

Annex 1 to the CEDAW 4-5 Report by Georgia

National Statistics Office of Georgia

Women and Men in Georgia

Statistical Publication

Tbilisi -2011

Symbols

Geostat - National Statistics Office of Georgia

GEL - Georgian Lari

... No data available

- No observation

0.0 Value is negligible

In certain cases individual components may not sum up to the total due to rounding.

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ISBN

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Gender Equality

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

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

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

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

Need of Gender Statistics

Gender statistics is statistics about the status of women and men in all spheres of public and economic activity. It is one of the key instruments which looks into the characteristic traits of woman and man - as specific social-demographic groups - in the process of developing optimal policies of equal rights and opportunities.

The gender statistics is aimed at ensuring objective data through comparison and evaluation with regard to the status of women and men and of the gender equality. Improvement of collection and coverage of statistical data on the ground of gender is very important for people working on the gender issues, as well as for the representatives of legislative bodies, government bodies and civil organizations.

The 2011-2013 National Action Plan for gender equality is of high importance. Geostat is actively working with users of gender-related statistical information. In addition to this publication, Geostat has published a "Guide for Gender Statistics Users".

Reader's Guide

"Women and Men in Georgia" is the sixth statistical publication on gender problems. New indicators were added such as number of employed in business sector and average remuneration, the share of cultivated land in arable land by sex of holder or head of agricultural holding, data on victims in shelter under domestic violence, number of emergency calls on domestic violence, statistics of issuing the driver's license, persons injured and killed by road traffic accidents, ambassadors of Georgia, etc.

The statistical data given in the publication reflects the key trends of gender equality established in the country in 2008-2009. The publication has an objective to raise the level of public awareness in gender problems and to elaborate task-oriented state policy in the sphere of gender equality.

The data is based on the surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia and other administrative sources.

The publication preparation team would kindly appreciate remarks and suggestions on format and contents of this publication.

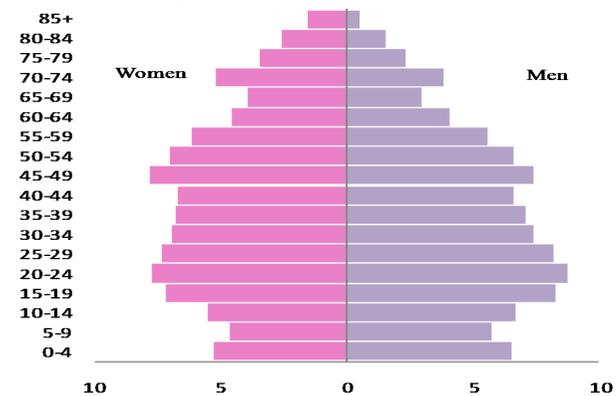
POPULATION Population of Georgia

as of January 1, thousands

Year	Women	Men
1990	2 852.4	2 572.0
1995	2 526.5	2 267.7
2000	2 342.4	2 092.8
2001	2 325.6	2 075.8
2002	2 309.8	2 061.7
2003	2 296.0	2 046.6
2004	2 283.1	2 032.1
2005	2 284.8	2 036.7
2006	2 317.4	2 083.9
2007	2 315.2	2 079.5
2008	2 303.7	2 078.4
2009	2 304.6	2 080.8
2010	2 327.5	2 108.9

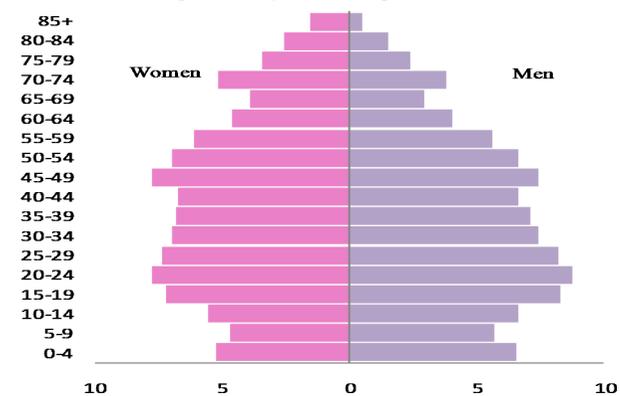
Source: Geostat.

Population by Sex and Age 2006, %



Source: Geostat.

Population by Sex and Age 2010, %



Source: Geostat.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Years	years		
	Total	Women	Men
1990	71.44	75.04	67.51
1995	70.33	74.22	66.28
2000	71.34	74.98	67.51
2001	71.58	74.87	68.08
2002	71.54	74.91	67.96
2003	72.14	75.29	68.72
2004	71.61	75.13	67.87
2005	73.96	77.57	70.00
2006	74.27	78.45	69.83
2007	75.07	79.41	70.46
2008	74.23	78.99	69.28
2009	73.57	77.69	69.20

Source: Geostat.

Natural Movement

	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Birth	23 405	25 882	24 845	31 720	30 992
Death	19 087	22 091	19 691	23 320	22 434	24 191
Natural increase	4 318	3 791	5 154	8 400	8 558	8 194

Source: Geostat.

In 2009 in comparison to 2005 the number of births increased by 36.3 percent. In the same time period the number of the third and subsequent births has increased as well. In 2009 in comparison to 2005 the total number of third and subsequent births increased by 59.5 percent. In this period the number of registered marriages increased by 76.3 percent and equaled to 31 752. In 2009 increase of births and slightly decrease of death has a result of high natural increase (to 3.8 per mille). However, the external migration still remains a major determining factor of the population

Live Births by Birth Order

years	Birth order					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V+	
1990	41 338	31 582	14 477	3 639	1 779	92 815
1995	30 012	18 352	5 642	1 621	714	56 341
2000	25 327	16 250	5 270	1 318	635	48 800
2001	25 460	15 086	5 187	1 285	571	47 589
2002	24 952	14 878	5 060	1 146	569	46 605
2003	28 875	11 752	3 929	1 025	613	46 194
2004	28 100	15 773	4 207	1 037	455	49 572
2005	27 356	13 743	4 043	942	428	46 512
2006	28 935	13 371	4 107	938	444	47 795
2007	29 883	14 075	4 077	830	422	49 287
2008	31 308	18 146	5 400	1 184	527	56 565
2009	33 651	21 093	6 627	1 412	594	63 377

Source: Geostat.

Age-specific Fertility Rate

Years	Number of births per 1000 women of relevant age							Total Fertility rate (TFR)
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
1990	58.1	167.3	110.5	64.0	24.7	6.2	0.3	2.16
1995	64.2	113.3	66.4	41.9	16.6	4.2	0.7	1.54
2000	39.9	110.1	74.4	43.3	19.2	4.9	0.9	1.46
2001	32.5	112.3	71.2	45.2	21.0	5.4	1.4	1.44
2002	32.8	108.6	63.5	50.2	21.2	6.4	1.5	1.42
2003	33.2	99.4	78.8	46.8	19.0	5.2	0.5	1.41
2004	35.1	109.3	83.3	47.2	21.1	5.4	1.0	1.51
2005	38.5	97.2	75.2	44.0	18.6	4.2	0.5	1.39
2006	36.7	100.7	76.0	43.3	18.9	4.6	0.7	1.40
2007	36.3	103.1	79.2	46.5	19.7	4.4	0.5	1.45
2008	43.8	118.1	90.3	53.0	22.5	5.1	0.5	1.67
2009	52.0	128.2	102.4	58.8	25.1	5.5	0.5	1.86

Source: Geostat.

Live Births by Marital Status

years	Total live births	Including		Unknown
		In registered marriages	In extramarital births	
1990	92 815	75 912	16 903	-
1995	56 341	39 877	16 464	-
2000	48 800	28 743	20 057	-
2001	47 589	26 459	21 130	-
2002	46 605	25 202	21 403	-
2003	46 194	25 610	19 723	861
2004	49 572	25 929	22 735	908
2005	46 512	23 410	22 720	382
2006	47 795	21 786	25 739	270
2007	49 287	27 661	21 626	-
2008	56 565	37 138	19 427	-
2009	63 377	43 490	19 887	-

Source: Geostat.

Live Births by Age of Mother

Age	2008		2009	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<15	9	13	23	15
15-19	3 522	4 231	4 432	4 426
20-29	15 815	20 192	19 664	20 540
30-39	5 121	6 758	6 424	6 905
40-49	374	518	445	494
50+	4	7	4	5
Unknown	-	1	-	-
Total	24 845	31 720	30 992	32 385

Source: Geostat.

Infant Mortality

Years	Infant Mortality (unit)			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Among them:		Total	Among them:	
		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys
1990	1 910	802	1 108	20.6	17.8	23.2
1995	1 600	645	955	28.4	24.3	32.1
2000	1 100	444	656	22.5	19.2	25.6
2001	1 098	451	647	23.1	20.0	25.8
2002	1 102	449	653	23.6	20.3	26.6
2003	1 144	487	657	24.8	22.4	26.9
2004	1 178	542	636	23.8	23.0	24.4
2005	916	434	482	19.7	19.9	19.6
2006	753	358	395	15.8	15.9	15.7
2007	656	284	372	13.3	12.1	14.4
2008	959	410	549	17.0	16.5	17.3
2009	945	399	546	14.9	12.9	16.9

Source: Geostat.

