



NATIONAL STATISTICS  
OFFICE OF GEORGIA



# WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

TBILISI - 2020

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## **SYMBOLS**

...	No data available
-	Not applicable
0.0	Negligible magnitude

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

GEL	-	Georgian Lari
Geostat	-	National Statistics Office of Georgia
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	-	United Nations

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

## GENDER EQUALITY

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2)</sup> Ibid.

## **THE NEED FOR GENDER STATISTICS**

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

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

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

## COMPLETED ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA

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

- 2005 Governmental ad-hoc Commission for Gender Equality (GCGE) established;
- 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament;
- 2006 Law of Georgia on Combating Human Trafficking adopted;
- 2006 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence adopted;
- 2010 Law of Georgia on Gender Equality adopted;
- 2012 Georgia criminalizing the offence of domestic violence;
- 2013 Prime Minister's Assistant on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues appointed;
- 2013 Gender Equality Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Public Defender's Office (PDO);
- 2013 PDO developed its Gender Equality Action Plan for the 2013-2015 period as well as a strategy for mainstreaming gender into the PDO's work;
- 2014 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination adopted;
- 2014 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention);
- 2014 The first wave of legal amendments to harmonize national legislation with Istanbul Convention adopted;
- 2015 Ministry of Defence adopted its internal Gender Equality Strategy; gender focal points appointed;
- 2016 Inter-Agency Council on Human Rights has been created;
- 2017 The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence ratified;

- 2017 The Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence established and operational;
- 2018 Human Rights Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- 2018 2018-2020 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security adopted;
- 2019 Georgia elected a woman president;
- 2019 Georgia submitted its Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25 National Review Report;
- 2020 Georgia has submitted the first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to the GREVIO Committee of the Council of Europe;
- 2020 Georgia submitted the sixth periodic report to the UN CEDAW Committee;
- 2020 As a result of legislative changes to the Election Code, quotas were introduced for the first time in Georgia to increase women's political involvement.



## READER'S GUIDE

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the twelfth statistical publication dedicated to gender equality challenges. The new edition includes a number of new indicators of the Georgia 2018 MICS related to the SDGs.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2019 in Georgia. Percentage distribution and sex-disaggregation of statistical data have been performed as follows:

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

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

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

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

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# POPULATION



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

Currently the population of Georgia is aging: between 2000 and 2020, the share of women aged 65 and above among the total number of women increased by approximately 22 per cent while the same figure for men increased by approximately 14 per cent.

Usually, there are more boys than girls born in the absolute majority of countries. The same trend has remained quite stable in Georgia over the years, with the share of newborn boys equalling 52 per cent. Hence, the number of men exceeds that of women until the age of 30. However, women above the age of 30 in Georgia exceed men in number due to men's higher mortality. It is shown internationally that men's higher mortality rates are behavioural in nature: gender differences in alcohol consumption, smoking and participation in risk-related activities such as driving mean that women have a longer life expectancy compared to men.

Thus, it is not surprising that the life expectancy of women in Georgia is higher than that of men. However, the gender differences in life expectancy are significant, currently standing at 78.4 years for women and 69.8 years for men.

As mentioned, the total share of girls and boys born remained stable in recent years, resulting in a sex ratio (the number of boys per 100 girls born) of approximately 108. It is interesting, though, that there was a dramatic decline in the sex ratio of the third child: standing at a high of 141 in 2006, this number continuously declined to 113 in 2019, pointing to positive developments related to the issue of possible gender-biased sex selection.

Migration continues to play a major role in Georgia's demographics. Mobility among men is traditionally higher: they constituted 59 per cent of immigrants and 56 per cent of emigrants in 2019.

The average age of registered marriages showed a steady increase in the past 10 years: on average, women married at 26.5 years old in 2009 and at 29.7 years old in 2019. For men, the analogous increase was less pronounced, standing at 30.2 and 32.6 years old respectively.

**POPULATION**

NUMBERS IN 1 000S

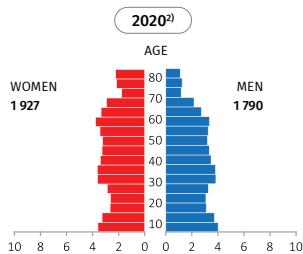
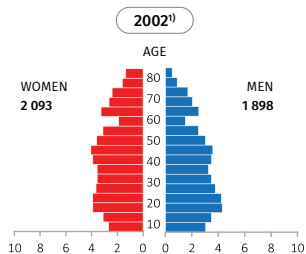
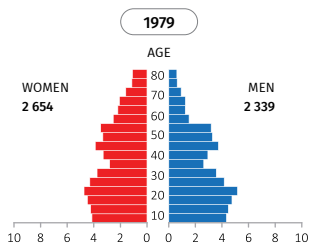
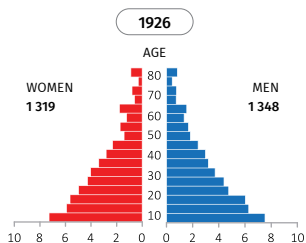
YEARS	POPULATION		LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2009	1 989 <sup>1)</sup>	1 811 <sup>1)</sup>	27	30	24	26
2019	1 927 <sup>2)</sup>	1 790 <sup>2)</sup>	23	25	23	24

YEARS	IMMIGRANTS		EMIGRANTS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2009	24	39	41	57
2019	40	57	46	59

<sup>1)</sup> As of 1 January 2010.<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January 2020.

## POPULATION BY AGE

NUMBERS IN 1 000S AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



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

<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January 2020.

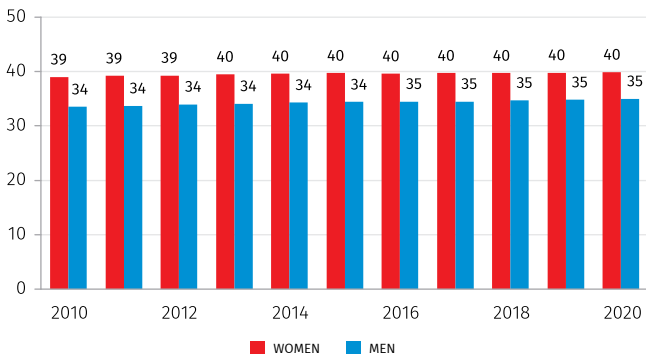
**SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP, 2020**

AS OF 1 JANUARY 2020

Number of men per 100 women

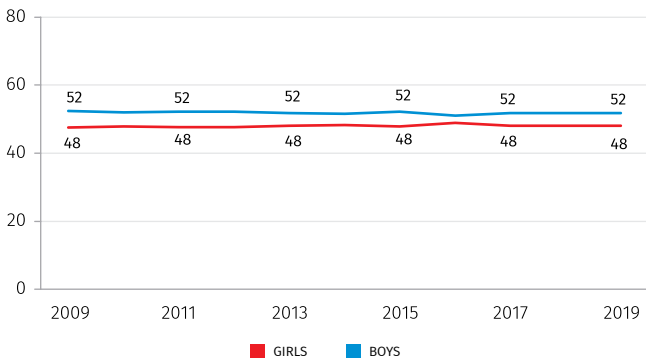
AGE GROUP	RATIO
0-4	107.2
5-9	108.1
10-14	111.1
15-19	113.1
20-24	111.6
25-29	103.6
30-34	100.6
35-39	99.7
40-44	98.1
45-49	97.3
50-54	92.7
55-59	86.8
60-64	79.5
65-69	71.7
70-74	64.0
75-79	55.7
80-84	48.8
85+	42.6

### MEDIAN AGE



### PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS

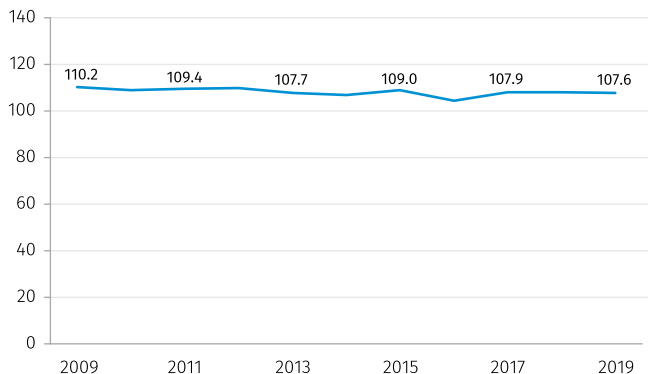
(%)



