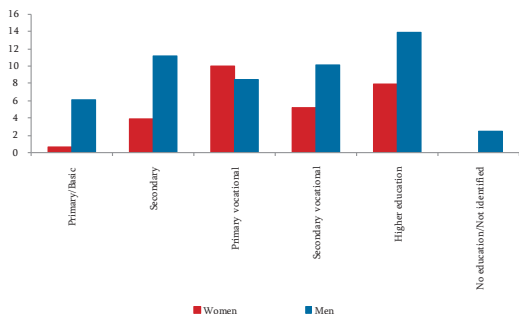
Men



Source: Geostat.

The share of unemployed women is the highest for women with higher education and for men with general secondary education. Thus, in 2016 47% of unemployed women had higher education and 44% of unemployed men had secondary education.

Share of unemployed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2016, %



Source: Geostat.

Employed population 15 years of age and over by occupations (ISCO-88)

According to the population census 2014
Percentage distribution, numbers in 1000s

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Armed forces	5	6	39	61
Legislators, senior officials and managers	21	7	71	29
Professionals	5	6	38	62
Technicians and associate professionals	5	2	67	33
Clerks	11	8	53	47
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	46	46	45	55
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2	9	14	86
Craft and related trades workers	0	7	3	97
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5	6	39	61
Elementary occupations	0	1	7	93
Not stated	2	3	36	64
Total	100	100		
percent				
number	720	895		

Source: Geostat.

Incomes and expenditures

Share of average monthly incomes of women headed households compared to men headed households¹⁾, %

	Per household		Per capita	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
1. Cash income and transfers	69	80	95	106
Wages	56	79	78	104
From self-employment	52	53	72	70
From selling agricultural production	57	48	79	63
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.)	88	104	122	138
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	101	102	139	135
Remittances from abroad	104	92	144	121
Money received as gift	114	100	158	133
2. Non-cash income	69	63	95	83
3. Income, total (1+2)	69	78	95	104
4. Other cash inflows	50	61	70	81
Property disposal	40	22	55	29
Borrowing and dissaving	52	65	72	86
5. Cash inflows, total (1+4)	66	77	91	103
6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (2+5)	66	76	92	101

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

Source: Geostat.

Share of average monthly expenditure of women headed households compared to men headed households¹⁾, %

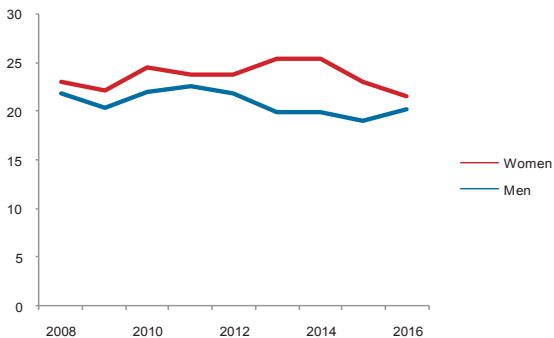
	Per household		Per capita	
	2006	2016	2006	2016
1. Cash consumption expenditure	73	80	101	106
On food, beverages, tobacco	76	82	105	108
On clothes and footwear	69	79	95	104
On household goods	65	86	90	114
On healthcare	66	76	91	101
On fuel and electricity	85	91	118	120
On transport	55	58	76	77
On education, culture and recreation	65	107	89	142
Other consumption expenditure	74	82	102	108
2. Non-cash expenditure	69	63	96	83
3. Consumption expenditure, total (1+2)	72	78	99	104
4. Cash non-consumption expenditure	52	66	72	87
On agriculture	56	53	78	71
On transfers	67	68	93	90
On saving and lending	49	69	68	91
On property acquirement	40	54	56	72
5. Cash expenditure, total (1+4)	69	76	96	100
6. Expenditure, total (2+5)	69	75	96	99

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

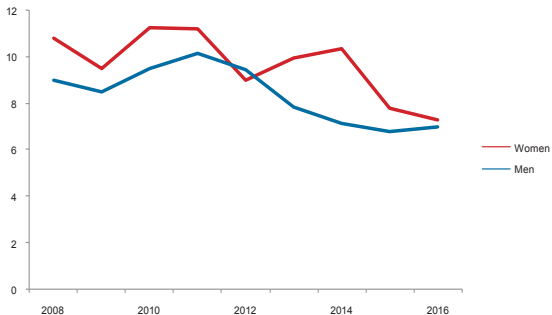
Source: Geostat.

