

**Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia
Department for Statistics**

Women and Men in Georgia

Statistical Booklet

Prepared within the frame of UNDP
'Gender and Politics Programme in the South Caucasus'

Tbilisi - 2008

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Symbols

DS	Department for Statistics
...	No data available
-	No observation
0,0	Value is negligible

In certain cases the gap between the final sum and the sum of components is a result of approximation to the round numbers.

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GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality refers to the possibility of equal access to the activities of women and men in all spheres of public life.

In the Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament of Georgia in 2006 the special emphasis is given to ensuring the equal rights between women and men and improving the women's participation in the social processes.

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF GENDER STATISTICS

Gender statistics represent the statistics about the status of women and men in all spheres of public and economic activity. It is one of the key instruments giving the possibility to take into account the characteristic traits of woman and man - as a specific social-demographic group - in the process of developing the optimal policy of the principle of equal rights and opportunities.

The gender statistics is aimed at ensuring the impartial data generated through the comparison and evaluation about the real situation with regard of status of women and men and of the gender equality. The development of collection and extension 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, state structures and civil organizations.

Reader's Guide

'Women and Men in Georgia' is the fifth statistical publication on gender issues. In terms of the format and contents, the presented booklet, compared to the previous ones, is closer to the world statistical standards. The booklet has been enriched by valuable data such as data on domestic violence and the trafficking.

The statistical data given in the publication reflects the key trends of gender equality established in the country in 2000-2008. 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 Department for Statistics and other administrative sources.

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

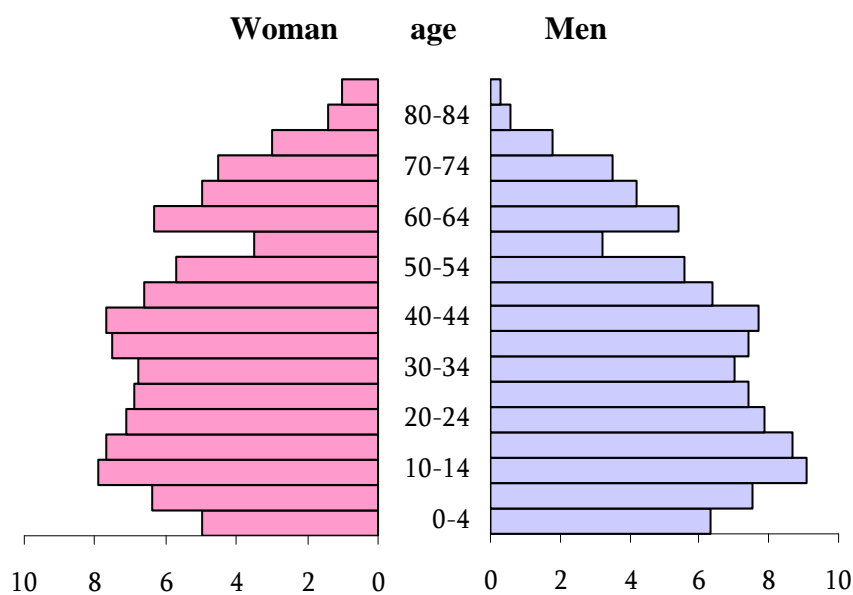
POPULATION Population of Georgia

By January 1, thousand

Year	Women	Men
2003	2296,0	2046,6
2004	2283,1	2032,1
2005	2284,8	2036,7
2006	2317,4	2083,9
2007	2315,2	2079,5
2008	2303,7	2078,4

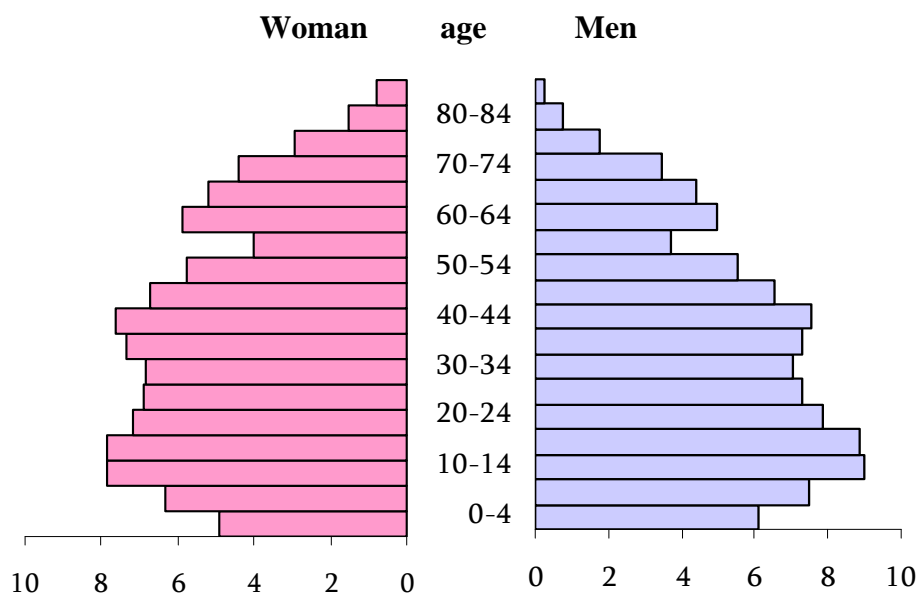
Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Resident Population by sex and age in 2000, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

**Resident Population
by sex and age in 2008, %**



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Life expectancy at birth

Years	Year		
	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

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Natural movement

unit

	2000		2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Birth (live)	23126	25674	21858	24654	22559	25236	23405
Death	23846	23564	19630	21091	19797	22458	19087	22091
Natural growth, decrease	-720	2110	2228	3563	2762	2778	4318	3791

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

In 2007 birth rate made only one percent increase in comparison with 2000; over the same period the number of registered marriages has increased by 93,0 percent (amounted to 24 891). In 2007 because of certain growth of birth and a minor decrease of death rates, there was a natural growth (1.8 promile), but the external migration still remains as a major determining factor of general reduction. It should be taken into account that the existing natural growth does not provide required level of simple reproduction of population.

Live-birth by sequence

unit

Years	Birth sequence					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V+	
1990	41338	31582	14477	3639	1779	92815
1995	30012	18352	5642	1621	714	56341
2000	25327	16250	5270	1318	635	48800
2001	25460	15086	5187	1285	571	47589
2002	24952	14878	5060	1146	569	46605
2003	28875	11752	3929	1025	613	46194
2004	28100	15773	4207	1037	455	49572
2005	27356	13743	4043	942	428	46512
2006	28935	13371	4107	938	444	47795
2007	29883	14075	4077	830	422	49287

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Against the reduction of general indicator of a birth rate by 46,9 percent, in 2007 in comparison with 1990 the birth of the third and following children reduced by 3,7 times and more.

Birth Rate by age

Years	Number of births at each 1000 women of the relevant age							Summarized birth rate
	-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

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Live-birth

unit

Year	Live-birth total	Including		
		Born in wedlock	Born without marriage	Not stated
1990	92815	75912	16903	-
1995	56341	39877	16464	-
2000	48800	28743	20057	-
2001	47589	26459	21130	-
2002	46605	25202	21403	-
2003	46194	25610	19723	861
2004	49572	25929	22735	908
2005	46512	23410	22720	382
2006	47795	21786	25739	270
2007	49287	27661	21626	-

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Live-birth by age of mother

Age	2005		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<15	18	20	7	8
15-19	3186	3 679	3208	3326
20-29	13 677	15 136	14785	16452
30-39	4 495	5 271	4878	5503
40-49	383	436	360	433
50+	11	9	7	6
Age is not stated	88	103	160	154
Total	21858	24654	23405	25882

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Infant Mortality

Years	Infant Mortality					
	(unit)			Infant mortality rate (for each 1000)		
	Among them:			Among them:		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
2000	1100	444	656	22,5	19,2	25,6
2001	1098	451	647	23,1	20,0	25,8
2002	1102	449	653	23,6	20,3	26,6
2003	1144	487	657	24,8	22,4	26,9
2004	1178	542	636	23,8	23,0	24,0
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

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

If we look through the dynamics, the infant mortality over the last 7 years has considerably decreased, though the issue still remains very pressing. In 2007 in comparison with 2000 the number of mortality among girls has decreased by 240 units, and among boys – by 284.