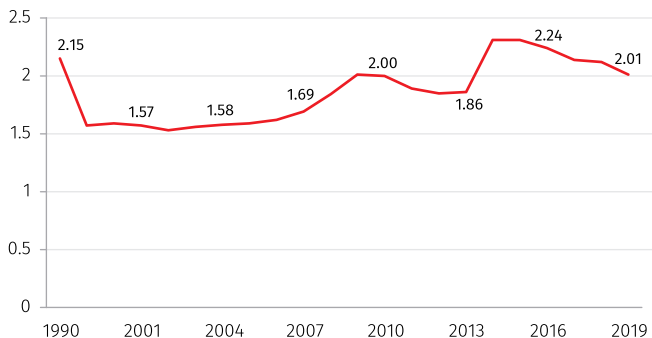


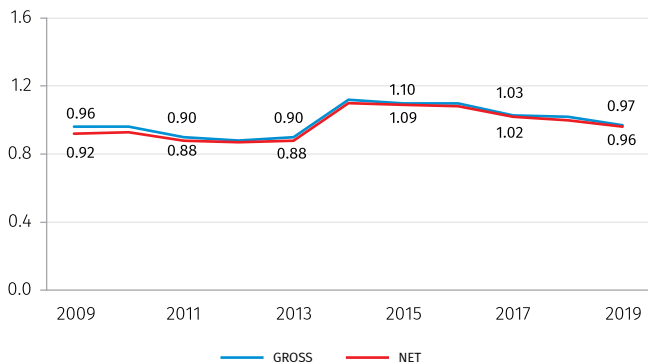
**SEX RATIO AT BIRTH**

NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER WOMAN



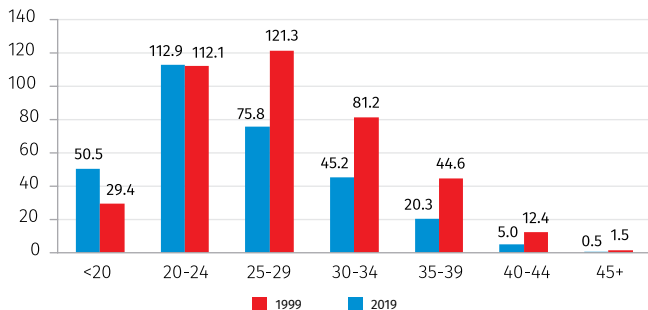
**GROSS<sup>1)</sup> AND NET<sup>2)</sup> REPRODUCTION RATES**

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

<sup>2)</sup> The average number of daughters per woman that will survive until their childbearing years, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.

**AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (SDG 3.7.2)**

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1 000 WOMEN OF RELEVANT AGE



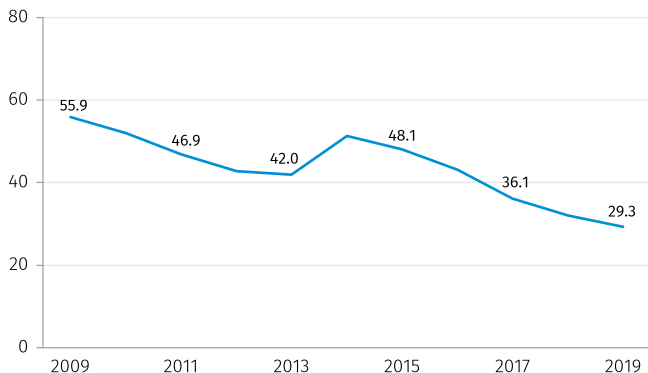
**SEX RATIO BY BIRTH ORDER**

NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

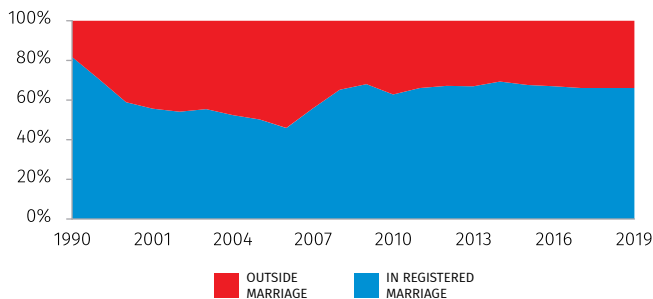
YEARS	BIRTH ORDER		
	FIRST CHILD	SECOND CHILD	THIRD CHILD AND BEYOND
2006	108	112	141
2007	108	113	139
2008	110	109	132
2009	106	109	133
2010	104	108	129
2011	108	105	125
2012	110	107	118
2013	106	104	122
2014	105	105	117
2015	105	108	121
2016	102	103	112
2017	107	105	114
2018	106	107	113
2019	106	106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

## ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE

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

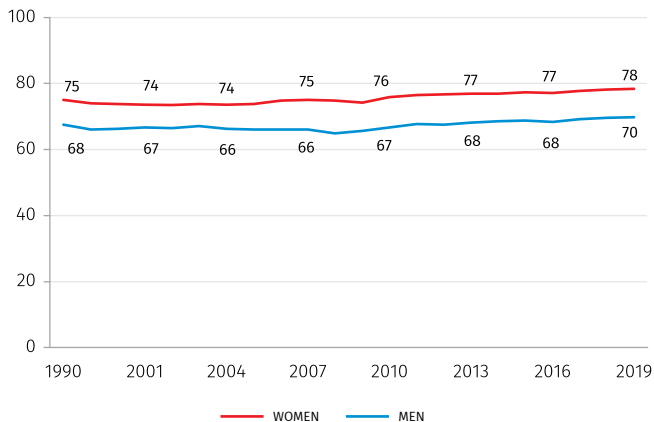


## LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS



**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**

NUMBER OF YEARS



**AGE AT DEATH BY AGE GROUP, 2019**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	1	1	44	56
1-9	0	0	43	57
10-19	0	1	28	72
20-29	0	1	24	76
30-39	1	2	22	78
40-49	2	6	22	78
50-59	6	14	27	73
60-69	12	23	34	66
70-79	23	23	49	51
80+	55	29	64	36
Total				
percent	100	100		
Number	22 640	24 019		

**STILLBIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 2019**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
	<15	0	0	0	0
	15-19	6	7	48	52
	20-29	46	45	49	51
	30-39	40	40	48	52
	40-49	8	8	47	53
	50+	0	0	0	0
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	Number	222	235		



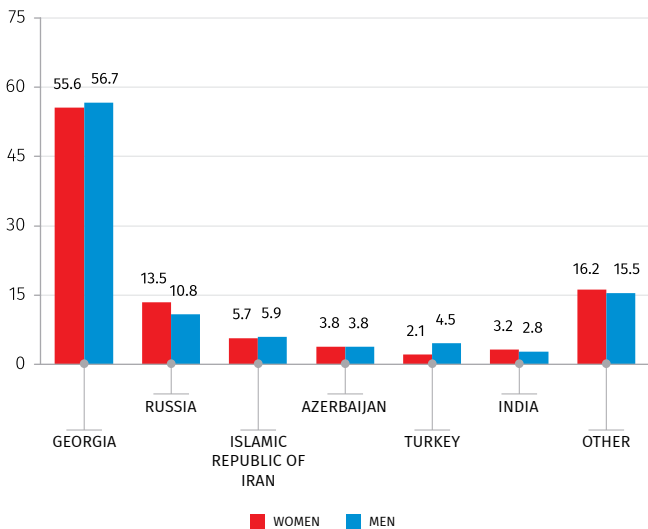
# NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2019

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	0	2	2	46	54
	1-9	8	6	48	52
	10-19	9	8	43	57
	20-29	20	25	36	64
	30-39	19	25	34	66
	40-49	15	17	39	61
	50-59	15	11	49	51
	60-69	9	5	57	43
	70-79	2	1	62	38
	80+	1	0	69	31
Total	percent	100	100	41	59
	Number	39 648	57 216		

# PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS, BY CITIZENSHIP, 2019

DISTRIBUTION (%)



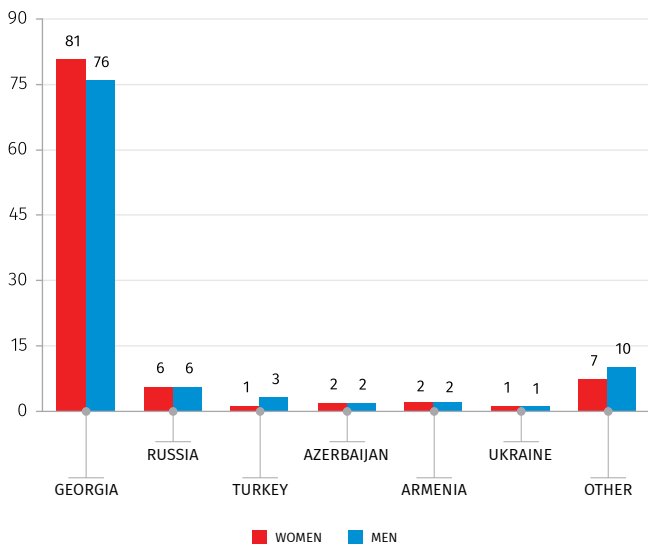
**NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS, BY AGE GROUP, 2019**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	0	1	1	47	53
	1-9	8	7	47	53
	10-19	8	8	44	56
	20-29	21	27	38	62
	30-39	21	26	38	62
	40-49	18	17	45	55
	50-59	14	10	55	45
	60-69	6	3	62	38
	70-79	2	1	67	33
	80+	1	0	72	28
Total	percent	100	100	44	56
	Number	46 261	58 846		

# PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS, BY CITIZENSHIP, 2019

DISTRIBUTION (%)

