

# **WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA**

**STATISTICAL PUBLICATION**



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA

**WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA**

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

TBILISI - 2023

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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.
- 2021 Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC).
- 2021 GeoStat approved the Strategy for Gender Statistics.
- 2022 The action plan and communication strategy of the Permanent Parliamentary Gender Equality Council for 2022-2024 were approved.
- 2022 The assessment mechanism of the Parliament's Gender Sensitivity was approved and the relevant report was prepared.
- 2022 National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (survivors) for 2022- 2024 was approved.
- 2022 The rule on the determination of compensation amount and issuing of compensation to the victims of violence against women and/or domestic violence was approved.
- 2022 National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security for 2022-2024 was approved.
- 2022 The "Pilot Program for Women" was approved.
- 2022 Gender Equality Strategy of the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia for 2022-2027 and Gender Equality Action Plan for 2022 – 2024 was approved.
- 2023 State Concept on Economic Empowerment of Women was approved.
- 2023 Gender Equality Action Plan for 2023-2023 of the Ministry of Deference of Georgia was approved.
- 2023 The gender equality strategy and action plan of the Public Service Bureau was approved.
- 2023 The strategy of the Public Administration Reform for 2023-2024 and the Public Administration Reform Action Plan for 2023-2024 was approved.

## READER'S GUIDE

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the fifteenth statistical publication dedicated to gender equality issues.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2022 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 2002 and 2023, the share of women aged 65 and above among the total number of women increased from 15.3 per cent to 18.7 per cent while the same figure for men increased from 10.9 per cent to 12.1 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 78.1 years for women and 69.4 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 107.2. 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 111 in 2022, 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 62 percent of emigrants in 2022. The average age of registered marriages showed a steady increase in the past 10 years: on average, women married at 27.4 years old in 2013 and at 31.4 years old in 2022. For men, the analogous increase was less pronounced, standing at 30.9 and 33.9 years old respectively.

**POPULATION**

NUMBERS IN 1 000s

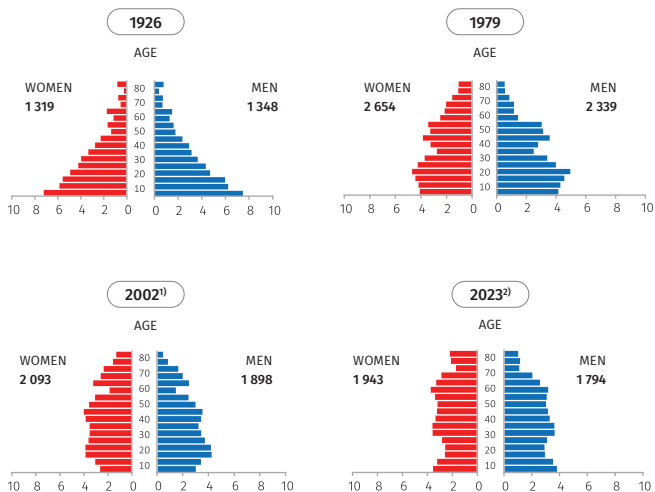
YEARS	POPULATION		LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2012	1 946 <sup>1)</sup>	1 773 <sup>1)</sup>	24	26	24	25
2022	1 943 <sup>2)</sup>	1 794 <sup>2)</sup>	20	22	24	25

YEARS	IMMIGRANTS		EMIGRANTS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2012	26	43	39	52
2022	75	104	48	77

<sup>1)</sup> As of 1 January, 2013.<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January, 2023.

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

NUMBERS IN 1 000s AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



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

<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January, 2023.

**SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP**

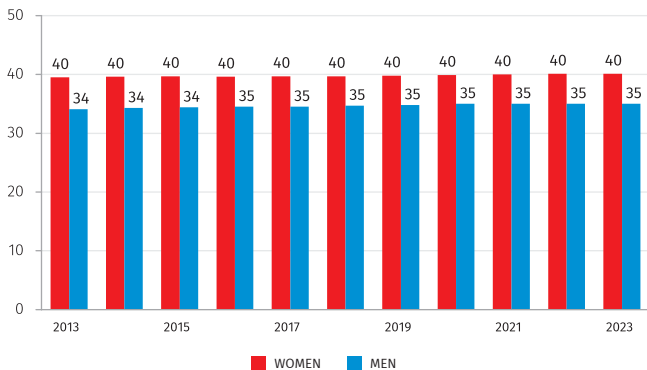
AS OF 1 JANUARY, 2023

Number of men per 100 women

AGE GROUP	
0-4	107.8
5-9	107.1
10-14	109.2
15-19	111.9
20-24	109.6
25-29	107.3
30-34	100.0
35-39	99.2
40-44	96.9
45-49	96.7
50-54	93.0
55-59	87.2
60-64	79.4
65-69	71.5
70-74	62.8
75-79	54.8
80-84	45.6
85+	39.6

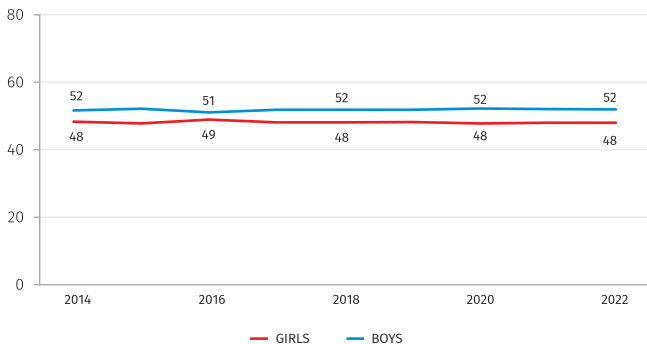


### MEDIAN AGE



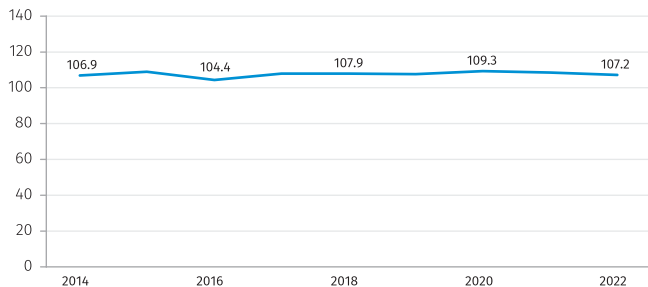
### PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS

(%)



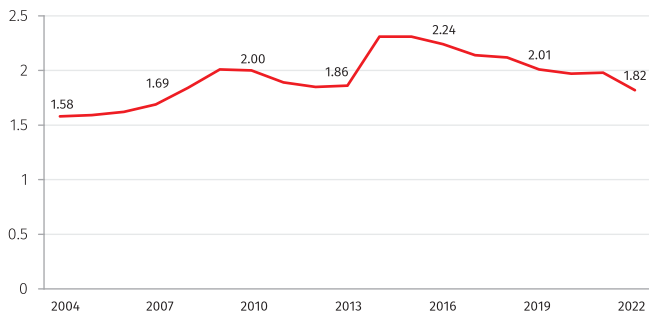
### SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

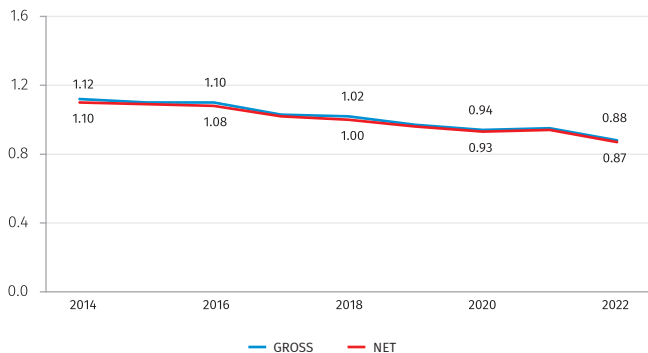
NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS



### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER WOMAN



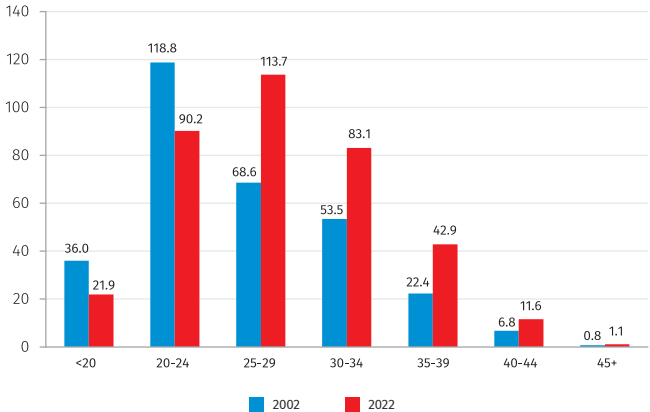
GROSS<sup>1)</sup> AND NET<sup>2)</sup> REPRODUCTION RATES