Infant mortality by the age of mother

unit

Age	2005		2007	
	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
	<15	1	1	0
15-19	42	43	18	18
20-29	170	196	101	104
30-39	100	91	43	58
40-49	9	14	9	14
50+	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	24	47	137	130
Total	347	392	308	324

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Nuptiality

unit

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Married, total	18012	18012	21845	21845	24891
Of which before marriage:						
Never married	17638	17629	21575	21526	24490	24502
Widowed	76	63	29	46	58	59
Divorces	219	238	210	244	288	280
Not stated	79	82	31	29	55	50

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Number of married persons by age

unit

Age	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
16-19	3009	724	3700	886	4035	896
20-29	10920	9757	13594	12191	15358	13945
30-39	2937	5314	3369	6330	4011	7147
40-49	765	1546	813	1705	1050	2013
50-59	259	376	257	452	310	562
60 +	109	274	112	281	122	306
Age not stated	13	21	0	0	5	22
Total	18012		21845		24891	

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Average age of women and men at the time of marriage

Years	Women		Men	
	General	First time	General	
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

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Dynamics of the average age of population
on the basis of materials of the population census

	1979	1989	2002
The average age of the population, year	32.5	33.6	36.1
Among them: woman	34.2	35.3	37.8
Man	30.5	31.6	34.3

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

HEALTH CARE

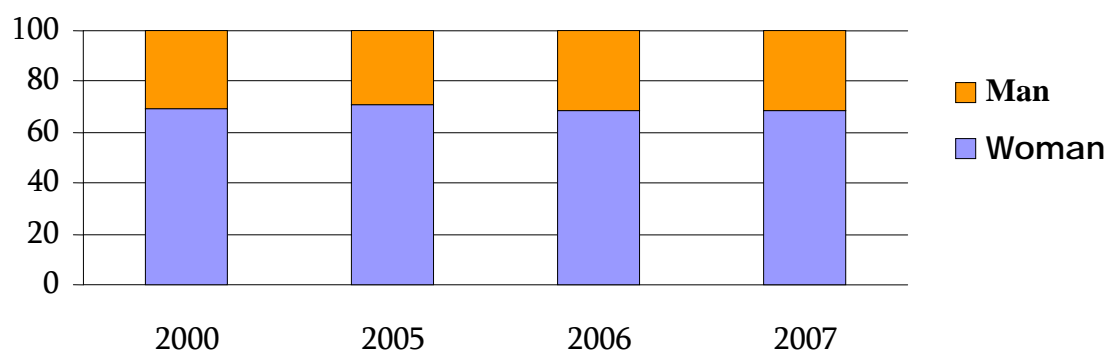
Number of Medical Doctors

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
14508	6555	14352	5959	14040	6515	13693	6258

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

Number of doctors, %



In 2007 the number of men has increased by 5,0 percent in comparison with 2005, while the number of female doctors has decreased by 4,6 percent. The proportion of women and men in a total number is: men - 31,4 percent; and women – 68,6 percent.

Use of Contraceptives

unit

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Use of contraceptives	7865	10783	10742	9541

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

The cases of use of hormone-containing contraceptives have increased lately. However, in 2007 in comparison with 2000 the number of women using the hormonal contraceptives has grown by 21,3 percent, and in comparison with 2005 has decreased by 11,5 percent.

	Abortions			
	2000	2005	2006	2007
	Thousand			
Total number of abortions	9,5	13,0	13,7	13,1
Mini-abortions	5,4	6,7	7,5	7,6
Abortions by age groups:				
Under 15	0,001	0,005	0,002	0,007
15-19	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,8
20-34	7,3	10,1	10,8	10,0
35+	1,6	2,1	2,0	2,4
Abortions for first-time pregnant	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,6

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

In 2007 in comparison with 2000 the number of abortions has increased by 37,9 percent and in comparison with 2006 - by 4,4 percent. The cases of mini-abortions have the increasing trend. 76,3 percent of abortions come to the women at the age of 20-34.

New Cases of Syphilis

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
386	515	233	276	192	293	178	203

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

Cases of syphilis are the most widespread among the population of age 30-39. In 2007 among all the syphilis patients, 33,7 percent of women and 34,5 percent of men were of this age.

New cases of Gonorrhoea

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
113	478	140	1062	228	1007	126	594

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

The cases of gonorrhoea are found most frequently among the population of age 20-29. In accordance with the data of 2007 among all the patients with gonococcus infection 50,8 percent of women and 45,1 percent of men were of this age. Over the recent years the most cases of gonococcus infection among women have been found in 2006, and among men – in 2005.

Tuberculosis influence

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1752	4189	1853	4468	1841	4160	1826	4624

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

In 2007 among women and men, having tuberculosis diagnosis, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis made 24,4 and 75,6 percent, respectively.

New cases of HIV

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
14	51	55	107	62	101	66	127

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

The most of the HIV cases among men come to the injection drug users (50,8 percent), and among women to the cases of sexual contacts (31,6 percent).

New cases of AIDS

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
-	14	13	67	14	99	33	118

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

Lately the distribution of AIDS cases is characterized by the tendency of growth. Most of AIDS-patients are drug addicts and persons having casual sexual contacts; most of them are men.

New Cases of psychic Disorders

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
759	1058	1568	2406	1457	2353	974	1703

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

In 2007 the psychic disorder is the most widespread among the population of age 20-59 (74,3 percent). 44,8 percent of patients are from the rural area; 36,4 percent are women.

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasm

unit

2000		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2204	2093	3271	2774	3326	2874	2578	2841

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

There is a certain difference between structure of this kind of morbidity among women and men. In 2007 the distribution of new diagnosis of malignant tumours among women is as follows: 36,7 percent - lactiferous (breast); 23,7 percent - genital organs; 17,1 percent - digestive organs. In the new cases of malignant tumours among men the highest number of cases come to respiratory and chest organs (31,2 percent), then the tumours of digestive organs (27,0 percent).

Suicides

unit

Age	2000		2005		2006		2007	
	Wom.	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
20+	31	105	17	66	11	57	19	82

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

Maternal Mortality

unit

	2005	2006	2007
Age of 15-29	5	3	0
30 and more	5	8	2
Total	10	11	2

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

Mortality by Cause

unit

	2005		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	104	210	102	183
Neoplasm	2060	2373	1974	2537
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	22	44	3	5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	260	240	238	249
Mental and behavioural disorders	3	26	13	26
Diseases of the nervous system	138	140	134	131
Diseases of the circulatory system	14046	13446	13504	14056
Diseases of the respiratory system	487	533	565	639
Diseases of the digestive system	380	824	317	754
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1	0	0	0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2	1	1	1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	138	192	123	184
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	10	0	2	0
Certain conditions originated in the prenatal period	415	471	246	328
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	19	10	31	34
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	1209	1679	1519	1954
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	336	902	315	1010
Total	19630	21091	19087	22091

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

SOCIAL SECURITY

New Cases of Disabilities by Sex

unit

	2004		2005		2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	9933	10265	12263	12208	10988	10238
Urban residents	5396	5488	6382	6250	5569	5058

Of which, at the age able to work	4156	5034	4906	5380	4503	4374
Rural residents	4537	4777	5881	5958	5419	5180
Of which, at the age able to work	3938	4371	5295	5571	4794	4952

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

Pensioners by Regions

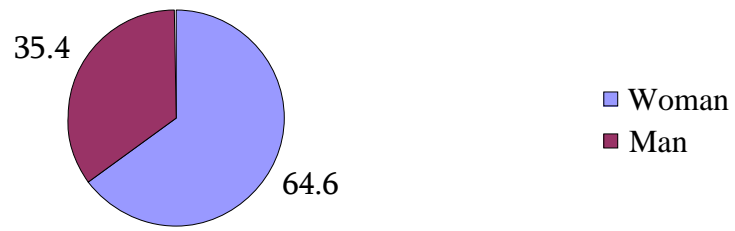
	at the end of year, unit					
	2005		2006		2007*	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	593102	308966	629235	356190	541005	295897
Adjarian AR	44448	25034	46772	27159	39945	22761
Abkhaz AR	19054	7698	20580	10691	212**	99**
City of Tbilisi	125766	51078	136638	64968	135063	61538
Guria	23318	12725	24396	13919	20924	11534
Imereti	113604	63253	119218	71785	99052	58078
Kakheti	55624	33215	58844	36852	51112	30705
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	17504	9575	18451	10776	14635	8379
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	11363	7095	11882	7443	9687	5781
Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti	63186	32340	66698	36637	63179	33729
Samtskhe-Javakheti	27207	15795	28111	17166	24667	14640
Shida Kartli	42322	23505	45209	27567	38525	23087
Kvemo Kartli	49706	27653	52436	31227	44004	25566

Note: * 2007 includes only recipients of pension;

** The data on Abkhaz AR includes only the Upper Abkhazia.

Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia.

