

National Statistics Office of Georgia

Women and Men In Georgia

Statistical Publication

Tbilisi - 2015

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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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ISBN 978-9941-0-8208-5

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, 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.

Reader's Guide

"Women and Men in Georgia" is the eighth statistical publication dedicated to gender issues. In terms of format and contents it is absolutely different compared to the previous publications.

The preparation of the publication was carried out with the support of Statistics Bureau of Sweden and financial support of the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), which aimed at making the publication more understandable and user friendly.

The statistical data reflects key trends of gender equality in the country in 2014. 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
2002	2 310 ¹⁾	2 062 ¹⁾	22	25	24	23
2014	1 951 ²⁾	1 779 ²⁾	29	31	24	25

Years	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	W	M	W	M
2002
2014	33	49	37	52

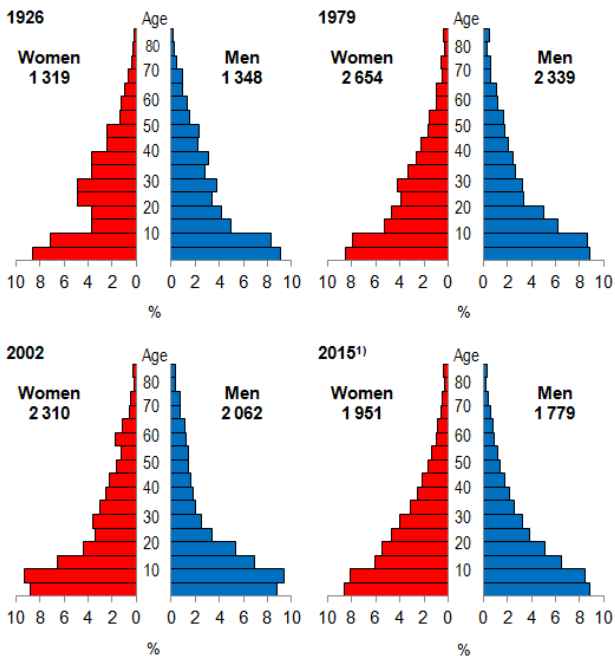
¹⁾ Population Census data.

²⁾ As of January 1st, 2015. The data is based on the preliminary results of the Population Census of November 5, 2014 and natural and migration balance for the last 2 months of 2014. Intercensus reestimations of population will be carried out after the final results of the 2014 Population Census are published.

Source: Geostat.

Population by age

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



¹⁾ January 1st, 2015.

Source: Geostat.

Marriages by age groups in 2014

Percentage, number and sex distribution (%)

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
16-19		13	2	84	16
20-29		54	51	51	49
30-39		21	29	43	57
40-49		7	11	40	60
50-59		3	4	40	60
60+		1	2	34	66
Not stated		1	1	47	53
Total	percent	100	100	50	50
	number	31 526	31 526		

Source: Geostat.

Marriages in urban/rural areas in 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Age		Urban area		Rural area	
		W	M	W	M
16-19		9	2	18	3
20-29		54	48	54	56
30-39		23	30	19	27
40-49		8	11	6	10
50-59		3	5	2	3
60+		1	2	1	1
Not stated		2	2	0	0
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	18 363	18 363	13 163	13 163

Source: Geostat.

Married by previous marital status in 2014

Percentage distribution and number

	W	M
Previous marital status:		
Never married	90	89
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	8	9
Not stated	1	1
Total	100	100
percent		
number	31 526	31 526

Source: Geostat.

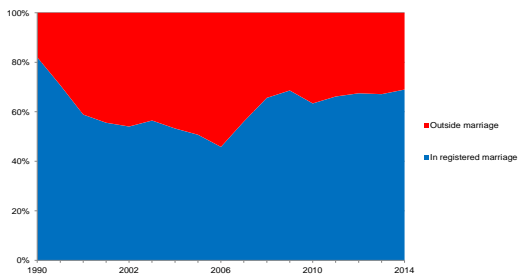
Still births by age of mother in 2014

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Age	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<15	1	0	100	0
15-19	9	9	46	54
20-29	50	48	46	54
30-39	36	39	42	58
40-49	4	4	45	55
Total	100	100	44	56
percent				
number	283	357		

Source: Geostat.

Live birth by marital status of parents



Source: Geostat.

Number of babies 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 2014 is less than of those born in 1990.

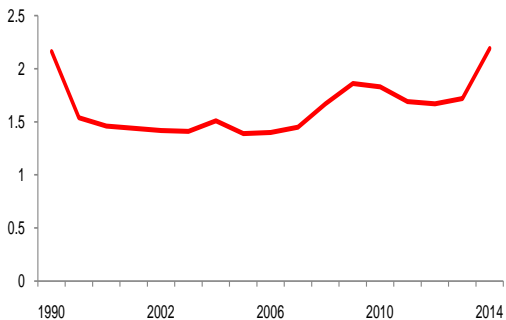
Sex ratio by birth order

Boy 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

Source: Geostat.

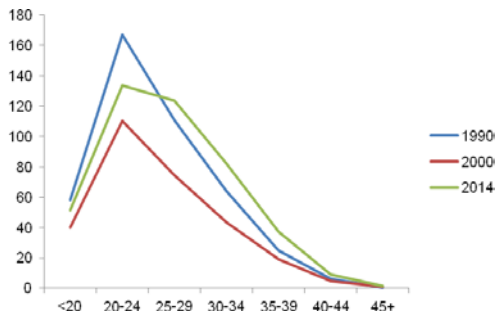
Total fertility rate



Source: Geostat.