<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 LIVE BIRTHS PER 1 000 WOMEN  
IN A SPECIFIC AGE GROUP

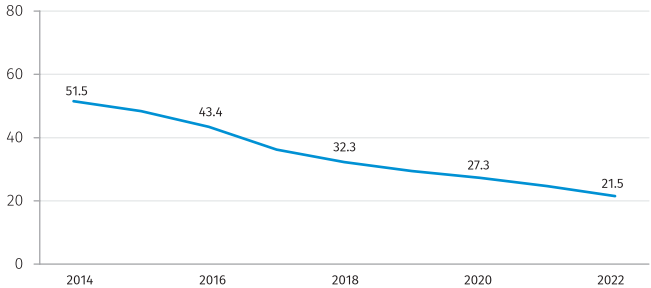


**SEX RATIO BY BIRTH ORDER**  
NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

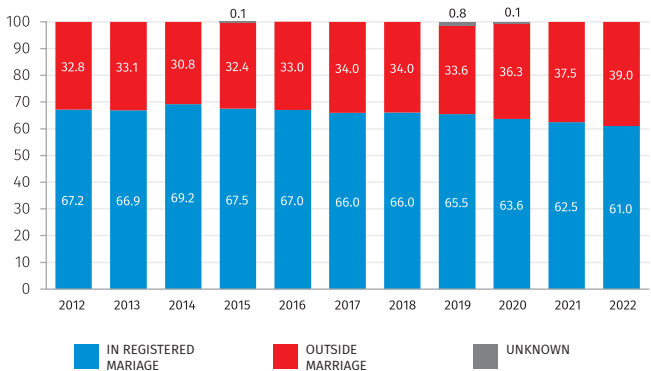
YEAR	BIRTH ORDER		
	FIRST CHILD	SECOND CHILD	THIRD CHILD AND BEYOND
2006	108	112	141
2007	108	113	139
2008	110	109	132
2009	106	109	133
2010	104	108	129
2011	108	105	125
2012	110	107	118
2013	106	104	122
2014	105	105	117
2015	105	108	121
2016	102	103	112
2017	107	105	114
2018	106	107	113
2019	106	106	113
2020	107	108	114
2021	106	109	113
2022	105	107	111

**ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE**

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

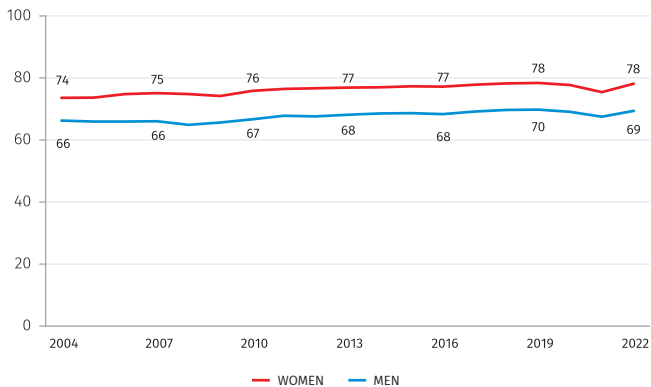
**LIVE BIRTHS BY LEGITIMACY STATUS OF PARENTS**

(%)



## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

NUMBER OF YEARS



**AGE AT DEATH BY AGE GROUP, 2022**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	1	1	47	53
1-9	0	0	51	49
10-19	0	0	27	73
20-29	0	1	19	81
30-39	1	3	20	80
40-49	2	6	22	78
50-59	5	12	27	73
60-69	13	23	34	66
70-79	21	23	46	54
80+	58	31	64	36
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	23 752	25 366	



**STILLBIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 2022**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENTAGE		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	
<15	0	0	-	-	
15-19	4	6	35	65	
20-29	41	43	43	57	
30-39	46	39	48	52	
40-49	9	11	41	59	
50+	0	0	-	-	
Total	Percent	100	100	45	55
	Number	169	208		

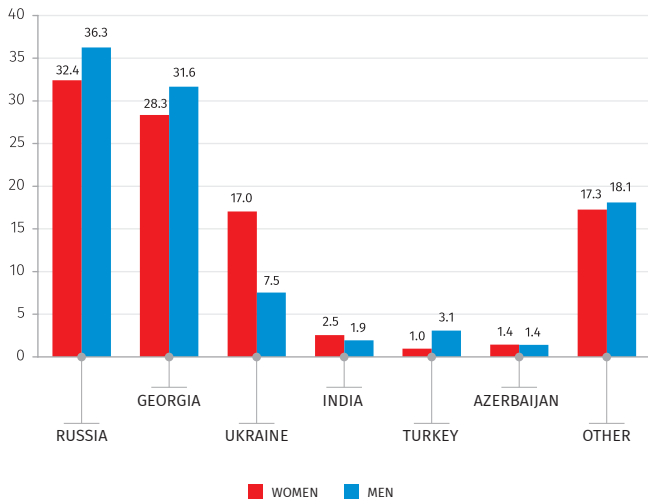
**NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2022**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	1	1	48	52	
1-9	9	7	48	52	
10-19	8	7	46	54	
20-29	27	30	39	61	
30-39	22	29	36	64	
40-49	12	13	39	61	
50-59	10	8	48	52	
60-69	8	4	59	41	
70-79	3	1	67	33	
80+	1	0	70	30	
Total	Percent	100	100	42	58
	Number	75 377	104 401		

## PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2022

DISTRIBUTION (%)

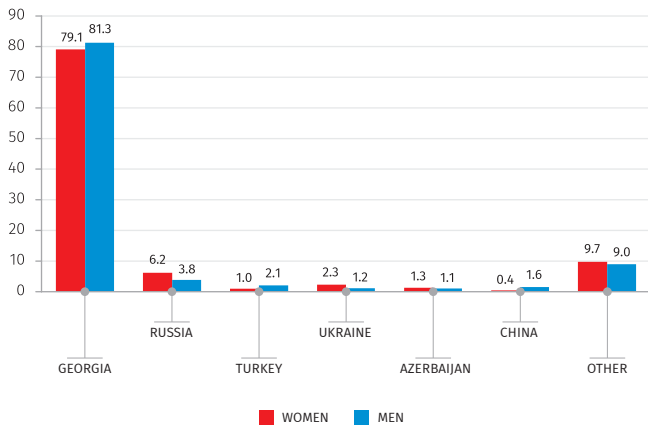


**NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2022**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	1	1	46	54	
1-9	8	6	47	53	
10-19	9	7	42	58	
20-29	22	27	33	67	
30-39	21	29	31	69	
40-49	18	18	38	62	
50-59	13	10	47	53	
60-69	7	3	60	40	
70-79	2	1	68	32	
80+	1	0	70	30	
Total	Percent	100	100	38	62
	Number	48 162	77 107		

### PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2022 (%)



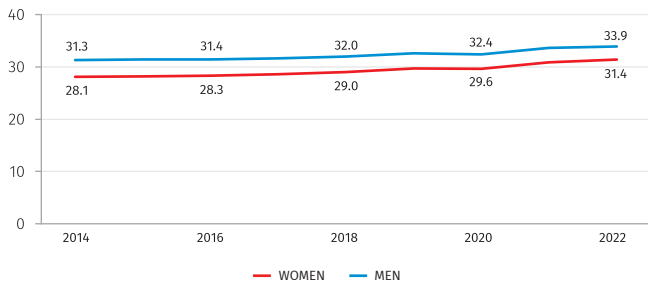
**MARRIAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2022**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<20 <sup>1)</sup>	6	1	86	14
20-29	46	40	54	46
30-39	28	35	44	56
40-49	13	15	46	54
50-59	5	6	44	56
60+	2	3	39	61
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	26 048	26 048	

<sup>1)</sup> Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

**MEAN AGE OF SPOUSES**

## ALL MARRIAGES

**MARRIAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 2022**

## DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<20 <sup>1)</sup>	4	1	9	1
20-29	45	37	48	45
30-39	30	37	25	32
40-49	14	16	12	14
50-59	5	6	5	6
60+	2	3	2	3
Total				
Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	15 421	15 421	10 627	10 627

<sup>1)</sup> Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

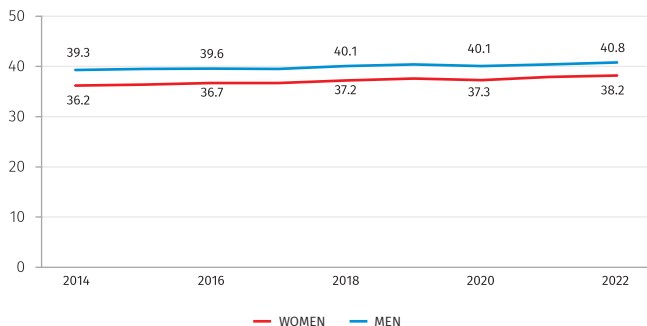
### DIVORCES BY AGE GROUP, 2022

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	AGE	WOMEN	MEN
	<20	0	0
	20-29	20	13
	30-39	40	39
	40-49	24	28
	50-59	10	13
	60+	5	7
Total	Percent	100	100
	Number	14 098	14 098

### MEAN AGE OF DIVORCED PEOPLE

ALL MARRIAGES





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 7.9 for boys and 7.3 for girls in 2022.