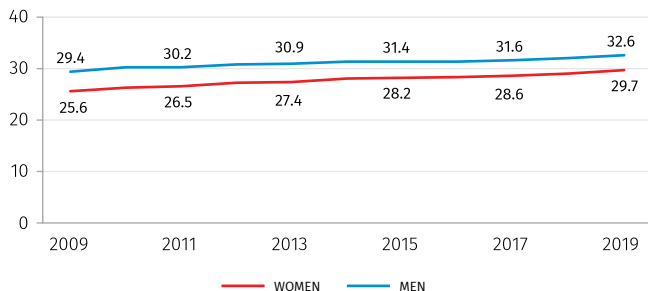


**MARRIAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2019**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	16-19	8	1	87	13
	20-29	53	48	53	47
	30-39	24	31	44	56
	40-49	10	13	44	56
	50-59	4	5	41	59
	60+	1	2	35	65
Total	percent	100	100		
	Number	23 285	23 285		

## MEAN AGE OF ALL SPOUSES



## MARRIAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 2019

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
16-19	6	1	12	2
20-29	52	45	53	51
30-39	26	32	22	29
40-49	11	14	9	11
50-59	4	6	3	5
60+	1	2	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number	14 024	14 024	9 261	9 261

**CHILD MARRIAGE (SDG 5.3.1)**

PERCENTAGE OF **WOMEN/MEN** WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED INTO A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAY

AGE	URBAN		RURAL		COUNTRYWIDE	
	< 15	< 18	< 15	< 18	< 15	< 18
Women aged 20-24	0.0	8.0	0.8	25.0	0.3	13.9
Men aged 20-24	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5

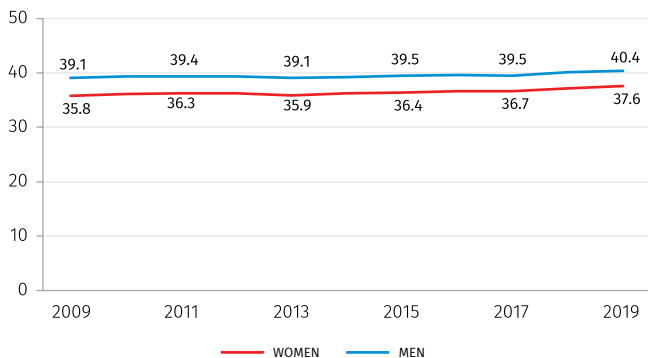
**SOURCE:** MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**DIVORCES, BY AGE GROUP, 2019**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		WOMEN	MEN
	<20	1	0
	20-29	25	17
	30-39	37	36
	40-49	22	26
	50-59	11	14
	60+	4	7
Total	percent	100	100
	Number	11 205	11 205



**MEAN AGE OF ALL DIVORCED PEOPLE**

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# HEALTH CARE



Significant public investments in health care over the past 15 years, including the introduction of universal health insurance, led to a drastic improvement in a number of key health indicators. Compared to the early 2000s, the infant mortality rate (the number of deceased children per 1,000 live births) dropped four times to equal 8.6 for boys and 7.1 for girls in 2019.

Similar trends are found for under-5 mortality rates, which posted a 2.5-fold decline for both girls and boys in the past 10 years. In the same period, maternal mortality in Georgia fell 2.1 times.

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

The analysis of causes of deaths indicates that the diseases of the circulatory system continue to dominate the overall number of cases, constituting 50 per cent of all deaths among women and 43 per cent of all deaths among men. Men are more likely than women to suffer deaths from neoplasms (56 per cent) and from injuries, poisoning and other external causes (72 per cent).

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

		2001	2009	2019
Women		67	67	63
Men		33	33	37
Total	percent	100	100	100
	Number	20	21	32

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

**CAUSES OF DEATH, 2019 (SDG 3.4.1)**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Diseases of the circulatory system		50	43	52	48
Neoplasms		15	18	44	56
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		14	12	53	47
Diseases of the respiratory system		7	7	47	53
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes		3	7	28	72
Other		11	13	45	55
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	Number	23	24		

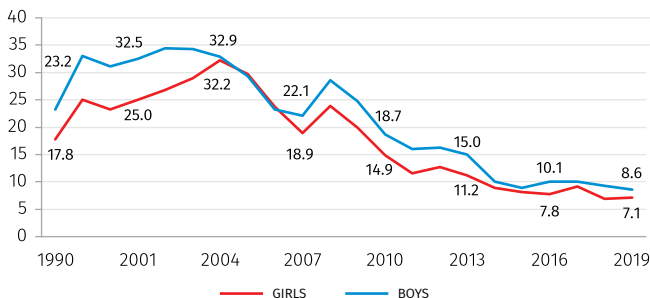
**UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)**

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	BOYS	GIRLS
2009	26.8	22.4
2010	21.1	16.6
2011	18.0	13.0
2012	18.9	14.4
2013	17.3	13.7
2014	11.4	10.3
2015	10.8	9.6
2016	12.1	9.2
2017	11.8	10.4
2018	10.7	8.7
2019	10.1	8.5

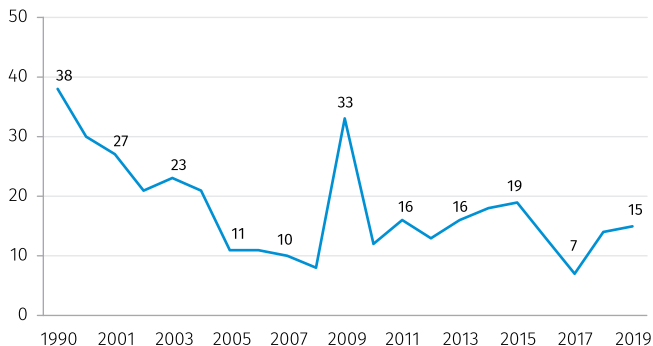
**INFANT MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)**

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS



**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (SDG 3.1.1)**

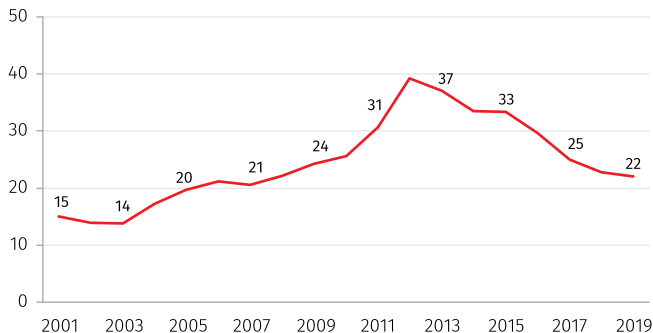
NUMBER (PERSONS)



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

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED ABORTIONS**

NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

**PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (SDG 3.3.2)**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		2001	2011	2019
Women		26	26	25
Men		74	74	75
Total	percent	100	100	100
	Number	6	6	2

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

**NEW CASES OF HIV (SDG 3.3.1)**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

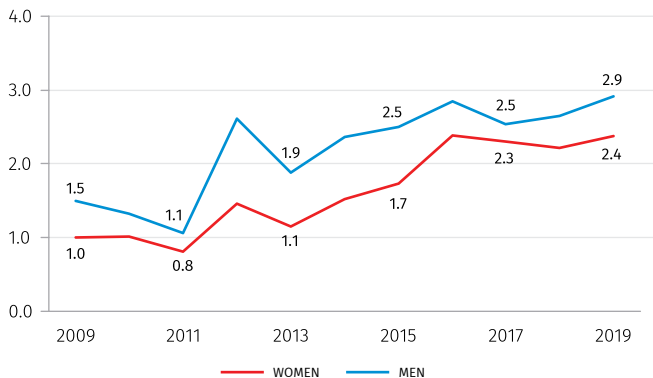
		2012	2015	2019
Women		30	27	25
Men		70	73	75
Total	percent	100	100	100
	Number	359	270	265

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



## NUMBER OF REGISTERED NEW CASES OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

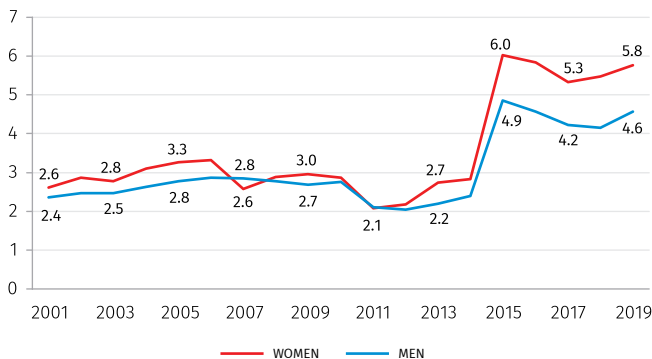
NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

# NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM (SDG 3.4.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

### SUICIDES, 2019 (SDG 3.4.2)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<15		3	1	33	67
15-19		11	2	44	56
20-29		11	18	9	91
30-49		24	29	12	88
50+		53	50	15	85
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	Number	38	223		

### NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN (SDG 2.2.1 AND 2.2.2)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5, BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS

	UNDERWEIGHT	STUNTED	WASTED
Women	3.1	6.4	0.6
Men	1.0	5.1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**USE OF CONTRACEPTION, 2018 (SDG 3.7.1)**

(%)

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**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED**

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**MODERN METHOD**

Female sterilization	3.3
Male sterilization	0.9
IUD	7.8
Injectables	0.0
Implants	0.3
Pill	5.2
Male condom	13.8
Female condom	0.0
Diaphragm	0.0
Candle	1.4

**TRADITIONAL METHOD**

Periodic abstinence	4.3
Withdrawal	3.2
Other	0.4

**Not identified 0.4****No method 59.0**

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SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

# INFORMED DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, 2018 (SDG 5.6.1)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN A UNION

	COUNTRYWIDE	URBAN	RURAL
<b>Number of women, persons</b>	<b>4 920</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>1 934</b>
Can say no" to have sexual intercourse to the husband/partner	83.8	87.9	77.5
Decisions about health care for the woman are not mainly taken by the husband/partner	95.7	95.9	95.6

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# EDUCATION



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

In Georgia, the share of boys and girls of the respective age entering primary school – net primary school enrolment – has remained at a fairly high level, most recently equalling around 96 per cent for both sexes. On the other hand, the increase in public expenditures on preschool education that allowed for free public kindergarten led to a sharp increase in the number of children attending preschool institutions: among 5-year-olds, around 92 per cent of girls and 88 per cent of boys attended kindergarten. Thus, gender differences at an early stage of education are virtually non-existent, with figures slightly favouring girls.

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

There are approximately 11.0 thousand boys and girls studying in vocational schools. Girls tend to dominate programmes in the arts, health, education and business administration, while boys represent the vast majority of students in engineering and ICT specializations.

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

General education teachers represent the largest category of employees in the education sector. The number of female school teachers amounted to approximately 55,000 in 2019, exceeding the number of male school teachers 6.5 times. Women outnumber men in vocational and higher education as well, although these differences are less pronounced.

## POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2019

NUMBER IN 1 000S

	PRIMARY/ BASIC EDUCATION	COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION	PRIMARY VOCATIONAL	SECONDARY VOCATIONAL	HIGHER EDUCATION	NO EDUCATION
<b>15-19</b>						
Women	64.4	32.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Men	73.2	32.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.5
<b>20-29</b>						
Women	15.0	94.1	5.4	26.9	68.6	1.9
Men	18.2	143.6	5.6	16.8	51.7	1.0
<b>30-39</b>						
Women	18.4	74.3	7.1	40.1	115.2	1.6
Men	22.4	105.2	7.9	21.2	97.4	1.6
<b>40-49</b>						
Women	10.2	72.5	6.1	44.1	99.6	1.2
Men	15.0	95.3	12.4	27.1	76.3	0.8
<b>50-59</b>						
Women	7.3	89.6	11.5	81.5	90.8	1.5
Men	5.5	88.7	17.3	54.4	71.6	0.8
<b>60+</b>						
Women	61.5	178.2	20.6	129.8	143.9	9.1
Men	28.7	115.7	21.7	74.6	102.2	2.7



# PUPILS/STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR (SDG 4.3.1)

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

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>PUPILS, TOTAL</b>					
	Public general education schools	90	89	48	52
	Private general education schools	10	11	45	55
Total	percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	284	309		
	Public vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>	78	60	44	56
	Private vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>	22	40	64	36
Total	percent	100	100	50	50
	Number	5	5		
<b>STUDENTS, TOTAL</b>					
	Public higher educational institutions	64	64	51	49
	Private higher educational institutions	36	36	48	52
Total	percent	100	100	50	50
	Number	75	73		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA; GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

<sup>1)</sup> Graduates.

## TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
In public general education schools		88	88	87	13
In private general education schools		12	12	88	12
Total	percent	100	100		
	Number	55 376	8 404		
In public vocational educational institutions		48	63	62	38
In private vocational educational institutions		52	37	76	24
Total	percent	100	100		
	Number	3 431	1 578		
In public higher educational institutions		56	56	55	45
In private higher educational institutions		44	44	54	46
Total	percent	100	100		
	Number	5 377	4 517		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA; GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

## GRADUATES FROM BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2019 (SDG 4.1.1)

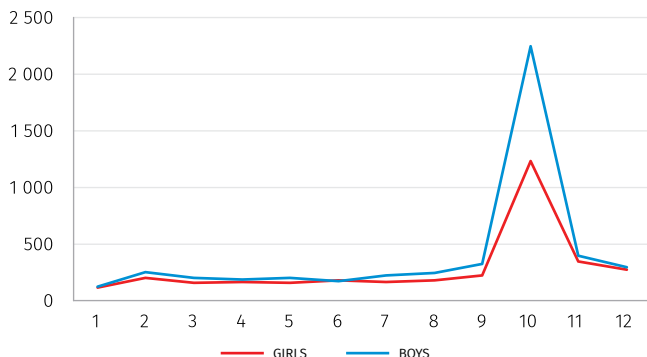
NUMBER IN 1 000S, SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
GRADUATED				
Basic education	21	23	47	53
Upper secondary education	19	20	49	51

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO ABANDONED THEIR STUDIES DURING THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR, BY GRADE (SDG 4.1.3)

(PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA.

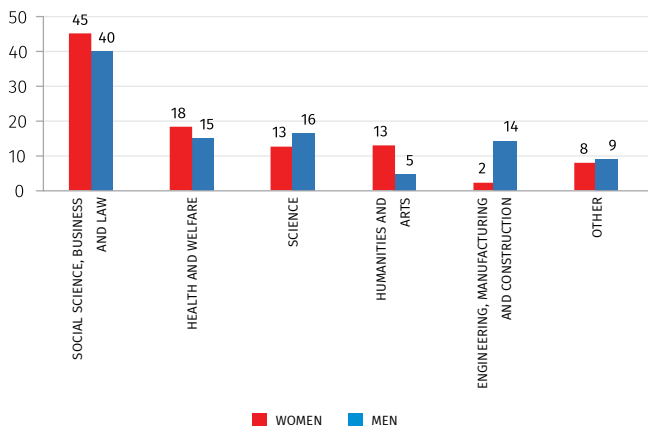
**GRADUATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS, BY EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND AGE GROUP, 2019**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
BY PROGRAMME		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES		14	17	44	56
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		22	10	68	32
EDUCATION		4	-	100	-
ENGINEERING		8	49	15	85
ICT		0	2	20	80
INTERDISCIPLINARY BRANCHES AND SPECIALTIES		7	14	33	67
ART		14	2	90	10
HEALTH		28	3	90	10
OTHER		2	4	35	65
BY AGE GROUP					
15-17		4	10	29	71
18-20		19	23	45	55
21-23		29	22	57	43
24-26		12	13	47	53
27-29		9	9	50	50
30-32		6	6	49	51
33-36		6	5	57	43
>36		15	12	55	45
Total	percent	100	100		
	Number	5 448	5 480		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT OF GEORGIA.

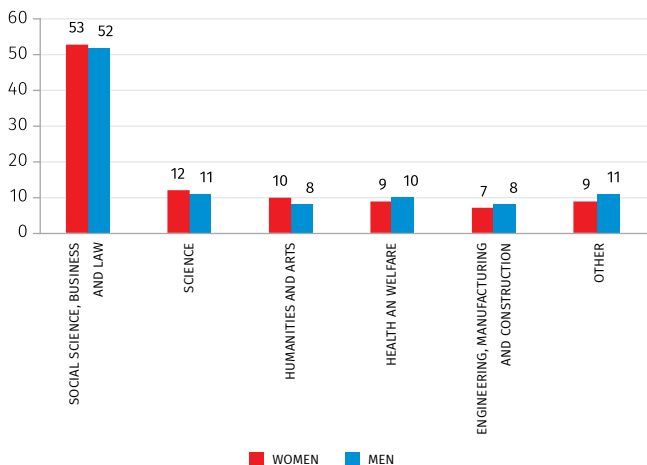
# STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR, BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



## GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR, BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



## PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2019/2020 SCHOOL YEAR

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>MAIN STAFF</b>					
	Professor	15	29	54	46
	Associate professor	39	33	38	62
	Assistant professor	15	10	58	42
	Teacher	17	21	65	35
	Other	14	7	49	51
Total	percent	100	100	69	31
	Number	5 377	4 517		
<b>CONTRACTS</b>					
	Professor	4	8	44	56
	Associate professor	4	4	64	36
	Assistant professor	1	2	49	51
	Teacher	40	46	58	42
	Other	51	41	66	34
Total	percent	100	100	62	38
	Number	7 759	4 855		

**ADMISSION FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2019**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education	4	1	81	19
Humanities and arts	12	6	69	31
Social sciences, business and law	54	51	55	45
Science	9	12	46	54
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6	19	25	75
Agriculture	2	2	50	50
Health and welfare	13	6	71	29
Services	1	3	18	82
Total    percent	100	100	53	47
Number	703	619		