Relative poverty indicators by sex of household head, %

Share of population under 60 percent of the median consumption

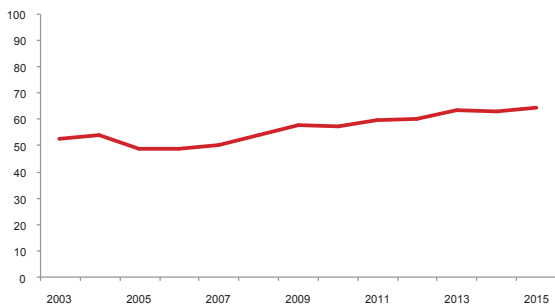


Share of population under 40 percent of the median consumption



Source: Geostat.

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



Source: Geostat.

In 2015 the average monthly nominal salary equaled 693 GEL for women, and for men – 1 074 GEL.

Information Communication Technologies

Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of computer use¹⁾ by sex of head of household

Distribution (%), numbers in 1000s, June 2016

Frequency		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Every day or almost every day		87	85	53	47
At least once a week (but not every day)		10	12	47	53
Less than once a week		3	4	50	50
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	887	810		

¹⁾ Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of internet use¹⁾ by sex of head of household

Distribution (%), numbers in 1000s, June 2016

Frequency		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Every day or almost every day		88	86	53	47
At least once a week (but not every day)		10	11	48	52
Less than once a week		2	2	54	46
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	913	834		

¹⁾ Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat.

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

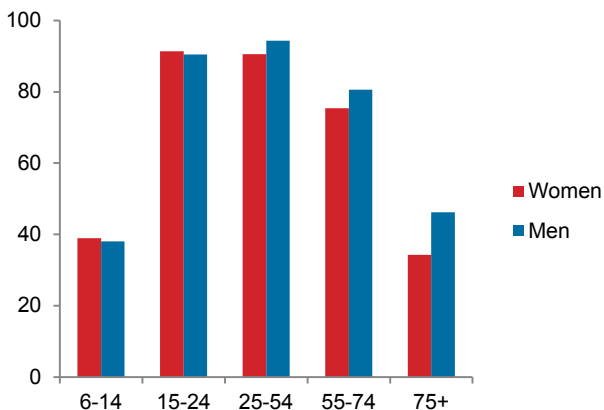
Distribution (%), June 2016

	With computer access	With internet access
Women	57	62
Men	68	75

Source: Geostat.

Share of population aged 6 and older who own mobile phone

Distribution (%), June 2016



Source: Geostat.

Business statistics

Employed in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2015

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

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Ownership forms					
Private (local physical and/or legal person)		78	70	42	58
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)		15	20	33	67
State		7	10	32	68
Total	percent	100	100	39	61
Size of the enterprises					
Large enterprise		54	58	38	62
Medium enterprise		18	15	44	56
Small enterprise		28	27	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	39	61
	Occupied jobs ¹⁾	246	381		

¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs.

Source: Geostat.

The number of employed in the business sector in 2015 amounted to 627 thousand persons (58% more than in 2007), including 54% of women and 58% of men working in large enterprises.

Average monthly remuneration in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2015

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

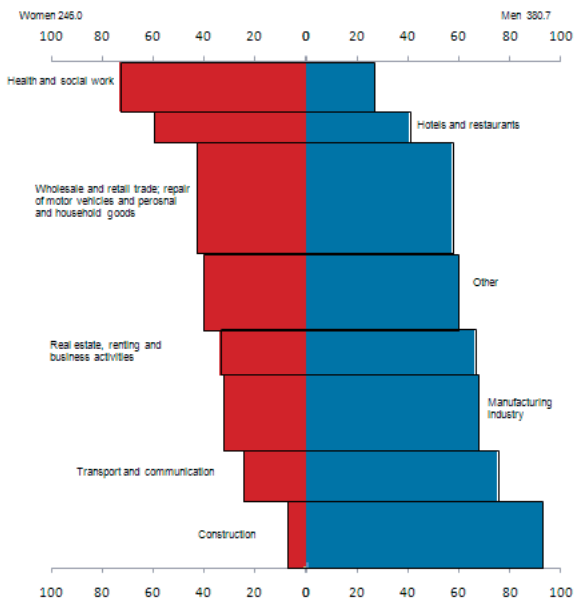
	Average monthly nominal salary		women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	587	911	64
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 112	1 509	74
State	717	938	76
Large enterprise	885	1 279	69
Medium enterprise	486	780	62
Small enterprise	355	516	69
Total	680	1 044	65

Source: Geostat.

