



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
OF GEORGIA

WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

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IN GEORGIA**

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

TBILISI - 2021

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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 men¹⁾.

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 development²⁾.

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.

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

²⁾ Ibid.

THE NEED FOR GENDER STATISTICS

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

Gender statistics 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 2016. The Government identified the priority goals, targets and indicators through the adaptation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By implementing the SDG national agenda, by 2030 the situation regarding gender equality will be significantly improved in the country. Specifically, Goal 5 with its relevant objectives and indicators focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Other objectives and indicators related to gender equality are also defined in other SDGs, and it is important to implement and monitor them. The connection between the national gender statistics and the SDGs are reflected in this publication.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA

- 1994 Accession of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) without reservations;
- 1995 Georgian Delegation took part in the 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.
- 2021 Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC).

READER'S GUIDE

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the thirteen statistical publication dedicated to gender equality issues. The new edition includes a number of new indicators on labour force, health care, sports etc.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2020 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

POPULATION



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

Currently the population of Georgia is aging: between 2002 and 2021, the share of women aged 65 and above among the total number of women increased from 15.3 per cent to 18.3 per cent while the same figure for men increased from 10.9 per cent to 11.8 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 52.0 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 77.7 years for women and 69.1 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 109. 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 114 in 2020, pointing to positive developments related to the issue of possible gender-biased sex selection.

Migration continues to play a major role in Georgia's demographics. Mobility among men is traditionally higher: they constituted 58 per cent of immigrants and 60 per cent of emigrants in 2020. The average age of

registered marriages showed a steady increase in the past 10 years: on average, women married at 26.3 years old in 2010 and at 29.6 years old in 2020. For men, the analogous increase was less pronounced, standing at 30.2 and 32.4 years old respectively.

POPULATION

NUMBERS IN 1 000S

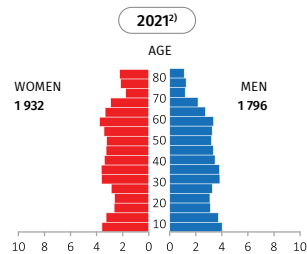
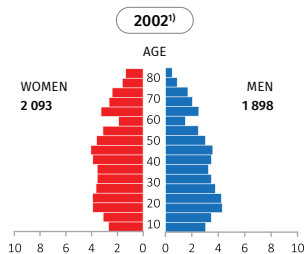
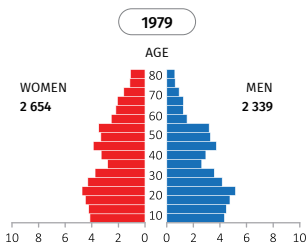
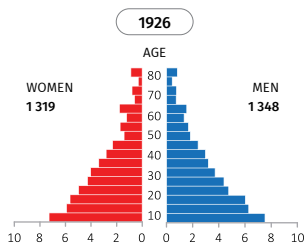
YEARS	POPULATION		LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2010	1 976 ¹⁾	1 798 ¹⁾	26	29	25	26
2020	1 932 ²⁾	1 796 ²⁾	22	24	24	26

YEARS	IMMIGRANTS		EMIGRANTS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2010	28	45	43	60
2020	38	52	30	44

¹⁾ As of 1 January 2011.²⁾ As of 1 January 2021.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

NUMBERS IN 1 000S AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



¹⁾ Recalculated results of the 2002 population census.

²⁾ As of 1 January 2021.

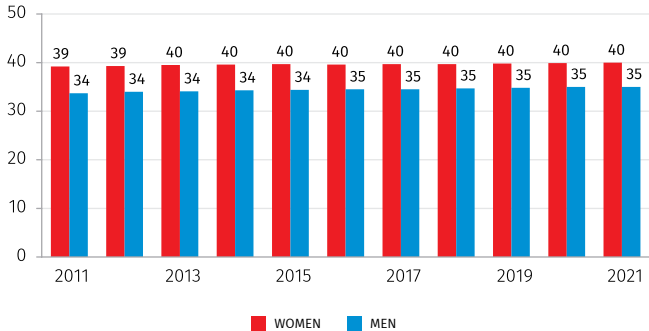
SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP

AS OF 1 JANUARY 2021

Number of men per 100 women

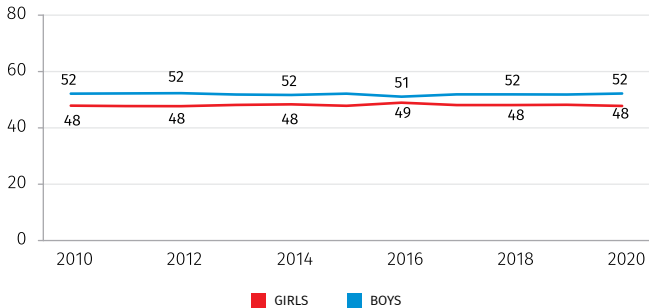
AGE GROUP	RATIO
0-4	107.1
5-9	108.3
10-14	110.1
15-19	112.8
20-24	112.6
25-29	105.7
30-34	101.1
35-39	100.6
40-44	98.3
45-49	97.6
50-54	92.5
55-59	86.3
60-64	79.5
65-69	71.2
70-74	63.5
75-79	55.3
80-84	47.7
85+	42.6

MEDIAN AGE



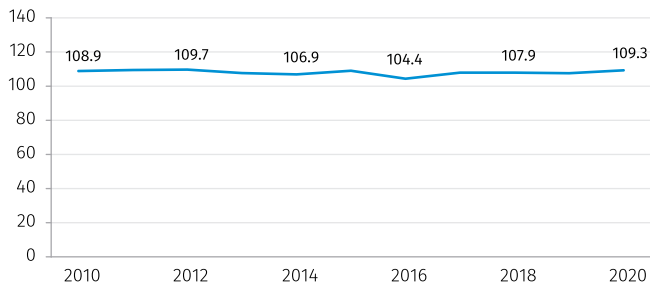
PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS

(%)

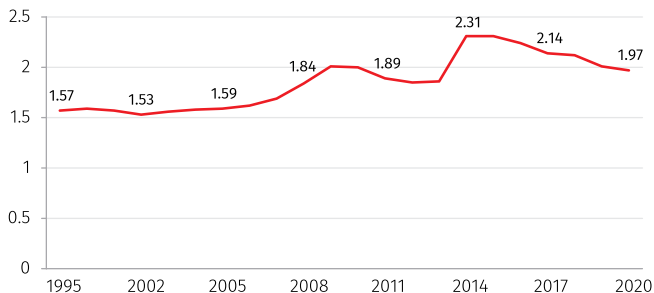


SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

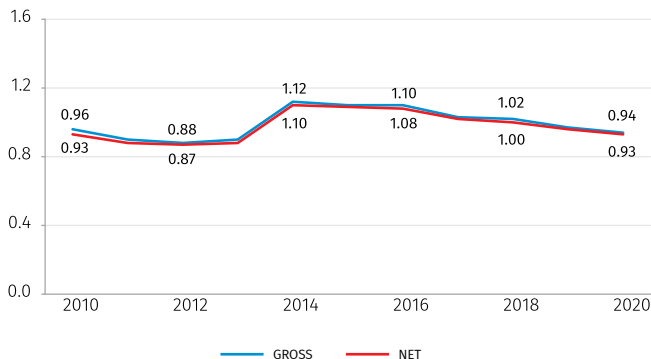
NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTH PER WOMAN



GROSS¹⁾ AND NET²⁾ REPRODUCTION RATES

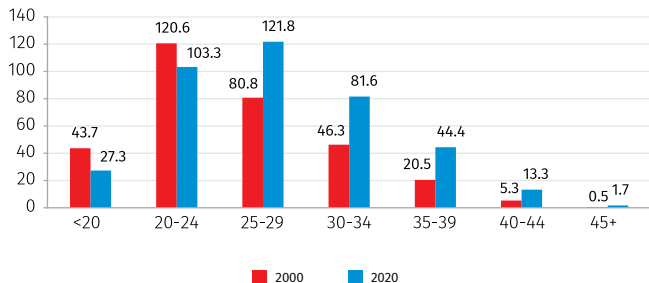


¹⁾The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually between the ages of 15 and 49).