**DOCTORAL GRADUATES BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2019**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education	2	0	86	14
Humanities and Arts	20	15	63	37
Social sciences, business and law	41	35	60	40
Science	15	13	60	40
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	8	22	31	69
Agriculture	1	2	50	50
Health and welfare	11	7	69	31
Services	1	6	13	87
Total    percent	100	100	56	44
Number	274	213		

**SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS**

## SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) AND NUMBER

	2017	2018	2019
Women	40	42	41
Men	60	58	59
Total percent	100	100	100
Number	1 949	1 732	2 064

**RESEARCHERS, 2019 (SDG 9.5.2)**

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION</b>				
Doctoral or equivalent	72	71	52	48
Master's or equivalent	26	27	52	48
Bachelor's or equivalent	2	2	60	40
Total percent	100	100		
<b>BY AGE GROUP</b>				
<25	1	1	51	49
25-34	11	12	51	49
35-44	22	15	61	39
45-54	22	19	57	43
55-64	20	20	52	48
65+	24	33	44	56
Total percent	100	100		

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY FIELD OF SCIENCE</b>				
Natural sciences	21	26	47	53
Engineering and technology	11	25	33	67
Medical and health sciences	17	9	66	34
Agricultural and veterinary sciences	5	4	55	45
Social sciences	23	23	52	48
Humanities and the arts	23	12	68	32
Not identified	0	1	47	53
Total percent	100	100		
Number	5 339	4 852		

## EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (SDG 4.2.1)

(%)

	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 3-4 WHO ARE DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK FOR INDICATED DOMAINS				EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX SCORE
	LITERACY- NUMERACY	PHYSICAL	SOCIAL- EMOTIONAL	LEARNING	
Women	26.0	98.6	88.4	99.0	88.5
Men	24.8	99.6	89.9	98.3	90.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>89.6</b>

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANIZED LEARNING (SDG 4.2.2)**

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE ONE YEAR YOUNGER THAN THE OFFICIAL  
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENTRY AGE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY ATTENDANCE  
TO EDUCATION, AND ATTENDANCE TO KINDERGARTEN OR PRIMARY EDUCATION

	NET ATTENDANCE RATIO
Women	92.2
Men	87.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.6</b>

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING, 2018 (SDG 4.5.1)**

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

	BOYS	GIRLS
Attending kindergarten	87.5	92.2
Attending primary education	0.0	0.0
Not attending kindergarten or primary education	12.5	7.8

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**PARITY INDICES, 2018 (SDG 4.5.1)**

RATIO OF ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIOS OF GIRLS TO BOYS, IN PRIMARY, LOWER  
AND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL

	URBAN		RURAL	
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
Primary school	98.3	98.1	97.5	97.2
Lower secondary school	94.2	97.0	98.6	94.7
Upper secondary school	87.2	84.8	86.2	79.9

**SOURCE:** MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# SOCIAL SECURITY



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

In terms of scope, pensions represent the largest category of social security, covering approximately 20 per cent of the total population. Women are eligible to receive a pension benefit (in retirement) from the age of 60, compared to 65 for men. This fact, along with an almost eight-year gender gap in life expectancy in favour of women, results in the number of retired women exceeding that of retired men almost 2.5 times. On the other hand, male beneficiaries of social packages almost twice outnumber female beneficiaries due to a larger number of men among persons with disabilities, receivers of state compensation and war veterans.

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

**PERSONS RECEIVING A PENSION, 2019 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons receiving pension (old-age pensioners)	543	220	71	29

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

**PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE BY AGE GROUP, 2019 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
AGE GROUP				
0-17	15	18	25	17
18-59	44	68	71	61
60+	3	24	4	22
Total Number	61	111		

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



**PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE, 2019 (SDG 1.3.1)**

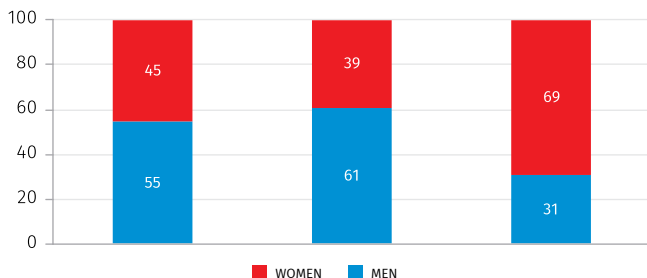
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Disability pensioners	81	69	39	61
Survivors' pensioners	17	10	48	52
Victims of political repression	0	0	29	71
State compensation receivers	1	9	5	95
War participants	0	12	2	98
Housing subsidy receivers	0	0	77	23
Other	0	0	23	77
Total percent	100	100	36	64
Number	61	111		

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

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS RECEIVING PENSION AND SOCIAL PACKAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2019

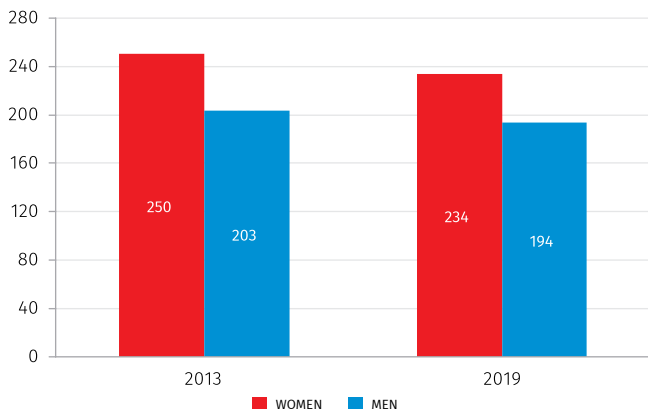
(%)



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

**NUMBER OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

**ELDERLY PEOPLE IN NURSING HOMES, 2019**

## NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Elderly people in nursing homes	26	18	59	41

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

**ABANDONED AND ADOPTED CHILDREN, 2019**

## NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
Number of children abandoned by parents	9	6	60	40
Adopted children	30	25	55	45

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

**REGISTERED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, 2019**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

REGION	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Tbilisi	39	38	54	46
Adjara AR	3	3	52	48
Guria	0	0	53	47
Imereti	10	10	54	46
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	4	51	49
Kakheti	1	1	52	48
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1	1	54	46
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	31	31	53	47
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	53	47
Number	152 106	134 110		

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

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS



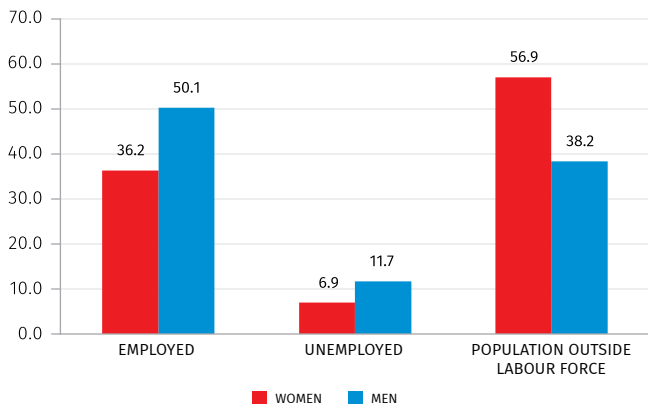
Participation in the labour market, which broadly means being in employment or actively searching for work, represents one of the key factors for promoting gender equality. The corresponding statistical indicator – the labour participation rate – over the past 10 years stood at about 62 per cent to 67 per cent for men and 42 per cent to 46 per cent for women, pointing to significant gender differences in entering the labour market.

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

Gender differences in wages remain significant, as women earn less than two thirds of men's average monthly salary. Over the past 10 years, this ratio remained quite stable with no clear indication that the gender pay gap is shrinking.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2019

(%)





## AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2019

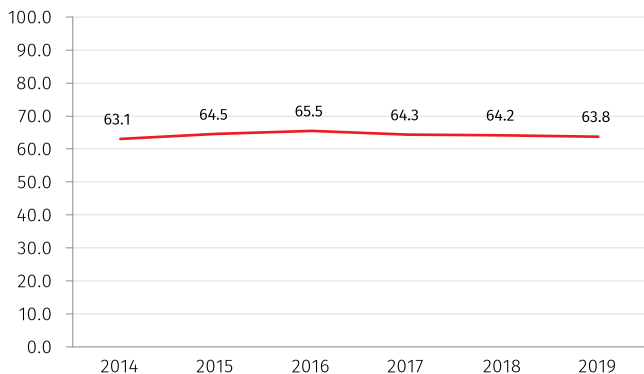
(GEL)

	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	605.7	737.9
Mining and quarrying	1 033.0	1 429.3
Manufacturing	733.5	1 210.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 709.0	1 527.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	668.6	879.4
Construction	1 110.6	1 692.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	735.1	1 173.7
Transportation and storage	966.1	1 513.8
Accommodation and food service activities	709.5	1 079.7
Information and communication	1 295.6	1 867.9
Financial and insurance activities	1 533.7	2 849.7
Real estate activities	926.5	1 363.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 393.9	2 296.4

	WOMEN	MEN
Administrative and support service activities	768.7	905.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 404.5	1 427.3
Education	630.6	725.7
Human health and social work activities	917.8	1 416.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	990.6	1 261.3
Other service activities	658.0	951.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>869.1</b>	<b>1 361.8</b>

**WOMEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS RATIO WITH RESPECT TO  
MEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS**

(%)



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# LIVING CONDITIONS



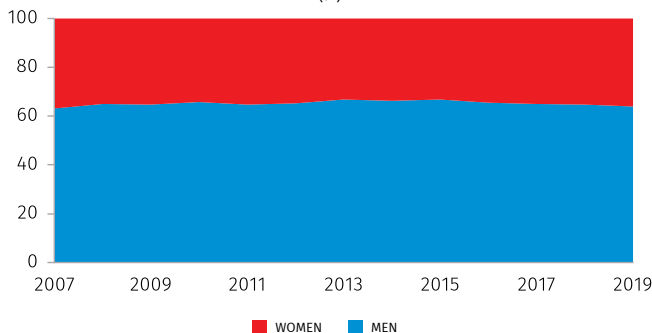
The information on the population's living conditions is traditionally derived from household surveys. Since a household is usually surveyed as a single entity, this creates certain difficulties for gender analysis. For this purpose, male- and female-headed households are usually considered.