Stillbirths by Age of Mother

Age	2007		2008		2009	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<15	-	-	1	-	-	-
15-19	18	18	24	29	24	30
20-29	101	104	124	130	111	143
30-39	43	58	61	93	78	76
40-49	9	14	10	9	13	9
50+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	137	130	86	93	-	-
Total	308	324	306	354	226	258

Source: Geostat.

Marriages According to Prior Marital Status of Spouses

	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Married, total	24 891	24 891	31 414	31 414	31 752	31 752
Of which before						
Never married	24 490	24 502	30 738	30 568	30 942	30 641
Widowed	58	59	119	116	90	151
Divorced	288	280	517	690	659	887
Not stated	55	50	40	40	61	73

Source: Geostat.

Marriages by Age

Age	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
16-19	4 035	896	5 294	1 168	5 596	1 271
20-29	15 358	13 945	19 702	18 003	19 162	17 887
30-39	4 011	7 147	4 927	9 065	5 338	9 078
40-49	1 050	2 013	1 077	2 372	1 238	2 627
50-59	310	562	294	520	321	624
60+	122	306	108	267	95	263
Unknown	5	22	12	19	2	2
Total	24 891	24 891	31 414	31 414	31 752	31 752

Source: Geostat.

Average Age of Women and Men at the Time of Marriage

Years	years					
	Women			Men		
	General	First time		General	First time	
1990	25.1	23.9		28.7	27.0	
1995	23.9	23.4		27.9	27.0	
2000	24.9	24.7		28.8	28.4	
2001	25.2	25.0		29.2	28.8	
2002	25.4	25.2		29.1	28.9	
2003	25.4	25.1		29.4	29.0	
2004	25.9	25.6		29.6	29.3	
2005	25.9	25.6		29.8	29.6	
2006	25.6	25.4		29.6	29.4	
2007	25.8	25.6		29.7	29.4	
2008	25.4	25.1		29.2	28.8	
2009	25.6	25.3		29.3	28.8	

Source: Geostat.

Number of Divorces by Age

Age	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<20	23	10	35	8	38	10
20-29	458	318	702	412	1 021	650
30-39	703	593	1 151	1 004	1 575	1 375
40-49	535	477	672	757	845	1 033
50-59	217	300	243	344	301	452
60+	55	104	37	83	47	123
Unknown	334	523	349	581	203	387
Total	2 325	2 325	3 189	3 189	4 030	4 030

Source: Geostat.

Dynamics of the Average Age of Population
(According to the population census data)

	1979	1989	2002
The average age of population, year	32.5	33.6	36.1
Of which:			
Women	34.2	35.3	37.8
Men	30.5	31.6	34.3

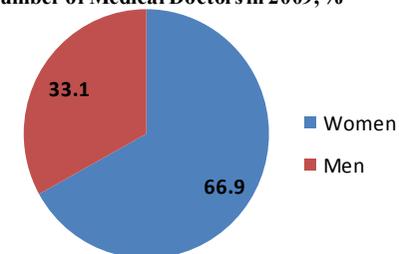
Source: Geostat.

HEALTH CARE
Number of Medical Doctors

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men								
14 352	5 959	14 040	6 515	13 693	6 258	13 973	6 280	13 787	6 822

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

Number of Medical Doctors in 2009, %



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

In 2009 in comparison to 2005 the number of men doctors increased by 14.5 percent, while the number of women doctors decreased by 3.9 percent. The proportion of women and men among doctors remained almost the same over recent years.

Use of Hormonal Contraceptives

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of women who uses hormonal contraceptives	10 783	10 742	9 541	12 171	10 283

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

Number of Abortions

	thousands			
	2005	2007	2008	2009
Total number of abortions	19.7	20.7	22.1	24.3
Of which mini-abortions	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.4
Abortions by age groups:				
<15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.7
20-44	18.5	19.5	20.5	22.4
45+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
The number of abortions for the first pregnancy	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0

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

In 2009 in comparison with 2005 the number of abortions increased by 23.4 percent. The number of abortions as well as the number of mini-abortions has been increasing in the recent years. 90.0 percent of abortions are made by women at the age of 20-44.

New Cases of Syphilis

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men								
233	276	192	293	178	203	158	188	168	335

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

New Cases of Gonorrhoea

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
140	1 062	228	1 007	126	594	179	505	104	566

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

Cases of syphilis are the most widespread among the population of age 20-39. In 2009 among all the syphilis patients, 64.3 percent of women and 60.0 percent of men were of this age group.

Cases of gonorrhoea are the most widespread among the population of age 20-39. In 2009 among all the gonorrhoea patients, 75.0 percent of women and 63.8 percent of men were of this age.

Tuberculosis Influence

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men								
1 853	4 468	1 841	4 160	1 826	4 624	1 636	3 868	1 657	4 451

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

Tuberculosis disease is more prevalent among men than women. From total number of population infected with tuberculosis 27.1 percent were women and 72.9 percent were men in 2009. The major share of persons infected with tuberculosis includes the population of 25-44 age group.

New Cases of HIV/AIDS

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
76	202	99	246	101	237	102	233

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

New Cases of Psychic Disorders

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men								
1 568	2 406	1 457	2 353	974	1 703	1 097	2 643	1 190	1 315

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

In 2009, 60.5 percent of patients with mental illnesses were men.

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Women	Men								
3 271	2 774	3 326	2 874	2 578	2 841	2 877	2 781	2 962	2 694

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

Suicides

Age	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	1	1	1	2	0	4	2	4
20+	11	57	19	82	9	54	36	142

Source: Geostat

Maternal Mortality

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age of 15-29	5	3	0	0	18
30+	5	8	2	1	14
Total	10	11	2	1	32

Source: Geostat

Mortality by Causes of Death

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	99	269	92	236
Neoplasms	2 070	2 591	2 318	2 721
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	5	6	18	32
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	320	310	307	255
Mental and behavioural disorders	15	25	21	29
Diseases of the nervous system	128	155	184	183
Diseases of the circulatory system	13 502	14 077	13 026	12 699
Diseases of the respiratory system	580	657	352	414
Diseases of the digestive system	312	948	345	844
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	3	1	4	3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	130	192	112	205
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	0	32	0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	348	435	331	456
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	50	75	17	22
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	1 692	1 977	4 943	4 803
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	436	1 602	332	1 289
Total	19 691	23 320	22 434	24 191

Source: Geostat

SOCIAL SECURITY

Number of People Receiving Pensions by Categories

Pension type	at the end of year			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Old age pensioners	447 011	211 299	454 179	205 785
Disability pensioners	62 777	75 029	62 587	77 345
Survivor's pensioners (includes their member of family)	35 803	6 095	30 184	5 315
Victims of political repressions	2 300	1 932	1 509	1 589
Total pensioners	547 891	294 355	548 459	290 034

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

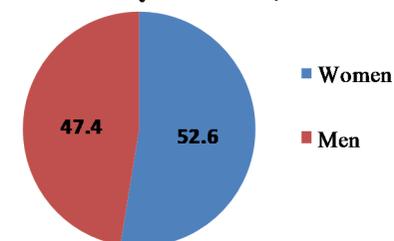
Number of People Receiving Pensions by Regions

	at the end of year					
	Women			Men		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Georgia	541 005	547 891	548 459	295 897	294 355	290 034
Tbilisi	135 063	138 865	140 765	61 538	61 851	61 428
Abkhazia AR*	212	225	-	99	87	-
Adjara AR	39 945	40 457	40 926	22 761	22 775	22 918
Guria	20 924	21 069	20 852	11 534	11 472	11 187
Imereti	99 052	100 648	99 705	58 078	57 796	56 334
Kakheti	51 112	51 824	51 653	30 705	30 438	29 698
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	14 635	13 745	14 747	8 379	7 789	8 276
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	9 687	9 377	9 068	5 781	5 506	5 259
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	63 179	63 298	63 220	33 729	33 534	33 194
Samtskhe-Javakheti	24 667	24 278	23 600	14 640	14 313	13 703
Kvemo Kartli	44 004	44 896	45 224	25 566	25 539	25 256
Shida Kartli	38 525	39 209	38 699	23 087	23 255	22 781

* Includes Zemo Abkhazeti.