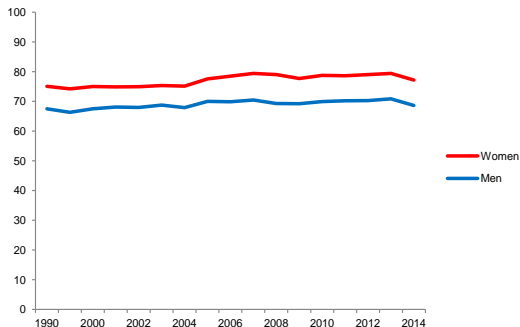
Age-specific fertility rates

Number of birth per 1000 women of relevant age



Source: Geostat.

Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: Geostat.

Divorces by age groups in 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Age		W	M
<20		1	0
20-29		29	19
30-39		36	35
40-49		23	27
50-59		9	14
60+		2	4
Not stated		0	1
Total	percent	100	100
	number	9 119	9 119

Source: Geostat.

Death by age groups in 2014

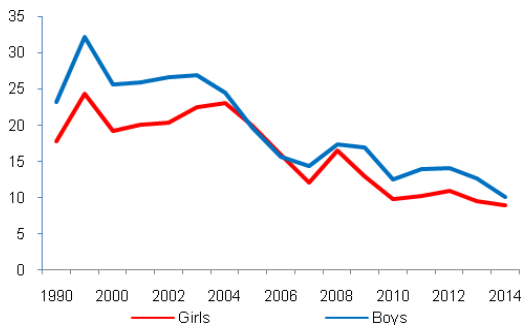
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Age		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
	0	1	1	45	55
	1-9	0	0	46	54
	10-19	0	1	31	69
	20-29	0	2	23	77
	30-39	1	3	24	76
	40-49	2	7	24	76
	50-59	6	14	28	72
	60-69	10	18	36	64
	70-79	30	28	51	49
	80+	50	25	65	35
	Not stated	0	1	28	72
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	24 236	24 851		

Source: Geostat.

Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births



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, National Study on the Situation of Adolescents and Young People in Georgia.

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, National Study on the Situation of Adolescents and Young People in Georgia.

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

Medical doctors

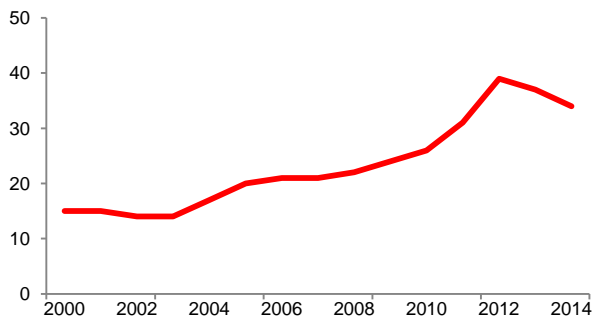
Sex distribution and numbers in 1 000s

		2000	2007	2014
Women		69	67	65
Men		31	33	35
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	21	20	23

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

Number of registered abortions

Numbers in 1 000s

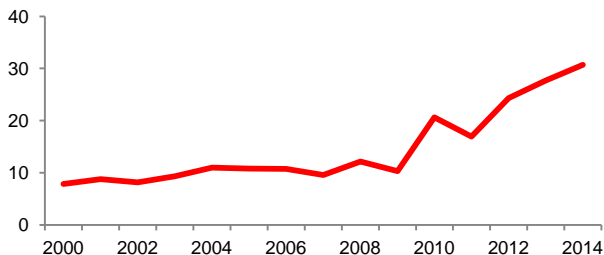


Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

From 2000 to 2012 the number of registered abortions had increased almost 3 times, while in 2014 compared to 2012 the number decreased by 14%. 94% of all abortions 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.

The usage of hormonal contraception has been on the uptrend. In 2014 the number of women using hormonal contraception is almost 4 times higher than in 2000.

Prevalence of tuberculosis

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

	2000	2007	2014
Women	29	28	31
Men	71	72	69
Total			
percent	100	100	100
number	6	7	3

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

New cases of HIV/AIDS

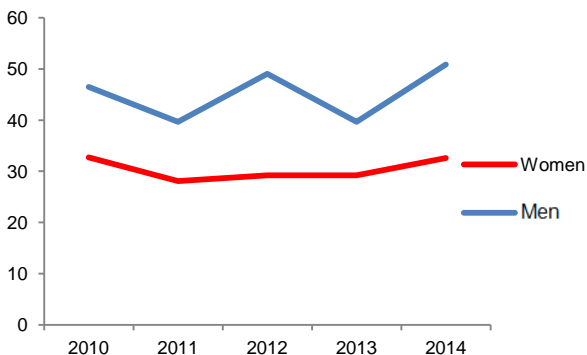
Sex distribution (%) and number

		2008	2011	2014
Women		30	29	26
Men		70	71	74
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	338	424	564

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

Registered cases of mental and behavioral disorders

Numbers in 1 000s



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

New cases of malignant neoplasm

Sex distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	2000	2007	2014
Women	51	48	54
Men	49	52	46
Total	percent	100	100
	number	4	5

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

Causes of death in 2014

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

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Neoplasm's		10	13	44	56
Diseases of the circulatory system		46	39	53	47
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	22	78
Other		44	47	48	52
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	24	25		

Source: Geostat.

Maternal mortality

Per 100 000 live births



Source: Geostat.