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 38 per cent of all deaths among women and 34 per cent of all deaths among men.

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

		2021	2022
Women		68	75
Men		32	25
Total	Percent	100	100
	Number	22	24

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

**CAUSES OF DEATH, 2022 (SDG 3.4.1)**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Diseases of the circulatory system		38	34	51	49
Neoplasms		1	2	32	68
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	15	85
Other		61	63	48	52
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	24	25		

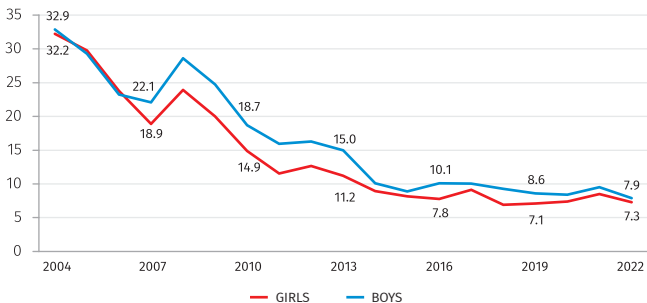
**UNDER -5 MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)**

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH

	GIRLS	BOYS
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
2021	10.7	9.3
2022	9.3	9.2

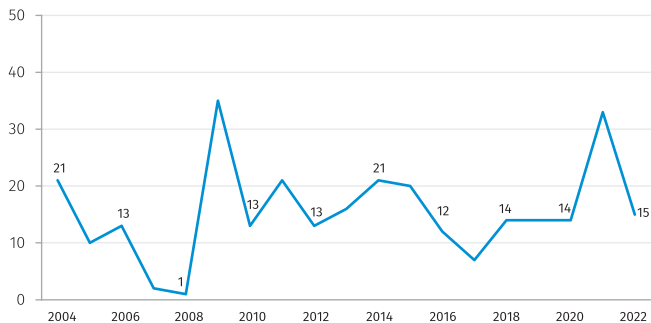
**INFANT MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)**

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH



**MATERNAL DEATH (SDG 3.1.1)**

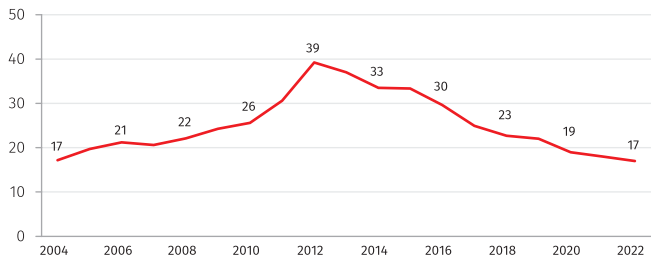
NUMBER (PERSONS)



**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

		2004	2014	2022
Women		29	30	33
Men		71	70	67
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	6	4	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)**

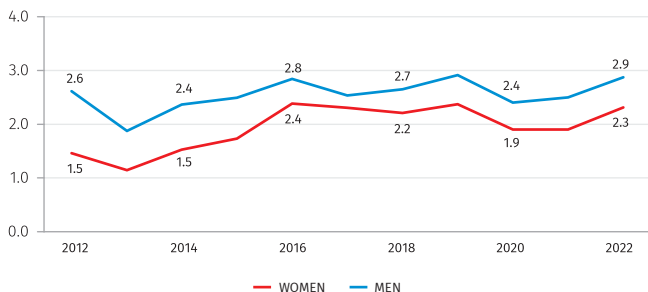
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		2014	2018	2022
Women		25	35	21
Men		75	65	79
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	268	268	146

**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

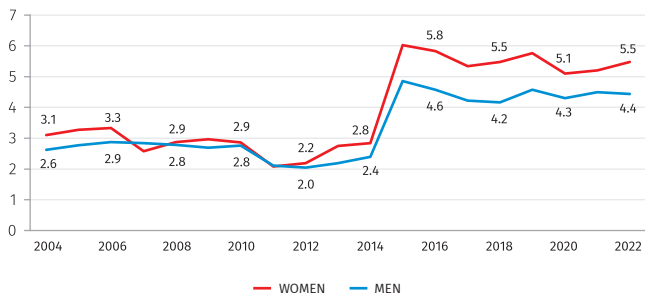
NUMBER IN 1 000s



**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

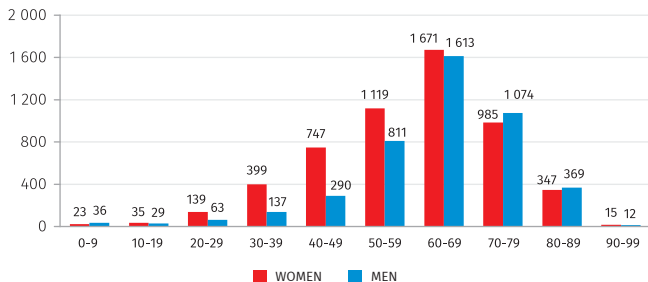


**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.



## NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM BY AGE, 2022

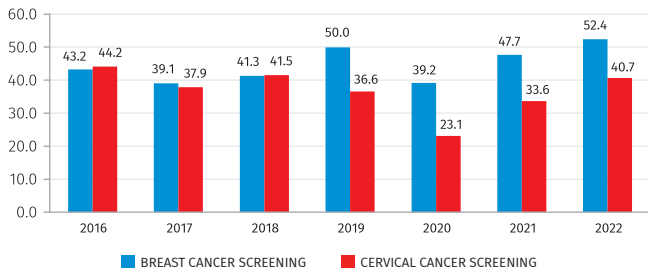
NUMBER (PERSONS)



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

NUMBER IN 1 000S



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

**SUICIDES, 2022 (SDG 3.4.2)**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE GROUP		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<15		0	0	-	-
15-19		8	1	50	50
20-29		12	20	8	92
30-49		4	38	2	98
50+		77	41	22	78
Total	Percent	100	100	100	100
	Number	26	169		

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# 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.

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 14.1 thousand boys and girls studying in vocational schools. Girls tend to dominate programmes in the health, social welfare, business, administration and law, service. while boys represent the vast majority of students in engineering, manufacturing, construction and ICT specializations.

Women have higher enrolment in higher education favouring programmes in the business and law, arts and humanities, science. 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 2022, exceeding the number of male school teachers 7 times. Women outnumber men in vocational and higher education as well, although these differences are less pronounced.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2022

(%)

	PRIMARY/ BASIC EDUCATION	COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION	VOCATIONAL	HIGHER EDUCATION	NO EDUCATION
<b>15-19</b>					
Women	62.8	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Men	66.7	32.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
<b>20-29</b>					
Women	6.1	49.9	8.9	34.9	0.2
Men	6.2	64.4	6.8	22.1	0.5
<b>30-39</b>					
Women	6.6	32.5	18.6	41.4	0.9
Men	7.5	48.3	9.1	34.6	0.5
<b>40-49</b>					
Women	6.2	30.6	19.4	43.7	0.2
Men	7.1	43.7	11	37.8	0.4
<b>50-59</b>					
Women	2.7	35	28.8	33.2	0.3
Men	2.4	44.8	22.1	30	0.6
<b>60+</b>					
Women	9.5	36.2	25.7	27.4	1.3
Men	6.2	39	24.1	30.1	0.5

## PUPILS/STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2022/2023 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	90	48	52
Private general education schools		10	10	47	53
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	305	329		
<b>Public vocational educational institutions<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Public vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>		57	73	43	57
Private vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>		43	27	60	40
Total	Percent	100	100	49	51
	Number	4	4		
<b>Students, total</b>					
Public higher educational institutions		60	61	52	48
Private higher educational institutions		40	39	52	48
Total	Percent	100	100	52	48
	Number	84	77		

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

<sup>1)</sup> Graduates.

**TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AT THE BEGINNING  
OF THE 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
In public general education schools		91	92	87	13
In private general education schools		9	8	88	12
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	54 417	7 879		
In public vocational educational institutions		49	68	64	36
In private vocational educational institutions		51	32	79	21
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	4 068	1 686		
In public higher educational institutions		48	49	55	45
In private higher educational institutions		52	51	57	43
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	5 946	4 659		

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

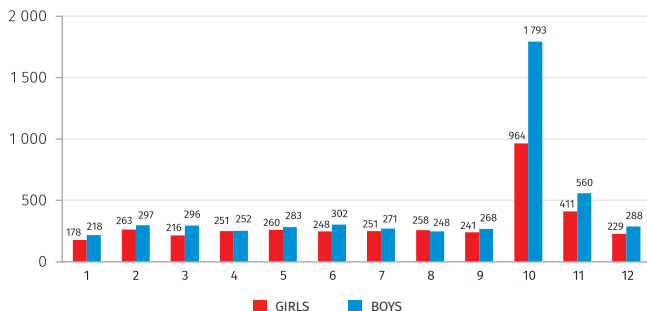
## GRADUATES FROM PRIMARY, BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2022 (SDG 4.1.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000s, SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
Graduated				
Primary education	29	31	48	52
Basic education	22	23	48	52
Upper secondary education	22	24	48	52

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO ABANDONED THEIR STUDIES DURING THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR BY GRADE (SDG 4.1.3) (PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.