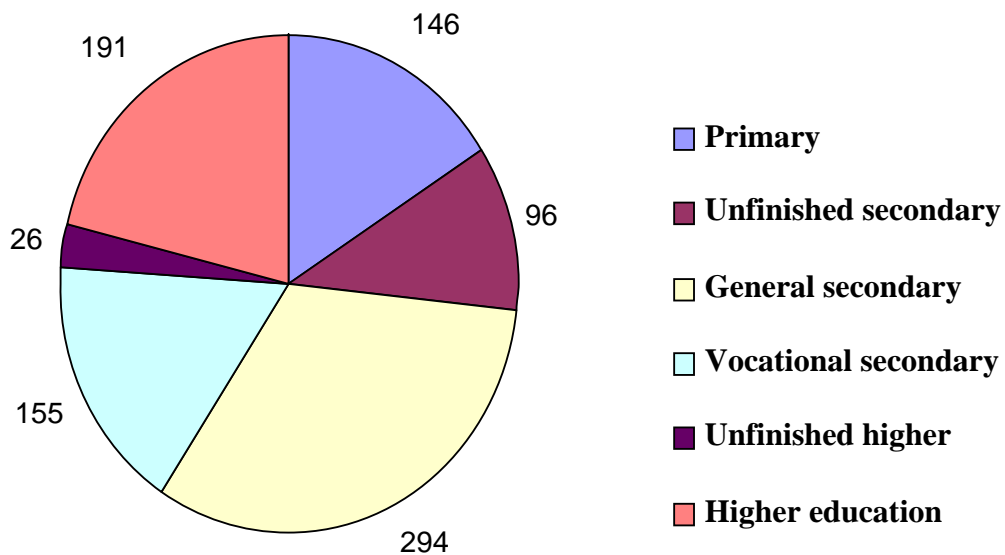
Number of Pensioners in 2007, percent



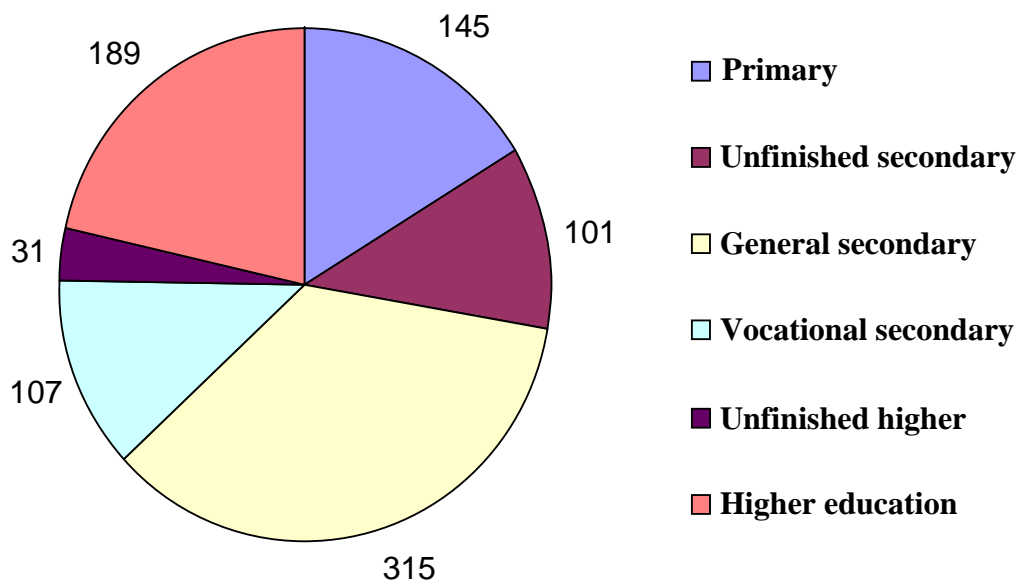
Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The level of education of the population, having education aged 6+ per 1000, woman



The level of education of the population, having education aged 6+ per 1000, man



Source: DS/According to the data of 2002 census.

Number of children at the pre-school establishments

At the end of year, unit

	2001		2005		2006	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Pupils, total	36296	36886	35219	41197	39921	32503

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

Number of schoolchildren and Students

At the end of year, unit

	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Pupils, total:					
Public general education schools	297650	303712	289914	309773	277505	299119
Private secular/paid general Education schools	16361	17001	16063	20238	16610	21432
Public vocational education establishments	13327	7577	11232	7010	5917	3460
Private secular/paid vocational education establishments	5972	1519	7747	2831	5938	1720
Students, total:						
Public higher Educational institutions	57935	55866	55875	54971	43223	37966
Private secular/paid higher Educational institutions	17668	12844	17346	12615	18290	12624

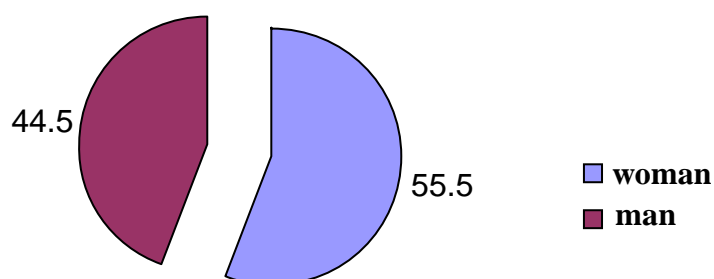
Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Number of Students Enrolled at the Institutions of Higher Education

	unit					
	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of enrolled students, total	9504	7003	10862	8617	8565	6879
By regions of Georgia:						
City of Tbilisi	4058	3198	4365	3624	3699	3403
Adjara AR	601	567	789	692	410	348
Guria	211	148	254	166	137	99
Imereti	1287	902	1928	1535	1379	1006
Kakheti	694	417	810	516	711	396
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	159	77	224	154	159	132
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	45	30	84	76	66	34
Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti	662	445	708	585	500	394
Samtskhe-Javakheti	138	250	275	200	127	85
Kvemo Kartli	532	429	680	553	576	448
Shida Kartli	495	258	693	460	549	353
Others (Abkhazia, or not stated)	622	282	52	56	252	181

Source: Georgian National Examination Centre.

Number of Students Enrolled at the Institutions of Higher Education in 2007, %



In 2007 the number of students enrolled in educational institutions has decreased by 32,2 percent in comparison with 2000/2001 academic year. The share of girls among enrolled students in 2007/2008 makes 52,8 percent, and among the graduated specialists – 52,7 percent.

**Number of Students at the Vocational Secondary schools
by regions**

	as to beginning of academic year, unit					
	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Georgia, total	19299	9096	18979	9841	11855	5180
City of Tbilisi	8313	3595	8301	4370	4944	1984
Abkhaz AR	424	205	390	161	250	103
Adjarian AR	2127	893	2283	941	1638	661
Guria	766	354	560	370	339	256
Imereti	2996	1381	2399	1278	1380	569
Kakheti	1028	639	1121	614	837	393
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	201	220	140	161	90	69
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	31	26	14	8	7	-
Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti	1459	912	1342	934	788	507
Samtskhe-Javakheti	460	130	494	214	176	58
Kvemo Kartli	963	375	909	333	659	208
Shida Kartli	531	306	1026	457	747	372

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

There is a significant reduction of number of the enrolled students at the state secondary vocational schools. In 2007 the number of students enrolled at this type of institutions amounted to 148 that is 97,9 percent less than in 2000. In 2007 among the enrolled students 61,5 percent comes to women. This is a result of ongoing reforms in the educational sphere (this is regulated under law on Vocational Education).

5986 specialists graduated from the state secondary vocational schools in 2007, i.e. 19,6 percent less than in 2000, among them 67,2 percent comes to female students that is 6,7 percent less in comparison with 2000.

In 2007/2008 academic year, the number of female students enrolled in professional secondary schools has increased by 38,0 percent in comparison with 2000/2001 academic year, and the number of men has decreased by 61,3 percent.

Student at the higher educational institutions by regions*

	as to beginning of academic year, unit					
	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Georgia, total	75603	68710	73221	67586	61513	50590
City of Tbilisi	45167	41645	45506	44605	42407	35655
Abkhaz AR	5153	4645	4446	3401	3269	2340
Adjarian AR	5533	7668	5267	6412	3809	4154
Guria	226	283	69	70	14	22
Imereti	8472	6937	8209	6352	5561	4000
Kakheti	1935	1693	1702	1540	2702	1716
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	121	72	183	228	34	18
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	210	286	226	296	457	504
Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti	2089	1324	1522	1237	663	451
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1028	750	1582	1399	886	655
Kvemo Kartli	981	1605	859	797	436	380
Shida Kartli	4688	1802	3650	1249	1275	695

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

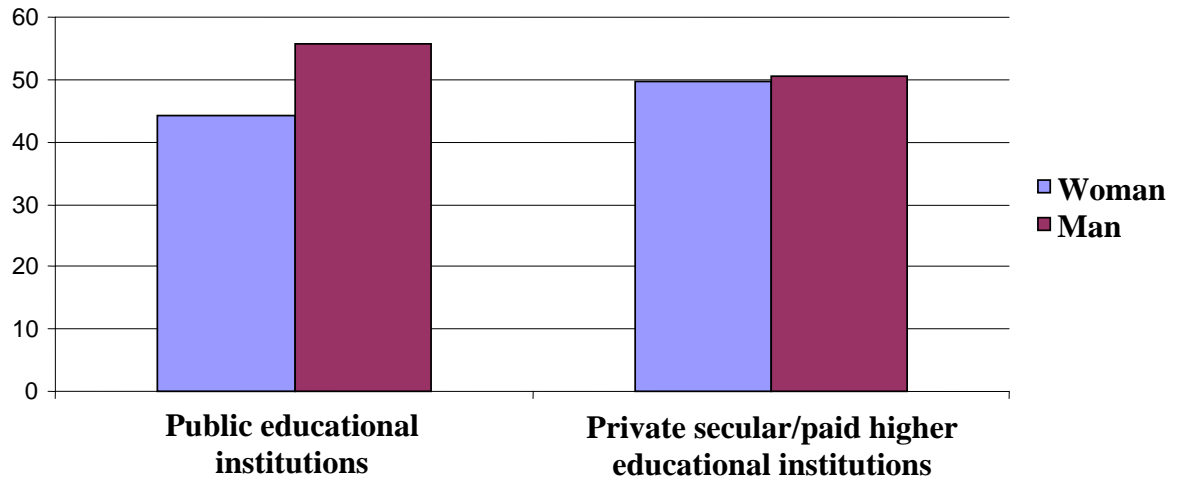
Note: *According to the location of the educational institution