Suicides in 2014

Percentage distribution, number and Sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
15-19		8	3	38	62
20+		92	97	18	82
Total	percent	100	100	19	81
	number	36	153		

Source: Geostat.

In 2014 compared to 2005 the number of suicides has increased 2.1 times among women and 2.5 times among men.

Education

Pupils/students in 2014/2015 school year

At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, number 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	44	56
Total percent	100	100	47	53
number	263	291		
Public Vocational Educational Institutions ¹⁾	50	66	42	58
Private Vocational Educational Institutions ¹⁾	50	34	59	41
Total percent	100	100	50	50
number	5	6		
Students, total:				
Public higher educational institutions	71	68	55	45
Private higher educational institutions	29	32	51	49
Total percent	100	100	54	46
number	67	57		

¹⁾ Graduates.

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

In school year 2014/2015 compared to 2005/2006, there were 46% and 75% increases in the respective numbers of female and male secondary school students, pointing to a grown 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 was 10%, and that of male students equaled 44%.

Graduates from basic and secondary schools in 2014/2015

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.

Professors in higher educational institutions in 2014/2015

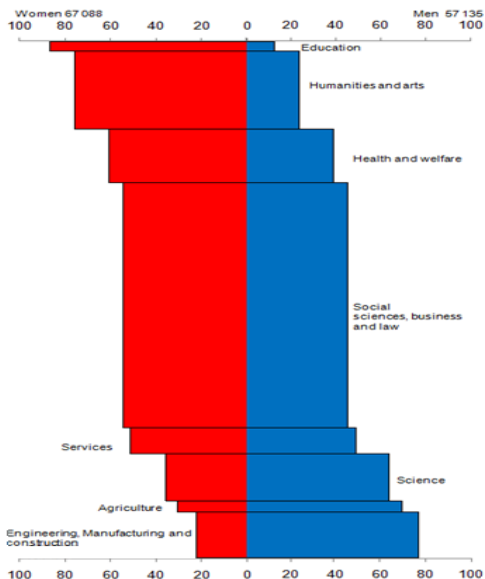
At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Main staff					
	Professor	14	33	33	67
	Associate professor	42	38	57	43
	Assistant professor	17	12	63	37
	Teacher	18	11	66	34
	Others	8	6	62	38
Total	percent	100	100	54	46
	number	4 711	4 021		
Contracts					
	Professor	8	6	42	58
	Associate professor	6	6	55	45
	Assistant professor	1	1	61	39
	Teacher	46	50	64	36
	Others	38	37	59	41
Total	percent	100	100	60	40
	number	4 457	3 027		

Source: Geostat.

Students¹⁾ in the higher educational institutions by programmes in 2014/2015

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



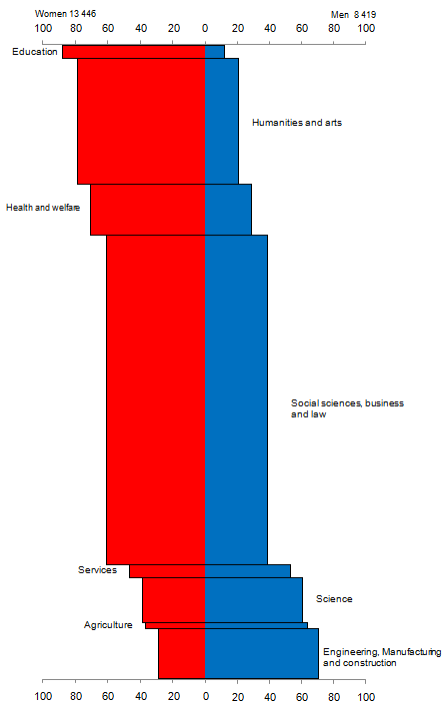
¹⁾ Each box shows educational programmes and the size of the box is proportionally to the number of students in the programme.

Source: Geostat.

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 programmes.

Graduates¹⁾ from higher educational institutions by programmes in 2014/2015

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



¹⁾ Each box shows educational programmes and the size of the box is proportionally to the number of Graduates in the programme.

Source: Geostat.

Admission for doctoral degree by fields of sciences in 2014

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
	Education	8	3	70	30
	Humanities and Arts	23	11	69	31
	Social sciences, business and law	42	44	50	50
	Science	10	12	45	55
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6	20	25	75
	Agriculture	1	2	33	67
	Health and welfare	7	3	70	30
	Services	3	5	38	62
Total	percent	100	100	51	49
	number	614	589		

Source: Geostat.

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

Doctoral graduates by fields of sciences in 2014

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
	Education	9	2	90	10
	Humanities and Arts	34	16	78	22
	Social sciences, business and law	19	21	59	41
	Science	14	17	58	42
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	11	25	42	58
	Agriculture	2	2	67	33
	Health and welfare	9	11	59	41
	Services	2	8	31	69
Total	percent	100	100	62	38
	number	216	133		

Source: Geostat.

Scientific advisors of doctoral students

Sex distribution (%) and number

		2009	2011	2014
	Women	34	31	38
	Men	66	69	62
Total	percent	100	100	100
	number	1 530	904	1 787

Source: Geostat.