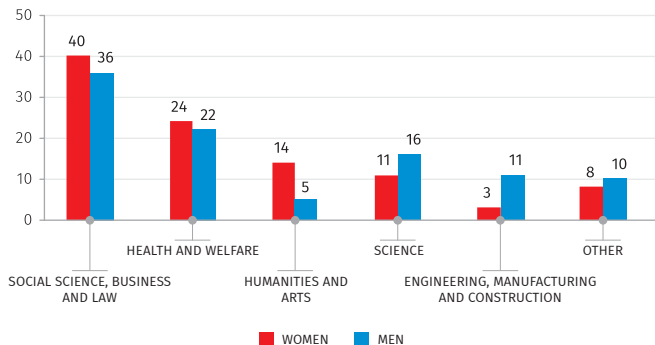
**GRADUATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS BY EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND AGE GROUP, 2022**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY PROGRAMME</b>					
Business administration and law		21	7	74	26
Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction		7	41	13	87
ICT		5	10	30	70
Interdisciplinary branches and specialties		1	4	19	81
Art, humanitarian sciences		3	2	61	39
Health, Social welfare		26	11	97	3
Services		16	24	39	61
Other		21	11	65	35
<b>BY AGE GROUP</b>					
15-17		2	7	20	80
18-20		19	24	44	56
21-23		30	20	60	40
24-26		12	12	50	50
27-29		8	8	49	51
30-32		7	7	50	50
33-36		6	6	50	50
>36		17	17	49	51
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	3 715	3 890		

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

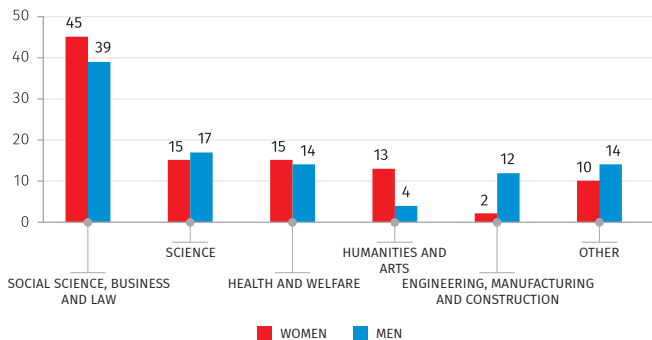
## STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



## GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



**PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF  
THE 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>MAIN STAFF</b>					
	Professor	17	32	41	59
	Associate professor	39	36	58	42
	Assistant professor	15	11	64	36
	Teacher	18	13	64	36
	Other	11	8	63	37
Total	Percent	100	100	56	44
	Number	5 946	4 659		
<b>CONTRACTS</b>					
	Professor	24	4	45	55
	Associate professor	5	6	56	44
	Assistant professor	2	2	58	42
	Teacher	47	42	65	35
	Other	45	46	62	38
Total	Percent	100	100	62	38
	Number	7 835	4 703		

**ADMISSION FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE BY FILED OF SCIENCE, 2022**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		5	1	92	8
Humanities and arts		14	10	65	35
Social sciences, business and law		48	50	57	43
Science		12	14	55	45
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		3	11	25	75
Agriculture		1	1	50	50
Health and welfare		17	11	67	33
Services		1	1	43	57
Total	Percent	100	100	58	42
	Number	507	367		

**DOCTORAL GRADUATES BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2022**  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		4	0	92	8
Humanities and Arts		14	8	69	31
Social sciences, business and law		43	39	58	42
Science		12	11	56	44
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		11	27	34	66
Agriculture		2	3	50	50
Health and welfare		14	8	69	31
Services		0	3	11	89
Total	Percent	100	100	56	44
	Number	300	237		

**SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS**

## SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) AND NUMBER

		2020	2021	2022
Women		41	46	46
Men		59	54	54
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	2 119	2 003	2 088

**RESEARCHERS, 2022 (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		67	70	54	46
Master's or equivalent		29	28	53	47
Bachelor's or equivalent		3	2	55	45
Short-cycle tertiary		0	0	63	37
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number				
<b>BY AGE GROUP</b>					
<25		7	9	49	51
25-34		14	14	53	47
35-44		19	15	60	40
45-54		22	17	60	40
55-64		21	18	57	43
65+		17	26	42	58
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number				

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY FIELD OF SCIENCE</b>				
Natural sciences	19	22	50	50
Engineering and technology	11	24	35	65
Medical and health sciences	17	12	62	38
Agricultural and veterinary sciences	4	4	56	44
Social sciences	25	24	54	46
Humanities and the arts	25	15	66	34
Not identified	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100		
Percent				
Number	7 006	5 985		

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

**NUMBER OF MEDALS WON IN SPORTS  
BY AGE AND SEX OF ATHLETES, 2022**  
(UNIT)

	NON-OLYMPIC SPORTS			OLYMPIC SPORTS			PARALYMPIC SPORTS		
	PRIZE PLACES								
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
<b>BY WOMEN, TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
World championship	4	3	6	2	2	-	-	-	1
European championship	3	3	2	2	11	10	3	1	3
International competitions	6	5	5	33	24	37	6	5	9
Chess Olympiad	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BY MEN, TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>
World championship	35	26	25	16	16	25	1	2	3
European championship	14	7	7	56	43	46	5	2	6
International competitions	18	19	14	129	106	129	7	6	7
Chess Olympiad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-

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



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 22 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, 2022 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons receiving pension (old-age pensioners)	577	232	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, 2022 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0-17	16	20	26	16
18-59	40	73	68	61
60+	4	27	6	22
Total Number	59	119		

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

**PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE, 2022 (SDG 1.3.1)**

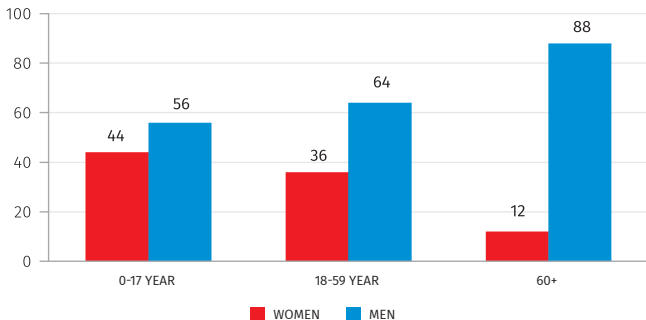
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Disability pensioners		81	65	38	62
Survivors' pensioners		18	9	48	52
Victims of political repression		0	0	39	61
State compensation receivers		0	6	2	98
War participants		1	19	2	98
Housing subsidy receivers		0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	81	19
Total	Percent	100	100	33	67
	Number	59	119		

**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, 2022

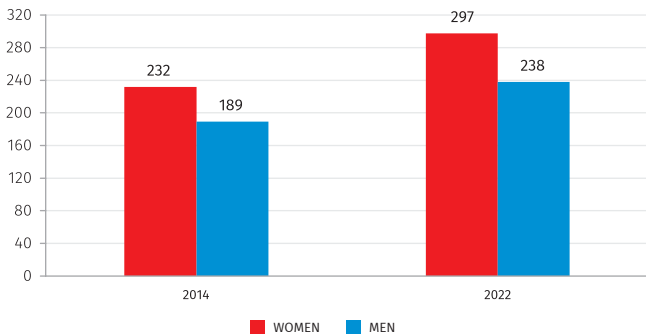
(%)



**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, 2022**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Elderly people in nursing homes	148	126	54	46

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

**REGISTERED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, 2022**

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	4	4	51	49
Kakheti	1	1	53	47
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1	1	53	47
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	100	100	53	47
Percent				
Number	155 266	137 679		

**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, 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 2022, the ratio of women's wages to men's wages was 68.3 per cent, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than the 2021 data.



### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS

(%)

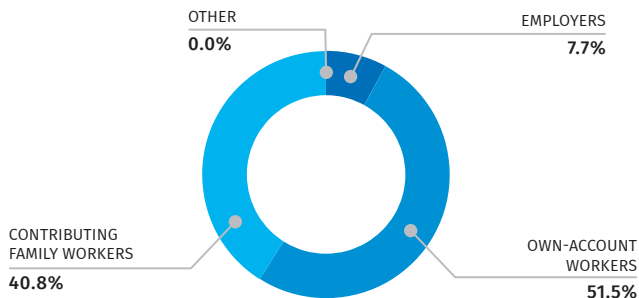


## NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2022

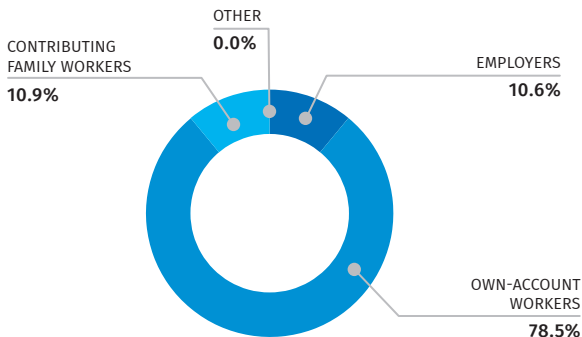
NUMBER IN 1 000s, EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS		EMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
15-24	27.8	46.6	15	23
25-34	99.9	148.4	45	65
35-44	124.2	160.9	51	68
45-54	137.6	148.9	56	66
55+	179.5	209.9	26	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>568.9</b>	<b>714.8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>

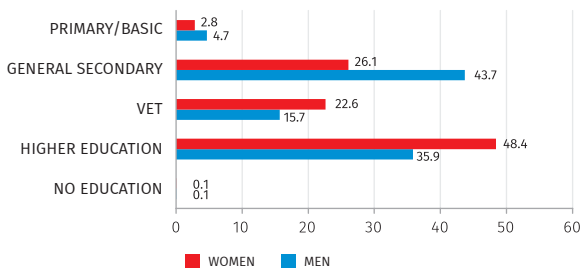
## DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2022



### DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED MEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2022

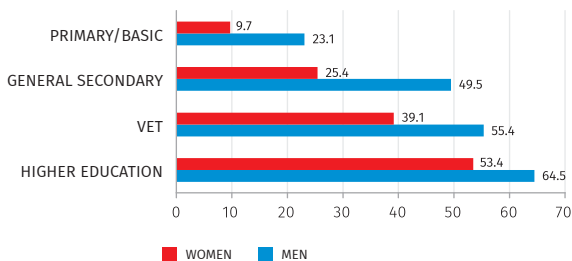


### DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2022 (%)



**SHARE OF EMPLOYED IN THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY  
LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (EMPLOYMENT RATE), 2022**

(%)



**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000s, DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER IN 1 000s		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568.9</b>	<b>714.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84.1	145.1	14.8	20.3
Industry	50.6	101.8	8.9	14.2
Construction	4.2	104.4	0.7	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93.2	99.5	16.4	13.9
Transportation and storage	10.1	70.5	1.8	9.9
Accommodation and food service activities	24.7	17.9	4.3	2.5
Information and communication	5.8	9.5	1.0	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	19.1	10.3	3.4	1.4
Real estate activities	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.4	10.2	2.2	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	9.8	13.2	1.7	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	29.5	62.1	5.2	8.7
Education	121.5	28.5	21.4	4.0
Human health and social work activities	56.8	13.0	10.0	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15.8	15.5	2.8	2.2
Other activities	30.2	11.0	5.3	1.5

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACTUAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITY, 2022**  
HOURS

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	32.9
Industry	40.7	44.5
Construction	38.5	45.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45.7	48.3
Transportation and storage	45.5	47.0
Accommodation and food service activities	47.2	51.9
Information and communication	38.7	44.6
Financial and insurance activities	41.8	43.2
Real estate activities	43.0	37.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37.2	39.6
Administrative and support service activities	34.0	49.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	40.3	48.3
Education	27.9	31.2
Human health and social work activities	42.6	42.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	39.5	37.8
Other activities	46.4	38.5

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000s

ISCO-08	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568.9</b>	<b>714.8</b>
Managers	29.6	46.8
Professional	157.7	67.4
Technicians and associate professionals	64.9	64.4
Clerical support workers	35.2	23.4
Service and sales workers	120.5	103.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	75.7	128.2
Craft and related trades workers	16.3	124.2
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	7.6	90.2
Elementary occupations	61.3	55.9
Other	0.1	10.9

**SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL  
EMPLOYMENT, 2022**

(% )

Women	22.5
Men	33.4

**EMPLOYMENT RATE OF RECENT GRADUATES AGED 20-34**  
(%)

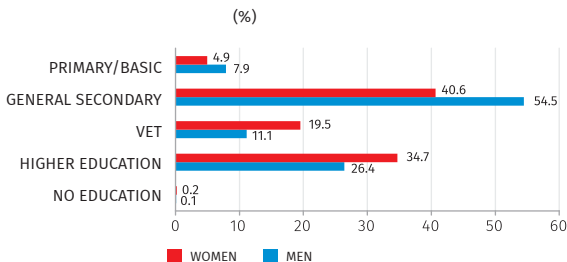
	2020	2021	2022
Women	48.3	48.2	44.7
Men	50.7	50.1	52.4

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2022**  
NUMBER IN 1 000S, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

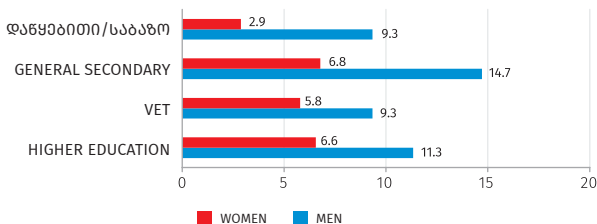
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
15-24	17.6	30.8	38.8	39.8
25-34	20.5	45.4	17.0	23.4
35-44	24.9	38.4	16.7	19.2
45-54	19	30.5	12.2	17.0
55+	15.4	25.4	7.9	10.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>



## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2022



## SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2022



## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

(%)

	2020		2021		2022	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Long-term unemployment rate	5.1	6.3	6.6	7.6	6.0	7.2
Share of long-term unemployed persons in unemployed persons	31.6	30.9	37.2	33.4	40.9	37.2

**YOUTH AGED 15-29 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT  
AND TRAINING (NEET RATE), 2022**  
(%)

Women	34.5
Men	27.2

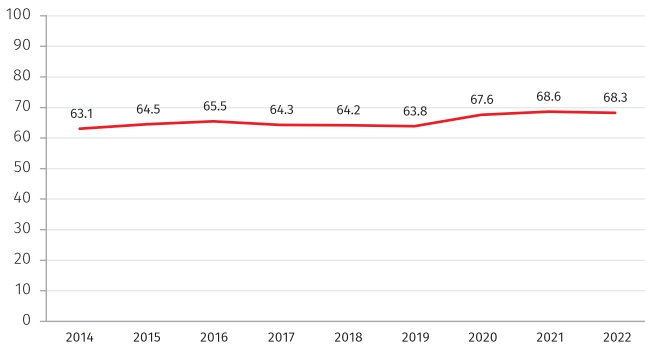
**AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,  
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2022**  
(GEL)

	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	854.5	1 149.1
Mining and quarrying	1 596.9	2 175.4
Manufacturing	1 078.6	1 728.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 918.2	1 787.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	922.9	1 047.8
Construction	1 579.8	2 104.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 050.8	1 674.9
Transportation and storage	1 423.5	1 754.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1 026.0	1 351.2
Information and communication	2 510.5	3 500.5
Financial and insurance activities	2 107.4	3 746.4
Real estate activities	1 375.0	1 546.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 855.9	2 759.4
Administrative and support service activities	1 033.9	1 141.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 767.6	1 848.2

	WOMEN	MEN
Education	936.4	960.2
Human health and social work activities	1 257.5	1 776.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 169.8	1 777.8
Other service activities	911.6	1 413.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 247.7</b>	<b>1 827.0</b>

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

(%)



**UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP**

(%)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
34.5	35.7	35.8	36.2	32.4	31.4	31.7

**SOURCE:** ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY (SURVEY IN ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS).**ADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP**

(%)

2020		2021		2022	
ADJUSTED GPG (HOURLY)	ADJUSTED GPG (MONTHLY)	ADJUSTED GPG (HOURLY)	ADJUSTED GPG (MONTHLY)	ADJUSTED GPG (HOURLY)	ADJUSTED GPG (MONTHLY)
<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>

**SOURCE:** LABOUR FORCE SURVEY.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# LIVING CONDITIONS



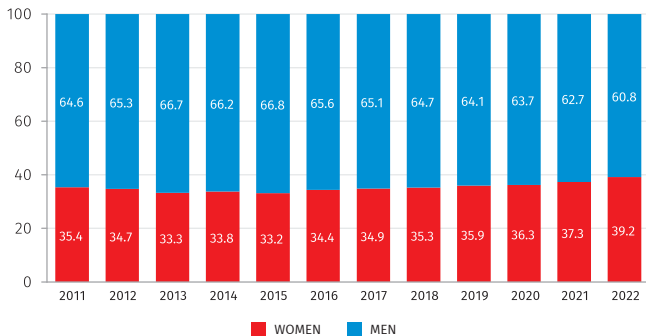
The information on the population's living conditions is traditionally derived from household surveys. Since a household is usually surveyed as a single entity, this creates certain difficulties for gender analysis. For this purpose, data analysis is usually performed according to the sex of the head 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 62 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 the type of ownership of dwellings, household total incomes 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 selling agricultural production and property disposal are higher for households where the head is male, while incomes from property leasing and money received as a gift are higher for households where the head is female. In case of expenditures, expenses on property acquirement and agriculture are higher for households where the head is male, while expenses on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels and health care are higher for households where the head is female.