Number of schoolteachers, professors and lecturers

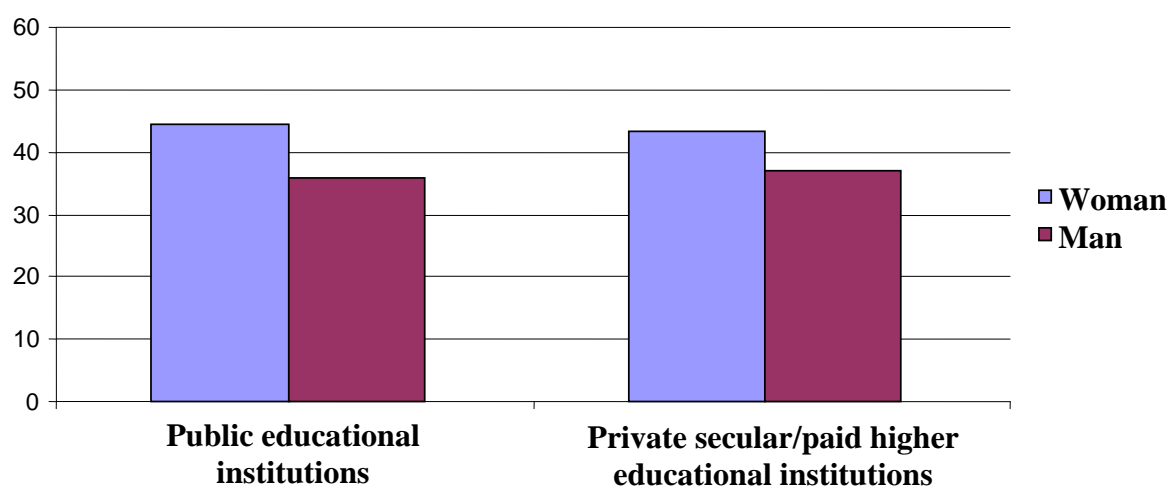
	unit					
	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public vocational						
Secondary schools	2505	957	2401	757	1414	494
Private secular/paid vocational education establishments	979	232	1278	368	1038	275
Public higher						
Educational institutions	5885	7401	4616	4227	5125	4113
Private secular/paid higher Educational institutions	3830	3891	3575	2805	2893	2472

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

**Number of teachers at the higher educational institutions
2005/2006 academic year, %**



**Number of teachers at the higher educational institutions
2007/2008 academic year, %**



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

New seekers of doctor's degree and the number of persons having the doctor's degree by the fields in 2007

unit

	New seekers of doctor's degree		Persons having the doctor's degree	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	195	94	471	315
Among them by the field of science				
Education	20	6	26	4
Humanitarian sciences and Art	79	16	141	35
Social sciences, business and law	60	45	251	229
Natural sciences, mathematics, IT	-	4	5	7
Engineering, industry and construction	20	13	32	30
Agriculture and veterinary science	12	10	12	10
Healthcare and social security	4	-	4	-

Source: DS/Division of Service and Demographic Statistics.

According to the data of 2007, the number of female seekers of doctor's degree has made 59.9 percent of total, and of male seekers – 40.1 percent.

Granting the doctor's degree in 2007

unit

	Total		Among them: completed the courses for doctor's degree in the current year	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Granting the degree, total	26	18	5	6
Among them by the field of sciences:				
Social sciences, business and law	6	7	5	6
Engineering, industry and construction	4	2	-	-
Healthcare and social security	16	9	-	-

Source: DS/Division of Service and Demographic Statistics.

HOUSEHOLDS

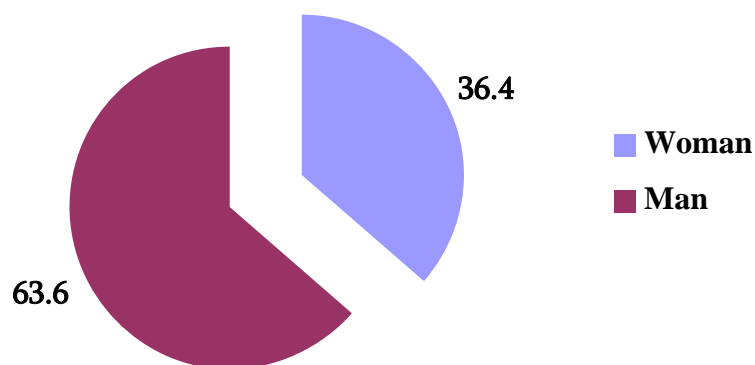
Households by family heads

	2000	2005	2006	thousand
Women	392.3	335.1	324.9	362.6
Men	702.3	672.9	668.5	633.2
Total	1094.7	1008.0	993.4	995.8

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics (Household survey)

The aforementioned statistics illustrate that most of households in Georgia are led by men and this trend remains unchanged. The number of such families is twice more than of those where the women are the head of family.

Households by family heads in 2007, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics (Household survey)

Households by family head in urban and rural areas

thousand

	2000		2002		2005	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	224.5	347.3	208.9	343.4	179.1	324.1
Rural	167.9	355.1	151.5	355.3	156.0	348.8
Total	392.3	702.3	360.4	698.7	335.1	672.9

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics (Household survey)

*continued***Households by family head in urban and rural areas**

thousand

	2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	183.1	316.9	204.9	306.5
Rural	141.8	351.6	157.6	326.7
Total	324.9	668.5	362.6	633.2

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics (Household survey)

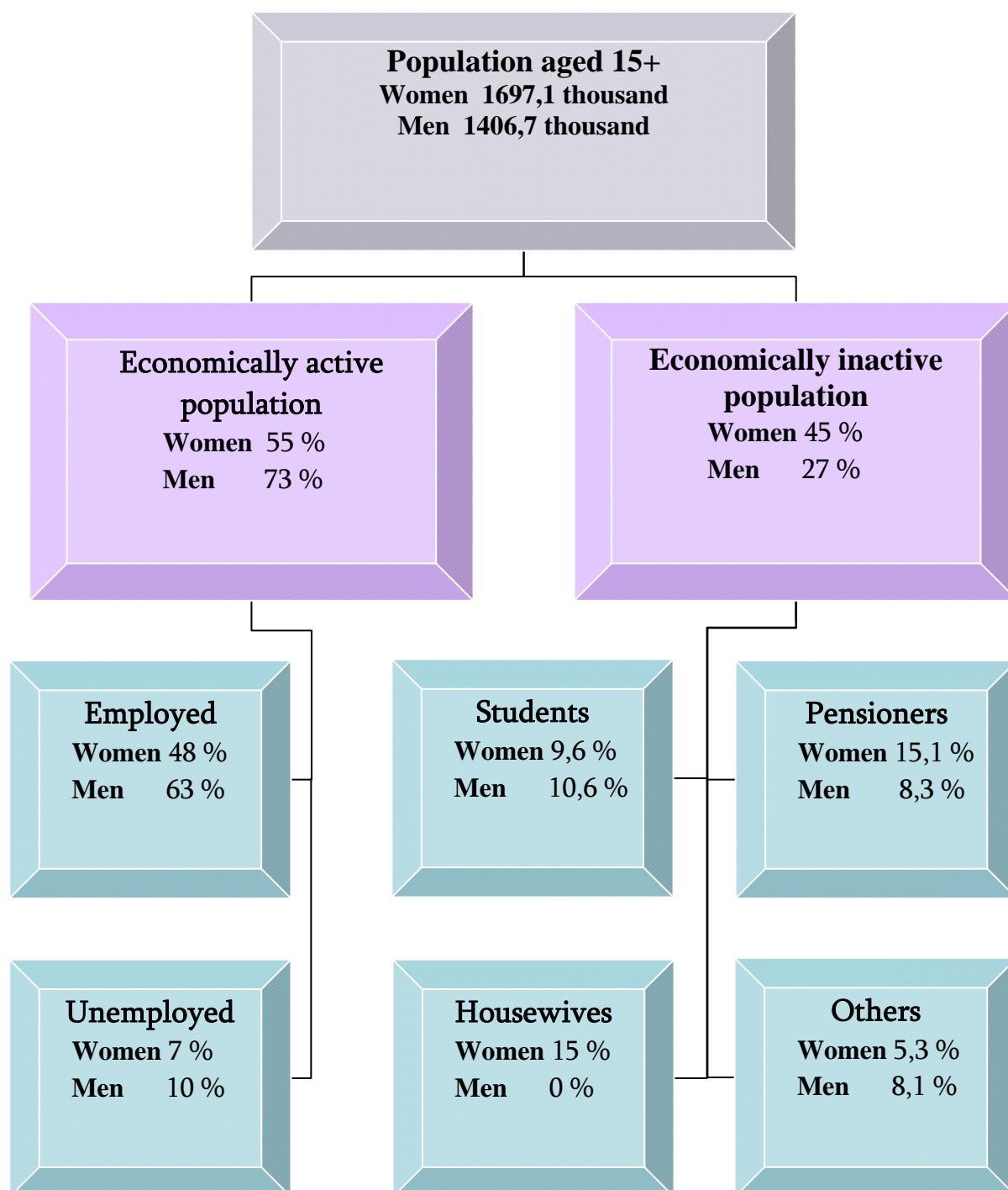
Housing types by sex of family head

	thousand			
	2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Belongs to the household	294.3	614.4	324.2	586.0
Hired by private person	5.3	5.8	5.5	8.2
Hired by state	3.1	6.7	0.9	2.8
Rented	0.7	1.5	2.4	2.6
Under free disposal	4.9	11.3	23.0	24.0
Not stated	15.3	24.9	5.2	7.9
Urban				
Belongs to the household	155.4	271.0	170.6	267.5
Hired by private person	5.3	5.6	5.5	8.0
Hired by state	3.1	5.9	0.9	2.7
Rented	0.6	1.5	2.4	2.4
Under free disposal	4.4	8.7	20.3	19.3
Not stated	14.2	21.7	4.3	5.9
Rural				
Belongs to the household	138.9	343.4	153.6	318.5
Hired by private person	...	0.2	...	0.3
Hired by state	...	0.8	...	0.1
Rented	0.1	0.2
Under free disposal	0.6	2.7	2.8	4.7
Not stated	1.1	3.2	0.9	2.0