Social Security

Persons receiving pension package in 2014

Numbers in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Persons receiving pension package (old age pensioners)	492	205	71	29

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

Persons receiving social package in 2014

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

	Number		Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Persons receiving social package	64	105	100	100	38	62
among them:						
Disability pensioners	51	73	79	69	41	59
Survivor's pensioners	12	14	19	13	47	53
Victim of political repressions	0	1	0	1	23	77
State compensation receivers	1	9	1	9	7	93
Housing subsidy receivers	1	8	1	8	7	93
Other	0	0	0	0	28	72

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

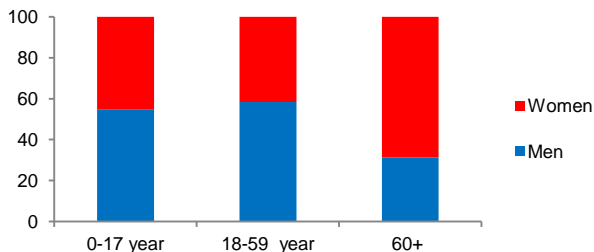
Persons receiving a social package by age groups in 2014

Numbers in 1000s and percentage distribution

Age	Number		Percent	
	W	M	W	M
Persons receiving social package:				
0-17	16	19	25	18
18-59	47	66	73	63
60+	1	19	2	19

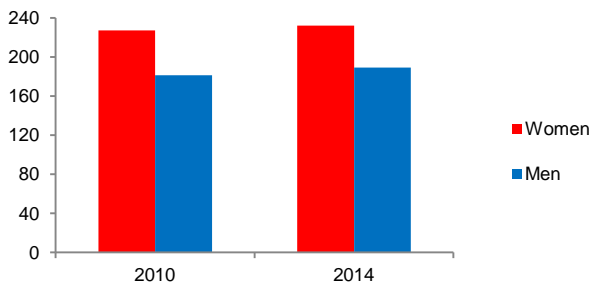
Source: Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Sex distribution of persons receiving pension and social packages by age groups in 2014, %



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 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Number of elderly people in nursing homes	20	18	53	47

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

Abandoned and adopted children in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	G	B	G	B
Number of children abandoned by parents	6	8	43	57
Of which, number of infants (under 1 year)	2	1	67	33
Adopted children ¹⁾	74	104	42	58

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

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

Registered internally displaced persons, 2014

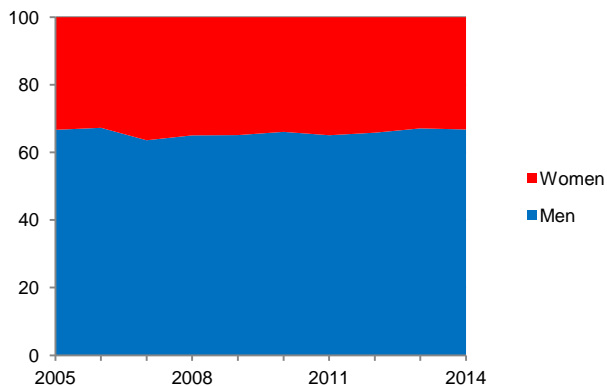
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Region	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Tbilisi	39	38	54	46
Adjara AR	2	3	53	47
Guria	0	0	54	46
Imereti	10	9	54	46
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	4	51	49
Kakheti	1	1	54	46
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1	1	54	46
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	32	32	54	46
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	0	0	52	48
Kvemo kartli	5	5	53	47
Shida kartli	6	7	51	49
Total percent	100	100	54	46
number	140 751	121 904		

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

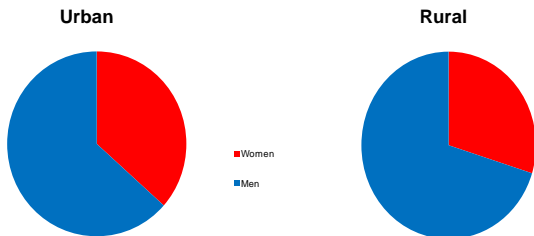
Households

Distribution of households by sex of head of household, %



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Distribution of households by sex of head of household in urban and rural areas in 2014, %



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

The above statistics indicates the fact that Georgia is predominantly men headed household. It remains the same in the 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 2014

Percentage distribution

	W	M
Country		
Belongs to the household	93.1	93.9
Hired	3.1	2.1
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.4	0.5
Is in free use	3.4	3.4
Urban		
Belongs to the household	88.9	89.4
Hired	5.5	4.4
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.7	1.1
Is in free use	4.8	5.1
Rural		
Belongs to the household	98.2	98.0
Hired	0.1	0.0
Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	1.7	2.0

Source: Geostat, Integrated Household 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 2014

Percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)

	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Households by type:				
Single member of households – widow	20	2	85	15
Single member of households - others	8	4	50	50
Couples with children under 18	1	15	3	97
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	1	17	3	97
Households with multigeneration (at least three generations)	31	30	34	66
others	39	32	37	63
Total percent	100	100	33	67

Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Internet use in 2014

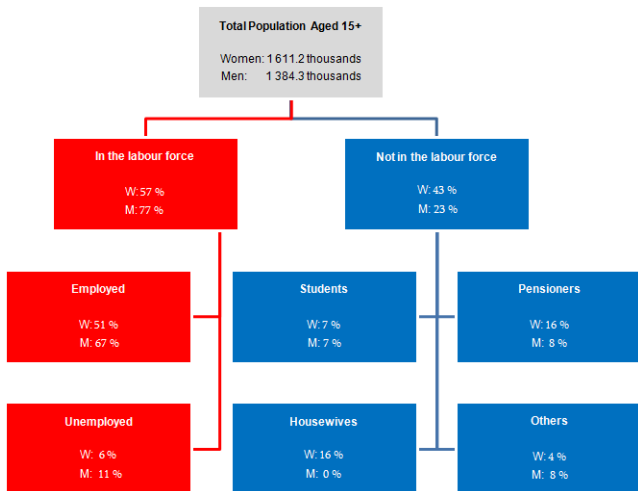
Used at least once in the last 12 months by any type of devices