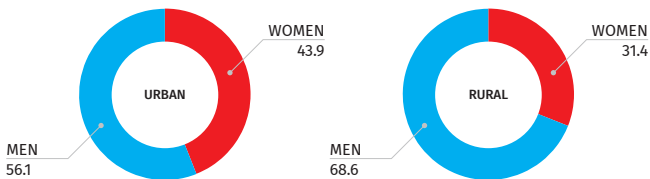
## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

(%)



## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2022

(%)



**DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS  
BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2022**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE:</b>				
Single member of household – widow	19	3	83	17
Single member of household – other	11	7	52	48
Couples with children under age 18	2	14	10	90
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	4	18	11	89
Households with multiple generations (at least three)	27	25	41	59
Other	37	33	42	58
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>



**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS  
AND SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2022**

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>COUNTRYWIDE</b>		
Belongs to the household	92.0	93.0
Hired	5.0	3.9
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.4	0.5
Is in free use	2.6	2.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
<b>URBAN</b>		
Belongs to the household	89.1	89.1
Hired	7.1	6.7
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.6	0.9
Is in free use	3.2	3.1
Other/not identified	0.0	0.1
<b>RURAL</b>		
Belongs to the household	98.7	98.4
Hired	0.0	0.1
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	1.3	1.6
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0

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

(%)

	2012	2022
<b>1. Income, total (2+3)</b>	100	94
<b>2. Cash income and transfers</b>	102	96
Wages	89	90
From self-employment	59	74
From selling agricultural production	71	41
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit, etc.)	306	165
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	146	130
Remittances from abroad	156	103
Money received as gift	136	153
<b>3. Non-cash income</b>	85	68
<b>4. Other cash inflows</b>	109	66
Property disposal	303	64
Borrowing and dissaving	83	66
<b>5. Cash inflows, total (2+4)</b>	103	94
<b>6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (3+5)</b>	101	92

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

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

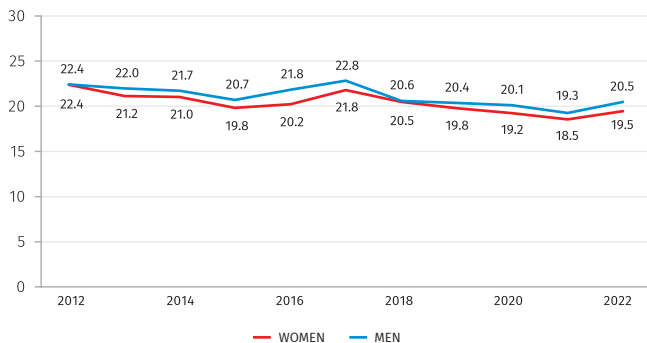
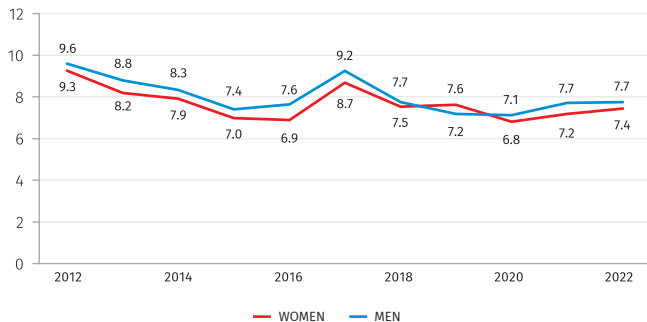
	2012	2022
<b>1. Consumption expenditure, total (2+3)</b>	102	99
<b>2. Cash consumption expenditure</b>	105	102
On food, beverages, tobacco	105	102
On clothes and footwear	105	97
On household goods	114	105
On healthcare	123	117
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	117	118
On transport	80	70
On education	78	108
Other consumption expenditure	108	103
<b>3. Non-cash expenditure</b>	85	68
<b>4. Cash non-consumption expenditure</b>	103	66
On agriculture	69	51
On transfers	77	68

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

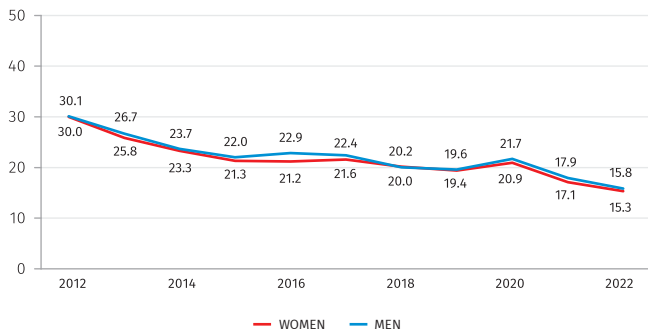
	2012	2022
On saving and lending	110	73
On property acquirement	123	36
<b>5. Cash expenditure, total (2+4)</b>	105	92
<b>6. Expenditure, total (3+5)</b>	103	91

## RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY SEX

(%)

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

### SHARE OF POPULATION UNDER ABSOLUTE POVERTY LINE (SDG 1.2.1) (%)



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# 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 in recent years. 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 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 the 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 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 2023**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	73	75	53	47
At least once a week (but not every day)	17	16	56	44
Less than once a week	10	10	54	46
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	710	621	

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER  
BY FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE<sup>2)</sup>, JULY 2023**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	93	93	54	46
At least once a week (but not every day)	6	7	52	48
Less than once a week	1	1	48	52
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	1358	1148	

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

<sup>2)</sup> Individuals who used internet within last 3 months.

## SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, JULY 2023

(%)

	WITH COMPUTER ACCESS	WITH INTERNET ACCESS
Women	55	86
Men	59	91

## SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE WHO USED INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2023

(%)

AGE	PROPORTION (%) OF CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS	
	WOMEN	MEN
6-12	94	93
13-17	99	98
18-29	99	99
30-50	97	95
51-64	87	78
65+	47	40
Total	84	84

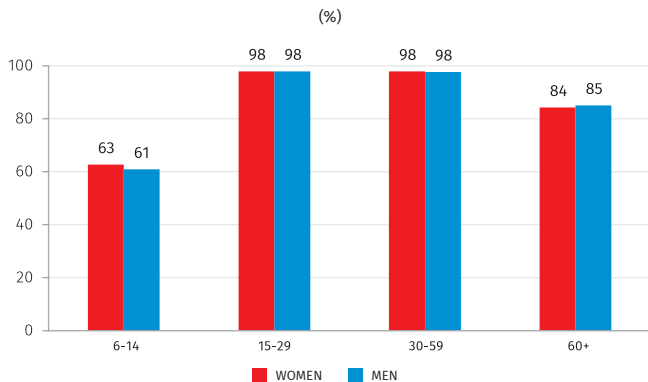
<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who independently used the internet in the last 12 months from any place via any device (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY PURPOSES  
OF INTERNET USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2023**  
(%)

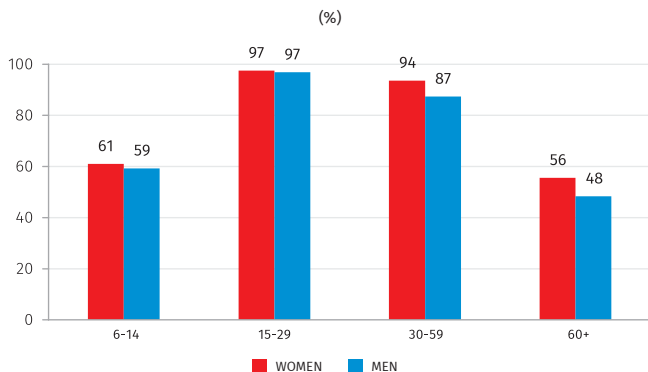
	WOMEN	MEN
Participating in social networks	96.1	95.0
Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	52.4	45.2
Sending/receiving emails	41.1	42.1
Telephoning over the internet/video calls (via webcam) over the internet	95.8	92.4
Seeking health-related information	61.3	37.7
Finding information about goods or services	46.5	43.6
Looking for a job or sending a job application	12.7	13.9
Internet Banking	44.4	50.4
Downloading software (other than games software)	13.5	19.1