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

Pensioners by Sex in 2009, %



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

Number of Insurance Policy Recipients by Regions

	at the end of year			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia	417 983	332 855	499 859	405 038
Tbilisi	48 885	32 235	57 659	38 970
Abkhazia AR*	625	562	655	595
Adjara AR	42 425	38 325	51 580	46 818
Guria	20 339	16 428	24 626	20 279
Imereti	80 020	64 361	95 588	78 202
Kakheti	52 367	41 308	63 028	50 876
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	16 950	13 431	19 870	16 064
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	13 826	11 045	16 158	13 191
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	57 133	46 869	67 780	56 368
Samtskhe-Javakheti	14 603	11 131	16 788	13 013
Kvemo Kartli	33 708	27 327	42 063	34 703
Shida Kartli	37 102	29 833	44 064	35 959

* Includes Zemo Abkhazeti.

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

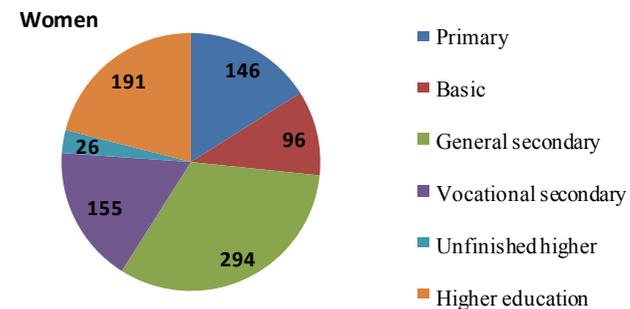
Number of Subsistence Allowance Beneficiaries by Regions
at the end of year

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia	206 335	164 566	234 492	186 310
Tbilisi	23 196	15 503	27 721	18 779
Abkhazia AR*	246	217	210	188
Adjara AR	20 708	18 675	22 603	20 387
Guria	9 838	8 124	11 141	9 035
Imereti	43 684	34 814	53 083	42 882
Kakheti	27 225	21 631	27 019	21 282
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	10 670	8 560	11 243	8 804
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	9 626	7 826	10 460	8 417
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	23 779	19 790	25 435	21 142
Samtskhe-Javakheti	4 839	3 683	6 110	4 432
Kvemo Kartli	15 459	12 163	18 443	14 251
Shida Kartli	17 065	13 580	21 024	16 711

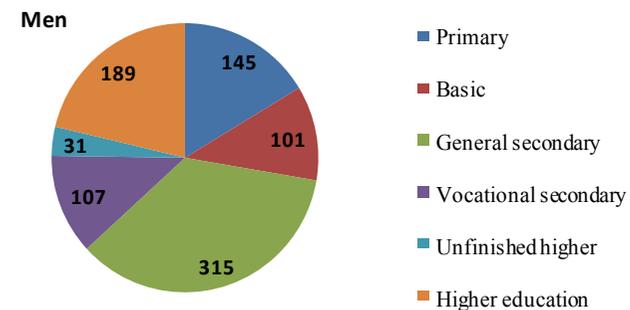
* Includes Zemo Abkhazeti.

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

EDUCATION
Having Education Aged 6+ per 1000



Source: Geostat / 2002 population census



Source: Geostat / 2002 population census

Number of Pupils and Students

	as to beginning of academic year			
	2008/2009		2009/2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Pupils, total:				
Public general education schools	285 793	312 027	276 822	299 981
Private general education schools	19 713	25 766	20 854	26 869
Students, total:				
Public higher educational institutions	35 527	30 971	40 495	33 561
Private higher educational institutions	15 825	11 314	16 125	12 529

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

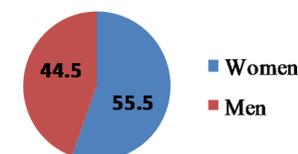
In 2009/2010 number of persons enrolled in higher educational institutions increased by 11.4 percent in comparison to 2008/2009.

Number of Students Enrolled at the Higher Educational Institutions by Regions

	as to beginning of academic year					
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	10 040	8 317	13 430	9 855	14 499	11 635
Tbilisi	4 703	4 059	5 123	4 059	5 652	4 939
Abkhazia AR	138	88	133	134	159	107
Adjara AR	937	788	1 059	757	1 183	988
Guria	118	85	339	227	322	251
Imereti	1 457	1 161	2 163	1 492	2 243	1 825
Kakheti	456	354	953	625	1 051	664
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	129	85	315	193	327	225
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	42	35	128	85	105	84
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	563	485	982	712	1 008	707
Samtskhe-Javakheti	257	186	315	232	386	280
Kvemo kartli	642	523	960	665	1 118	912
Shida kartli	598	468	960	674	945	653

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Georgian National Examination Centre.

Number of Students Enrolled at the Higher Educational Institutions, 2010/2011 (%)



Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Georgian National Examination Centre.

Number of Students at the Higher Educational Institutions by Regions

	as to beginning of academic year			
	2008/2009		2009/2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	51 352	42 285	56 620	46 090
Tbilisi	35 524	30 764	39 267	32 453
Abkhazia AR	2 158	1 706	2 250	1 755
Adjara AR	2 869	2 436	4 020	3 449
Imereti	5 153	3 327	4 653	3 259
Kvemo kartli	247	303	561	738
The remaining regions*	5 401	3 749	5 869	4 436

*Guria, Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Shida Kartli.

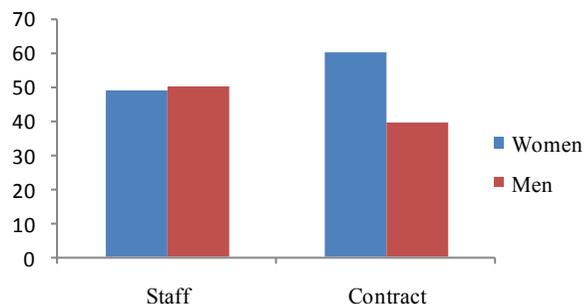
Source: Geostat.

Number of Professors in Higher Educational Institutions

	2009/2010 academic year			
	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Teacher
Staff	1 811	2 748	1 526	521
Women	663	1 284	973	334
Men	1 148	1 464	553	187
Contract	709	953	1 269	1 403
Women	241	524	846	980
Men	468	429	423	423

Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Professors in Higher Educational Institutions, percent



Source: Geostat.

Admission of Doctoral Students by Fields of Science

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	682	391	927	717
of which by field of science:				
Education	51	12	39	18
Humanities and arts	257	67	189	76
Social sciences, business and law	183	140	275	229
Science	84	77	133	122
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	40	59	90	161
Agriculture	13	10	81	52
Health care and social security	51	24	95	36
Services	3	2	25	23

Source: Geostat.

Number of Doctoral Students by Fields of Science

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	971	617	1 787	1 199
of which by field of science:				
Education	69	19	107	34
Humanities and arts	275	65	493	135
Social sciences, business and law	385	324	574	472
Science	101	94	188	155
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	47	60	143	230
Agriculture	39	30	110	82
Health care and social security	51	23	140	55
Services	4	2	32	36

Source: Geostat.

In 2009, number of women doctoral students equaled 59.8 percent of total and men has made 40.2 percent.

Doctoral Degrees Earned by Fields of Science in 2009

	Number of post-graduates		Of which, doctoral degrees earned	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	71	38	70	37
of which by field of science:				
Education	5	3	5	3
Humanities and arts	9	5	9	5
Social sciences, business and law	11	16	10	15
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	2	2	2	2
Health care and social security	43	11	43	11
Services	1	1	1	1

Source: Geostat.

HOUSEHOLDS

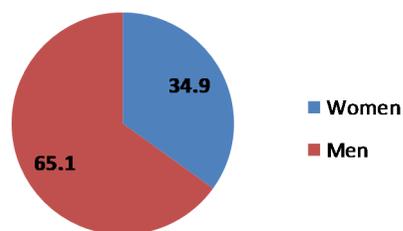
Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head

	thousands				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Women	335.2	324.9	362.3	348.6	347.0
Men	672.9	668.5	633.5	649.1	648.5
Total	1 008.1	993.4	995.8	997.7	995.5

Source: Geostat.

The statistical data given above confirms that the tendency of considering men as the head of Georgian households in most cases stays unchanged. The number of such households is twice more than the ones where the heads of households are considered to be women.

Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, 2009 (%)



Source: Geostat.