²⁾The average number of daughters per woman 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 RATES (SDG 3.7.2)

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1 000 WOMEN OF RELEVANT AGE



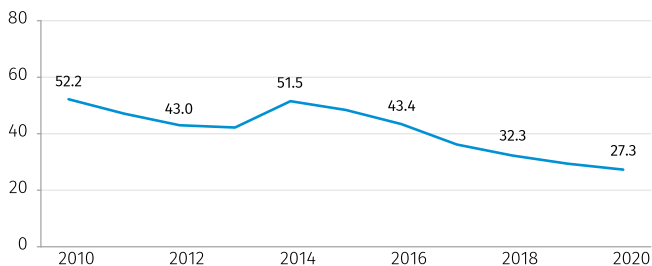
SEX RATIO BY BIRTH ORDER

NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

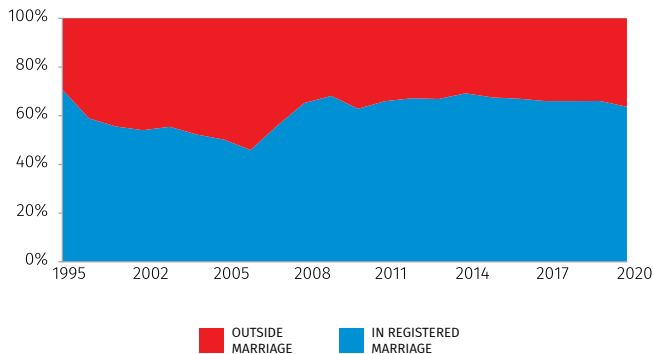
YEAR	BIRTH ORDER		
	FIRST CHILD	SECOND CHILD	THIRD CHILD AND BEYOND
2006	108	112	141
2007	108	113	139
2008	110	109	132
2009	106	109	133
2010	104	108	129
2011	108	105	125
2012	110	107	118
2013	106	104	122
2014	105	105	117
2015	105	108	121
2016	102	103	112
2017	107	105	114
2018	106	107	113
2019	106	106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

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE

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

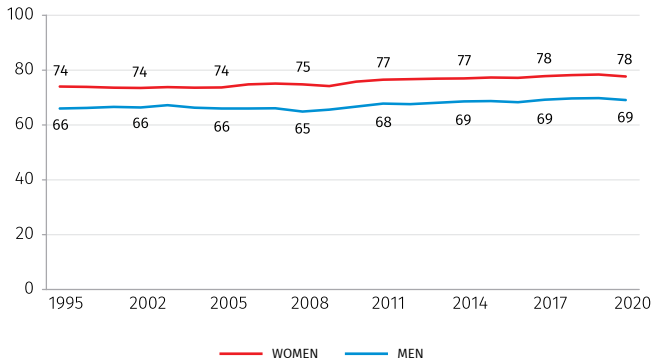


LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

NUMBER OF YEARS



AGE AT DEATH BY AGE GROUP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	1	1	45	55
1-9	0	0	41	59
10-19	0	1	35	65
20-29	0	1	21	79
30-39	1	2	24	76
40-49	2	6	23	77
50-59	5	13	27	73
60-69	13	23	34	66
70-79	22	23	47	53
80+	56	30	63	37
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	24 326	26 211	

STILLBIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENTAGE		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	
<15	0	0	0	0	
15-19	7	2	72	28	
20-29	38	43	41	59	
30-39	49	44	47	53	
40-49	6	11	33	67	
50+	0	0	0	0	
Total	Percent	100	100	45	55
	Number	183	227		

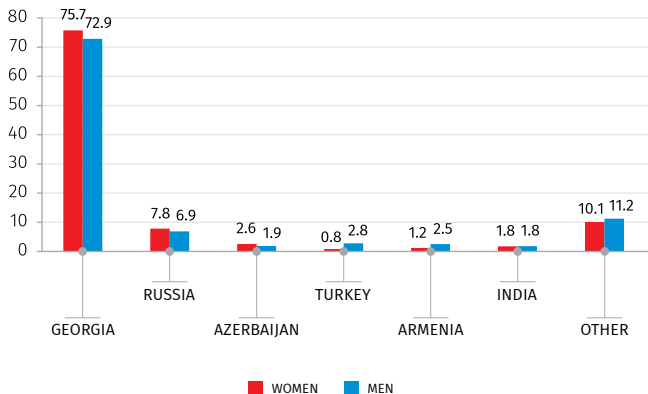
NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	1	1	50	50	
1-9	6	5	47	53	
10-19	7	7	44	56	
20-29	20	25	36	64	
30-39	18	27	33	67	
40-49	16	18	39	61	
50-59	17	11	53	47	
60-69	11	5	62	38	
70-79	3	1	68	32	
80+	1	0	71	29	
Total	Percent	100	100	42	58
	Number	37 907	52 089		

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%)



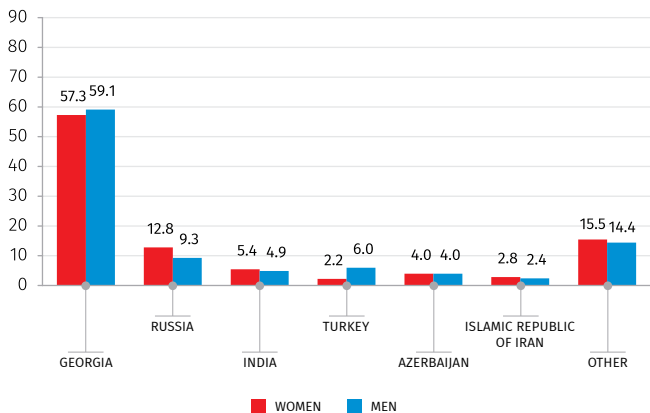
NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	1	1	48	52	
1-9	7	5	47	53	
10-19	8	7	45	55	
20-29	24	28	36	64	
30-39	18	25	33	67	
40-49	16	17	39	61	
50-59	14	10	46	54	
60-69	8	5	55	45	
70-79	3	1	65	35	
80+	1	1	69	31	
Total	Percent	100	100	40	60
	Number	30 041	44 223		

PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2020

(%)



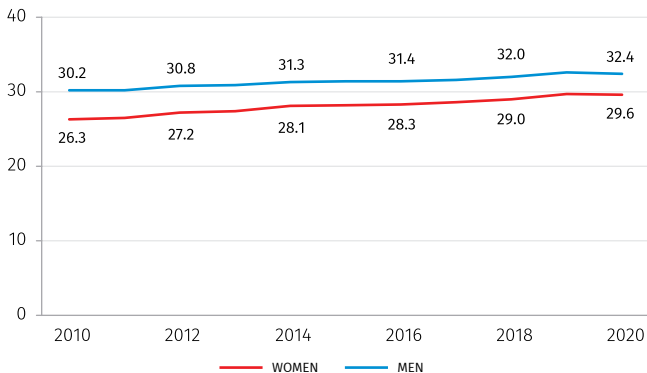
MARRIAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
16-19	8	1	85	15
20-29	54	48	53	47
30-39	24	31	43	57
40-49	10	13	45	55
50-59	3	5	40	60
60+	1	2	36	64
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	16 359	16 359	

MEAN AGE OF ALL SPOUSES

TOTAL



MARRIAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
16-19	5	1	12	2
20-29	54	46	55	51
30-39	25	32	21	30
40-49	11	14	9	11
50-59	4	5	3	5
60+	1	2	1	2
Total				
Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	9 703	9 703	6 656	6 656

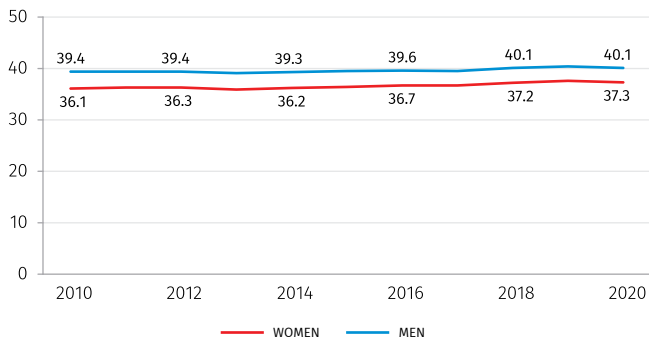
DIVORCES BY AGE GROUP, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	AGE	WOMEN	MEN
	<20	0	0
	20-29	25	17
	30-39	37	37
	40-49	22	27
	50-59	10	13
	60+	3	5
Total	Percent	100	100
	Number	7 643	7 643

MEAN AGE OF ALL DIVORCED PEOPLE

TOTAL



WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

HEALTH CARE



Significant public investments in health care over the past 15 years, including the introduction of universal health insurance, led to a drastic improvement in a number of key health indicators. Compared to the early 2000s, the infant mortality rate (the number of deceased children per 1,000 live births) dropped four times to equal 8.4 for boys and 7.4 for girls in 2020.