Age	Proportion (%) of corresponding age groups	
	W	M
6-12	56	62
13-17	74	72
18-29	72	74
30-50	61	57
51-64	32	34
65+	12	14
Total	47	51

Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

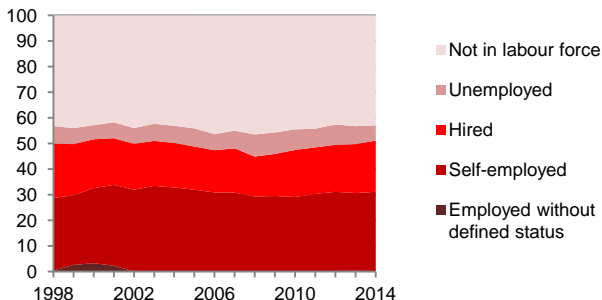
Employment and Unemployment

Distribution of population 15 years and older by economic status in 2014

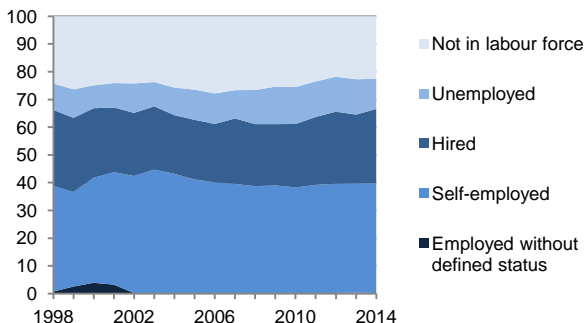


Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

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



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



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

In 2014 compared to 2010, the number of economically active women increased by 1%, and that of men – by 3%. In the same time period the

number of employed women and men rose by 6% and 8% respectively. In 2014 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 2014

Numbers in 1000s and employment rate (%)

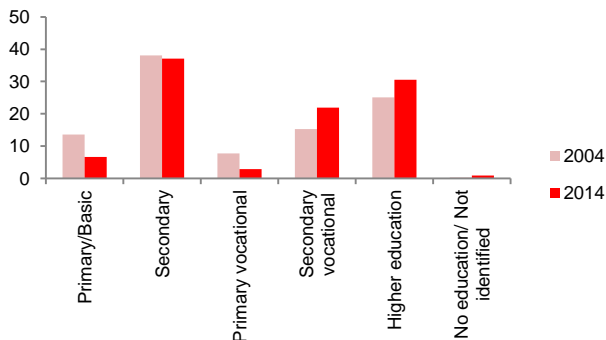
Age	Employed		Employment rate	
	W	M	W	M
15-24	44	84	19	35
25-34	122	174	48	73
35-44	153	175	66	78
45-54	204	197	74	84
55+	300	291	48	65
Total	824	922	51	67

Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

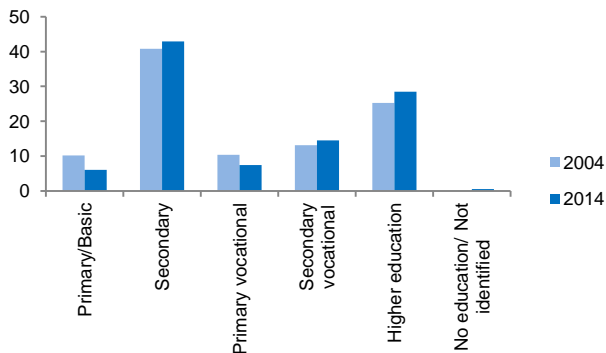
In 2014, the highest level of economic activity among women is observed in the 45-54 year old age group (80%). The employment rate is the highest (74%) in the same age group, while being the lowest (20%) in the 15-24 age group. As regard the employment rate, the latter is the highest among women aged 15-24 (29%).

In 2014 the level of activity is the highest among men in the 25-34 and 45-54 age groups (about 92%, for both age groups), while the employment rate – among those in the 45-54 age group (84%). Similar to women, the highest unemployment rate among men is observed in the 15-24 year old age group (32%), i.e. in these age of almost every third man is unemployed.

Distribution of employed women by level of education, %



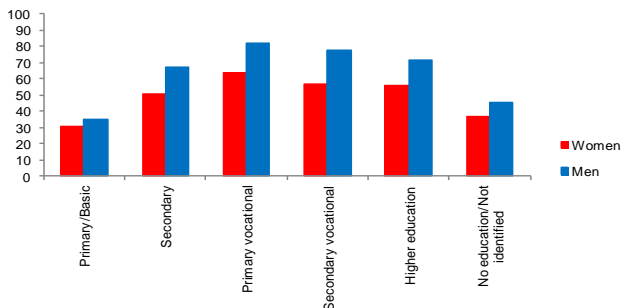
Distribution of employed men by level of education, %



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

The largest share of employed constitutes the population with the general secondary education. In 2014 37% of employed women and 43% of men had general secondary education.