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics (Household survey)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Population aged 15+ by economic status in 2007



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Population aged 15+ by economic status

thousand

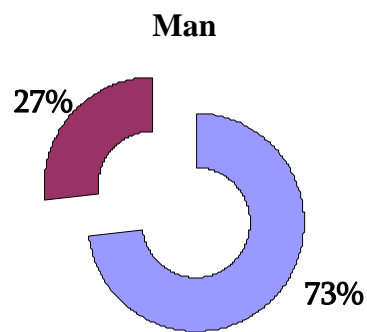
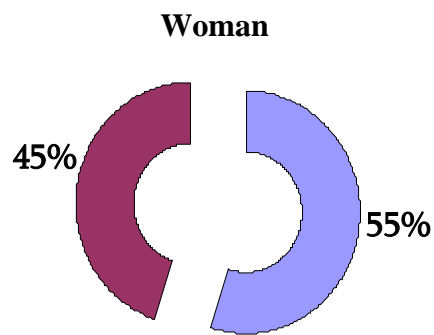
	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Population aged 15+	1699,0	1461,0	1744.8	1504.9	1697.1	1406.7
Economically active population (Labour force)	949,5	1074,4	935.9	1085.8	933.5	1031.8
Employed	829,4	915,2	826.8	920.4	816.2	888.1
Hired	286,4	314,1	287.4	316.5	293.5	331.9
Self-employed	542,8	600,5	539.0	602.6	522.6	556.2
Not identified	0,2	0,6	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Unemployed	120,1	159,2	109.1	165.4	117.3	143.7
Unemployment rate, %	12,6	14,8	11.7	15.2	12.6	13.9
Economically inactive population	749,5	386,6	808.9	419.1	763.6	374.9

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

In 2007 the number of economically active women in comparison with 2005 has decreased by 1.7 percent, and of men – by 4.0 percent.

In 2007 the number of employed women in comparison with 2005 has decreased by 1.6 percent, and of men – by 3.0 percent. In 2007 the share of employed women made 47,9 percent, and of men – 52,1 percent.

Population aged 15+ by economic activity in 2008



- Economically active population
- Economically inactive population

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Women population aged 15+ by economic status and age groups

thousand

	2007				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Population aged 15+	295,4	246,1	273,3	279,2	603,2
Active population	71,4	151,6	196,6	215,6	298,3
Employed	45,1	118,1	170,8	194,5	287,7
Hired	12,0	58,0	77,6	78,5	67,4
Self-employed	33,2	59,6	92,8	115,8	221,2
Not identified	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Unemployed	26,3	33,5	25,8	21,2	10,6
Inactive population	224,0	94,5	76,7	63,6	304,9
Unemployment level (%)	36,8	22,1	13,1	9,8	3,5
Activity rate (%)	24,2	61,6	71,9	77,2	49,5
Employment level (%)	15,3	48,0	62,5	69,7	47,7

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

In 2007, in comparison with 2005, the level of activity at the age 15-24 has decreased by 1.4 percent. As for the level of employment it is highest in women at the age of 45-54 (69.7 percent), however in 2005 the highest employment in women was found at the age of 50-64. The level of employment has increased by 2.5 percent in the women at the age of 15-24; the highest level of unemployment comes to the women of this age. Every third woman at the age group 15-24 is unemployed, though in comparison with 2005 unemployment level at this age group has decreased by 3.0 percent.

Men population aged 15+ by economic status and age groups

thousand

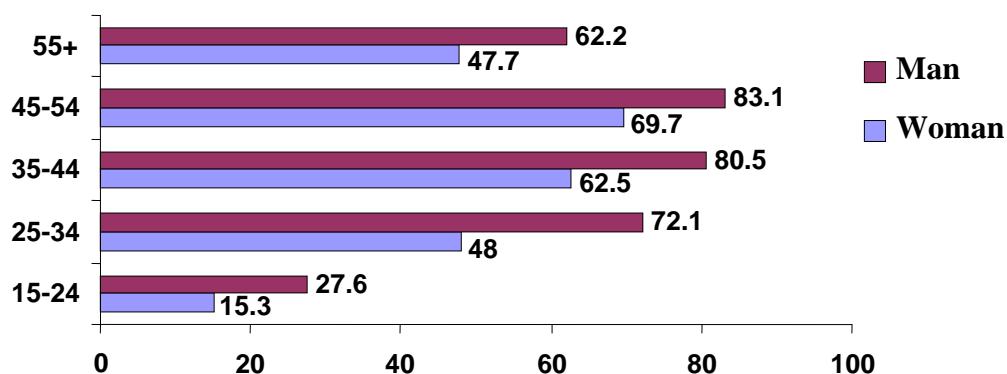
	2007				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Population aged 15+	291,2	225,3	230,2	236,4	423,5
Active population	111,7	204,5	214,9	220,7	279,9
Employed	80,3	162,5	185,2	196,5	263,6
Hired	28,5	84,2	78,4	81,7	59,2
Self-employed	51,8	78,7	107,2	115,0	203,6
Not identified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Unemployed	31,4	42,0	29,7	24,2	16,3
Inactive population	179,5	20,8	15,3	15,7	143,6

	2007				
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Unemployment level (%)	28,1	20,6	13,8	11,0	5,8
Activity rate (%)	38,4	90,8	93,4	93,3	66,1
Employment level (%)	27,6	72,1	80,5	83,1	62,2

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Activity rate among men by situation in 2007 is high at the age of 35-44 (93.4 percent). In comparison with 2005 level of employment among men at the age of 15-24 has decreased by 3.0 percent. The level of employment is high among men at the age of 15-24 and it has increased by 1.3 percent.

Level of employment by age in 2007, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Employment by age groups

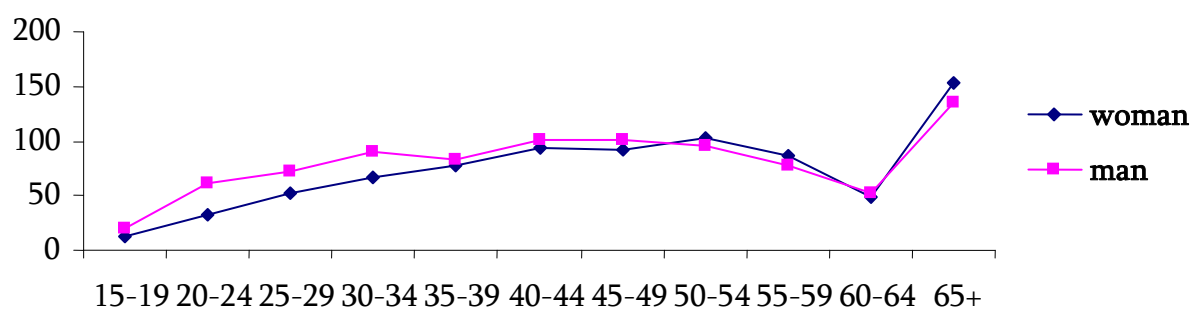
	thousand					
	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed, total	829,4	915,2	826,8	920,5	816,2	888,1
15-19	14,6	25,5	18,5	24,4	12,6	20,0
20-24	36,1	64,0	32,8	65,1	32,5	60,4
25-29	53,8	78,2	57,6	86,3	52,2	72,2
30-34	68,8	86,0	59,4	90,9	65,8	90,3
35-39	83,8	95,4	83,4	84,3	77,4	83,6
40-44	104,9	108,3	103,9	97,5	93,3	101,6

45-49	97,9	110,1	97.7	114.2	91.9	101.3
50-54	87,7	87,0	91.6	88.5	102.6	95.2
55-59	77,7	71,7	83.9	74.2	86.0	77.6
60-64	42,7	46,6	40.6	45.2	48.7	51.4
65+	161.5	142.2	157.4	150.0	153.0	134.6

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Population aged 50-54 has the highest share among employed population. In 2007 the share of employed women and men of the aforementioned age group made 12.6 percent and 10.7 percent respectively. The lowest share among employed women and men comes to the age of 15-19, accordingly 1.5 percent for women and 2.3 percent for men.