In 2015 the average monthly salary of men employed in business sector was GEL 1 044, 364 GEL more than for women.

Employed¹⁾ in business sector by economic activity²⁾ in 2015

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)



¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs.

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

Source: Geostat.

Average monthly remuneration in business sector by types of economic activity in 2015

Amount (GEL) and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary.

	Average salary		women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	455	613	74
Fishing	332	939	35
Mining and quarrying	957	1 059	90
Manufacturing industry	554	876	63
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 106	1 144	97
Construction	889	1 214	73
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods	592	954	62
Hotels and restaurants	471	707	67
Transport and communication	1 010	1 248	81
Real estate, renting and business activities	936	1 133	83
Education	465	713	65
Health and social work	719	1 187	61
Community, social and personal service activities	802	956	84
Total	680	1 044	65

Source: Geostat.

In 2015 the amount of women's average salary was not higher than men's average salary in any economic sector.

Newly established enterprises by sex of owner

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2015	2016
Women		32	31
Men		57	55
Not identified		11	13
Total	percent	100	100
	number	44	46

Source: Geostat.

Agriculture

Distribution of holdings by sex of the holder

2014 Agricultural census

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1000s

		Women	Men
Total	percent	31	69
	number	198	442

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of holdings by education level of the holder

2014 Agricultural census

Distribution (%) and numbers in 1000s

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Higher education		20	21	30	70
Professional education		22	22	30	70
Complete general education (secondary education)		41	46	29	71
Basic level of general education		8	7	36	64
Primary level of general education		5	3	46	54
Has no primary education, but is able to read and write		1	1	51	49
Illiterate		1	0	64	36
Not Stated		1	1	36	64
Total	percent	100	100	31	69
	number	198	442		

Source: Geostat.

Average area of family holdings by land use type and sex of the holder

2014 Agricultural census, hectares

	Arable land	Land under permanent crops	Meadows and pastures
Women	0.48	0.28	2.06
Men	0.66	0.36	3.89

Source: Geostat.

The share of family holdings with cattle, buffaloes and poultry

2014 Agricultural census

Sex distribution (%)

	Agricultural holdings with cattle and buffaloes	Agricultural holdings with poultry
Women	35	53
Men	47	59

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of family holdings by land tenure type and sex of the holder

2014 Agricultural census

Average land area per family holding, hectares

	Women	Men
Operated land	0.77	1.30
Of which Rented land	0.06	0.19
Owned land	0.71	1.11

Source: Geostat.

Domestic Tourism

Monthly average number of visits and visitors aged 15 and older in 2016

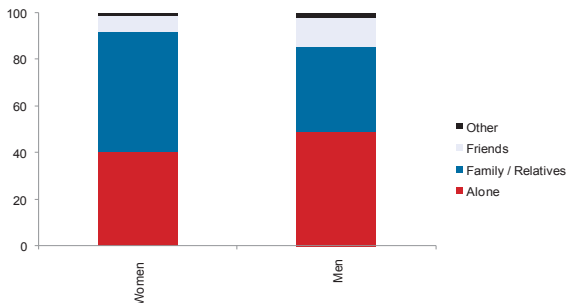
Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s

		Percent	
		Number of visitors	Number of visits
Women		56	56
Men		44	44
Total	percent	100	100
	number	872	1 080

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of monthly average number of visits by accompanying persons in 2016

Percentage distribution



Source: Geostat.

Monthly average number of visitors of age 15 and older by age groups in 2016

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1000s

Age group		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
15-30		25	28	53	47
31-50		38	38	57	43
51-70		30	28	58	42
71+		7	7	56	44
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	489	384		

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of monthly average number of visitors of age 15 and older by type of visitor in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Sameday		50	53	55	45
Tourist		50	47	58	42
Total	percent	100	100		
	number	529	401		

Note: It is possible that one visitor can be a same day visitor as well as a tourist

Source: Geostat.