Similar trends are found for under-5 mortality rates, which posted a 2.0 times decline for both girls and boys in the past 10 years.

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

The analysis of causes of deaths indicates that the diseases of the circulatory system continue to dominate the overall number of cases, constituting 47 per cent of all deaths among women and 41 per cent of all deaths among men.

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, 2020 (SDG 3.4.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Diseases of the circulatory system		47	41	44	56
Neoplasms		15	17	52	48
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	18	82
Other		38	41	46	54
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	24	26		

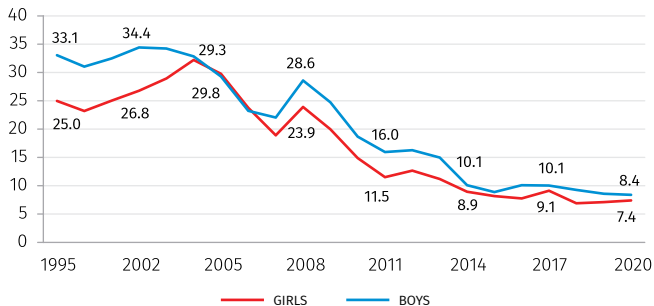
UNDER -5 MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH

	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
2020	9.8	8.7

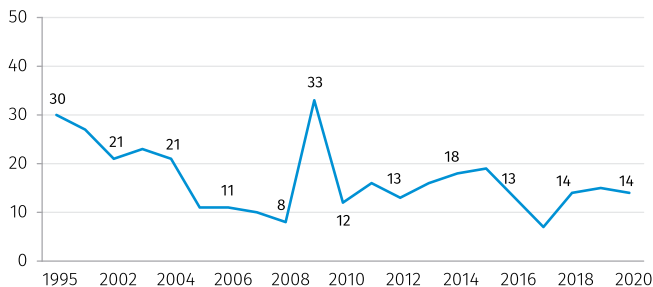
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (SDG 3.1.1)

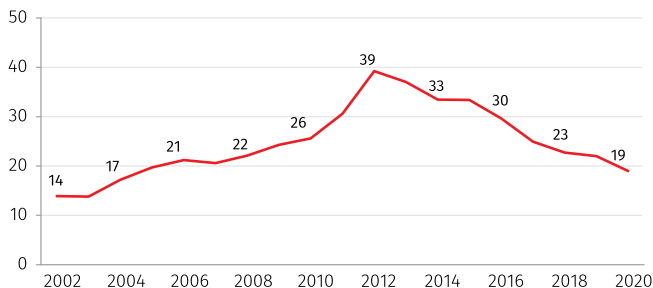
NUMBER (PERSONS)



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

		2002	2012	2020
Women		27	27	27
Men		73	73	73
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	6	5	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)

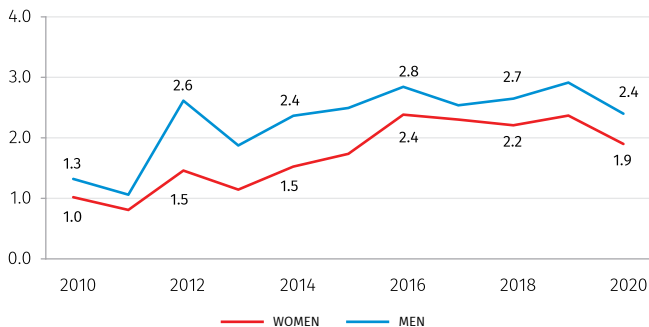
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		2012	2016	2020
Women		30	28	27
Men		70	72	73
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	359	269	181

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

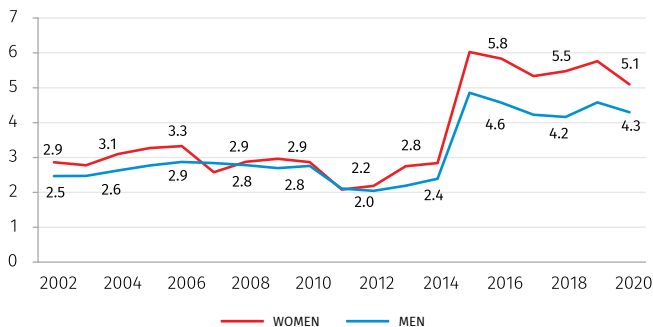
NUMBER IN 1 000S



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)

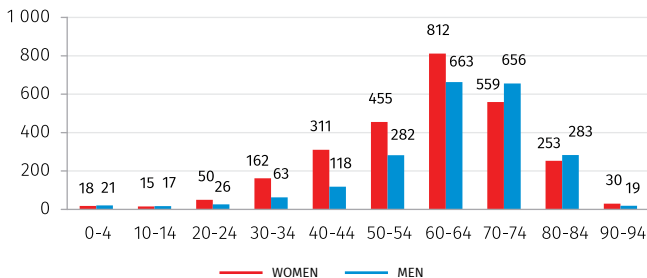
NUMBERS IN 1 000S



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

NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM BY AGE, 2020

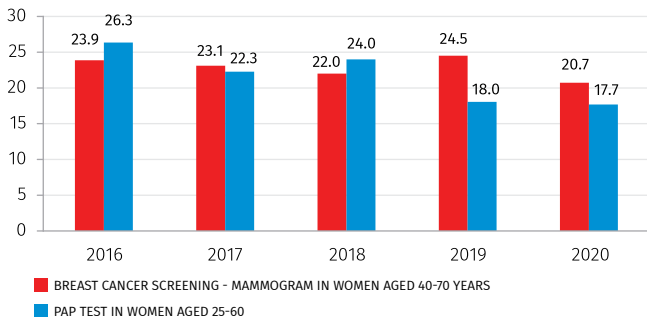
NUMBER (PERSONS)



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

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SCREENED FOR MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN DIFFERENT LOCALISATIONS

NUMBERS IN 1 000S



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

SUICIDES, 2020 (SDG 3.4.2)
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<15		0	2	0	100
15-19		13	3	44	56
20-29		16	14	17	83
30-49		16	30	9	91
50+		55	51	16	84
Total	Percent	100	100	100	100
	Number	31	171		

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

EDUCATION AND SPORTS



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

In Georgia, the share of boys and girls of the respective age entering primary school – net primary school enrolment – has remained at a fairly high level, most recently equalling around 96 per cent for both sexes.

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 9.4 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, science, business and law. 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 2020, exceeding the number of male school teachers 6.8 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, 2020

NUMBERS IN 1 000S

	PRIMARY/ BASIC EDUCATION	COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION	PRIMARY VOCATIONAL	SECONDARY VOCATIONAL	HIGHER EDUCATION	NO EDUCATION
15-19						
Women	58.6	37.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
Men	66.5	30.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9
20-29						
Women	13.3	95.1	3.5	21.8	66.2	0.8
Men	15.3	143.7	4.6	15.1	45.3	1.5
30-39						
Women	18.0	79.0	7.5	39.3	115.5	2.0
Men	22.8	107.8	6.7	19.8	91.5	1.9
40-49						
Women	10.9	77.4	6.6	42.3	97.0	0.7
Men	13.5	101.9	10.7	24.0	79.0	1.2
50-59						
Women	7.3	93.8	8.2	76.6	84.3	0.8
Men	5.0	97.8	16.3	49.8	67.9	0.5
60+						
Women	59.1	193.1	17.6	126.4	145.6	7.3
Men	28.9	126.1	18.4	78.8	107.4	2.4

PUPILS/STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR (SDG 4.3.1)

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

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Pupils, total					
Public general education schools		91	90	48	52
Private general education schools		9	10	46	54
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	292	317		
Public vocational educational institutions¹⁾					
Public vocational educational institutions ¹⁾		47	65	43	57
Private vocational educational institutions ¹⁾		53	35	61	39
Total	Percent	100	100	51	49
	Number	2	2		
Students, total					
Public higher educational institutions		65	47	51	49
Private higher educational institutions		35	53	50	50
Total	Percent	100	100	51	49
	Number	80	77		

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

¹⁾ Graduates.

TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
In public general education schools		88	90	87	13
In private general education schools		12	10	89	11
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	54 685	8 014		
In public vocational educational institutions		45	63	63	37
In private vocational educational institutions		55	37	78	22
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	3 150	1 334		
In public higher educational institutions		52	51	56	44
In private higher educational institutions		48	49	54	46
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	5 416	4 380		

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

GRADUATES FROM PRIMARY, BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2020 (SDG 4.1.1)

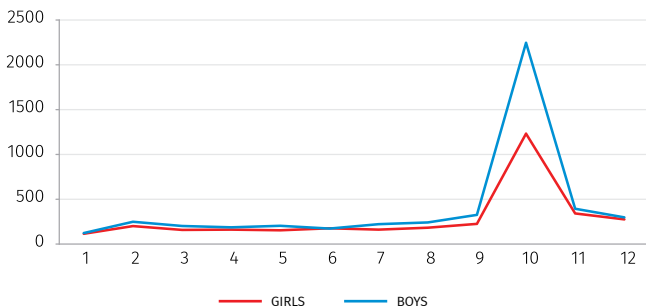
NUMBER IN 1 000S, SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Graduated				
Primary education	22	25	47	53
Basic education	24	26	47	53
Upper secondary education	19	20	49	51

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

ATTENDANCE TO ECD AMONG CHILDREN AGE 2-5 YEARS

(%)

	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-5 YEARS ATTENDED ECD PROGRAMME BEFORE SCHOOL CLOSURE IN MARCH 2020	TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Girls	87.2	82.3	17.7
Boys	71.7	93.1	6.9

SOURCE: MICS PLUS, WAVE 1

ATTENDANCE TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AMONG CHILDREN AGE 6-17 YEARS

(%)

	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 6-17 YEARS BY SCHOOL/EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECD) PROGRAMME ATTENDANCE BEFORE THE SCHOOL CLOSURE IN MARCH 2020	TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION			
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	OTHERS	DK/ MISSING
Girls	97.7	93.8	4.8	0.6	0.7
Boys	97.2	86.3	13.6	0.1	0.0

SOURCE: MICS PLUS, WAVE 1

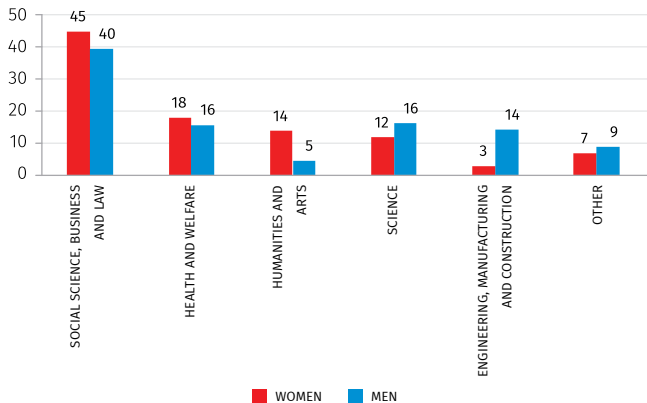
**GRADUATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS BY EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND AGE GROUP, 2020**
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
BY PROGRAMME		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Agricultural sciences		3	6	38	62
Business administration and law		13	5	72	28
Engineering		5	24	17	83
ICT		3	10	25	75
Interdisciplinary branches and specialties		3	15	19	81
Art		9	1	94	6
Health		44	1	98	2
Other		19	38	34	66
BY AGE GROUP					
15-17		4	8	33	67
18-20		21	26	47	53
21-23		27	18	61	39
24-26		10	9	54	46
27-29		9	8	53	47
30-32		7	7	52	48
33-36		6	6	51	49
>36		16	18	47	53
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	1 753	1 671		

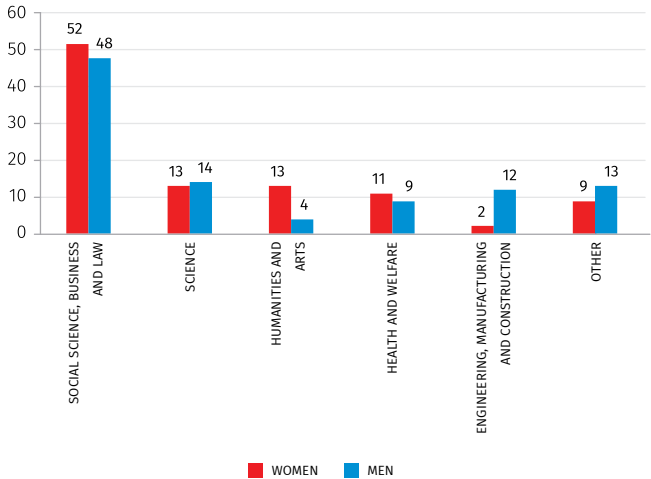
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES (%)



PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
MAIN STAFF					
	Professor	16	31	38	62
	Associate professor	41	38	57	43
	Assistant professor	17	10	68	32
	Teacher	22	18	60	40
	Other	4	3	66	34
Total	Percent	100	100	55	45
	Number	5 416	4 380		
CONTRACTS					
	Professor	4	10	40	60
	Associate professor	3	4	55	45
	Assistant professor	1	1	63	37
	Teacher	42	47	57	43
	Other	50	38	66	34
Total	Percent	100	100	60	40
	Number	5 647	3 760		

ADMISSION FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		2	0	92	8
Humanities and arts		20	9	69	31
Social sciences, business and law		47	46	52	48
Science		10	16	40	60
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		8	16	34	66
Agriculture		1	3	30	70
Health and welfare		12	7	63	37
Services		1	3	15	85
Total	Percent	100	100	51	49
	Number	538	512		

DOCTORAL GRADUATES BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		5	1	82	18
Humanities and Arts		24	7	82	18
Social sciences, business and law		40	53	50	50
Science		13	12	59	41
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		4	8	40	60
Agriculture		3	5	42	58
Health and welfare		12	7	70	30
Services		0	7	0	100
Total	Percent	100	100	57	43
	Number	198	149		

SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) AND NUMBER

		2018	2019	2020
Women		42	41	41
Men		58	59	59
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	1 732	2 064	2 119

RESEARCHERS, 2020 (SDG 9.5.2)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
Doctoral or equivalent	66	69	53	47
Master's or equivalent	31	29	55	45
Bachelor's or equivalent	2	2	55	45
Total Percent	100	100		
BY AGE GROUP				
<25	1	2	51	49
25-34	13	13	54	46
35-44	21	15	62	38
45-54	23	19	58	42
55-64	21	20	55	45
65+	21	32	43	57
Total Percent	100	100		

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
BY FIELD OF SCIENCE				
Natural sciences	17	22	48	52
Engineering and technology	11	25	34	66
Medical and health sciences	19	13	63	37
Agricultural and veterinary sciences	4	4	59	41
Social sciences	23	24	53	47
Humanities and the arts	25	13	69	31
Not identified	0	0	54	46
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	6 334	5 525		

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

NUMBER OF MEDALISTS IN OLYMPIC SPORTS, 2020

(PERSONS)

	NON-OLYMPIC SPORTS			OLYMPIC SPORTS			PARALYMPIC SPORTS		
	PRIZE PLACES								
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
WOMEN, TOTAL	5	-	1	8	5	8	-	-	1
World championship	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
European championship	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International competitions	3	-	-	7	4	7	-	-	1
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
MEN, TOTAL	9	8	13	23	32	38	-	2	2
World championship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European championship	1	3	1	5	7	15	-	-	-
International competitions	8	5	12	18	25	23	-	2	2
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF CULTURE, SPORT AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

SOCIAL SECURITY



The types of social security in Georgia can be divided into two broad groups: status-based and means-tested. The former 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 21 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, 2020 (SDG 1.3.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons receiving pension (old-age pensioners)	559	225	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, 2020 (SDG 1.3.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0-17	15	19	25	16
18-59	42	69	70	61
60+	3	26	5	23
Total Number	61	114		