Share of employed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2014, %



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by age groups in 2014

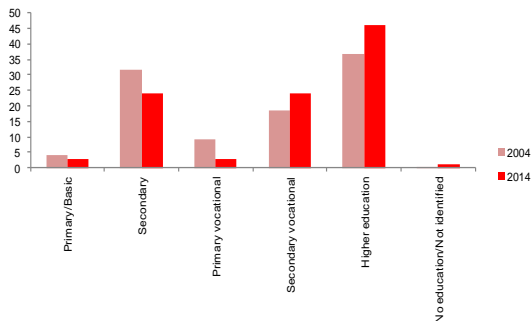
Numbers in 1 000s and unemployment rate (%)

Age	Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	W	M	W	M
15-24	18	39	29	32
25-34	30	46	20	21
35-44	20	31	12	15
45-54	17	20	8	9
55+	11	15	4	5
Total number	96	150	10	14

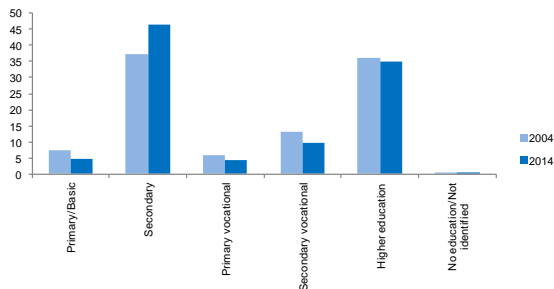
Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Unemployment by level of education, %

Women



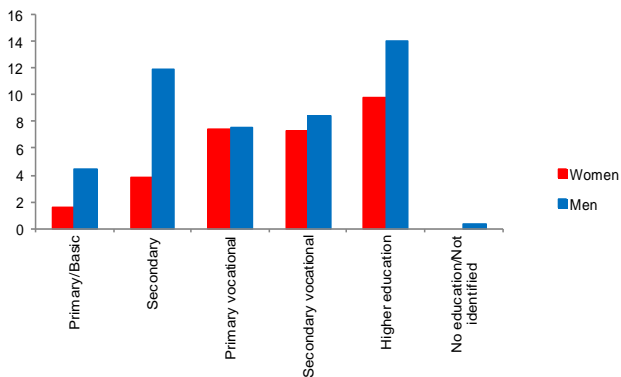
Men



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

The share of unemployed women is the highest for women with higher education and for men with general secondary education. Thus, in 2014 46% of unemployed women had higher education and 46% of unemployed men had secondary education.

Share of unemployed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2014, %



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Incomes and expenditures

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

	Per household		Per capita	
	2008	2014	2008	2014
1. Cash income and transfers	75	74	100	98
Wages	67	64	89	85
From self-employment	55	50	73	66
From selling agricultural production	56	48	75	64
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.)	79	115	105	153
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	107	108	142	143
Remittances from abroad	95	106	126	141
Money received as gift	102	85	135	113
2. Non-cash income	72	63	96	84
3. Income, total (1+2)	75	73	99	96
4. Other cash inflows	72	52	96	68
Property disposal	167	38	222	50
Borrowing and dissaving	61	53	81	70
5. Cash inflows, total (1+4)	75	70	99	93
6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (2+5)	75	70	99	92

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

Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

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

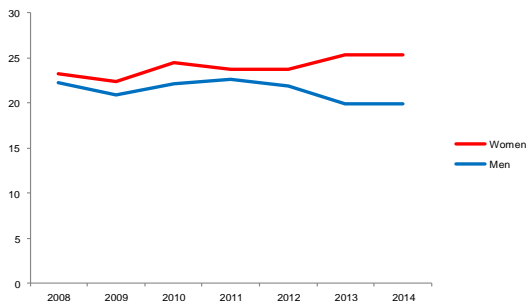
	Per household		Per capita	
	2008	2014	2008	2014
1. Cash consumption expenditure	78	74	103	98
On food, beverages, tobacco	80	73	106	97
On clothes and footwear	75	72	99	95
On household goods	78	75	104	100
On healthcare	73	75	97	99
On fuel and electricity	80	85	106	113
On transport	70	58	92	76
On education, culture and recreation	103	72	137	95
Other consumption expenditure	74	78	98	103
2. Non-cash expenditure	72	63	96	84
3. Consumption expenditure, total (1+2)	77	72	102	96
4. Cash non-consumption expenditure	66	53	88	70
On agriculture	62	55	82	73
On transfers	62	56	82	74
On saving and lending	82	52	109	69
On property acquirement	48	53	64	70
5. Cash expenditure, total (1+4)	76	68	101	90
6. Expenditure, total (2+5)	75	67	100	89

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

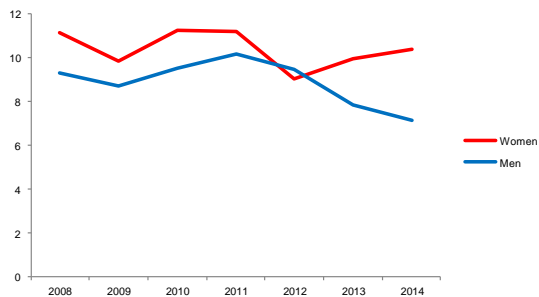
Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

Relative poverty indicators by sex of household head, %

Share of population under 60 percent of the median consumption

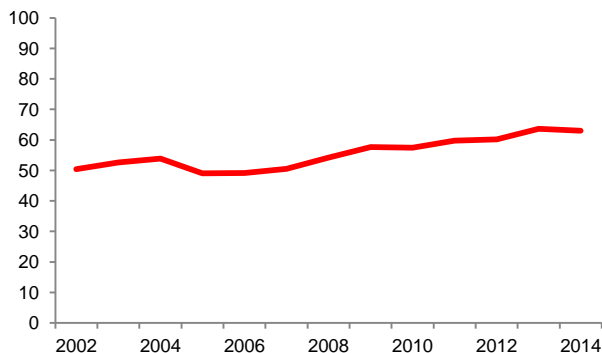


Share of population under 40 percent of the median consumption



Source: Geostat, Integrated Household Survey.