Crime

Convicted persons by types of crime in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Intentional murder	5	115	4	96
Aggravated murder	1	30	3	97
Infliction of intentional injury	3	123	2	98
Rape	-	13	-	100
Larceny	6	257	2	98
Robbery	1	207	0	100
Theft	227	2 696	0	92
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	51	1 708	3	97
Hooliganism	1	99	1	99
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	29	775	4	96
Others	514	8 779	6	94
Total	838	14 802	5	95

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

In 2016 compared to 2006, the number of women convicted persons has decreased by 16 %, while the number of men decreased by 7 %.

Distribution of convicted persons by age in 2016

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Juveniles (14-17 years old)		0	1	1	99
Adults (18+)		100	99	5	95
Total	percent	100	100	5	95
	number	838	14 802		

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

Prison population in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

		Number		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Adults		264	9 054	3	97
Juveniles		1	15	6	94
Total		265	9 069	3	97

Source: Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia.

Accused and convicted persons, with respect to whom various commutations were made in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Adults				
Pardoned	52	774	6	94
Amnestied	2	6	25	75
Released early	46	903	5	95
Juveniles				
Pardoned	-	8	-	100
Released early	-	10	-	100
Total	100	1 701	6	94

Source: Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia.

Data on victim statistics in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number	Sex distribution
Women	5 492	43
Men	7 303	57
Not stated	70	0
Total	12 865	100

Source: Prosecutor's Office of Georgia.

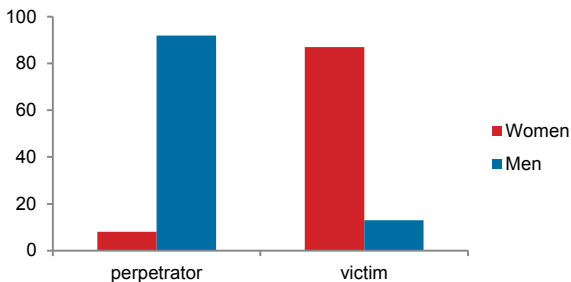
Data on number of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

Perpetrator				Victim			
Number		Sex distribution		Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
222	2 544	8	92	2 585	381	87	13

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Sex distribution of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2016, %



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The breakdown of incidents of violence included physical (1 132 cases), psychological (2 899), economic (128), sexual (11), coercion (94) and other types of violence (64).

Statistics on accommodation of victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in shelters in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Victims of domestic violence:				
<17	6	2	75	25
18-23	13	1	93	7
24-43	79	1	99	1
44+	7	2	78	22
Victim's dependant person <18	149	-	100	-
Total	254	6	98	2
Victims of human trafficking				
18-23	2	-	100	-
24-43	2	-	100	-
Total	4	-	100	-

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

Number of restrictive orders

Number and sex distribution (%)

	2016, January		2017, January	
	Number	Sex distribution	Number	Sex distribution
Number of people to whom restrictive orders were issued				
Women	2 486	49	2 840	49
Men	2 620	51	2 962	51
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	2 726	100	3 089	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

For the January 2017 compared to the January 2014, the number of issued restrictive orders is increased by 2 860, which is a 13-fold increase. The number of persons participating in the issued restrictive orders in the same time period increased by 2 602 women and by 2 735 men.

Persons injured and killed in road accidents¹⁾ in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Persons killed	115	314	27	73
Persons injured	3 551	5 362	40	60

¹⁾ 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.

In 2016 compared to 2011, persons injured in road accidents increased by 3 371.

Statistics on issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

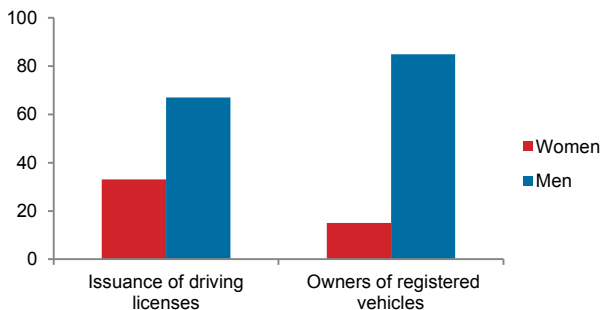
	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Issuance of driving licenses ¹⁾	31 503	63 919	33	67
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles ²⁾	154 481	872 014	15	85

¹⁾ Includes also re-issued licenses.