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

PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE, 2020 (SDG 1.3.1)

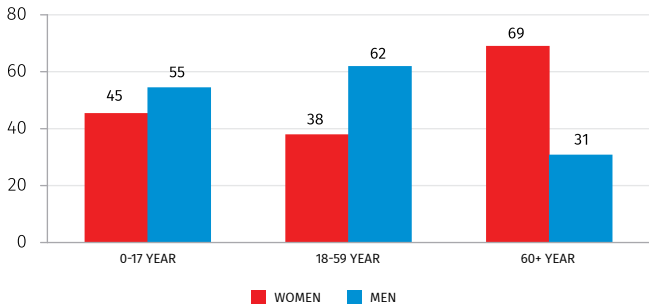
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Disability pensioners	81	68	39	61
Survivors' pensioners	17	10	48	52
Victims of political repression	0	0	34	66
State compensation receivers	1	8	5	95
War participants	0	13	2	98
Housing subsidy receivers	0	0	77	23
Other	0	0	29	71
Total Percent	100	100	35	65
Number	61	114		

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, 2020

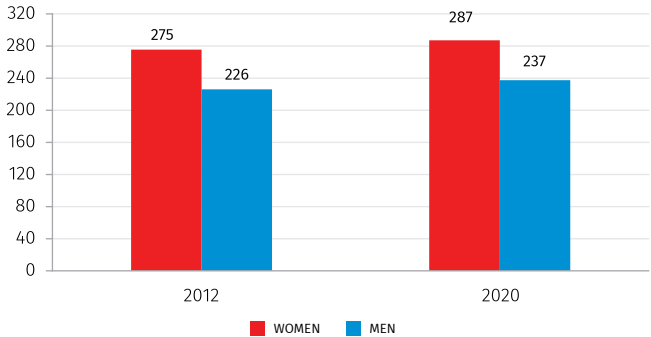
(%)



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

NUMBER OF SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES (SDG 1.3.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

ELDERLY PEOPLE IN NURSING HOMES, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Elderly people in nursing homes	48	28	63	37

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

ABANDONED AND ADOPTED CHILDREN, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Number of children abandoned by parents	3	1	75	25
Among them number of infants (under 1 Year)	1	1	50	50
Adopted children	10	4	71	29

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

REGISTERED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

REGION	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
Tbilisi	40	39	54	46	
Adjara AR	3	3	52	48	
Guria	0	0	54	46	
Imereti	10	10	54	46	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	1	53	47	
Kakheti	4	4	51	49	
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	52	48	
Shida Kartli	6	7	51	49	
Total	Percent	100	100	53	47
	Number	153 623	135 818		

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

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

LABOUR FORCE, EARNING



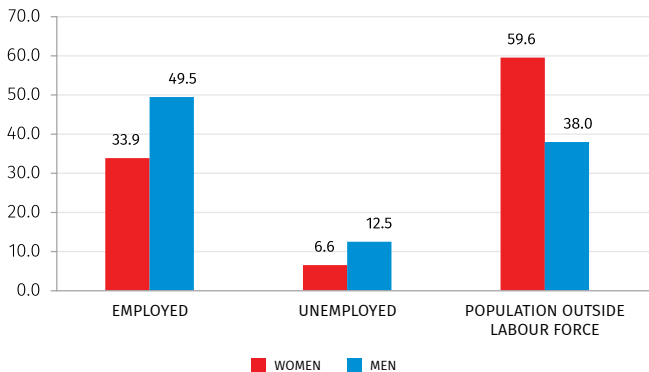
Participation in the labour market, which broadly means being in employment or actively searching for work, represents one of the key factors for promoting gender equality. The corresponding statistical indicator – the labour participation rate – over the past 10 years stood at about 62 per cent to 67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

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

Gender differences in wages remain significant, as women earn less than two thirds of men's average monthly salary. In 2020, the ratio of women's wages to men's wages was 67.6 per cent, which is 3.8 percentage points higher than the 2019 data.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY ECONOMIC STATUS, 2020

(%)

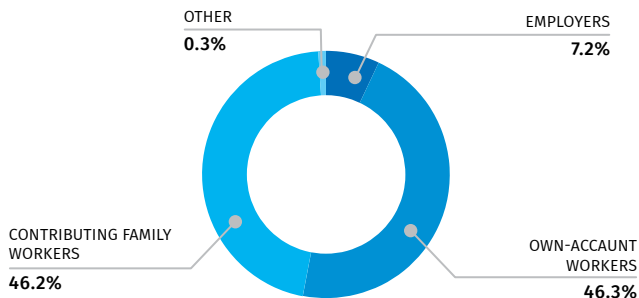


NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2020

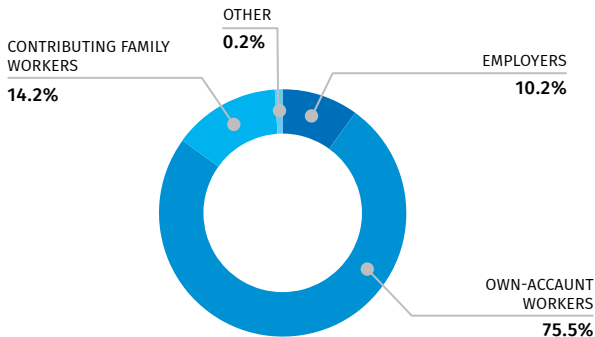
NUMBER IN 1 000S, EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS		EMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
15-24	30.5	51.2	16	25
25-34	102.9	155.3	42	62
35-44	120.5	151.3	49	63
45-54	124.1	139.1	52	62
55+	168.8	198.0	24	41
Total	546.9	695.0	34	49

DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2020

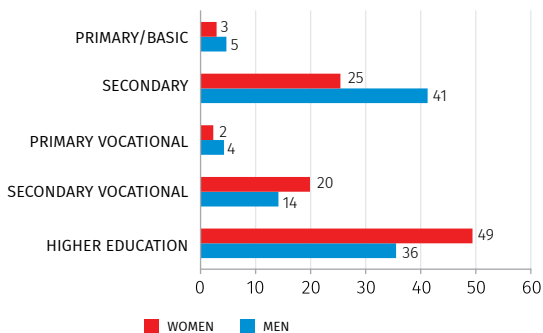


DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED MEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2020



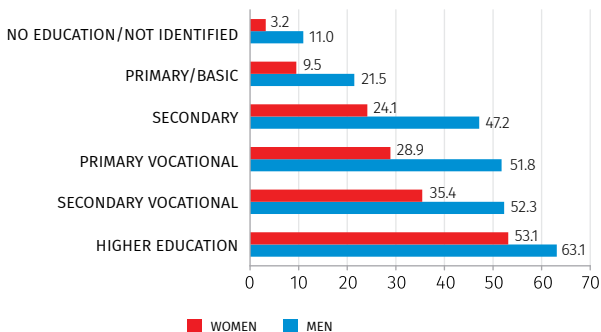
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2020

(%)



SHARE OF EMPLOYED IN THE 15+ AGE OF POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (EMPLOYMENT RATE), 2020

(%)



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020

NUMBER IN 1 000S, DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER IN 1 000S		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL	546.9	695.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90.3	156.0	16.5	22.4
Industry	42.8	98.5	7.8	14.2
Construction	3.4	81.9	0.6	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93.7	94.3	17.1	13.6
Transportation and storage	7.9	71.2	1.4	10.2

	NUMBER IN 1 000S		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Accommodation and food service activities	21.5	14.5	3.9	2.1
Information and communication	9.4	10.3	1.7	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	19.0	10.9	3.5	1.6
Real estate activities	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.8	10.3	1.6	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	7.6	11.9	1.4	1.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	28.7	65.8	5.3	9.5
Education	117.1	28.7	21.4	4.1
Human health and social work activities	49.8	12.1	9.1	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16.4	13.6	3.0	2.0
Other activities	29.7	12.3	5.4	1.8

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACTUAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020

HOURS

	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL	37.7	42.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.4	32.2
Industry	42.9	44.2
Construction	38.0	46.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47.3	48.3
Transportation and storage	46.6	47.5
Accommodation and food service activities	46.5	48.8
Information and communication	42.9	42.7
Financial and insurance activities	41.7	44.0
Real estate activities	42.2	41.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35.8	42.0
Administrative and support service activities	37.2	47.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39.5	50.4
Education	26.5	32.6
Human health and social work activities	42.5	43.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37.8	39.1
Other activities	46.2	39.2