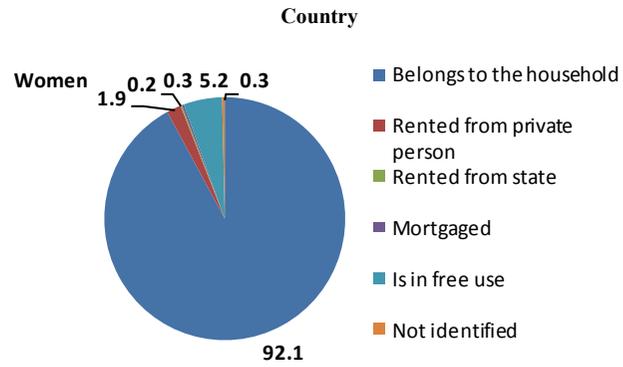
Housing Types by Sex of Household Head

	thousands			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Country				
Belongs to the household	321.2	602.7	319.6	594.0
Rented by private person	4.5	12.5	6.7	11.6
Rented by state	0.9	2.5	0.7	3.3
Mortgaged	1.5	2.6	0.9	3.5
Is in free use	19.6	27.7	18.0	32.8
Not identified	1.0	1.1	1.2	3.3
Urban				
Belongs to the household	162.3	277.2	170.1	265.9
Rented by private person	4.4	12.3	6.5	11.5
Rented by state	0.9	2.5	0.7	3.0
Mortgaged	1.5	2.3	0.9	3.5
Is in free use	15.3	20.7	14.7	20.0
Not identified	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.6
Rural				
Belongs to the household	158.9	325.5	149.5	328.0
Rented by private person	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rented by state	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mortgaged	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	4.4	7.0	3.3	12.8
Not identified	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.7

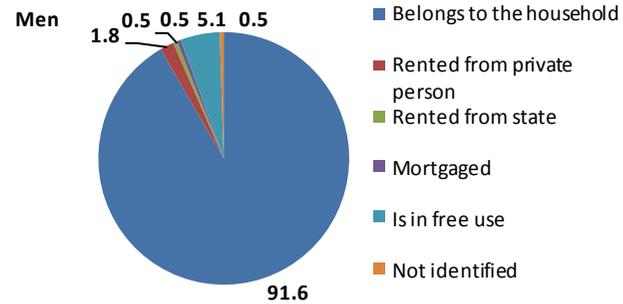
Source: Geostat.

From the statistical data given above we can conclude, that in the Georgian households the housing types by sex of the household head are almost similar in urban and rural areas. The only difference is that in rural areas there are many households which own their dwelling.

Housing Types by Sex of Household Head, 2009 (%)

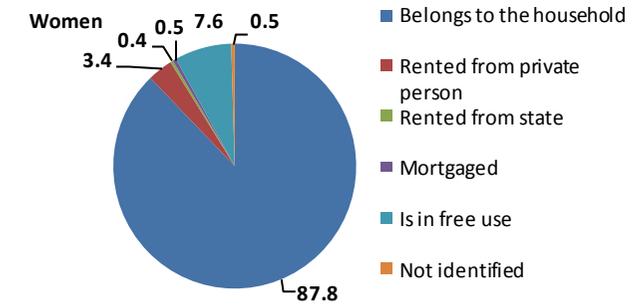


Source: Geostat.

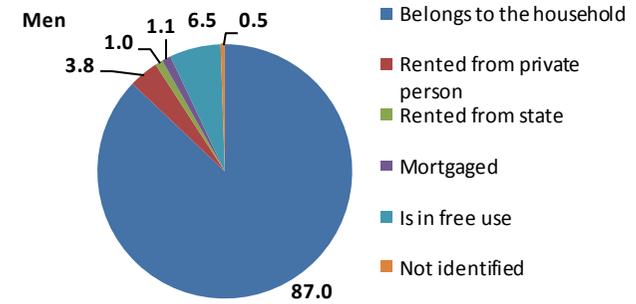


Source: Geostat.

Urban

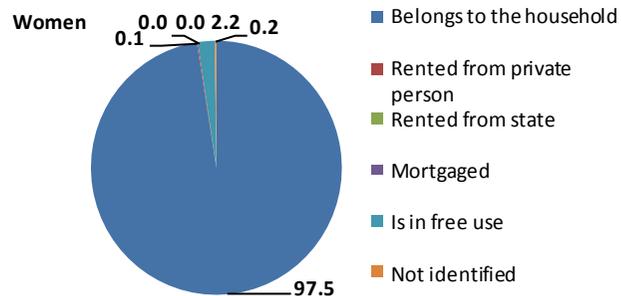


Source: Geostat.

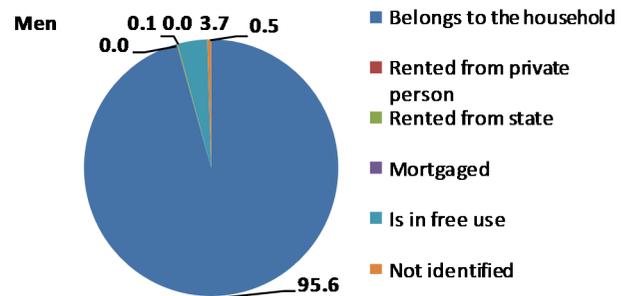


Source: Geostat.

Rural

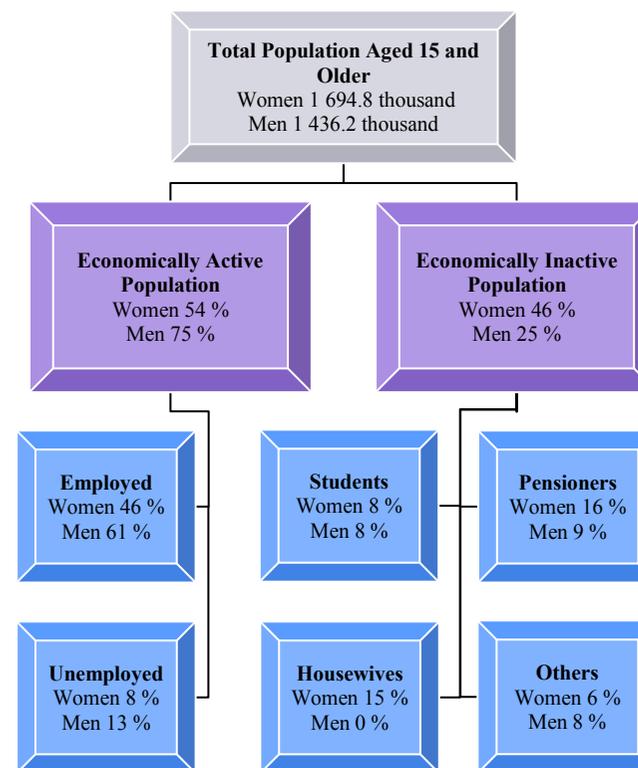


Source: Geostat.



Source: Geostat.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Older by Economic Status in 2009



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Older by Economic Status

	thousands					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Active population (labour force), total	933.5	1 031.8	889.7	1 028.0	920.5	1 071.3
Employed	816.2	888.1	746.3	855.6	778.6	877.6
Hired	293.5	331.9	259.2	313.1	278.5	317.4
Self-employed	522.6	556.2	487.0	541.5	500.0	559.0
Not-identified worker	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2
Unemployed	117.3	143.7	143.4	172.4	141.9	193.7
Economically inactive population (population outside labour force)	763.6	374.9	772.9	372.2	774.4	364.9
Unemployment rate (%)	12.6	13.9	16.1	16.8	15.4	18.1
Economic activity rate (%)	55.0	73.3	53.5	73.4	54.3	74.6
Employment rate (%)	48.1	63.1	44.9	61.1	45.9	61.1

Source: Geostat.

In 2009 in comparison to 2007, the number of active population decreased among women by 1.4 percent and increased by 3.8 percent among men. In 2009 the number of employed women decreased by 4.6 percent and that of employed men fell by 1.2 percent. In 2009 the share of employed women constituted 47.0 percent.

Distribution of the Female Population Aged 15 and Older by Economic Status and Age Groups

	thousands				
	2009				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Active population, total	78.9	148.0	183.8	221.4	288.3
Employed	43.1	107.8	155.0	195.6	277.2
Hired	16.6	58.4	67.2	72.0	64.3
Self-employed	26.4	49.3	87.8	123.5	212.8
Not-identified worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	35.8	40.3	28.7	25.9	11.2
Inactive population	205.7	102.6	65.1	71.0	330.0
Unemployment rate (%)	45.4	27.2	15.6	11.7	3.9
Economic activity rate (%)	27.7	59.1	73.8	75.7	46.6
Employment rate (%)	15.1	43.0	62.3	66.9	44.8

Source: Geostat.

In 2009, the highest economic activity rate among women was observed at the age of 45-54 (75.7 percent), the highest rate of employment comes to the same age group (66.9 percent). As for the lowest rate of employment, it is at the age of 15-24 (15.1 percent). The highest rate of unemployment is prevalent among the women at the age of 15-24 (45.4 percent).

**Distribution of the Male Population
Aged 15 and Older by Economic Status and Age Groups**

	thousands				
	2009				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Active population, total	123.6	231.6	205.9	225.3	284.9
Employed	81.0	169.1	167.9	194.6	265.0
Hired	28.0	79.0	70.4	74.7	65.4
Self-employed	52.9	89.9	97.5	119.8	199.0
Not-identified worker	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Unemployed	42.6	62.4	38.0	30.8	19.9
Inactive population	139.3	25.2	14.4	25.9	160.2
Unemployment rate (%)	34.5	27.0	18.5	13.7	7.0
Economic activity rate (%)	47.0	90.2	93.5	89.7	64.0
Employment rate (%)	30.8	65.9	76.2	77.5	59.5

Source: Geostat.