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

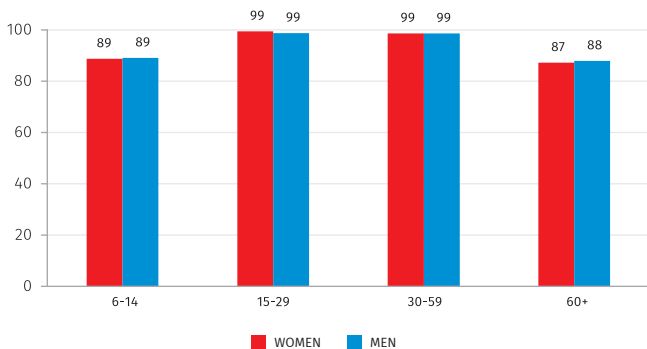
### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS MOBILE PHONE, JULY 2023 (SDG 5.B.1)



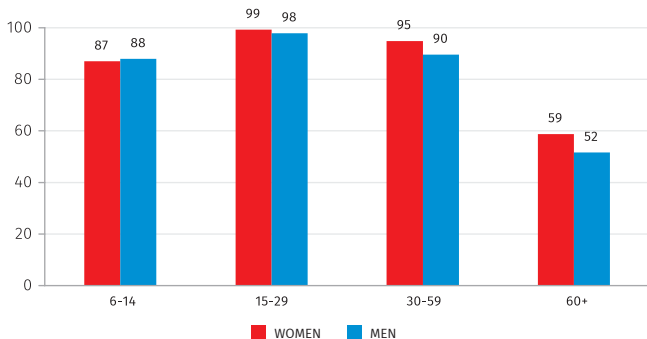
### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO OWNS SMARTPHONE, JULY 2023



### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES MOBILE PHONE, JULY 2023 (%)



### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES SMARTPHONE, JULY 2023 (%)



**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER WHO INTERACTED WITH PUBLIC  
AUTHORITIES OR PUBLIC SERVICES OVER THE INTERNET<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2023**  
(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Interacted over the internet</b>	11.0	13.1
Obtaining information from websites of public authorities	10.2	11.2
Downloading official forms	5.6	5.9
Submitting completed forms	5.2	5.3
<b>Did not interact over the internet</b>	89.0	86.9

<sup>1)</sup> Interaction with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes within last 12 months.

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 336 thousand and 444 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, 2022

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000S

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>OWNERSHIP FORM</b>				
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	78	72	45	55
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	17	19	40	60
State	5	9	32	68
Total Percent	100	100	43	57
<b>SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE</b>				
Large enterprise	42	38	45	55
Medium enterprise	21	20	44	56
Small enterprise	37	42	41	59
Total Percent	100	100	43	57
Number of occupied jobs <sup>1</sup>	336	444		

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

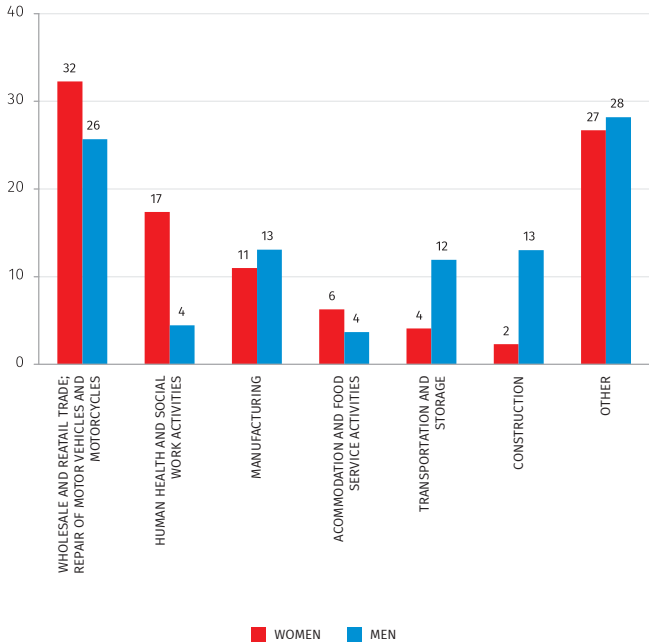
**AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2022**

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)	1 115	1 715	65
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 942	2 632	74
State	1 203	1 496	80
Large enterprise	1 502	2 086	72
Medium enterprise	1 450	2 183	66
Small enterprise	856	1 448	59
Total	1 264	1 880	67

## PERCENTAGE OF THOSE EMPLOYED<sup>1</sup> IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2022

(%)



<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, 2022

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	855	1 156	74
Mining and quarrying	1 597	2 175	73
Manufacturing	1 080	1 732	62
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 918	1 787	107
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 188	1 274	93
Construction	1 578	2 105	75
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 051	1 675	63
Transportation and storage	1 436	1 772	81
Accommodation and food service activities	1 032	1 354	76
Information and communication	2 557	3 611	71
Real estate activities	1 384	1 554	89
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 075	3 157	66

	AVERAGE SALARY		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Administrative and support service activities	1 056	1 168	90
Education	1 065	1 352	79
Human health and social work activities	1 232	1 805	68
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 867	2 777	67
Other service activities	486	1 094	44
Total	1 264	1 880	67

**NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES BY SEX OF OWNER**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	2021	2022
Women	29	25
Men	58	59
Not identified	13	16
Total	100	100
Percent		
Number	51	78

**NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED BUSINESS ENTITIES IN GEORGIA BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX, 2022**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0	19	81
Mining and quarrying	0	0	24	76
Manufacturing	2	1	34	66
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	29	71
Construction	1	3	7	93
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8	4	44	56
Transportation and storage	1	5	10	90
Accommodation and food service activities	2	1	48	52
Information and communication	4	7	21	79
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	48	52
Real estate activities	0	0	38	62
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	45	55
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	43	57
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	14	86
Education	1	0	63	37
Human health and social work activities	0	0	68	32

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	38	62
Other	1	0	64	36
Activity unknown	76	76	30	70
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	19 288	45 862		



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# AGRICULTURE



The main source of official statistics on the agricultural sector is a quarterly survey of agricultural holdings, allowing to receive the data on family holdings and agricultural enterprises. In both cases, a head of holding is considered to be key person, which in terms of family holdings is called the holder, while for enterprises - the head of the holding. Regarding the gender issues, it is important to analyze the distribution of agricultural holdings and assets operated by them by the sex of the holder and head of holding. Over the last few years, the share of the holdings whose head is women is steadily around 32 percent, while the share of land operated by those holdings in the whole land operated by all agricultural holdings, varies within 17-21 percent. It allows us to conclude that, the heads of the holdings that operate large land, are mainly men. The above-mentioned difference is reflected well in the average annual profit. In 2020, the annual average profit of holdings whose head was man exceeded by 51 percent for small holdings and by 43 percent for medium and large holdings<sup>1</sup>, than the holdings whose head was women.

It is important to discuss the workers in agricultural holdings in terms of sex. For example, in 2022, the average amount of men working in agricultural holdings (arithmetic average of absolute values of workers in four quarters) exceeds by 10 percent the same indicator for women workers, while the number of man-days worked by the men workers during the year exceeds by 3 percent that the man-days worked by women workers. Based on mentioned, we can conclude that the women on average work more than men. One of the reasons for this can be attributed to the intensive involvement of women in animal husbandry, which means feeding cattle/poultry or milking cattle during a whole year. It should be noted, that the similar trend is observed

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<sup>1</sup> The size of the farm is determined by the following three parameters - land area, number of livestock and cost of produced products. A farm is small if all three parameters fall within the lower 40% of the cumulative distribution. In other cases, the farm is considered a medium or large farm.

in family holdings, while for enterprises, where the work schedule is more fixed and therefore characterized by less variation, the situation is different: In 2022, 58 percent more men than women are employed in agricultural enterprises, and the number of man-days worked by them exceeds the number of man-days worked by women by 82 percent.

**PRODUCTION VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS PER LABOUR DAY, BY  
HOLDING SIZE AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.1)**

(GEL / MAN-DAY)

	SMALL HOLDINGS	MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS
Women	12.6	38.9
Men	13.5	41.5

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, BY HOLDING SIZE  
AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.2)**

(GEL)

	SMALL HOLDINGS	MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS
Women	1 133	9 712
Men	1 712	13 919

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS  
BY AGE OF HOLDER**  
(%)

	2021		2022	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>
<25	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
25-39	3.3	6.8	3.1	6.7
40-59	27.7	42.1	26.8	39.9
60+	69.0	50.7	70.0	53.2

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA OPERATED BY AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**  
(%)

	2021		2022	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Total area of the land (including the leased land)	19	81	18	82

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS  
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Average number of workers in agricultural holdings	613.2	671.5	47.7	52.3
Average number of workers in family holdings	606.3	660.6	47.9	52.1
Family members	487.5	487.8	50.0	50.0
External workers*	118.8	172.8	40.7	59.3

\* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES  
BY GENDER, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
6.9	10.9	38.8	61.2

**AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS  
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2022**

NUMBER IN 1 000S AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Amount of worked man-days in agricultural holdings	40 123	41 441	49.2	50.8
Amount of worked man-days in family holdings	38 823	39 074	49.8	50.2
Family members	37 423	35 970	51.0	49.0
External workers*	1 400	3 104	31.1	68.9

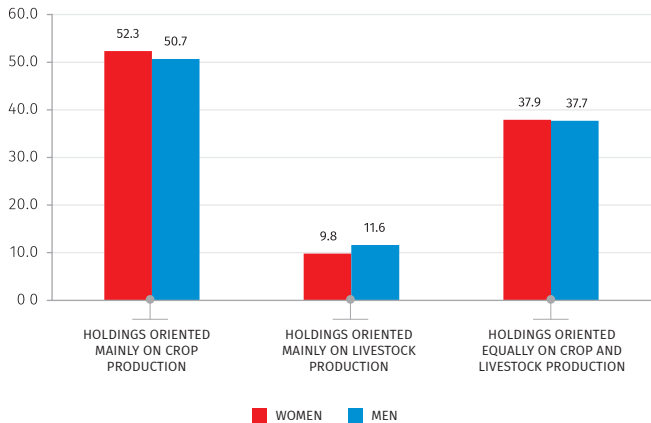
\* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.

**AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY GENDER**  
(THS. MAN-DAY)

2021		2022	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1 032	1 630	1 300	2 367

**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS  
BY AGRICULTURAL ORIENTATION AND SEX OF THE WORKER, 2022**

(%)





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.

Over the past 10 years, the statistics of victims of criminal offenses, by gender, have changed substantially. From 2010 to 2022, men constituted the majority of victims of crime, at around 55 per cent. However, the official records show that the share of women victims of crime was steadily increasing in the past five years, and amounted to 48 per cent in 2022.

The fact that more women than men were registered as victims of crime in past years are 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: As a result, from 2,966 registered victims of domestic violence in 2016, in 2022 this indicator exceeded 7,846.

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, 2022**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Intentional murder	2	79	2	98
Aggravated murder	1	54	2	98
Infliction of intentional injury	6	147	4	96
Rape	-	34	-	100
Larceny	7	190	4	96
Robbery	-	89	-	100
Theft	139	3 347	4	96
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	25	2 038	1	99
Hooliganism	1	101	1	99
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	17	556	3	97
Other	966	11 051	8	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>17 686</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>

SOURCE: SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 2022**  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Juveniles (aged 14-17)	1	1	4	96
Adults (aged 18+)	99	99	6	94
Total	100	100	6	94
Percent				
Number	1 164	17 686		

**SOURCE:** SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHOM VARIOUS  
 COMMUTATIONS WERE MADE, 2022**  
 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>ADULTS</b>				
Pardoned	10	46	18	82
Amnestied	11	284	4	96
Released early	35	594	6	94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,  
2022 (SDG 16.1.3)**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

PERPETRATOR				VICTIM			
NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION		NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1 162	6 204	16	84	6 583	1 263	84	16

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

## STATISTICS ON ACCOMMODATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SHELTERS, 2022 (SDG 16.2.2)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>				
Aged <17	33	2	94	6
Aged 18-23	45	4	92	8
Aged 24-43	104	3	97	3
Aged 44+	20	8	71	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>				
Aged <17	0	0	0	0
Aged 18-23	0	1	0	100
Aged 24-43	0	1	0	100
Aged 44+	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

**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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The number of persons participating in the issued restrictive orders:					
Women	6 829	9 003	9 092	8 291	7 745
Men	6 689	8 591	8 768	8 037	7 467
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	7 646	10 266	10 321	9 376	8 748

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON VICTIM STATISTICS, 2022**

## NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
Women	9 536	48
Men	10 158	52
Not stated	40	0
Total	19 734	100

SOURCE: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

**PRISON POPULATION, 2022**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Adults	325	9 172	3	97
Juveniles	1	44	2	98
Total	326	9 216	3	97

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**PERSONS INJURED AND KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS<sup>1</sup>, 2022 (SDG 3.6.1)**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons killed	60	217	22	78
Persons injured	2 632	3 870	40	60

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2022

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Issuance of driving licences <sup>1)</sup>	22 325	73 525	23	77
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles <sup>2)</sup>	244 598	1 167 374	17	83

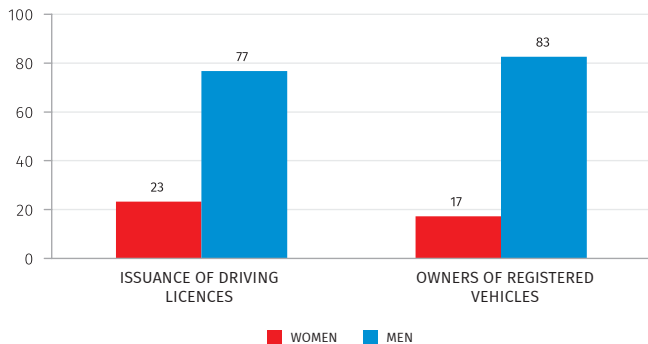
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

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

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

**DISTRIBUTION OF ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES  
AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2022**

(%)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# INFLUENCE AND POWER

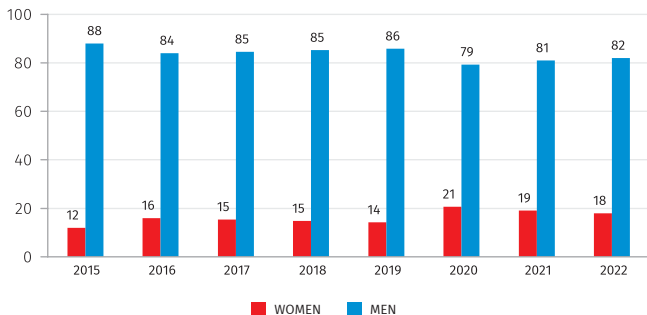


Gender differences across the three branches of government in Georgia remain quite uneven. In two branches of power – the executive and legislative – the gender power gap is relatively moderate. Thus, in the top positions of the executive branch, the share of women varies from 19 per cent among ambassadors to 17 per cent among government ministers. The judicial branch includes around 55 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 18 per cent in 2022.

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.

**MAJORITY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, 2022 (SDG 5.5.1)  
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)**

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	29	0	100

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

**MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, BY FACTION, 2022**

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

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Georgian Dream	13	61	18	82
"United National Movement" – Unified Opposition "Unity Makes Strength"	5	22	19	81
"Lelo - Partnership For Georgia"	1	1	50	50
Parliamentary Political Group "Girchi"	0	4	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group "European Socialists"	0	4	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group "Citizens"	0	2	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group "Reform Group"	2	3	40	60
Out of Faction	5	18	22	78
Total	26	115		

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, 2022  
(SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
At the Administration of the Government of Georgia	89	65	58	42
At the Office of the Parliament of Georgia	641	495	56	44
At the Administration of the President	53	38	58	42

**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, 2022 (SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	2	10	17	83
Deputy ministers	13	38	25	75

**SOURCE:** ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA.

**JUDGES IN COMMON LAW COURTS OF GEORGIA, 2022**  
**(SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
173	140	55	45

SOURCE: HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AMBASSADORS OF GEORGIA, 2022**  
**(SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	2018		2022	
	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
<b>ქართველი:</b>				
Women	9	16	10	19
Men	49	84	44	81
Total	58	100	54	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.

**Adolescent birth rate** - The number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women in that age group.

**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.

**Agricultural enterprise** – A holding operated by legal entity: limited liability company, general partnership, limited partnership, joint stock company, cooperative, etc.

**Agricultural holding (holding)** – An economic unit engaged in agricultural production under single management without regard to its size and legal status. There are two types of agricultural holding: family holding and agricultural enterprise.

**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, recorded when crossing the National border, who left the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve following months, and who was usual resident of the country when leaving the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country.

**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.

**Family holding** - A holding operated by household.

**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.

**The gender pay gap** represents the difference between the average wages of men and women expressed as a percentage of the average wage of men. The gender pay gap that does not take into account demographic and job characteristics of the individuals is known as the **unadjusted** gender pay gap. Even if demographic (age, education, marital status, place of residence - region/type of settlement, etc.) and job characteristics (economic activity, occupation, etc.) are considered, there is still a difference between wages of men and women as measured by the **adjusted** gender wage gap. This difference is an indicator of gender inequality related to earnings.

**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 Expenditures** - includes all expenditures of the household and its members during the reference period. Total consumption expenditures consist of cash consumption expenditures and non-cash expenditures. Total expenditures include cash consumption expenditures, cash non-consumption expenditures and non-cash expenditures.

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

**Household Incomes** – 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, recorded when crossing the National border, who entered the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the twelve following months, and who was not usual resident of the country when entering the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country.

**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** – 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.

**Mean age of spouses** - Average age of persons when they get married for a given period, calculated as arithmetic mean of spouses' ages at marriage.

**Median age of population** - Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

**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 temporally absent from the job.

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

**Sex ratio at birth** - The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.

**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.

**Stillborn** - A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.

**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.

**Under-5 mortality rate** – The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 year of age.

**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).

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## NOTES