The data on current household income and expenditures as well as poverty indicators do not reveal gender differences among male- and female-headed households. However, gender differences are revealed through an analysis of household wealth.

Georgia was one of the few countries globally that recently conducted a survey on asset ownership from a gender perspective. The survey studied household members individually, thus providing insights into so-called intrahousehold dynamics. The assessment of gender-based asset ownership (wealth) – a critically important element of living conditions – shows that men own and dispose of larger shares of almost all types of assets such as real estate, land and large equipment, with the asset gender gap favouring men being more pronounced in rural areas.

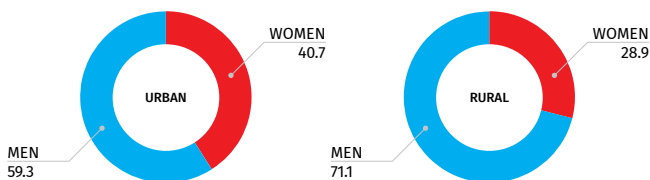
## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

(%)



## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2019

(%)



## DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2019

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Single-person household – widow	19	2	84	16
Single-person household – other	9	5	49	51
Couples with children under age 18	2	15	7	93
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	2	18	5	95
Households with multiple generations (at least three)	29	29	36	64
Other	39	31	41	59
Total percent	100	100	36	64

# DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS AND SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 2019

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>COUNTRYWIDE</b>		
Belongs to the household	89.5	92.0
Rented	5.5	4.3
Rented in exchange for Mortgaged loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.5	0.7
Used without payment	4.5	3.0
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
<b>URBAN</b>		
Belongs to the household	86.3	87.6
Rented	8.0	7.7
Rented in exchange for Mortgaged loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.8	1.3
Used without payment	4.9	3.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
<b>RURAL</b>		
Belongs to the household	96.0	97.5
Rented	0.2	0.1
Rented in exchange for Mortgaged loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Used without payment	3.8	2.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0



## SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	2009	2019
<b>1. Income, total (2+3)</b>	101	96
<b>2. Cash income and transfers</b>	105	98
Wages	95	97
From self-employment	80	55
From selling agricultural production	65	50
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit, etc.)	193	88
Pensions, scholarships, assistance	141	135
Remittances from abroad	140	128
Money received as a gift	130	131
<b>3. Non-cash income</b>	82	71
<b>4. Other cash inflows</b>	84	112
Property disposal	133	164
Borrowing and dissaving	78	109
<b>5. Cash inflows, total (2+4)</b>	102	100
<b>6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (3+5)</b>	99	98

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

## SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1)</sup>

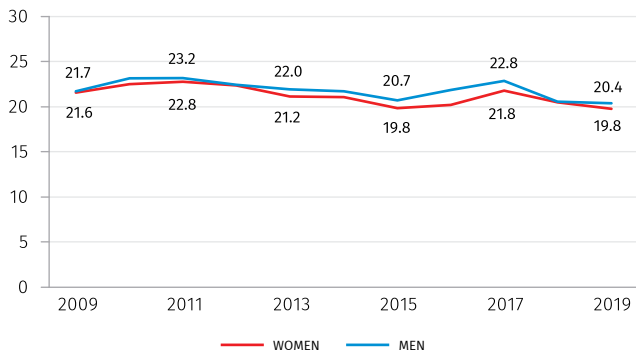
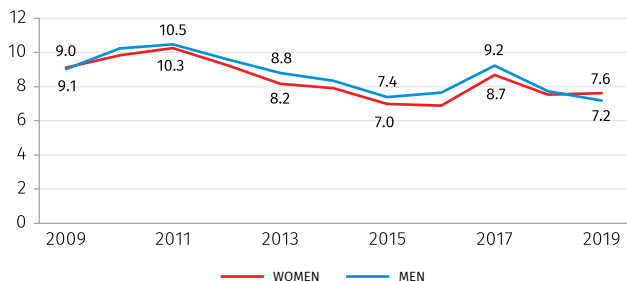
(%)

	2009	2019
<b>1. Consumption expenditures, total (2+3)</b>	100	101
<b>2. Cash consumption expenditures</b>	104	104
Food, beverages, tobacco	106	100
Clothing and footwear	100	104
Household goods	104	98
Health care	108	107
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	117	119
Transport	68	94
Education	110	113
Other consumption expenditures	107	105
<b>3. Non-cash expenditures</b>	82	71
<b>4. Cash non-consumption expenditures</b>	91	86
Agriculture	73	50
Transfers	100	79
Saving and lending	81	91
Property acquirement	121	85
<b>5. Cash expenditures, total (2+4)</b>	102	98
<b>6. Expenditures, total (3+5)</b>	99	97

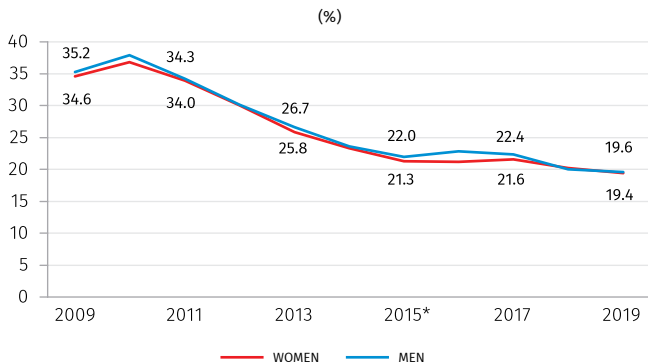
<sup>1)</sup> The numerator includes expenditures per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes expenditures of men-headed households.

**RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY SEX (SDG 10.2.1)**

(%)

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

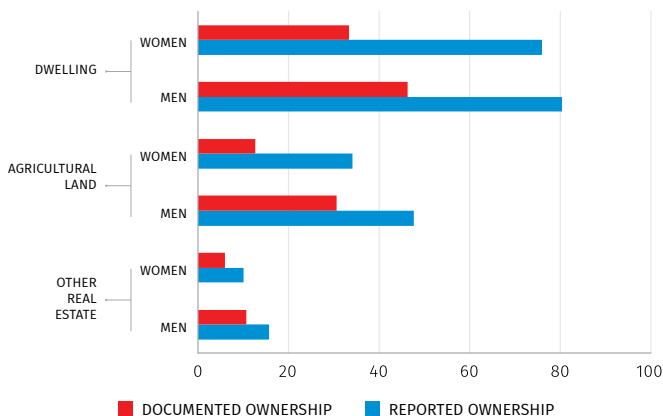
# SHARE OF THE POPULATION UNDER THE ABSOLUTE POVERTY LINE, BY SEX (SDG 1.2.1)



\* Base year for calculating the poverty line.

# INCIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP OF IMMOVABLE ASSETS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP, 2015

(%)



# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY



The importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in everyday life continues to grow, and this tendency was strengthened by the global increase in ICT use during the 2020 COVID pandemic. The penetration of ICT in education, e-commerce, business and social communication also makes it an indispensable tool for providing equal opportunities to women and men.

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

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

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY FREQUENCY OF COMPUTER USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2020 (SDG 4.4.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S, JULY 2020

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	83	78	54	46
At least once a week (but not every day)	12	14	49	51
Less than once a week	5	8	43	57
Total percent	100	100		
Number	862	777		

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE<sup>2)</sup>, JULY 2020 (SDG 17.8.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S, JULY 2020

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	90	89	53	47
At least once a week (but not every day)	9	9	53	47
Less than once a week	1	2	44	56
Total percent	100	100		
Number	1 162	1 040		

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used computer in the last three months.<sup>2)</sup> Individuals who used internet in the last three months.



**SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS,  
BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, JULY 2020 (SDG 17.8.1)**  
DISTRIBUTION (%)

	WITH COMPUTER ACCESS	WITH INTERNET ACCESS
Women	59	80
Men	64	86

**INTERNET USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2020 (SDG 9.C.1)**  
USED AT LEAST ONCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY ANY TYPE OF DEVICES

AGE	PROPORTION (%) OF CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS	
	WOMEN	MEN
6-12	91	92
13-17	96	97
18-29	98	98
30-50	93	89
51-64	69	59
65+	25	26
Total	74	76

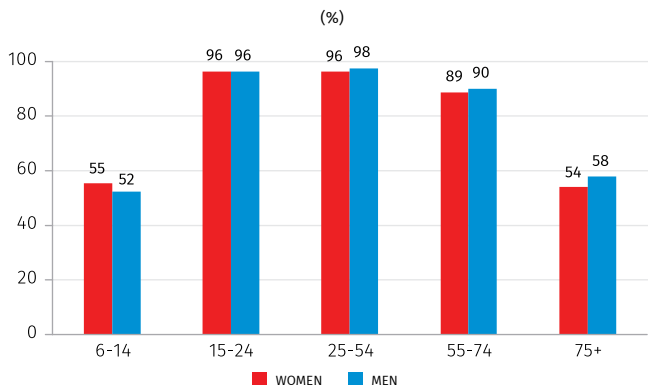
<sup>1)</sup> Used at least once in the last 12 months via any type of device.

# **DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER, BY PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2020**

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
Participating in social networks	96.8	93.3
Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	57.6	51.8
Sending/receiving emails	48.5	46.5
Telephoning or making video calls over the Internet (via webcam)	88.3	83.6
Seeking health-related information	62.8	38.7
Finding information about goods or services	38.8	38.1
Looking for a job or submitting a job application	12.6	16.0
Banking via the Internet	35.7	33.6
Downloading software (other than gaming software)	17.5	18.3

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used the internet within the last three months.

**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS A MOBILE PHONE, BY AGE GROUP, JULY 2020 (SDG 5.B.1)**

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# BUSINESS STATISTICS



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

As previously shown in the chapter on the labour market, women are less likely to be employed, and their salary is lower in almost every economic sector. In particular, the numbers of women and men working in the business sector equalled 313,000 and 444,000 persons respectively, whereas women's average wages constituted 63 per cent of men's average wages.

The most recent data on founders of businesses show that in this aspect, men outnumber women almost twice, being the owners of around 35 per cent of registered businesses in Georgia. Women owners constitute around 40 per cent in the trade sector, which accounts for the largest number of businesses across all economic sectors. A relatively small number of women owners are found in mining, construction, transport and storage, and agriculture. On the other hand, women owners outnumber men owners in such areas of activity as education, health care and social work, as well as other types of services.

## EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR, BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2019

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>OWNERSHIP FORM</b>					
Private (local physical and/or legal person)		79	72	44	56
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)		15	19	35	65
State		6	9	31	69
Total	percent	100	100	41	59
<b>SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE</b>					
Large enterprise		37	34	44	56
Medium enterprise		20	20	41	59
Small enterprise		43	46	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	41	59
Number of employed <sup>1)</sup>		313	444		

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

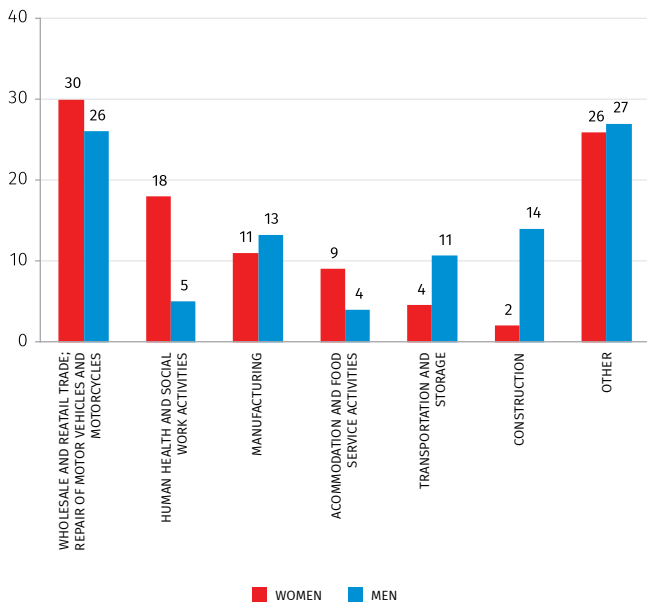
# **AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORMS AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2019**

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

	AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL SALARY (GEL)		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	775	1 263	61
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 315	1 850	71
State	872	1 212	72
Large enterprise	1 013	1 527	66
Medium enterprise	1 056	1 670	63
Small enterprise	621	1 091	57
Total	865	1 381	63

# PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED<sup>1)</sup> IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2019

(%)



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



## AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2019

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

	AVERAGE SALARY		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	603	736	82
Mining and quarrying	1 033	1 429	72
Manufacturing	734	1 213	60
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 709	1 528	112
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	847	1 067	79
Construction	1 111	1 704	65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	735	1 174	63
Transportation and storage	969	1 516	64
Accommodation and food service activities	712	1 082	66
Information and communication	1 251	1 874	67
Real estate activities	930	1 368	68
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 525	2 516	61
Administrative and support service activities	777	919	85
Education	735	989	74
Human health and social work activities	903	1 437	63
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 539	1 678	92
Other service activities	397	740	54
Total	865	1 381	63

**NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES, BY SEX OF OWNER**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

	2018	2019
Women	29	29
Men	52	56
Not identified	19	15
Total percent	100	100
Number	50	50

**NUMBER OF ACTIVE BUSINESS ENTITIES REGISTERED IN GEORGIA,  
BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX**

AS OF 1 DECEMBER 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	1	1	19	81
Mining and quarrying	0	1	13	87
Manufacturing	6	10	27	73
Construction	2	8	13	87
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	42	33	41	59
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	2	8	11	89
Accommodation and food service activities	5	4	41	59
Information and communication	1	2	25	75
Financial and insurance activities	1	1	37	63
Real estate activities	4	4	37	63

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	34	66
Administrative and support service activities	3	2	36	64
Education	2	1	61	39
Human health and social work activities	4	1	65	35
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	32	68
Other	4	2	58	42
Activity unknown	18	17	35	65
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Number	72 663	132 889		

## GRANTS ISSUED UNDER THE MICRO AND SMALL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAMME

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>WOMEN</b>				
Number	282	1 654	1 411	438
Grant amount (thousands of GEL)	1 331.0	7 540.5	6 259.4	3 434.9
<b>MEN</b>				
Number	577	2 401	2 087	534
Grant amount (thousands of GEL)	2 782.5	11 295.4	9 447.6	4 836.6

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA, LEPL ENTERPRISE GEORGIA

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# CRIME



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

While men remain the primary perpetrators of crime, the statistics on victims by sex essentially changed over the past 10 years. From 2007 to 2011, men constituted the majority of victims of crime, at around 60 per cent. However, the official records show that the share of women victims of crime was steadily increasing in the past five years, and it exceeded 50 per cent for the first time in 2019.

The fact that more women than men were registered as victims of crime in 2019 is largely related to the issue of domestic violence, whose main victims are women. Over the past decade, a vast range of measures to combat domestic violence has been adopted in Georgia. These efforts resulted in a tremendous increase in social awareness on the issue: in 2008, the number of reported cases of domestic violence equalled less than 200, whereas the registered victims of domestic violence exceeded 9,000 persons in 2019.

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

**CONVICTED PERSONS BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2019**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Intentional murder	2	62	3	97
Aggravated murder	2	44	4	96
Infliction of intentional injury	2	88	2	98
Rape	-	24	-	100
Larceny	5	206	2	98
Robbery	2	157	1	99
Theft	210	2 671	7	93
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	45	1 998	2	98
Hooliganism	1	49	2	98
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	17	650	3	97
Other	768	9 745	7	93
Total	1 054	15 694	6	94

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 2019**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Juveniles (aged 14-17)	1	2	3	97
Adults (aged 18+)	99	98	6	94
Total percent	100	100	6	94
Number	1 054	15 694		

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHOM  
VARIOUS COMMUTATIONS WERE MADE, 2019**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>ADULTS</b>				
Pardoned	7	43	14	86
Amnestied	1	8	11	89
Released early	40	1 238	3	97
<b>JUVENILES</b>				
Pardoned	-	1	-	100
Released early	-	8	-	100
Total	48	1 298	4	96

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

# DATA ON NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2019 (SDG 16.1.3)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

PERPETRATOR				VICTIM			
NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION		NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1 524	7 030	18	82	7 479	1 561	83	17

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.