²⁾ 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 2016, %

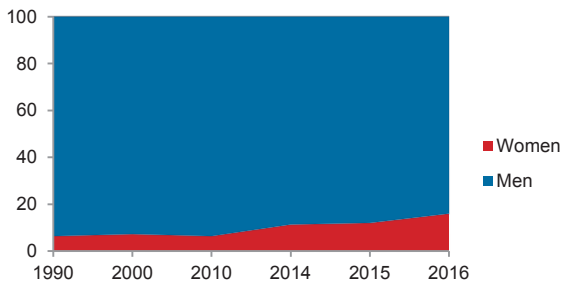


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Influence and Power

Distribution of members of the Parliament of Georgia

As of December 31, %



Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

In 2016 compared to 2010, the number of women members of Parliament considerably increased from 9 to 24 persons, while the number of MP men decreased from 131 to 126 persons.

Majoritarian members of the Parliament of Georgia in 2016

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

Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
6	67	8	92

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

Members of the Parliament of Georgia by factions in 2016

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Georgian Dream	13	79	14	86
Georgian Dream - Conservatives	1	5	17	83
Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs	-	6	-	100
The Georgian Dream for Development of Regions	-	6	-	100
The Georgian Dream - Social-Democrats	-	6	-	100
Patriots of Georgia	3	3	50	50
United National Movement	4	17	19	81
The National Movement-for the advance of Georgia	2	4	33	67
Out of Faction	1	-	100	-
Total	24	126		

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

Employees at the administration of the Government of Georgia, at the office of the Parliament of Georgia, at the administration of President in 2016

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Employed:				
At the administration of the government of Georgia	104	70	60	40
At the office of the parliament of Georgia	540	412	57	43
At the administration of president	86	78	52	48

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 in 2016

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	2	16	11	89
Deputy ministers	12	51	19	81

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia.

Judges in common law courts of Georgia in 2016

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

Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
134	133	50	50

Source: High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Georgia

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

	2008		2016	
	Number	Sex distribution	Number	Sex distribution
Ambassadors:				
Women	5	15	7	12
Men	29	85	51	88
Total	34	100	58	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The number of voters in Georgia during the Parliament election, as of October 8, 2016

Sex distribution (%)

Share of voters in the total voters' lists		Participants' sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
73	83	51	49

Source: Central Election Commission of Georgia.

Terms and Definitions

Abortion – Artificial abortion, pre-term termination of pregnancy and extraction of a fetus from the womb before it is developed to the 22 weeks.

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

Adoption of a child – is available in the cases, when it is impossible to return a child to the biological family. A child for adoption shall be offered to the foster family/person according to the succession existing in the registry, according to the requirements of the data indicated by the foster parents in the application and through consideration of the interests of the child.

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.

Arable land - An open air land which is intended for growing temporary crops (including perennial grasses), as well as for growing seedlings.

Average monthly nominal salary – the average monthly nominal salary is calculated by dividing the total wage and salary fund by the number of those employees in the respective period (quarter, year) for whom their wage has been calculated. 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).

Body Mass Index (BMI) – is calculated

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in kg}}{(\text{Height in m})^2}$$

Parameters: underweight <18.5, normal weight 18.5 - 24.9, over-weight 25.0 - 29.9, obese \geq 30.

Business activity – Law of Georgia “On entrepreneurs” defines business activity as lawful and repeated activity, which is oriented to get profit, and which is carried out independently and is well organized.

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

Divorce – final annulment of marriage, giving the sides possibility to get married again according with the rules established by national legislation.

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

Economically active population (labour force) – is the total employed and unemployed 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 6 months and 1 day 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 6 months and 1 day 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.

Family holding – A holding operated by household.

First stage of higher education – V step of International Standard Classification of Education – educational programs, which provide post-secondary and post-secondary professional education preparing the high-qualified specialists (baccalaureate, magistrates).

General education school – I, II and III steps of International Standard Classification of Education – educational institutions for organized education of young generation. The day schools consist of: primary, basic and secondary schools.

General ratio of natural increase – is obtained as a remainder between the general ratio of birth and general ratio of mortality.

Health related problems – if person's daily activities are limited due to certain physical or mental restrictions, needs regular assistance in daily activities and the disability is expressed for a long term or permanently. Qualitative scale of disability:

None – in case a person needs no assistance in daily activities;

Partially – in case a person needs auxiliary aids or assistance of people;

Significantly – in case a person needs auxiliary aids (glasses, hearing aid, crutch etc.) as well as the assistance of people;

Completely - in case a person fully depends on another person.