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



Source: Geostat, Establishment Survey (Statistical Surveys in Enterprises and Organizations).

In 2014 the average monthly nominal salary equaled 618 GEL for women, and for men – 980 GEL.

Business statistics

Employed in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2014

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	69	42	58
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	14	21	31	69
State	8	10	33	67
Total percent	100	100	39	61
Size of the enterprises				
Large enterprise	52	59	36	64
Medium enterprise	17	14	43	57
Small enterprise	31	27	43	57
Total percent	100	100	39	61
Occupied jobs ¹⁾	232	360		

¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs.

Source: Geostat, Annual Statistical Survey of Enterprises.

The number of employed in the business sector in 2014 amounted to 592 thousand persons (64% more than in 2007), where 52% of women and 59% of men work in large enterprise.

Average monthly remuneration in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2014

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

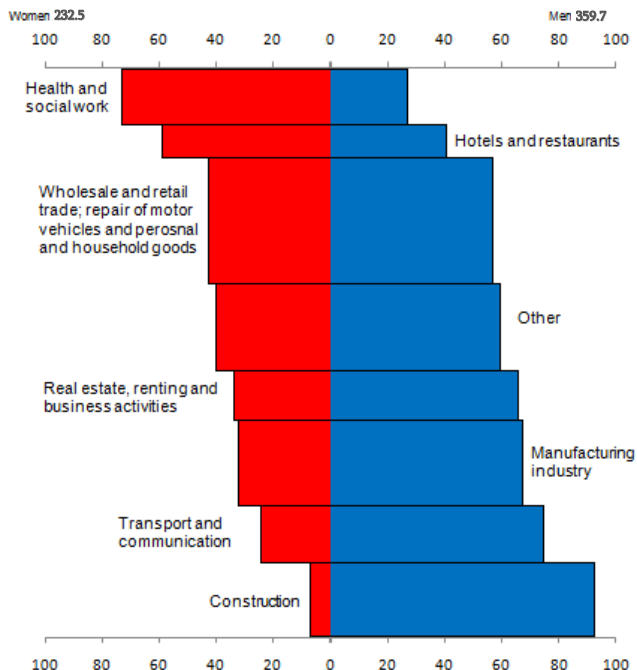
	Average monthly nominal salary		women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	512	810	63
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 003	1 333	75
State	589	965	61
Large enterprise	793	1 164	68
Medium enterprise	499	742	67
Small enterprise	270	464	58
Total	589	940	63

Source: Geostat, Annual Statistical Survey of Enterprises.

In 2014 the average monthly salary of men employed in business sector was GEL 940, 351 GEL more than for women.

Employed¹⁾ in business sector by economic activity²⁾ in 2014

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)



¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs.

²⁾ Each box shows economic activity and the size of the box is proportionally 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 2014

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	420	524	80
Fishing	341	529	64
Mining and quarrying	812	914	89
Manufacturing industry	506	818	62
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 086	1 047	104
Construction	726	966	75
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods	517	863	60
Hotels and restaurants	378	653	58
Transport and communication	856	1 142	75
Real estate, renting and business activities	777	1 124	69
Education	437	646	68
Health and social work	640	1 007	64
Community, social and personal service activities	631	960	66
Total	589	940	63

Source: Geostat, Annual Statistical Survey of Enterprises.

In 2014 the amount of women's average wage was higher in electricity, gas and water production and distribution, while the remaining areas are still lagging behind by 11% and more.

Newly established enterprises by sex of owner

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

		2013	2014
Women		29	32
Men		61	62
Not indentified		10	6
Total	percent	100	100
	number	43	44

Source: Geostat.

Crime

Convicted persons by types of crime in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Intentional murder	1	122	1	99
Aggravated murder	2	35	5	95
Infliction of intentional injury	4	181	2	98
Rape	-	14	-	100
Larceny	3	289	1	99
Robbery	-	181	-	100
Theft	220	3 087	7	93
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	55	2 299	2	98
Hooliganism	1	151	1	99
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	15	731	2	98
Others	417	8 968	4	96
Total	718	16 058	4	96

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

In 2014 compared to 2011, the number of women convicted persons has halved, while the number of men decreased slightly.

Distribution of convicted persons by age in 2014

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

		Percent		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Juveniles (14-17 years old)		2	2	4	96
Adults (18+)		98	98	4	96
Total	percent	100	100	4	96
	number	718	16 058		

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

Prison population in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

		Number		Sex distribution	
		W	M	W	M
Adults		281	10 008	3	97
Juveniles		-	83	-	100
Total		281	10 091	3	97

Source: Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia.

Accused and convicted persons, with respect to whom various commutations were made in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Adults				
Pardoned	23	736	3	97
Amnestied	1	16	6	94
Released early	45	828	5	95
Juveniles				
Pardoned	-	28	-	100
Amnestied	-	-	-	-
Released early	-	21	-	100
Total	69	1 629	4	96

Source: Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia.

Data on victim statistics in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number	Sex distribution
Women	5 034	39
Men	7 740	61
Not stated	21	0
Total	12 795	100

Source: Prosecutors office of Georgia.

In 2014 compared with 2011, the number of victims has risen by 1.6 thousand people and amounted to 12.8 thousands.