Employment by age groups in 2007, thousand



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Employment by level of education

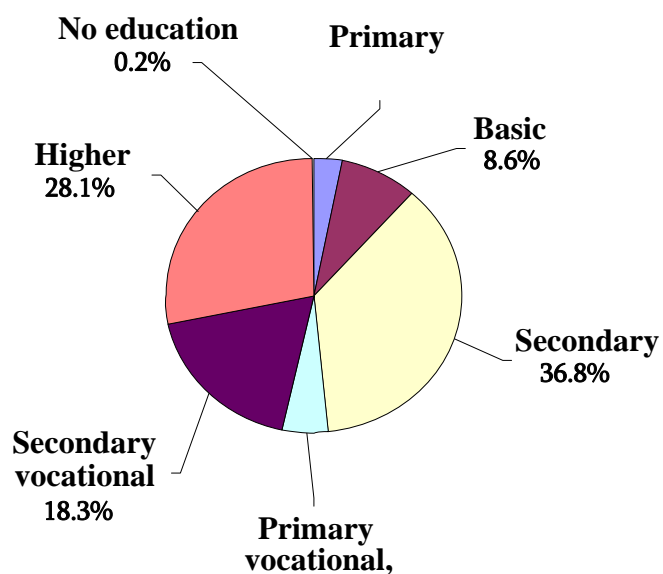
thousand

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Primary general	39,2	26,6	34.2	26.3	24.3	19.4
Basic general	67,1	65,7	63.8	63.2	69.8	62.2
Secondary general	309,5	388,6	317.4	404.2	300.1	381.8
Primary vocational	66,0	99,6	61.6	93.5	41.2	66.4
Secondary vocational	136,8	103,4	135.5	102.2	149.2	116.5

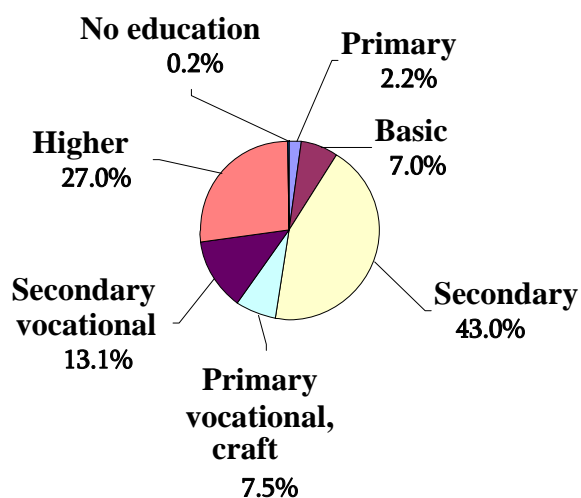
Higher education	209,3	227,1	212.3	229.5	229.6	239.8
Without education	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0
Total	829,4	915,2	826.8	920.5	816.2	888.1

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Employed women by level of education in 2007, %



Employed men by level of education in 2007, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

The highest share among employed population comes to the persons with secondary education. According to the data of 2007 28.1 percent of employed women and 43.0 percent of employed men have the secondary education.

Employment by sector of economy

thousand

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed in economy, total	829,4	915,2	826,8	920,5	816,2	888,1
Public sector	213,8	187,4	198,2	162,0	-	-
Private sector	615,6	727,8	628,6	758,4	-	-

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Employees by kind of economic activity

thousand

	2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employees, total	826.8	920.5	816.2	888.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	474.2	491.9	462.1	448.5
Mining and quarrying	0.9	2.5	0.4	4.3
Manufacturing	26.7	54.8	22.1	60.6
Electricity, gas and water supply and distribution	3.7	14.8	3.5	14.7
Construction	1.2	53.8	4.6	66.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	81.5	86.6	80.5	88.4
Hotels and restaurants	12.1	4.8	11.0	7.0
Transport and communication	7.5	70.3	6.0	65.7
Financial activities	5.9	8.4	9.3	8.0
Real estate, renting and service activities	10.5	16.4	13.1	21.6
Public administration	23.1	55.4	16.7	47.6
Education	108.8	23.4	103.0	21.2
Healthcare and social assistance	39.4	12.8	50.6	9.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	19.8	22.1	21.7	22.2
Private household with employed persons and household activities relating to the production of goods and services of self-consumption.	10.1	1.6	9.8	1.4
Activities of the extra-territorial organizations	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

More than half of employees come to the agrarian field. By 2007 data 9.9 percent of employed women worked in the field of education, 9.9 percent – in trade, 6.2 percent – in the health and social work. As for men, 10.0 percent was employed in trade, and 6.8-7.4 percent in manufacturing industry, transport and communication.

Incomplete and supplementary employment

	thousand					
	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Incomplete employment	12,6	31,7	14,6	28,0	17,4	29,5
Supplementary employment	69,0	77,2	55,3	60,5	58,0	60,8

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

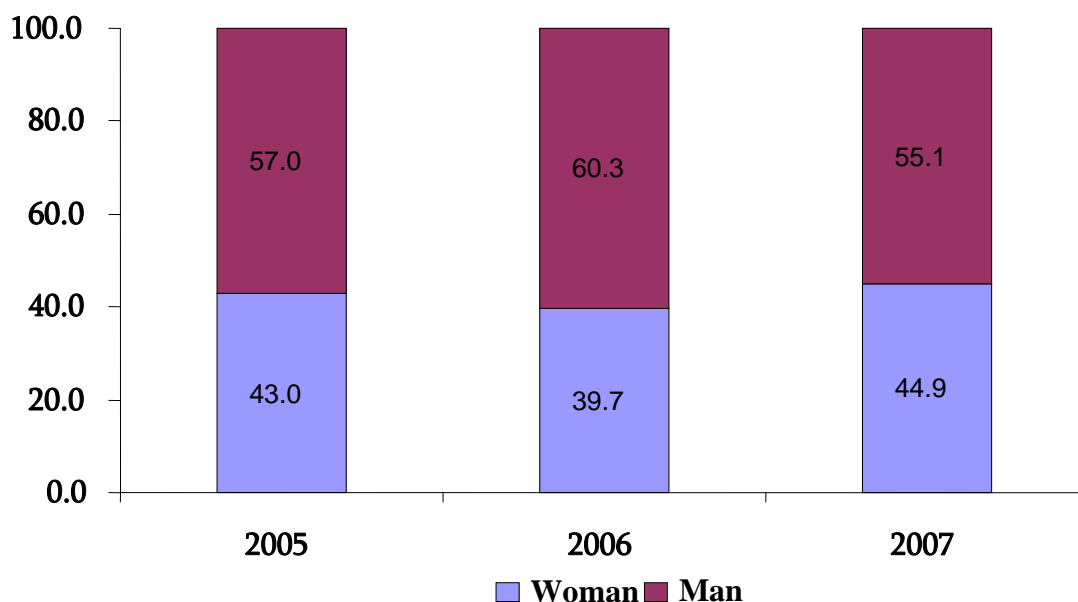
Unemployment by age

thousand

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Unemployment, total	120,1	159,2	109.1	165.4	117.3	143.7
15-19	4,4	8,5	3.5	9.0	5.5	7.0
20-24	18,0	24,3	19.8	26.6	20.8	24.4
25-29	20,5	34,5	18.1	31.3	19.6	23.6
30-34	18,4	20,0	15.1	22.1	14.0	18.4
35-39	15,7	17,2	14.7	18.3	12.4	15.7
40-44	12,0	15,8	12.6	18.2	13.4	14.1
45-49	12,8	14,4	10.0	14.8	12.3	14.1
50-54	10,4	8,3	9.2	10.4	8.9	10.1
55-59	6,0	8,5	4.6	7.1	8.0	9.2
60-64	0,9	4,8	0.6	5.6	1.4	4.8
65+	1.2	2,7	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.3

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Unemployment by sex, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

In 2007, in comparison with 2005 the number of unemployed women has decreased by 2.3 percent, and of men – by 9.7 percent. The highest share of unemployed women and men (as well as the highest level of unemployment) is observed at the age group 20-24.

Unemployment by level of education

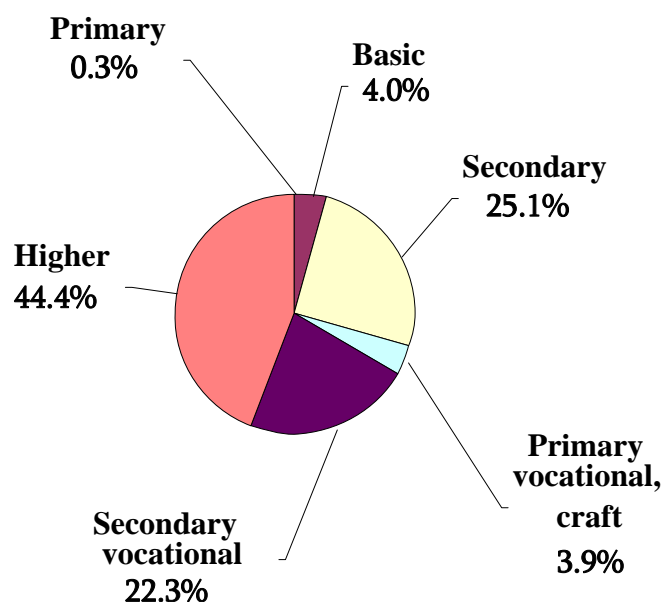
thousand

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Primary	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1
Basic	2.8	9.8	4.3	8.5	4.7	8.2
Secondary	30.7	58.4	25.2	61.6	29.4	53.6
Primary professional, vocational	10.7	12.9	9.4	10.2	4.6	5.5
Secondary professional	28.0	16.3	24.7	19.6	26.1	17.9
Higher	47.6	61.1	45.1	64.5	52.1	58.4
Total	120,1	159,2	109.1	165.4	117.3	143.7

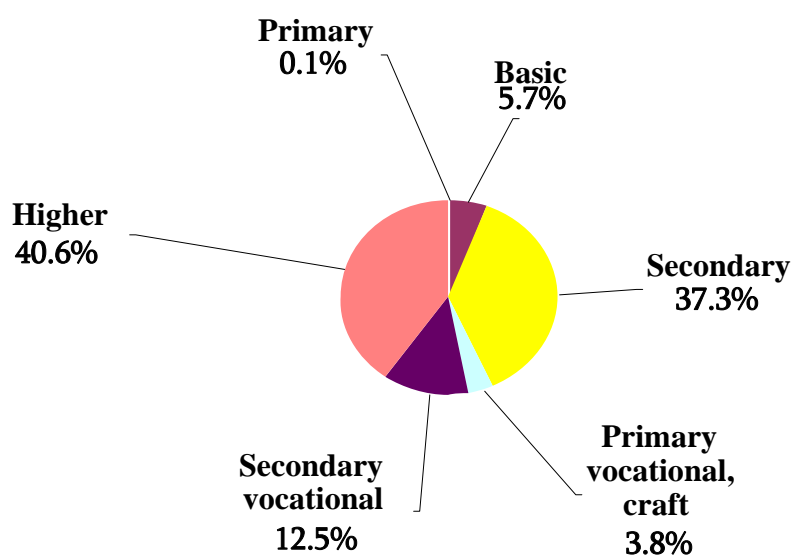
Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Unemployment rate is considerably higher among the graduated specialists. In 2007 44.4 percent of unemployed women and 40.6 percent of unemployed men had higher education. In comparison with 2005 it increased by 4.8 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