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

Holder - A natural or a legal person which takes basic decisions on use of resources of the agricultural holding, operates the holding and has financial and economic rights and responsibilities for the holding. There are two types of holder: household and legal entity. In case the holder is a household, under holder it is also understood household member, which manages agricultural activities in the household and makes major decisions about this activity.

Household – group of persons who pursue the common rules of living in the same housing unit and are linked with each other by common 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).

Immigrants – person who entered and resided on the territory of Georgia for at least 6 months and 1 day in the following 12 months. In addition, Georgia was not the country of his/her permanent residence, i.e. he/she spent 6 months and 1 day outside of Georgia in the previous 12 months.

Infant mortality rate – is obtained by dividing the number of infants aged less than 12 months that died by the total number of live birth children (per mille).

Intentional homicide – a person, who committed homicide, had realized the hazardous nature of his conduct or inactivity to the society, considered its dangerous results and wanted such result or deliberately wanted such result to occur.

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 – evidential theft of someone's property.

Land under permanent crops – Land which is occupied by compact plantations of permanent crops (orchards, vineyards, berries, citrus or tea plantations or land under other permanent crops).

Life interval expectancy at birth – number of years a person from the born generation would live under the condition that the rate of mortality will remain the same as it is for the reference period.

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 – relation between woman and man permitted by law or by common approach, which regulates their relationship, attitude towards children and determines place of each in the society.

Maternal mortality ratio – the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in same time period.

Member of family – for the purpose of Law on domestic violence mother, father, grandfather, grandmother, spouse, child (stepchild), foster child, foster family (foster mother, foster father), grandchild, sister, brother, parents of a spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, also former spouse, persons being in unregistered marriage, guardian.

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

Mortality by cause – morbidities, pathological condition or trauma causing the death; also the conditions of accidents and violent death that caused lethal outcome by trauma.

Natural meadows and pastures - Agricultural land where naturally grown grass is used for haying and grazing.

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 natural persons found guilty after conviction by a competent court.

Operated – Owned and rented, except rented out.

Owned land – Land registered with the registration certificate of ownership, as well as the land without a formal right of ownership, which is actually used by the holding as an owned land.

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.

Permanent crop – Crop with more than one-year growing cycle.

Perpetrator – a person who commits acts of physical, psychological, economic or sexual assault or coercion against his/her family members.

Poverty incidence – is the share of the population under the poverty level in the total population.

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

Rented/rented out - Rented from the state or rented from/to private person (natural or legal) with or without a proper contract, with the payment (money, nature, or service) or free of charge for temporary use.

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.

Same-day visitor (or excursionist) - A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay.

Second stage of higher education – VI Step of International Standard Classification of Education – provides post-graduate education. As a rule, post-graduate course is ended up by defending the theses aimed at gaining the degree of doctor.

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.

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.

Strongly expressed (I group), significantly expressed (II group) or moderate (III group) - a person can be assigned the group of disability, but the disability it may not be expressed (prolonged or permanent) and can be no need of assistance in daily activities (for example: a person with suffering from diabetes).

Suicide – encroachment on one's own life.

Theft – concealed capture of someone's property.

Total fertility rate (TFR) – the average number of children were born alive by woman during her fertility age. Equals to the sum of age-specific fertility rates dividing by 1000.

Total number of population – for current period is calculated as follows: the data of the last census is taken as a base point; it is added by natural increase (difference between birth and mortality figures) and net migration (difference between inside and outside migrants) over the passed period. The 2014 General Population Census results revealed the necessity of re-estimation of basic demographic data of previous years. Currently, Geostat implements the re-estimation of the main demographic indicators of previous years, whereby the harmonization of historical data with 2014 Census data will be available.

Trafficking (trade in person) – buying or selling of a person, or any other unlawful deal against him/her, the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for purposes of exploitation.

Trip - Trips taken by visitors are tourism trips.

Tourist (or overnight visitor) - A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.

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 – percentage share of the number of unemployed among the relevant aged economically active population.

Victim of domestic violence – a family member who has undergone physical, psychological, economic or sexual assault or coercion.

Visitor - A visitor is a traveler of age 15 and older taking a trip to a municipality outside his/her usual residence, for less than a year, for any main purpose other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited and which did not have a systematic pattern during last year - i.e. it was not occurring once in two weeks or more frequently on average.

Statistical Publication

"Women and Men in Georgia"

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