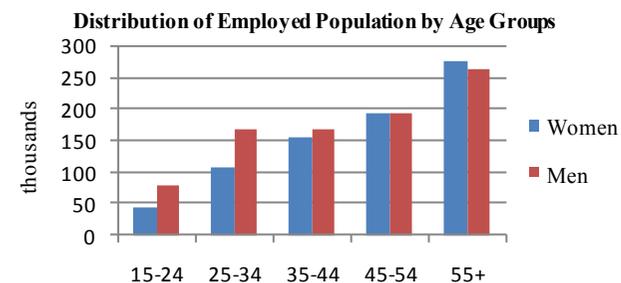
The activity rate among men in 2009 is the highest at the age of 35-44 (93.5 percent). The highest rate of employment comes at the age of 45-54 (77.5 percent). Unemployment rate among men as well as among women is the highest at the age of 15-24 (34.5 percent), every third man of this age group is unemployed.

Distribution of Employed by Age Groups

	thousands					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed, total	816.2	888.1	746.3	855.6	778.6	877.6
15-24	45.1	80.4	44.8	84.1	43.1	81.0
25-34	118.0	162.5	108.9	166.8	107.8	169.1
35-44	170.7	185.2	149.8	172.0	155.0	167.9
45-54	194.5	196.5	177.5	183.9	195.6	194.6
55+	287.7	263.6	265.3	248.8	277.2	265.0

Source: Geostat.

Population aged 55 and older has the highest share of employed population. In 2009 the share of employed women of the age group equaled 35.6 percent and that of employed men – 30.2 percent. The lowest share among employed women and men prevails at the age of 15-19, equaling 5.5 percent for women and 9.2 percent for men.



Source: Geostat.

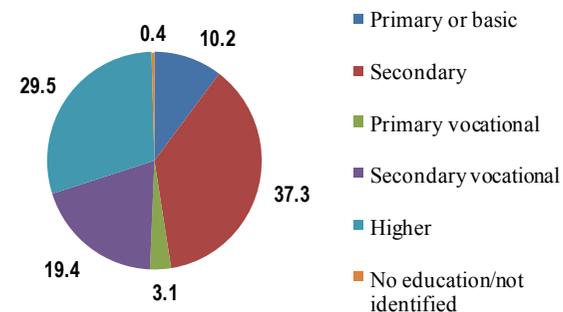
Distribution of Employed by Level of Education

	thousands					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Primary or basic	94.1	81.6	87.6	80.3	79.6	73.0
Secondary	300.1	381.8	286.8	370.9	290.4	375.1
Primary vocational	41.2	66.4	23.7	45.8	24.4	46.2
Secondary vocational	149.1	116.5	139.8	128.2	150.8	126.0
Higher	229.6	239.8	204.6	228.5	229.9	256.1
No education/not identified	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.9	3.4	1.1
Total	816.2	888.1	746.3	855.6	778.6	877.6

Source: Geostat.

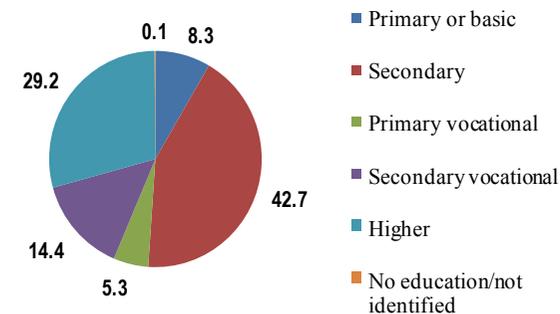
The largest part of employed population includes persons with secondary education. According to 2009 data, 37.3 percent of employed women and 42.7 percent of employed men have secondary education.

Distribution of Employed Women by Level of Education in 2009, %



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Employed Men by Level of Education in 2009, %



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Self-employed by Status of Employment

	thousands					
	2008		2009			
	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Employers	5.2	11.7	5.7	16.5		
Own-account workers	199.2	361.8	213.6	381.2		
Unpaid family workers	282.6	168.0	280.6	161.3		
Not identified	0.0	0.1	0.1	-		
Total	487.0	541.5	500.0	559.0		

Source: Geostat.

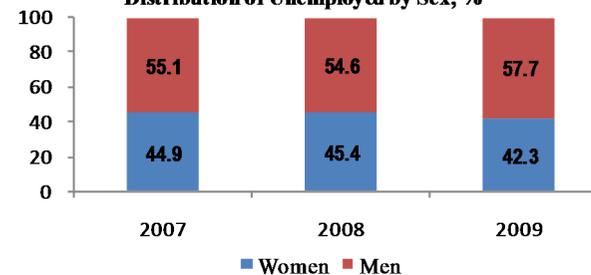
Distribution of Unemployed by Age Groups

	thousands					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Unemployed, total	117.3	143.7	143.4	172.4	141.9	193.7
15-24	26.3	31.4	30.7	40.2	35.8	42.6
25-34	33.6	42.0	42.7	53.8	40.3	62.4
35-44	25.8	29.8	30.8	28.8	28.7	38.0
45-54	21.2	24.2	25.7	29.7	25.9	30.8
55+	10.6	16.3	13.5	19.8	11.2	19.9

Source: Geostat.

Population aged 25-34 has the highest share of unemployed. In 2009 the share of unemployed women of this age group constituted 28.4 percent and that of unemployed men – 32.2 percent.

Distribution of Unemployed by Sex, %



Source: Geostat.

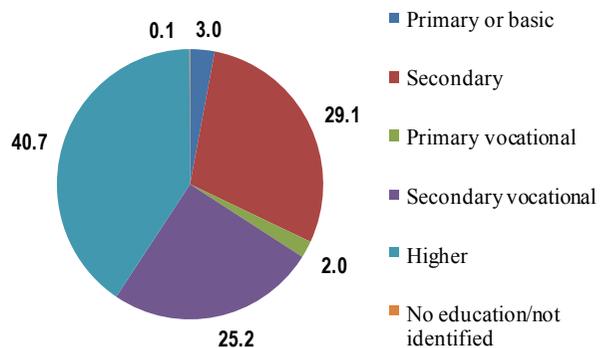
Distribution of Unemployed by Level of Education

	thousands					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Primary or basic	5.0	8.3	4.2	10.5	4.2	9.7
Secondary	29.4	53.6	37.2	74.8	41.3	83.8
Primary vocational	4.6	5.5	3.9	4.9	2.9	6.7
Secondary vocational	26.1	17.9	35.0	21.4	35.8	24.0
Higher	52.1	58.4	63.1	60.7	57.7	69.5
No education/not identified	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	117.3	143.7	143.4	172.4	141.9	193.7

Source: Geostat.

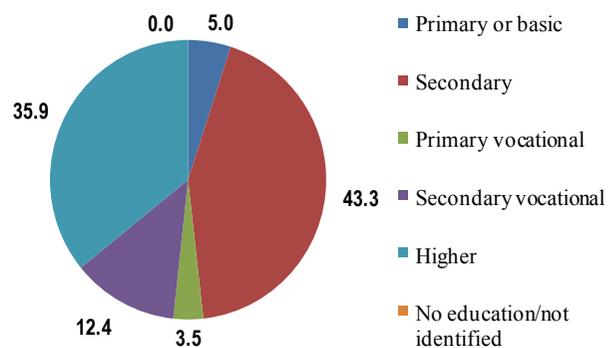
There is a large share of persons with higher education among unemployed. In 2009, 40.7 percent of unemployed women and 35.9 percent of unemployed men had higher education.

Distribution of Unemployed Women by Level of Education in 2009, %



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Unemployed Men by Level of Education in 2009, %



Source: Geostat.

INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

Distribution of Average Monthly Incomes per Household by Sex of Household Head

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cash income and transfers	313.0	413.1	365.7	453.1
Wages	126.6	187.9	151.1	205.0
From self-employment	34.7	63.0	40.0	63.9
From selling agricultural production	20.1	35.9	18.1	35.1
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.)	2.9	3.7	7.8	5.6
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	66.3	61.6	78.0	73.2
Remittances from abroad	19.2	20.0	23.3	21.8
Money received as gift	43.2	41.1	47.4	48.4
Non-cash income	70.7	98.0	59.0	94.5
Income, total	383.7	511.1	424.7	547.6
Other cash inflows	57.8	80.1	45.6	72.7
Property disposal	14.3	8.5	6.9	6.7
Borrowing and dissaving	43.5	71.5	38.6	66.0
Cash inflows, total	370.8	493.2	411.3	525.8
Cash and non-cash inflows, total	441.5	591.2	470.3	620.3

Source: Geostat.