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 2020

NUMBERS IN 1 000S

ISCO-08	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL	546.9	695.0
Managers	30.1	53.2
Professional	149.8	67.8
Technicians and associate professionals	56.3	60.1
Clerical support workers	41.3	26.1
Service and sales workers	113.1	94.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	83.2	138.2
Craft and related trades workers	17.9	111.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.1	87.3
Elementary occupations	48.9	46.6
Other	0.1	10.3

SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 2020

(%)

Women	26.2
Men	36.4

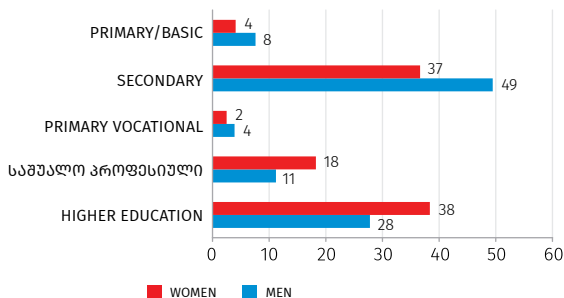
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2020

NUMBER IN 1 000S, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

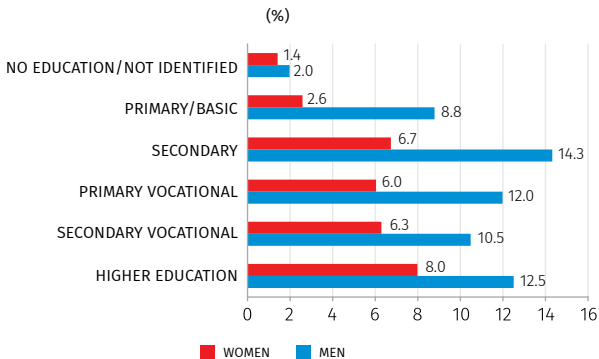
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL	105.8	176.1	16	20
15-24	18.9	34.3	38	40
25-34	22.7	47.9	18	24
35-44	26.6	38.8	18	20
45-54	20.8	27.5	14	16
55+	16.9	27.6	9	12

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2020

(%)



SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE 15+ AGE OF POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2020



YOUTH AGED 15-29 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING (NEET RATE), 2020

(%)

Women	38.4
Men	32.1

AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020

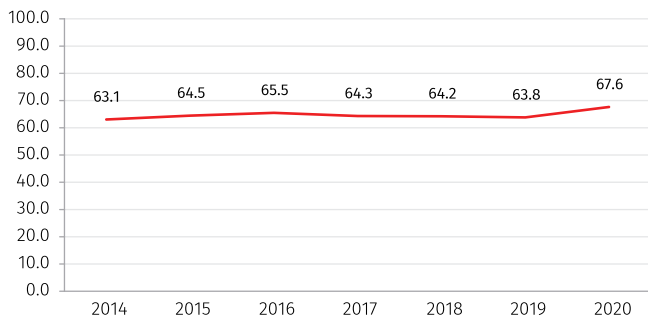
(GEL)

	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	630.7	899.9
Mining and quarrying	1172.0	1847.9
Manufacturing	826.9	1269.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1617.2	1473.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	718.0	822.7
Construction	1225.6	1770.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	789.1	1265.8
Transportation and storage	1175.8	1505.4
Accommodation and food service activities	742.3	928.3
Information and communication	1659.7	2089.8
Financial and insurance activities	1643.3	3016.0
Real estate activities	1062.2	1244.0

	WOMEN	MEN
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1518.6	2166.3
Administrative and support service activities	796.8	908.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1323.6	1469.8
Education	730.6	786.1
Human health and social work activities	993.7	1389.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	831.4	1070.4
Other service activities	921.1	1410.4
Total	952.2	1407.7

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

(%)



WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

LIVING CONDITIONS



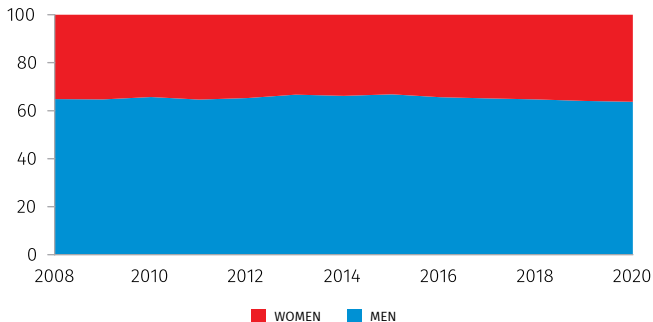
The information on the population's living conditions is traditionally derived from household surveys. Since a household is usually surveyed as a single entity, this creates certain difficulties for gender analysis. For this purpose, data analysis is usually performed according to the sex of the head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

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

The data on current household total 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 certain categories of household incomes and expenditures. Incomes from wages, self-employment and selling agricultural production are higher for households where the head is male, while incomes from property leasing, interest on deposit and money received as a gift are higher for households where the head is female. In case of expenditures, expenses on agriculture and property acquirement are higher for households where the head is male, while expenses on health care and clothing and footwear are higher for households where the head is female.

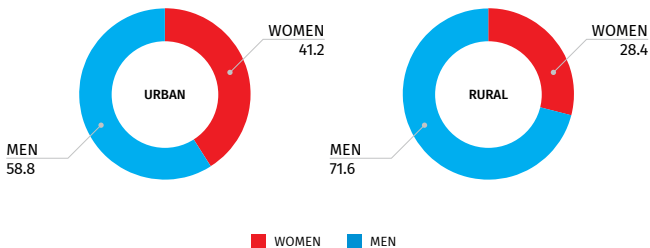
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

(%)



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2020

(%)



DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Single member of household – widow	18	2	84	16
Single member of household – other	10	5	52	48
Couples with children under age 18	3	13	10	90
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	2	19	6	94
Households with multiple generations (at least three)	27	27	37	63
Other	39	33	40	60
Total Percent	100	100	36	64

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS AND SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 2020

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
COUNTRYWIDE		
Belongs to the household	89.5	92.2
Hired	5.5	3.7
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.4	0.6
Is in free use	4.7	3.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
URBAN		
Belongs to the household	86.9	89.1
Hired	7.7	6.4
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.6	1.1
Is in free use	4.8	3.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
RURAL		
Belongs to the household	95.4	96.4
Hired	0.3	0.2
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	4.3	3.5
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0

SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS¹⁾

(%)

	2010	2020
1. Income, total (2+3)	97	97
2. Cash income and transfers	100	99
Wages	94	89
From self-employment	75	59
From selling agricultural production	63	52
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit, etc.)	104	240
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	141	127
Remittances from abroad	97	136
Money received as gift	121	156
3. Non-cash income	81	74
4. Other cash inflows	67	89
Property disposal	66	80
Borrowing and dissaving	68	90
5. Cash inflows, total (2+4)	94	99
6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (3+5)	93	97

¹⁾ 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 HOUSEHOLDS¹⁾**

(%)

	2010	2020
1. Consumption expenditure, total (2+3)	98	102
2. Cash consumption expenditure	101	105
On food, beverages, tobacco	106	102
On clothes and footwear	97	110
On household goods	93	101
On healthcare	84	108
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	116	124
On transport	79	78
On education	113	102
Other consumption expenditure	106	115
3. Non-cash expenditure	81	74
4. Cash non-consumption expenditure	71	74
On agriculture	76	50

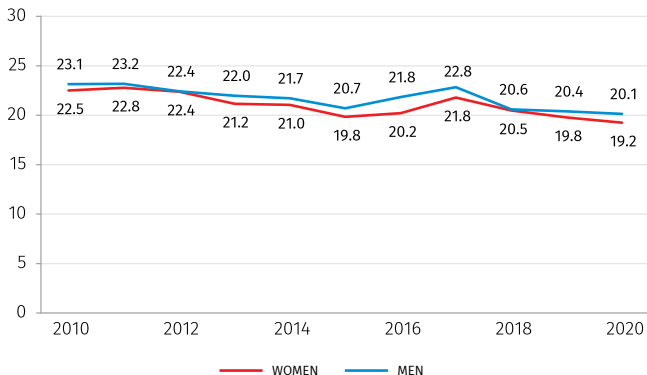
¹⁾ The numerator includes incomes per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes incomes of men-headed households.