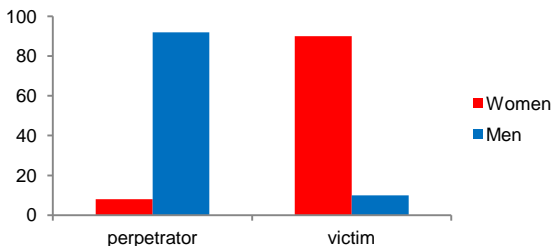
Data on number of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Perpetrator				Victim			
Number		Sex distribution		Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
60	690	8	92	742	87	90	10

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Sex distribution of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2014, %



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

From the total number of incidents of violence 459 cases were incidents of physical, 799 - psychological, 75 - economic, 9 - sexual, 83 - forcing and 14 - other types of violence.

Statistics on accommodation of victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in shelters in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Age	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Victims of domestic violence:				
<17	33	34	49	51
18-23	5	2	71	29
24-43	37	-	100	-
44+	4	-	100	-
Total	79	36	69	31
Victims of human trafficking:				
<17	-	2	-	100
18-23	2	-	100	-
24-43	3	-	100	-
44+	-	-	-	-
Total	5	2	71	29

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

Number of restrictive orders

Number and sex distribution (%)

	2013		2014	
	Number	Sex distribution	Number	Sex distribution
Number of people to whom restrictive orders were issued				
Women	238	51	802	51
Men	227	49	777	49
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	229	100	846	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Persons injured and killed in road accidents¹⁾ in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Persons killed	116	278	29	71
Persons injured	2 927	4 628	39	61

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.

Compared to 2011, in 2014 the number of persons injured in road accidents increased by 2 013.

Statistics on issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

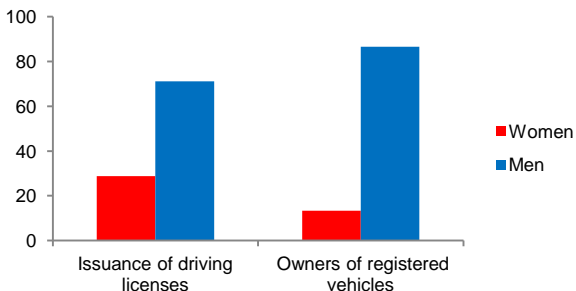
	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Issuance of driving licenses ¹⁾	37 373	92 395	29	71
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles ²⁾	117 698	764 479	13	87

¹⁾Includes also re-issued licenses.

²⁾Includes cars registered first and re-registered.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Sex distribution of issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2014, %

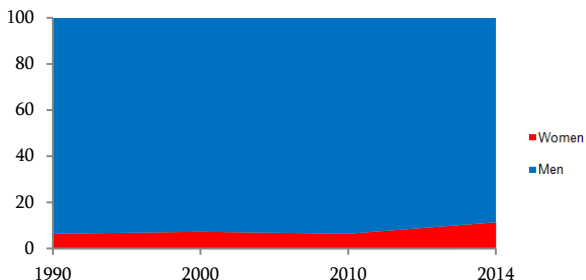


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Influence and Power

Distribution of members of the parliament of Georgia

As of December 31, %



Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

In 2014 compared with 2010, the number of women members of Parliament of Georgia almost doubled and equaled 17, while the number of MP men was 132.

Majoritarian members of the parliament of Georgia in 2014

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

Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
7	66	10	90

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

Members of the parliament of Georgia by factions in 2014

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Georgian Dream	8	37	18	82
Georgian Dream - Free Democrats	1	7	13	87
Georgian Dream - Republicans	1	8	11	89
Georgian Dream - Conservatives	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream - National Forum	1	5	17	83
Independent Majoritarians - for Powerful Regions	1	5	17	83
Non-partian, Independent Majoritarians	-	6	-	100
United National Movement	5	34	13	87
National Movement - Majoritarians	-	6	-	100
United National Movement - Regions	-	6	-	100
Out of Faction	-	6	-	100
Total	17	132	11	89

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 2014

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Employed:				
At the administration of the Government of Georgia	99	81	55	45
At the office of the Parliament of Georgia	501	399	56	44
At the administration of President	74	67	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 2014

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

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	3	16	16	84
Deputy ministers	10	56	15	85

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia.

Judges in common law courts of Georgia in 2014

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

Number		Sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
123	120	51	49

Source: High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Georgia

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

	2005		2014	
	Number	Sex distribution	Number	Sex distribution
Ambassadors:				
Women	6	18	6	10
Men	27	82	52	90
Total	33	100	58	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The number of voters in Georgia during the local elections, as of June 15, 2015,

Sex distribution (%)

Share of voters in the total voters' lists		Participants' sex distribution	
W	M	W	M
40	47	50	50

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 enterprises are entities of any organizational-legal form with the average number of employees exceeding 100 persons or average annual turnover exceeding 1.5 million GEL. **Medium** size enterprises are entities of any organizational-legal form with average number of employees located between 20 to 100 persons and average annual turnover located between 0.5 to 1.5 million GEL. **Small** size enterprises are entities of any organizational-legal form in which average number of employees don't exceeds 20 persons and average annual turnover don't exceeds 0.5 million GEL.

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 ≥ 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 us – use at least ones in a year by any type devices (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

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

Larceny – evidential theft of someone's property.

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.

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.

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 – 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.

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 – 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.

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.

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.

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.

Statistical Publication

”Women and Men in Georgia”

The group of authors is grateful to the Sweden Statistics Bureau and SIDA for their support in preparation of this publication.

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Design and desktop publishing: Vakhtang Melkadze

Publisher: LTD “Art House”

Copies: 300

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