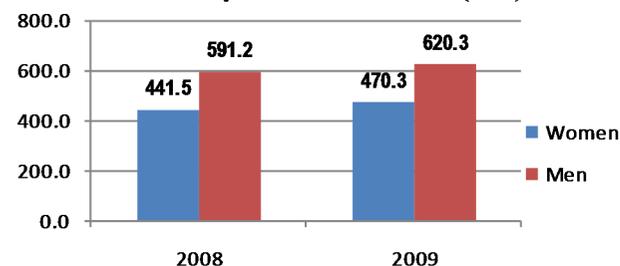
**Distribution of Average Monthly Incomes per Capita
by Sex of Household Head**

	GEL			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cash income and transfers	103.5	102.6	118.6	112.7
Wages	41.9	46.7	49.0	51.0
From self-employment	11.5	15.7	13.0	15.9
From selling agricultural	6.7	8.9	5.9	8.7
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.)	1.0	0.9	2.5	1.4
Pensions, scholarships,	21.9	15.3	25.3	18.2
Remittances from abroad	6.4	5.0	7.6	5.4
Money received as gift	14.3	10.2	15.4	12.0
Non-cash income	23.4	24.4	19.1	23.5
Income, total	126.9	127.0	137.8	136.2
Other cash inflows	19.1	19.9	14.8	18.1
Property disposal	4.7	2.1	2.3	1.7
Borrowing and dissaving	14.4	17.8	12.5	16.4
Cash inflows, total	122.6	122.5	133.4	130.8
Cash and non-cash inflows, total	146.0	146.9	152.5	154.3

Source: Geostat.

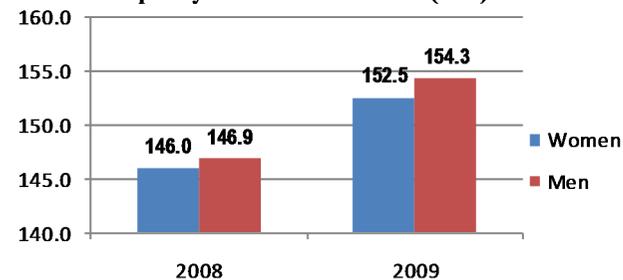
The statistical data given above shows that the income per household as well as per person is growing. At the same time, those households whose heads are males have higher incomes. In 2008 the average income of households headed by males was higher by 34% than of those, whose heads were females. This difference slightly declined in 2009 to 32%. If we look at the diagram of the income per capita, we may conclude that there is no big difference.

Distribution of Average Monthly Incomes per Household by Sex of Household Head (GEL)



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Average Monthly Incomes per Capita by Sex of Household Head (GEL)



Source: Geostat.

**Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures per Household
by Sex of Household Head**

	GEL			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cash consumption expenditure	327.8	419.8	339.3	425.1
On food, beverages, tobacco	151.7	190.3	145.6	178.6
On clothes and footwear	14.7	19.7	14.0	18.3
On household goods	11.5	14.7	11.1	13.9
On healthcare	30.0	40.5	40.9	49.2
On fuel and electricity	37.4	46.8	41.6	46.0
On transport	26.2	37.6	21.5	40.3
On education, culture and recreation	13.4	13.0	14.5	17.0
Other consumption expenditure	43.0	57.3	50.2	61.8
Non-cash expenditure	70.7	98.0	59.0	94.5
Consumption expenditure, total	398.5	517.9	398.3	519.6
Cash non-consumption expenditure	55.0	82.9	58.2	83.6
On agriculture	6.7	11.0	5.9	10.1
On transfers	9.3	14.9	12.3	16.2
On saving and lending	27.7	33.5	26.7	42.7
On property acquirement	11.3	23.5	13.3	14.6
Cash expenditure, total	382.8	502.7	397.5	508.7
Expenditure, total	453.5	600.8	456.5	603.2

Source: Geostat.

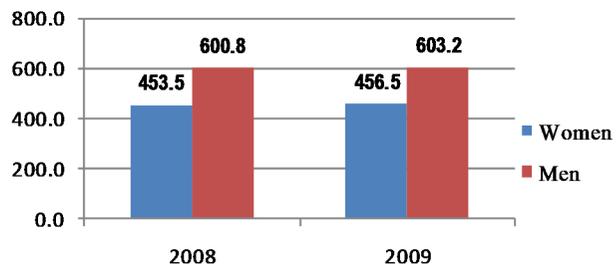
**Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures per Capita
by Sex of Household Head**

	GEL			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cash consumption expenditure	108.4	104.3	110.1	105.7
On food, beverages, tobacco	50.2	47.3	47.2	44.4
On clothes and footwear	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6
On household goods	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
On healthcare	9.9	10.1	13.3	12.2
On fuel and electricity	12.4	11.6	13.5	11.4
On transport	8.6	9.3	7.0	10.0
On education, culture and recreation	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.2
Other consumption expenditure	14.2	14.2	16.3	15.4
Non-cash expenditure	23.4	24.4	19.1	23.5
Consumption expenditure, total	131.8	128.7	129.2	129.3
Cash non-consumption expenditure	18.2	20.6	18.9	20.8
On agriculture	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.5
On transfers	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.0
On saving and lending	9.2	8.3	8.6	10.6
On property acquirement	3.7	5.8	4.3	3.6
Cash expenditure, total	126.6	124.9	128.9	126.5
Expenditure, total	150.0	149.2	148.1	150.0

Source: Geostat.

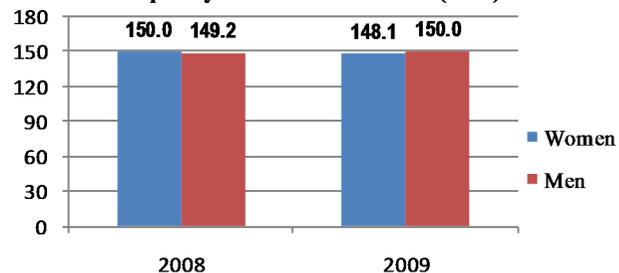
The statistical data given above shows that the households in Georgia, whose heads are males, have higher expenditures. In 2008, the average monthly expenditure of households headed by males was higher by 34% than of those headed by females. In 2009 the difference remained unchanged. If we take a look at the diagram, we may conclude that household expenditures per capita by sex are almost equal.

Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures per Household by Sex of Household Head (GEL)



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures per Capita by Sex of Household Head (GEL)



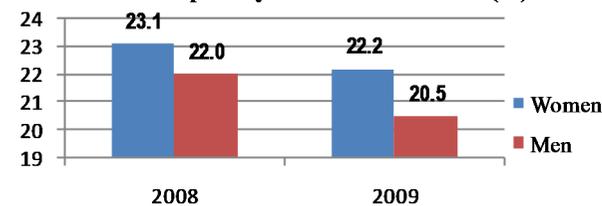
Source: Geostat.

Inequality Indicators by Sex of Household Head (%)

	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of population under 60 percent of the median consumption (%)	23.1	22.0	22.2	20.5
Share of population under 40 percent of the median consumption (%)	10.8	9.0	9.5	8.5

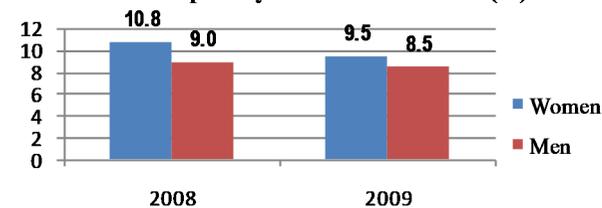
Source: Geostat.

Share of Population Under 60 Percent of the Median Consumption by Sex of Household Head (%)



Source: Geostat.

Share of population under 40 percent of the Median Consumption by Sex of Household Head (%)



Source: Geostat.

**Average Monthly Nominal Salary of Employees
by Economic Activity**

	GEL			
	2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	367.7	678.4	398.3	690.8
Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	265.3	308.5	249.6	268.7
Mining and quarrying	795.1	811.4	393.3	722.2
Manufacturing	354.1	585.6	332.0	507.6
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	679.1	766.7	724.6	786.7
Construction	515.2	602.6	453.7	637.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods	399.2	601.9	407.5	603.5
Hotels and restaurants	252.9	473.9	307.2	459.7
Transport and communication	531.7	711.2	610.3	765.1
Financial intermediation	1 195.1	1 508.9	1 023.7	1 748.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	423.8	597.3	478.2	730.7
Public administration	701.1	918.2	816.0	909.3
Education	232.4	286.3	255.9	320.2
Health and social work	263.0	460.6	317.2	552.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	338.1	482.7	357.6	465.3

Source: Geostat.

In 2009 in comparison to 2008, the average monthly nominal salaries of employees increased by 8.3 percent for women and 1.8 percent for men. The average monthly nominal salary of hired women in every field and sector of economics is lower than that of hired men.

Ratio of Females Salary to Males Salary by Economic Activity

	Percent	
	2008	2009
Total	54.2	57.7
Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	86.0	92.9
Mining and quarrying	98.0	54.5
Manufacturing	60.5	65.4
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	88.6	92.1
Construction	85.5	71.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods	66.3	67.5
Hotels and restaurants	53.4	66.8
Transport and communication	74.8	79.8
Financial intermediation	79.2	58.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	71.0	65.4
Public administration	76.4	89.7
Education	81.2	79.9
Health and social work	57.1	57.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	70.0	76.8

Source: Geostat.