Women unemployment by level of education in 2007, %



Men unemployment by level of education in 2007, %



Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Average monthly nominal wages of the hired employees by kind of economic activity

	GEL			
	2006		2007*	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Economics, total	177.6	362.0	239.3	502.8
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	130.4	152.8	189.2	271.1
Mining and quarrying	287.6	367.7	704.4	624.7
Manufacturing	191.8	293.7	255.4	425.6
Electricity, gas and water supply and distribution	320.1	422.6	478.8	570.8
Construction	250.4	399.2	394.0	635.4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles, and personal and household goods	181.8	303.1	275.5	437.9
Hotels and restaurants	150.6	266.7	215.4	342.1
Transport and communication	301.2	421.2	401.3	523.1
Financial activities	449.1	1356.4	793.4	1239.2
Real estate, renting and service activities	203.3	327.4	307.4	498.7
Public administration	354.3	482.8	469.0	629.6
Education	116.5	141.8	142.3	189.0

	2006		2007*	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health and social assistance	125.3	219.1	160.5	342.9
Other fields	154.6	201.4	226.1	347.1

Note: * preliminary data

Source: DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

In 2007 in comparison with 2006 average monthly nominal wages of hired employees have increased by 37.0 percent among both, women and men. The average nominal wage of hired women in every field and sector of economics is less than the average monthly nominal wage of hired men.

Average staff of the three ministries* and their annual remuneration in 2005-2008

	2005		2006		2007		by January 1 2008	
	Total	Incl. Women	Total	Incl. Women	Total	Incl. Women	Total	Incl. Women
Number of stuff, total	715	468	781	443	736	391	720	378
Among them:								
Head (Minister and Deputy Minister)	18	2	18	2	15	2	14	1
Head of Department and of the equal structure	32	12	28	10	24	7	25	6
Deputy head of Department and of the equal structure	29	11	27	8	17	5	23	6
Head of Service (division) and of the equal structure	75	19	74	28	57	16	61	24

Deputy head of Service (division) and of the equal structure (consultant)	29	11	25	8	23	8	24	7
Head specialist	208	146	197	146	223	121	141	100
Leading (senior) specialist	126	91	125	90	121	79	186	126
Specialist	130	48	139	85	193	114	156	110
Not on the permanent staff (auxiliary staff)	158	73	102	39	43	16	50	23
Average monthly salary of employed, in GEL	510,3	433,7	647,0	528,0	912,7	744,7	1206,0	1085,3
Among them: average monthly wage								
Public servant	547,7	450,0	679,7	518,3	945,0	760,0	1226,0	1086,0
Auxiliary workers (technical staff employed on the basis of labour contract)	233,3	233,3	275,0	275,0	275,0	322,3	620,0	620,0
Not established	363,0	300,0	280,0	230,0	703,0	244,0	831,5	667,0

Source: Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Labour, health and Social Protection; DS/Division of Social and Demographic Statistics.

Note: * Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Labour, health and Social Protection.

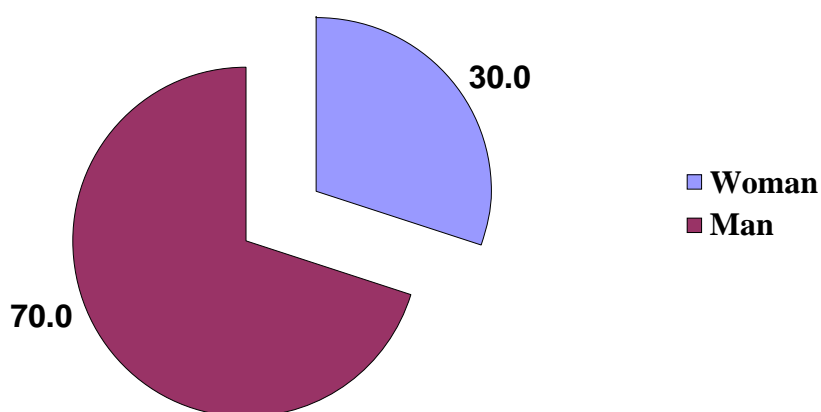
Agriculture

Classification of farms by sex of farmer or the head of farm

	2006		2007	
	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
Total:	800 ,0	100.0	800 ,0	100.0
Among them: women	235,0	29.4	240,0	30.0
men	565,0	70.6	560 ,0	70.0

Source: DS/Division of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

Farm classification by sex of farmer or the head of farm in 2007, %



Source: DS/Division of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

Classification of farms by age and sex of farmer or head of farm

Age group	Thousand					
	2006			2007		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Under 25	4,0	1,0	3,0	3,0	1,0	2,0
From 25 to 40	85,0	12,0	73,0	78,0	11,0	67,0
From 40 to 60	343,0	79,0	264,0	342,0	77,0	265,0
60+	368,0	143,0	225,0	377,0	151,0	226,0

Source: DS/Division of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

**Total land area
by sex of farmer or the head of farm**

Thousand

	2006			2007		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total area of the land (including the rented land)	861.0	178.0	683.0	849.0	179.0	670.0
Rented Land	349.0	47 000	302.0	332.0	47.0	285.0

Source: DS/Division of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

CRIME

Number of convicted persons by type of crime

	unit			
	2006		2007	
	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Convicted, total	998	15913	1375	19795
Intentional homicide	9	234	9	288
Intentional homicide in aggravating circumstances	3	238	4	264
Intentional heavy injury	6	164	4	120
Rape	0	74	0	65
Burglary	12	731	15	633
Robbery	9	1089	12	811
Theft	107	3710	148	3765
Illegal manufacturing, production, purchasing, transportation, sending and selling the drugs	109	1651	103	1816
Hooliganism	24	898	22	936
Violation of traffic safety or the rule of transport exploitation	9	609	13	1082
Total	710	6515	1045	10015

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

Convicted persons by age

unit

	2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Convicted, total	998	15913	1375
Juveniles (14 -17 years old)	23	979	34	1026
Adults (18+)	975	14934	1341	18769

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

Prison population

unit

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Prison population*, total	283	9405	660	14805	799
Adults	283	9290	660	14481	788	17172
Juveniles	0	115	0	324	11	338

* - Prison population includes number of prisoners in prisons and colonies (persons, already serving the sentence) and persons in jails (detention pending trial).

Source: Ministry of Justice of Georgia

Offences under the charge of trafficking

	2005		2006		2007	
	Total	Among them against women	Total	Among them against women	Total	Among them against women
	Registered, total	13	10	33	18	29
Among them: disclosed	7	4	15	11	8	5

Source: Ministry of Interior of Georgia

**The data on the victims and offenders of the domestic violence
2007 – 2008 (by January 1)**

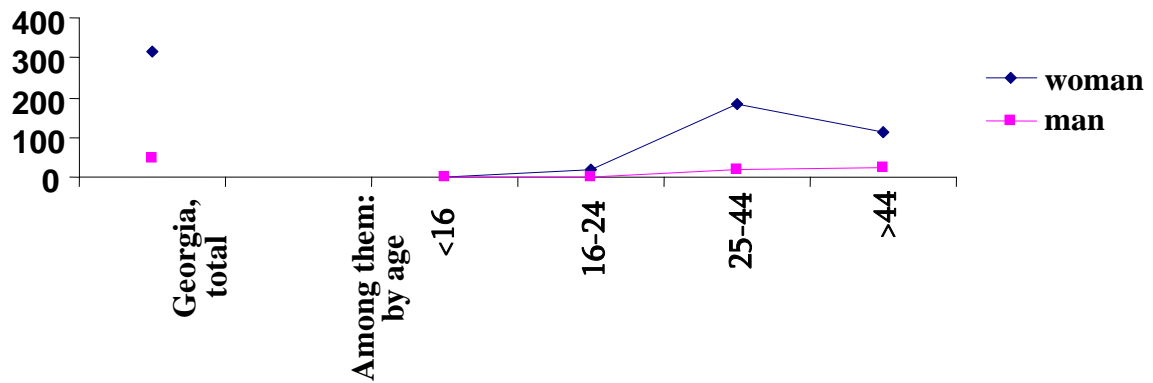
unit

	Offender		Victim	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
In Georgia, total	38	320	313	45
by age:				
<16	0	0	0	1
16-24	2	20	19	0
25-44	19	182	183	20
>44	17	118	111	24
by regions of Georgia				
City of Tbilisi	23	184	184	23
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	1	11	11	0
25-44	10	107	104	11
>44	12	66	69	12
Adjara AR	4	59	55	8
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	0	4	0	0
25-44	3	31	33	2
>44	1	24	22	6
Imereti	3	22	23	2
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	1	2	3	0
25-44	1	13	12	0
>44	1	7	8	2
Kakheti	0	7	7	0
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	4	6	0
>44	0	3	1	0
Samegrelo Zemo-Svaneti	2	4	4	2
<16	0	0	0	1
16-24	0	0	0	0