## STATISTICS ON ACCOMMODATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SHELTERS, 2019 (SDG 16.2.2)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>				
Aged <17	28	5	85	15
Aged 18-23	32	1	97	3
Aged 24-43	84	3	97	3
Aged 44+	19	2	90	10
Victim's dependant, aged <18	156	-	100	-
Victim's dependant, aged 19+	1	-	100	-
Total	320	11	97	3
<b>VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>				
<17	3	1	75	25
Total	3	1	75	25

**SOURCE:** LEPL AGENCY FOR STATE CARE AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE (STATUTORY) VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

## NUMBER OF ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS (SDG 16.3.1)

	NUMBER				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	2 726	3 089	4 370	7 646	10 266

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON VICTIM STATISTICS, 2019**

## NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
Women	6 810	49
Men	6 994	51
Not stated	45	0
Total	13 849	100

SOURCE: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

**PRISON POPULATION, 2019**

## NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Adults	396	9 297	4	96
Juveniles	2	45	4	96
Total	398	9 342	4	96

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

## PERSONS INJURED AND KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS<sup>1)</sup>, 2019 (SDG 3.6.1)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons killed	68	252	21	79
Persons injured	2 805	4 092	41	59

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## STATISTICS ON ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2019

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Issuance of driving licences <sup>2)</sup>	30 648	187 829	14	86
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles <sup>3)</sup>	190 674	981 094	16	84

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

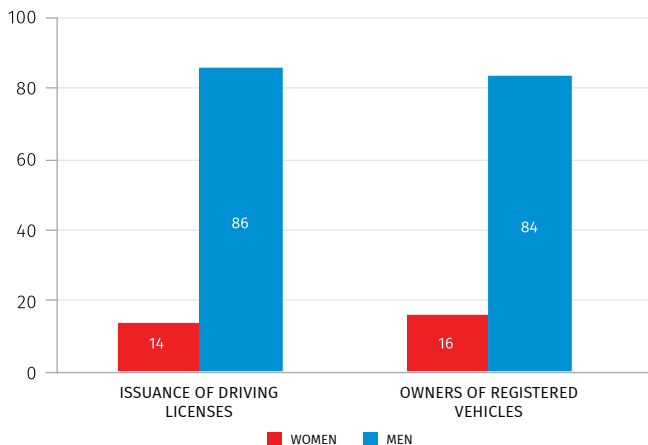
1) Data includes the number of dead and injured in road accidents investigated by the MIA Patrol Police Department.

2) Includes re-issued licences.

3) Includes cars first registered and later re-registered.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2019

(%)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## FEELINGS OF SAFETY, 2018 (SDG 16.1.4)

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
Percent distribution of persons aged 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark	82.1	97.5

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**CHILD DISCIPLINE, 2018 (SDG 16.2.1)**

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BY CHILD DISCIPLINING METHODS  
EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH

	PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION	PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT	ANY VIOLENT DISCIPLINE METHOD
Girls	64.1	29.2	66.5
Boys	68.3	32.0	71.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

**REPORTING OF ROBBERY AND ASSAULT IN THE LAST ONE YEAR  
(WOMEN)<sup>1)</sup>, 2018 (SDG 16.3.1)**

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO  
EXPERIENCED ROBBERY IN THE LAST YEAR

	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Robbery/Assault with no weapon	28.5	58.3
Robbery/Assault with any weapon	0.0	2.2
Any robbery/Assault	28.5	60.6

SOURCE: MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS, GEORGIA 2018.

<sup>1</sup> Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted.

# INFLUENCE AND POWER



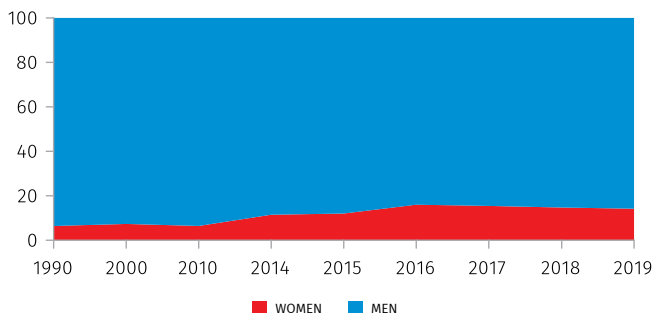
Gender differences across the three branches of government in Georgia remain quite uneven. In two branches of power – the executive and legislative – the gender power gap is relatively moderate. Thus, in the top positions of the executive branch, the share of women varies from 11 per cent among ambassadors to 45 per cent among government ministers. The judicial branch includes around 54 per cent of women as general court judges.

However, the largest gender power gap has been traditionally observed in the legislative branch, both at the national and at the municipal levels. The share of women members of the Parliament of Georgia constituted 14 per cent in 2019, while the political representation of women in the municipal organs made up 11 per cent. It should be noted that in a number of recent national elections, the proportion of women voters made up approximately 51 per cent.

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

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

AS OF 31 DECEMBER (%)



SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

## MAJORITARIAN MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, 2019 (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
5	67	7	93

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.



# MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, BY FACTION, 2019 (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Georgian Dream	6	53	10	90
Georgian Dream – Entrepreneurs	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream – Greens	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream – for Development of Regions	-	6	-	100
Georgian Dream – Strong Economy	-	10	-	100
Georgian Dream – for Powerful Georgia	-	6	-	100
European Georgia	1	5	17	83
European Georgia – Movement for Freedom	3	4	43	57
European Georgia – Regions	-	6	-	100
National Movement	2	4	33	67
Patriots of Georgia	2	5	29	71
Independent members	1	5	17	83
Out of faction	6	11	35	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>127</b>		

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

## EMPLOYEES AT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA, THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GEORGIA, 2019 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
At the Administration of the Government of Georgia	76	94	45	55
At the Office of the Parliament of Georgia	699	566	55	45
At the Administration of the President	89	71	56	44
At the Office of the Prime Minister	66	55	55	45

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, 2019 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	5	6	45	55
Deputy ministers	16	35	31	69

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA.

## JUDGES IN COMMON LAW COURTS OF GEORGIA, 2019 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
153	129	54	46

SOURCE: HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

## EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AMBASSADORS OF GEORGIA (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	2015		2019	
	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
AMBASSADORS				
Women	6	11	7	12
Men	50	89	53	88
Total	56	100	60	100

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Employed** – a person aged 15 years and older who, during the reference period, worked (at least for one hour) for pay or profit or did not work for some reason though was formally engaged in working.

**Enterprise** – an economic entity that produces goods or renders services and independently makes economic decisions on the distribution of its own resources (i.e. possesses a certain degree of freedom on decision-making). An enterprise carries out one or several kinds of activities in one or several places. An enterprise can be individual (physical) or a legal person. **Enterprises are grouped by size:** large, medium and small. **A large-sized enterprise** is an enterprise where the average annual number of employed exceeds 249 persons or the volume of average annual turnover exceeds GEL 60 million. **Medium-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed ranges from 50 to 250 persons or the average annual turnover ranges from GEL 12 million to GEL 60 million.

**Small-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed does not exceed 50 persons and the average annual turnover is under GEL 12 million.

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

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

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

**General education institution/school** – a legal entity under public law or an entrepreneurial or non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity under private law, authorized in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Education

and Science of Georgia that carries out general educational activities under the National Curriculum and completely covers at least one level of general education. The data include I-III levels of general education (primary, basic, secondary) as defined by the National Qualifications Framework in the field of general education.

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

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

**Household** – a group of persons who observe the rules of common living and occupy a single dwelling and are connected by a shared budget (or a part thereof), as well as by relative or non-relative relationships. A household may consist of one person.

**Household income** – includes all incomes of the household and its members during the reference period. Total income consists of cash and non-cash income. Cash income includes income from wages, self-employment, selling agricultural production, leasing, deposits (interest), pensions, scholarships, assistance, remittances from abroad and money received as a gift.

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

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

outside of Georgia in the preceding 12 months.

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

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

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

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

**Labour Force Participation Rate** – is the number of persons in the labour force (total employed and unemployed population) as a percentage of the relevant aged population.

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

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

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

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



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

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)** – specifically the 2018 Georgia MICS was carried out in 2018 and 2019 by Geostat in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), as part of the Global MICS Programme, to generate and analyse high-quality data of the situation of children and women in Georgia. The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multipurpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes and national development plans, as well as to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of the 2018 Georgia MICS was to generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas and to identify areas that require more attention; to collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities in order to allow for evidence-based policymaking aimed at the social inclusion of the most vulnerable; and to validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions. Moreover, reacting to reports of lead poisoning of children in Georgia, the 2018 Georgia MICS also provides nationally representative indicators of lead prevalence in the blood of children aged 2-7 across the country.

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

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

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

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

**Population outside the labour force** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even for 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.

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

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

**Private ownership** (local physical and/or legal person) – economic

entities in which more than 50 per cent of the equity is in the ownership of a private person.

**Relative poverty** – estimated for two population thresholds:

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

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

- Median consumption – population distribution by total consumption is such a value that half (50 per cent) of the total population consumes less than it while the other half consumes more than it.
- Relative poverty indicators – estimated based on the total household consumption recalculated for the equalized adult with regard to the shared consumption (cohabitation) effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Total fertility rate (TFR)** – the average number of live births per woman (usually aged 15-49). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates according to her age within a given year.

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

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

**Unemployed** – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even for 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.

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

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## NOTES