**Average Monthly Nominal Salary of Employees in Public and
Non-public Sector**

	GEL					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public sector	194.8	451.4	307.9	676.6	346.7	696.3
Non-public sector	328.1	496.9	475.6	680.2	482.0	685.9

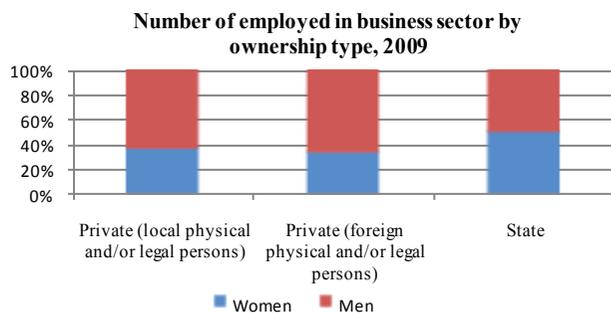
Source: Geostat.

BUSINESS SECTOR

Number of Employed in Business Sector and Average Monthly Remuneration by Ownership type, 2009

	Number of Employed, thousand persons		Average Monthly Remuneration of Employed Persons, GEL	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Georgia	151.5	235.9	391.7
Private (local physical and/or legal persons)	89.4	154.6	354.1	565.0
Private (foreign physical and/or legal persons)	20.2	39.6	747.1	932.2
State	42.0	41.8	296.5	588.1

Source: Geostat.



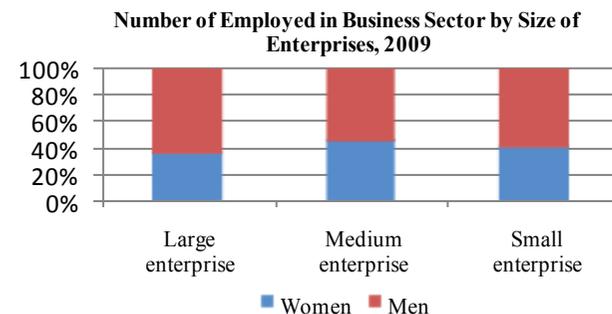
Source: Geostat.

Number of Employed in Business Sector and Average Monthly Remuneration by Size of Enterprises, 2009

	Number of Employed, thousand persons		Average Monthly Remuneration of Employed Persons, GEL	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Georgia	151.5	235.9	391.7
Large enterprise	81.0	142.2	517.7	776.3
Medium enterprise	35.0	43.2	270.9	432.0
Small enterprise	35.5	50.5	196.4	334.3

Source: Geostat.

According to the 2009 data, average monthly remuneration of employed men in business sector equaled 634.2 GEL (242.5 GEL more than remuneration of employed women). This difference is especially high in large business: for men – 776.3 GEL and for women – 517.7 GEL.



Source: Geostat.

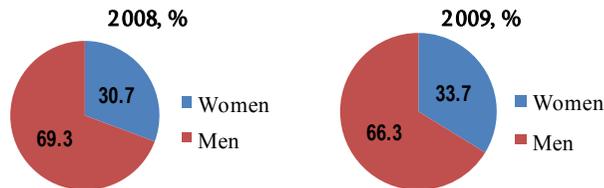
AGRICULTURE

Classification of Agricultural Holdings by Sex of Holder or Head of Holding

	thousands			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	800.0	800.0	815.0	815.0
Of which:				
Women	235.0	240.0	250.0	275.0
Men	565.0	560.0	565.0	540.0

Source: Geostat.

Classification of Agricultural Holdings by Sex of Holder or Head of Holding



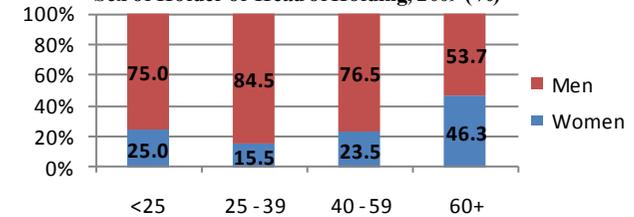
Source: Geostat.

Classification of Agricultural Holdings by Age and Sex of Holder or Head of Holding

Age group	thousands					
	2008			2009		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Men	Women
<25	5.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	3.0
25-39	87.0	10.0	77.0	71.0	11.0	60.0
40-59	343.0	71.0	272.0	349.0	82.0	267.0
60+	380.0	169.0	211.0	391.0	181.0	210.0

Source: Geostat.

Classification of Agricultural Holdings by Age and Sex of Holder or Head of Holding, 2009 (%)



Source: Geostat.

Distribution of Total Land under the Agricultural Holdings by Sex of Holder or Head of Holding

	percentage					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total area of the land	21.0	79.0	22.0	78.0	22.0	78.0
Rented land	15.0	85.0	14.0	86.0	11.0	89.0

Source: Geostat.

The Share of Cultivated Land in Arable Land by Sex of Holder or Head of Holding

Total	percentage					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	63.0	56.8	65.3	71.0	62.2	73.6
	69.0	63.7	71.1			

Source: Geostat.

CRIME

Number of Convicted Persons by Type of Crime

	2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Convicted, total	1 083	17 271	1 426	18 514
of which				
Intentional murder	7	247	7	279
Aggravated murder	3	112	3	114
Infliction of intentional injury	4	112	4	155
Rape	-	40	1	44
Larceny	13	455	11	386
Robbery	14	453	2	360
Theft	175	3 176	246	3 562
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation and sale of drugs	106	2 087	90	2 284
Hooliganism	13	709	10	656
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	18	860	30	1 060
Other	730	9 020	1 022	9 614

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia

In 2010, the number of convicted persons decreased by type of crime larceny, robbery, hooliganism. The number of convicted persons has increased by type of crime theft, violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport which is the main reason for increasing the total number of convicted persons

Distribution of Convicted Persons by Age

	2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Convicted, total	1 083	17 271	1 426	18 514
Juveniles (14-17 years old)	36	767	29	805
Adults (18+)	1 047	16 504	1 397	17 709

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia

Prison Population

	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Prison population*, total	771	17 888	967	20 272	1 174	22 510
Adults	770	17 609	962	20 021	1 171	22 307
Juveniles	1	279	5	251	3	203

* According to the new „Code on Imprisonment“ (which entered into force on 1st October, 2011), all persons incarcerated in penitentiary establishments are referred as „Pre-trial and Convicted Inmates“. The same category can also be referred with a general term „Inmates“.

Source: Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia

Number of prison population has been growing. In 2010 in comparison to 2009 the number of prison population increased by 21.4 percent for women and by 11.0 percent for men.

Data on Victim Statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of victims	12 183	9 299	9 592	9 791
of which:				
Women	4 989	3 716	3 800	3 881
Men	7 194	5 583	5 792	5 910

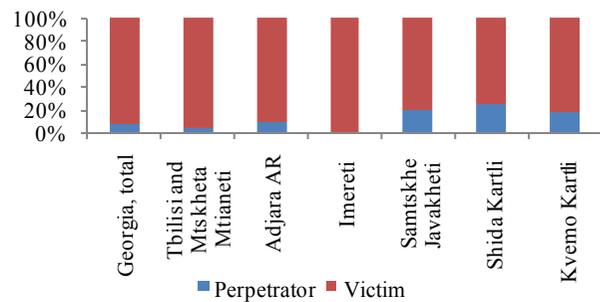
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The Data on the Victims and Perpetrators of the Domestic Violence

	2009				2010			
	perpetrator		victim		perpetrator		victim	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	12	164	163	13	13	169	166	16
o. w. By Regions								
Tbilisi and Mtskheta-Mtianeti	8	135	133	10	5	116	110	11
Adjara AR	1	17	16	2	2	21	22	1
Imereti	-	1	1	-	-	8	8	-
Samtskhe-Javakheti	-	1	1	-	1	3	4	-
Shida Kartli	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
Kvemo Kartli	3	10	12	1	4	19	19	4

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The Ratio on the Victims and Perpetrators Women of the Domestic Violence, 2010 (%)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Number of Victims in Shelter under Domestic Violence

	2009	2010	March, 2011
Women	5	18	12
18-23	2	6	5
24-43	2	10	5
44+	1	2	2
Juveniles	5	22	17
Girls	4	12	9
Boys	1	10	8

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

The Data of Hot Lines on Domestic Violence

	from 20 October, 2010 to 1 March, 2011						
	Women	Men	<18	18-24	25-44	45+	Non-identified
October	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
November	7	-	-	-	2	4	1
December	45	8	-	-	24	17	12
January	117	10	1	4	50	53	19
February	88	19	-	6	36	50	15
Total	258	37	1	11	112	124	47