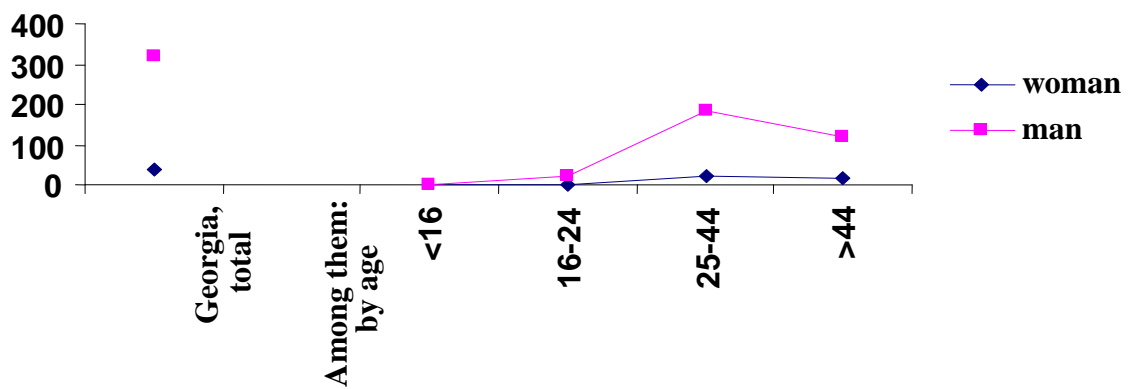
25-44	2	2	4	1
>44	0	2	0	0
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3	7	8	2
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	3	4	2
>44	3	4	4	0
Shida Kartli	3	37	32	8
<16	0	0	0	0
16-24	0	3	5	0
25-44	3	22	20	4
>44	0	12	7	4

Source: Ministry of Interior of Georgia

Victims of domestic violence



Violators



Source: Ministry of Interior of Georgia.

Statistics on issuing the driver's license

	unit					
	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Issued (or changed) driver's license	6123	43884	15209	106592	15577	138252

Source: Ministry of Interior of Georgia.

POWER

Number of Members of the Parliament of Georgia

								unit
2002		2004		2006		2008		
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
16	219	21	200	23	197	7	132	

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Number of employees at the Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

							by 31 December, unit
		2005		2006		2007	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Parliament of Georgia		519	290	547	371	538	392

Source: Staff of the Parliament of Georgia

Number of employees at the Administration of the President of Georgia

					unit
		2006		2007	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed at the administration of the President of Georgia, total		66	65	80	61

Source: Administration of the President of Georgia

Composition of the Government of Georgia

by 31 December 2005, unit

	2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers	1	16	3	14
Deputy Ministers	8	49	9	41

Source: The staff of the Government Chancellery

Staff of the Government Chancellery

Unit

	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chancellery of the Government	79	87	138	188	136	188

Source: The staff of the Government Chancellery

Number of Judges

unit

2003		2005		2006		2007	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
131	220	123	167	133	152	140	144

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia, Supreme Council of Justice 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 28 weeks.

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

Part-time employee – a person, working incomplete working hours without his/her own will, seeking job for last four weeks and ready to work in case the job is found

Incomplete Secondary School (basic school) – II level of International Standard Classification of Education – **the second stage** of basic education, i.e. the first stage of secondary education. Provides gaining of minimum knowledge and includes VII-IX grades.

Juvenile offenders – a person, who committed crime at the age of 14-18.

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

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.

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

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

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

Employed – includes all persons aged 15+ and during the reference period belonged to the following categories: (a) hired employee; (a1) employee, who did certain work during reference period for the purpose to get remuneration (pecuniary or in kind); (a2) a person, with a job but temporarily absent due to vacation, illness, temporarily dismissal or other similar reasons, (b) self-employed; (b1) employed person, who did a certain work during the reference period for the purpose to get some benefit or family income (pecuniary or in kind); (b2) a person, who has a enterprise but did not work during reference time for some reasons.

Hired Employee – a person, who did certain work during the reference time for the purpose to get salary or other type of remuneration (pecuniary or in kind); also a person with a job but temporarily absent due to vacation, illness, temporarily dismissal or other similar reasons.

Primary School – 1st Step of the International Standard Classification of Education – first stage of basic education. Provides gaining the basic elements and lasts for 6 years.

Maternal Mortality – mortality of women at pregnancy, delivery and after childbirth (during 6 weeks after confinement).

Economically Active Population– All civilians 16 years old and over, who are engaged in economic activity, and unemployed persons.

Level of Economic Activity – Share (percentage) of economically active population among the relevant aged population.

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.

General Education School – I, II and III steps of International Standard Classification of Education – educational institutions for organized education of young generation. There are two types of general education schools: Day Schools and Evening Schools (with shifts). 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.

Self-employed – a property owner, whose goal during the reference time is to get a profit or family income (pecuniary or in kind); unpaid worker in a family enterprise.

Secondary employment – considers that a person for 7 days before questioning together with the base-job performed (even at least for an hour) also the other job with the aim to get income (salary, in kind, profits etc.)

Farm (agriculture) – the object of the agriculture census. It is an economic unit producing agriculture products under the common management irrespective of its size or legal status. According to the international methodology the economic units practicing only agriculture service, fishing, silviculture or hunting may not be considered as a farm and they are not subject to census. The common management is exercised by the farmer. The types of farm: household, shared farm, agriculture enterprise, the farm of other types.

Land of farm (land at disposal of the farm) – a plot of land directly or indirectly used in the farm's activity. Comprises the plot of land owned and rented by the farmer, except of such parts (if any), which are rented by other persons. It consists of agriculture and non-agriculture plots of land. The farm may not have a plot of land at all (see. Farm without Land)

Head of farm – a natural persona directly responsible for guiding the agriculture enterprise or other type of farm.

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 (difference between birth and mortality figures) and migration (difference between inside and outside migrants) growth over the passed period.

Violator – a member of a family resorting the physical, mental, economic or sexual violence against another member of a family, or coercing him/her.

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

Official minimum wage - represents social-economic normative, which determines the minimum level of wage/salary. It is approved by the President of Georgia. A monthly salary of a worker may not be less of minimum wage. All institutions, enterprises and organizations shall respect the principle of minimum wage irrespective of their property form or organizational-legal status.

Victim of domestic violence – a member of family subjected to physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence or compulsion;

Member of family – mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, child (stepchild), foster child, foster family (foster mother, foster father), grandchild and, parents of a spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, also former spouse, persons being in unregistered marriage, guardian.

Old age pensioner – a woman over 60 and a man over 65 to whom the pension is assigned.

Housing – a room or rooms and the attached facilities (for instance, hallway/corridor) in a structure or in the separate part of a building for living of one household during one year. Housing should have a separate exit to the street (directly or through the garden or courtyard) or to the shared facility inside of the building. It may not have the own bathroom or toilet;

Secondary school – III Step of International Standard Classification of Education – the second stage of secondary education. Provides academic and profiled education and includes X-XI (XII) grades. This type of education is not obligatory, but it is compulsory for further education.

Secondary Vocational School – III and IV Steps of International Standard Classification of Education – ensures preparation of average level specialist: provides secondary and professional education (on the basis of the 9th grade) and only professional education (on the basis of secondary school).

Average monthly nominal wage – a figure calculated by dividing the salary schedule (both pecuniary and in kind) first by number of workers included in the lists for calculating the average salary and other average figures and then by 12.

Life 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.

Trafficking (trade in person) – buying or selling of a person, or any other unlawful deal against him/her, the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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 .

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

Second stage higher education – Post-graduate education– VI Step of International Standard Classification – provides post-graduate education. The study is carried out at the higher institutions and ends up by defending the theses aimed at gaining the doctor's degree.

Unemployed – according to the International Labour organization, a person is considered unemployed if he/she meets the following criteria during the reference period: (a) did no work (didn't have remunerable occupation); (b) was seeking a job; (c) was ready to start working immediately.

Unemployment rate – a measure obtained by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the number of economically active population, in percents.

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.

Theft – concealed capture of someone's property.

Burglary – 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.

General Ration of birth, mortality, marriage and divorce – a figure obtained by dividing the summarized number of live birth, death, marriage and divorce during the reference year by average annual number of population (in promile).

Birth ratio by age – average number of children born by women of certain age group within the reference period (e.g. a year). Is measured in promile (for per 1000 women).

Total fertility ratio – the number of children who would be born per woman during her reproductive age (aged 15 to 49) and considering that at each age of child birth the fertility rate remains the same as of the reference year.

New case of disability – persons who after first application to the Bureau of Medical-Social Expertise were granted the status of a disable person.

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 statistics – study of the level of life of the population, particularly its material condition. Selected observation is carried out in Georgia over 3350 households in Tbilisi and other regions of the country. The volume of selection is determined as to provide the accuracy of statistical data at the nationwide, as well as at regional level. The principle of rotation is issued in selection accordingly renewing the selection during a year. Selected household remains in the list for a year and the information is obtained once in a quarter.

Household income – the sum of individual and joint incomes of all the members of a household during the reference time. In includes pecuniary 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-pecuniary incomes (self-produced products, humanitarian aid or free products granted by the friends).

Factor of infant mortality – is obtained by dividing the number of infants that died under 12 months by the total number of live birth children (in promile).

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.

Robbery – evidential theft of someone's property.

Statistical Publication

”Women and Men in Georgia”

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