	2010	2020
On transfers	85	88
On saving and lending	73	78
On property acquirement	56	54
5. Cash expenditure, total (2+4)	95	97
6. Expenditure, total (3+5)	93	95

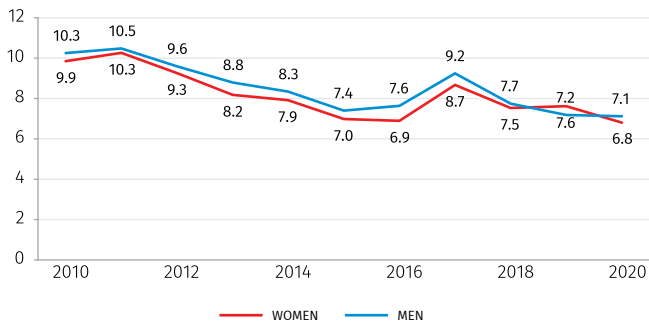
RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY SEX (SDG 10.2.1)

(%)

SHARE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 60 PER CENT OF MEDIAN CONSUMPTION

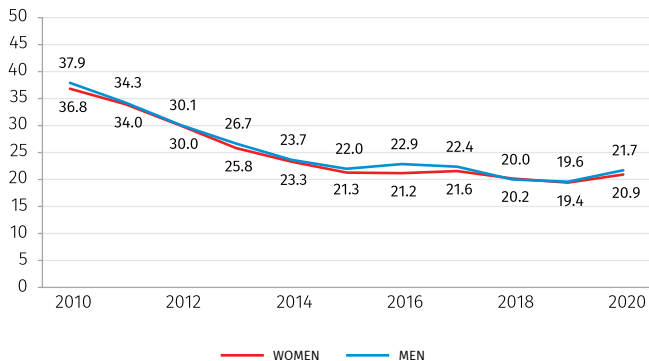


SHARE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 40 PER CENT OF MEDIAN CONSUMPTION



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

(%)



Note: 2015 - Base year for calculating the poverty line.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION 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 since the COVID pandemic started in 2020. 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 USE¹⁾, JULY 2021 (SDG 4.4.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S, JULY 2021

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	81	74	54	46
At least once a week (but not every day)	11	17	42	58
Less than once a week	7	9	46	54
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	813	764		

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE²⁾, JULY 2021 (SDG 17.8.1)

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S, JULY 2021

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	93	90	54	46
At least once a week (but not every day)	6	8	46	54
Less than once a week	1	1	44	56
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	1 238	1 083		

¹⁾ Individuals who used a computer within the preceding three months.

²⁾ Individuals who used a computer within the preceding three months.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, JULY 2021 (SDG 17.8.1)

(%)

	WITH COMPUTER ACCESS	WITH INTERNET ACCESS
Women	59	81
Men	67	89

INTERNET USE¹⁾ JULY 2021 (SDG 9.C.1)

(%)

AGE	PROPORTION (%) OF CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS	
	WOMEN	MEN
6-12	90	94
13-17	98	97
18-29	98	98
30-50	94	93
51-64	77	65
65+	34	30
Total	78	79

¹⁾ Used at least once in the preceding 12 months via any type of device.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE¹⁾, JULY 2021

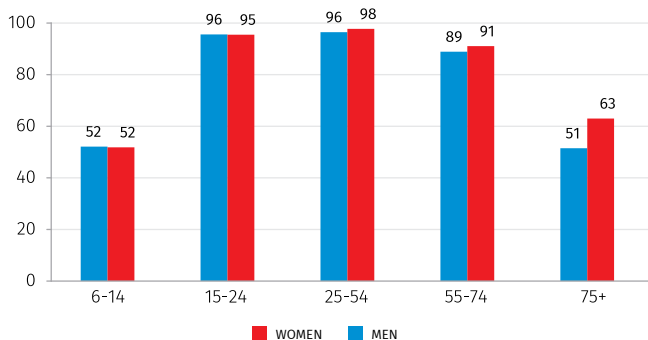
(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
Participating in social networks	96.2	94.3
Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	55.2	53.4
Sending/receiving emails	45.9	47.3
Telephoning or making video calls over the Internet (via webcam)	96.2	93.1
Seeking health-related information	61.8	38.0
Finding information about goods or services	39.7	37.2
Looking for a job or submitting a job application	12.7	11.8
Banking via the Internet	38.4	34.2
Downloading software (other than gaming software)	14.8	19.5

¹⁾ Individuals who used the Internet within the preceding three months.

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS A MOBILE PHONE, JULY 2021 (SDG 5.B.1)

(%)



WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

BUSINESS STATISTICS



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

As previously shown in the chapter on the labour market, women are less likely to be employed, and their salary is lower in almost every economic sector. In particular, the numbers of women and men working in the business sector equalled 292 thousand and 412 thousand persons respectively, whereas women's average wages constituted 67 per cent of men's average wages.

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

EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
OWNERSHIP FORM					
Private (local physical and/or legal person)		79	72	44	56
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)		15	19	37	63
State		6	9	32	68
Total	Percent	100	100	41	59
SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE					
Large enterprise		39	36	43	57
Medium enterprise		22	21	42	58
Small enterprise		39	43	39	61
Total	Percent	100	100	41	59
Number of occupied jobs ¹⁾		292	412		

¹⁾ Equals the number of occupied jobs.

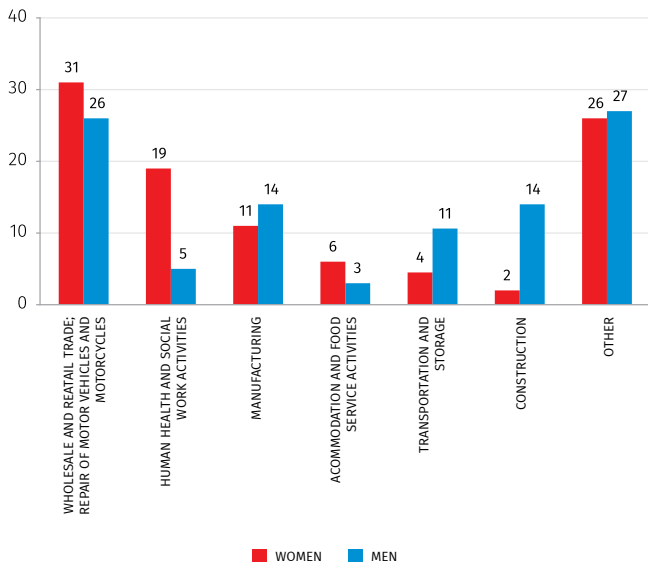
AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2020

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)	856	1 321	65
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 422	1 882	76
State	951	1 220	78
Large enterprise	1 069	1 516	71
Medium enterprise	1 073	1 674	64
Small enterprise	744	1 169	64
Total	952	1 423	67

PERCENTAGE OF THOSE EMPLOYED¹⁾ IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020

(%)



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

AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2020

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	629	900	70
Mining and quarrying	1 172	1 848	63
Manufacturing	826	1 270	65
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 617	1 474	110
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	929	990	94
Construction	1 225	1 783	69
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	789	1 266	62
Transportation and storage	1 179	1 508	78
Accommodation and food service activities	746	930	80
Information and communication	1 678	2 124	79
Real estate activities	1 068	1 249	85
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 725	2 432	71
Administrative and support service activities	807	924	87

	AVERAGE SALARY		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Education	861	1 085	79
Human health and social work activities	980	1 372	71
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 219	1 367	89
Other service activities	384	745	52
Total	952	1 423	67

NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES BY SEX OF OWNER

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

	2019	2020
Women	29	30
Men	56	59
Not identified	15	11
Total	100	100
Percent		
Number	49	40

NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED BUSINESS ENTITIES IN GEORGIA BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX, 2020

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	1	19	81
Mining and quarrying	0	0	12	88
Manufacturing	3	4	32	68
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	20	80
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	100
Construction	1	7	8	92
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21	14	42	58
Transportation and storage	2	4	15	85
Accommodation and food service activities	2	2	38	62
Information and communication	1	1	25	75
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	39	61
Real estate activities	0	0	30	70
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	43	57
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	39	61

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	18	82
Education	1	0	59	41
Human health and social work activities	0	0	54	46
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	35	65
Other	1	0	60	40
Activity unknown	63	62	34	66
Total Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	11 972	23 754		

WOMEN AND MEN
IN GEORGIA

CRIME



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

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 2020.