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

Number of Victims in Shelter under Trafficking

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Women	2	6	4	5	6
18-23	1	2	2	3	2
24-43	1	3	1	1	2
44+	-	1	1	1	2
Men	1	3	2	2	2
18-23	-	-	-	-	-
24-43	-	1	1	2	2
44+	1	2	1	-	-
Juveniles	-	1	3	3	2
Girls	-	1	2	2	1
Boys	-	-	1	1	1

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

Number of Driver's Licenses Issued*

Region	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	13 633	129 569	11 461	96 228	19 156	129 852
Abkhazia AR	141	1 479	128	1 511	216	1 539
Adjara AR	992	8 258	771	6 389	1 558	10 952
Guria	215	3 764	252	2 980	370	4 328
Tbilisi	7 729	38 901	6 618	28 271	10 683	36 177
Imereti	1 768	20 258	1 403	15 443	2 313	20 049
Kakheti	638	10 002	531	8 570	906	12 144
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	180	3 119	150	2 372	337	3 630
Rach-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	31	1 061	33	631	74	1 087
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	611	8 914	630	8 069	1 026	10 472
Samtskhe-Javakheti	178	4 522	78	3 160	177	4 877
Kvemo Kartli	731	20 426	537	12 422	830	15 710
Shida Kartli	419	8 865	330	6 410	666	8 887

* First certified or changed

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Number of Persons Injured and Killed by Road Accidents

	2010	
	Women	Men
Total number of persons injured and killed	2 075	4 618

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

Number of Vehicles Owned by Individuals*

Region	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	21 309	174 864	17 669	139 322	21 666	167 327
Abkhazia AR	638	4 967	718	4 344	874	5 172
Adjara AR	1 281	11 985	1 131	9 547	1 626	13 096
Guria	209	2 641	206	2 378	272	3 040
Tbilisi	12 939	71 134	10 155	52 763	11 762	60 001
Imereti	1 639	22 020	1 494	18 737	2 098	22 973
Kakheti	760	13 400	680	11 545	911	14 710
Samtskhe-Javakheti	560	6 322	391	4 272	480	5 462
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	355	4 646	336	3 882	350	4 370
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	50	677	32	658	65	904
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	822	8 219	748	7 074	925	8 741
Shida Kartli	648	11 804	629	8 743	748	9 928
Kvemo Kartli	1 408	17 049	1 149	15 379	1 555	18 930

* First registered or re-registered.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The number of women owned vehicles first registered or re-registered in 2008-2010 equals 12.6 percent to the number of persons-men.

POWER

Number of Parliament Members of Georgia

2007		2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
23	198	7	130	7	132	9	131

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Number of women members of parliament was considerably lower that of men in 2007-2010. In 2010 the share of women was just 6.4 percent.

Number of Parliament Members by Factions Convocation of 2008-2010

	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
“Unified National Movement”	6	93	6	94	8	92
“Regions of Georgia - Majoritarians”	-	16	-	16	-	16
“Powerful Georgia”	-	6	-	6	-	7
“Christian-Democrats”	1	6	1	6	1	6
Out of Faction	-	9	-	10	-	10

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Majority Members of the Parliament of Georgia Convocation of 2008-2010

2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1	71	1	71	1	73

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Number of Employees at the Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

	as of December 31					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Main staff	435	234	409	205	397	206
Under contract	147	174	154	184	157	180

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Number of Employees at the Administration of the President of Georgia

	as of December 31					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	83	57	93	63	79	57

Source: Administration of the President of Georgia

Composition of the Government of Georgia

	2008		2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers (including state ministers)	2	16	-	19	2	17
Deputy ministers	14	50	14	57	15	56

Source: Staff of the Government Chancellery of Georgia

Staff of the Government Chancellery of Georgia

2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
102	132	111	132	60	83

Source: Staff of the Government Chancellery of Georgia

Number of Judges

as of December							
2007		2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
131	135	114	133	107	120	106	111

Source: High Council of Justice of Georgia

Number of Ambassadors of Georgia

as of December 31							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Ambassadors, total	33	35	38	34	44	42	
Of which:							
Women	6	5	4	5	6	5	
Men	27	30	34	29	38	37	

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Member of the Central Election Commission of Georgia

as of January 1					
2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
26	42	51	58	50	58

Source: Central Election Commission of Georgia

The Member of the District Election Commission of Georgia

as of January 1					
2008		2009		2010	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
155	225	164	216	164	216

Source: Central Election Commission of Georgia

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

An enterprise is an economic entity, which produces goods or renders services, independently makes economic decisions on distribution of own resources (possesses a certain degree of freedom on decision-making). An enterprise carries out activity of one or several kinds in one or several places. An enterprise can be individual (physical) or legal person.

Average monthly nominal salary – the average monthly nominal salary is calculated by dividing the gross or calculated salary fund by the number of employees for whom the salary in the respective period has been calculated.

Birth ratio by age – average number of children born by women of certain age group within the reference period (e.g. a year).

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

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

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

Economically active population (labour force) – is the total employed and unemployed population of 15 years and older in the reference week.

Economically inactive population (population outside labour force) – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even one hour) and within the previous four weeks did not actively search for work and/or was not ready to start working within the next two weeks.

Employed (hired employed and self-employed) – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference week has worked (at least for one hour) with the aim of obtaining income (wage, income in kind, profit etc), or has worked without remuneration in a family enterprise/farm, or did not work for some reason though formally engaged for working.

Employment rate – percentage share of the number of employed among the relevant aged population.

Enterprises are grouped by size as follows: large, medium and small. Large enterprise is an enterprise, in which number of employees exceeds 100 persons or annual turnover exceeds 1500 thousand GEL.

Small and medium enterprises are entities of any organizational-legal form, which do not exceed following limits for number of employed and annual turnover respectively:

- For small enterprises - 20 employees and 500 thousand GEL;
- For medium enterprises - 100 employees and 1500 thousand GEL.

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

General education school – I, II and III steps of International Standard Classification of Education – educational institutions for organized education of young generation. The day schools consist of: primary, basic and secondary schools. Secondary schools include gymnasiums, lyceums and colleges, special schools for children with mental or physical disabilities.

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

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

Head of holding – individuals who are directly responsible for leading the

agricultural enterprises or other type of holding.

Household – group of persons who pursue the common rules of living in the same housing unit and are linked with each other by common budget (or part of it), family and/or non-family relationship. Household may also include one person.

Household income – the sum of individual and joint incomes of all the members of a household during the reference time. It includes monetary incomes (from hired employment, non-farm self-employment, from selling of agriculture products produced in the own farm, rental income, interest, gifts from relatives residing in or outside of the country, borrowings for consuming of goods, savings etc.) and non-monetary incomes (self-produced products, humanitarian aid or free products granted by the friends).

Holding (agricultural holding) – an economic unit engaged in agricultural production under single management without regard to its size, legal status, tenure form of assets (owned or rented) and purpose of production (sale or self consumption).

Holding land (land in agricultural use) – land that is directly or indirectly used in farming activities. Includes of the land owned by a holding and land leased by holder, except the part (if any exists), that is given in rent to another person.

Housing – room or rooms with adjacent spaces (e.g. hall, corridor) in a capital building or in separated part of premises that is provided to one household for living for a year. The housing must have direct access from outside (directly or through garden or yard) or to the common space within the building. It may not have its own bathroom or toilet.

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

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

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

Larceny – evidential theft of someone's property.

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

Live birth – live birth of a child. According to the standard definition of the World Health Organization, the live birth is a complete expulsion from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of life (such as beating of the heart, definite movement of voluntary muscles) whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

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

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

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

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

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

Number of medical doctors – includes all medical doctors having the higher medical education, who, at the end of year worked at the medical and sanitary organizations, social security establishments, scientific-research institutions, medical staff-training institutions, health care organizations etc.

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

Pensioner by age – women aged 60 years and older and men aged 65 years and older, with fixed pension.

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

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

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

Self-employed – a property owner, whose goal during the reference period is to get a profit or family income (in money or in kind); unpaid worker in a family enterprise/farm is also included.

Suicide – encroachment on one's own life

Theft – concealed capture of someone's property.

Total fertility rate (TFR) – the average number of children were born alive by woman during her fertility age (15-49). Equals to the sum of age-specific fertility rates dividing by 1000.

Total number of population – for current period is calculated as follows: the data of the last census is taken as a base point, it is added by natural increase (difference between birth and mortality figures) and net migration (difference between inside and outside migrants) over the passed period.

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

Unemployed – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even one hour) and within the previous four weeks actively searched for work and in case of success was ready to start work within the next two weeks.

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

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

The following classification of types of economic activities has been used in publication:

Classification of types of economic activities
(based on NACE rev.1.1. European standard)

Numbering and Names of Sections

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	Fishery, fish-breeding
C	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing industry
E	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction
G	Trade, repairs of motor vehicles and personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport and communications
J	Financial intermediation
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	Public administration
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Community, social and personal service activities
P	Private households employing domestic staff and undifferentiated production activities of households for own use
Q	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies

Statistical Publication
”Women and Men in Georgia”

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