The fact that more women than men were registered as victims of crime in previous years is largely related to the issue of domestic violence, whose main victims are women. Over the past decade, a vast range of measures to combat domestic violence has been adopted in Georgia. These efforts resulted in a tremendous increase in social awareness on the issue: in 2013, the number of reported cases of domestic violence equalled less than 240, whereas the registered victims of domestic violence exceeded 9,000 persons in 2020.

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, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Intentional murder	1	80	1	99
Aggravated murder	0	50	0	100
Infliction of intentional injury	1	79	1	99
Rape	0	25	0	100
Larceny	6	167	3	97
Robbery	0	103	0	100
Theft	149	2 308	6	94
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	33	1 183	3	97
Hooliganism	0	43	0	100
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	18	535	3	97
Other	487	7 712	6	94
Total	695	12 285	5	95

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Juveniles (aged 14-17)	2	2	5	95
Adults (aged 18+)	98	98	5	95
Total Percent	100	100	5	95
Number	695	12 285		

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHOM
VARIOUS COMMUTATIONS WERE MADE, 2020**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
ADULTS				
Pardoned	10	11	48	52
Amnestied	0	4	0	100
Released early	39	785	5	95
TOTAL	49	800	6	94

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

DATA ON NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2020 (SDG 16.1.3)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

PERPETRATOR				VICTIM			
NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION		NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1 519	7 197	17	83	7 573	1 571	83	17

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

STATISTICS ON ACCOMMODATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SHELTERS, 2020 (SDG 16.2.2)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
Aged <17	41	7	85	15
Aged 18-23	34	3	92	8
Aged 24-43	127	6	95	5
Aged 44+	22	3	88	12
Victim's dependant, aged <18	179	0	100	0
Total	403	19	95	5
VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING				
Aged <17	2	0	100	0
Aged 24-43	0	1	0	100
Total	2	1	67	33

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

NUMBER OF ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS (SDG 16.3.1)

NUMBER

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS:					
Women	2 840	3 992	6 829	9 003	9 092
Men	2 962	3 989	6 689	8 591	8 768
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	3 089	4 370	7 646	10 266	10 321

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

DATA ON VICTIM STATISTICS, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
Women	7 552	50
Men	7 702	50
Other	8	0
Not stated	23	0
Total	15 285	100

SOURCE: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

PRISON POPULATION, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Adults	328	8 759	4	96
Juveniles	5	51	9	91
Total	333	8 810	4	96

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

PERSONS INJURED AND KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS¹⁾, 2020 (SDG 3.6.1)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons killed	71	208	25	75
Persons injured	2 019	3 555	36	64

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

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

STATISTICS ON ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Issuance of driving licences ¹⁾	25 346	55 862	31	69
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles ²⁾	206 823	1 032 299	17	83

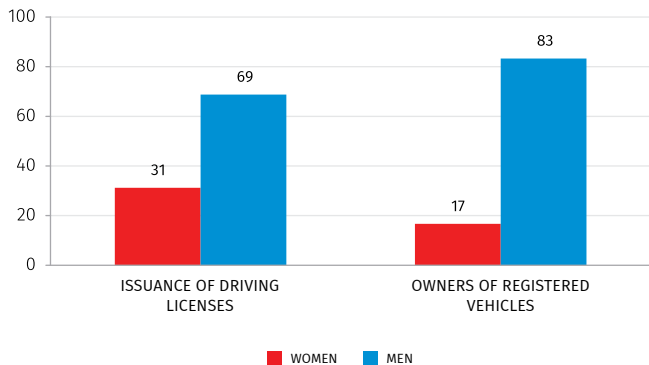
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

¹⁾ Includes also re-issued licenses.

²⁾ Includes cars registered first and re-registered.

DISTRIBUTION OF ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2020

(%)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

INFLUENCE AND POWER



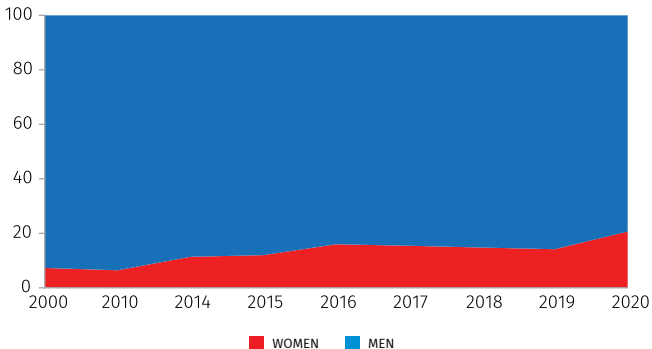
Gender differences across the three branches of government in Georgia remain quite uneven. In two branches of power – the executive and legislative – the gender power gap is relatively moderate. Thus, in the top positions of the executive branch, the share of women varies from 15 per cent among ambassadors to 33 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 21 per cent in 2020, 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, 2020 (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1	29	3	97

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, 2020 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
EMPLOYED				
At the Administration of the Government of Georgia	65	46	59	41
At the Office of the Parliament of Georgia	499	379	57	43
At the Administration of the President	56	39	59	41
At the Office of the Prime Minister	47	41	53	47

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, 2020 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	4	8	33	67
Deputy ministers	12	33	27	73

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA.

JUDGES IN COMMON LAW COURTS OF GEORGIA, 2020 (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
168	141	54	46

SOURCE: HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AMBASSADORS OF GEORGIA (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	2015		2020	
	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
AMBASSADORS				
Women	6	11	9	15
Men	50	89	51	85
Total	56	100	60	100

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

TURNOUT OF THE VOTERS IN THE LIST, THE PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA 2020

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	SHARE OF VOTERS IN THE TOTAL VOTERS' LISTS		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
31 October - first round	49	51	52	61
21 November - second round	51	49	25	28

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT 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 (7 days preceding the interview) worked for at least one hour for pay or profit or was temporary absent from the job due to holiday, illness, maternity leave, technical, economic or other similar reasons.

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

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

Enterprise – an economic entity that produces goods or renders services and independently makes economic decisions on the distribution of its own resources (i.e. possesses a certain degree of freedom on decision-making). An enterprise carries out one or several kinds of activities in one or several places. An enterprise can be individual (physical) or a legal person.

Enterprises are grouped by size: large, medium and small. A **large-sized enterprise** is an enterprise where the average annual number of employed exceeds 249 persons or the volume of average annual turnover exceeds GEL 60 million. **Medium-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed ranges from 50 to 250 persons or the average annual turnover ranges from GEL 12 million to GEL 60 million. **Small-sized enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form where the average annual number of employed does not exceed 50 persons and the average annual turnover is under GEL 12 million.

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

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

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

Gender – refers to the roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most

societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, and decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader sociocultural context, as are other important criteria for sociocultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc.

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

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 report¹⁾.

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

Household income – includes all incomes of the household and its

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

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 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.

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

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

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

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

Labour force (Economically active population) – is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

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

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

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

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

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

MICS Plus – a new initiative of UNICEF’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme, to support countries in conducting household surveys using phones for the collection of representative data on a frequent basis and real-time reporting. National Statistics Office of Georgia has launched Real-Time Monitoring (RTM)-MICS Plus Survey on the impact of the Covid-19 on the well-being of families and children with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The programme collects longitudinal data (data that track the same households over an extended period) which generates insights as to how the situation evolves over time.

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

NEET rate – the share of youth not in education, employment or training conveys the number of young persons aged 15-29 not in education,

employment, or training as a percentage of the total youth population, aged 15-29 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relative poverty – estimated for two population thresholds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second stage of higher education – VIII level of education, as defined by

the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED); programmes designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification, usually concluding with the submission and defence of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

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

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

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 (7 days preceding the interview), was not employed and within the previous four weeks actively searched for work and in case of success was ready to start work within the next two weeks.

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

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

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION
WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

The authors would like to thank to UN Women and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their support in the preparation of this publication.

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