

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA  
DEPARTMENT FOR STATISTICS

# Women and Men in Georgia

STATISTICAL BOOKLET

Tbilisi 2005

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w80

## Women and Men in Georgia (A Statistical Booklet)

| Symbols |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|
| DS      | Department for Statistics |
| GEL     | Georgian Lari             |
| ...     | 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 means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men; this is a policy, which provides 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.

### Millennium Development Goals, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program and Gender

Formation of the gender characteristics takes place during the whole history of social relations' development and is a result of impact of different ideological, historical, cultural, ethnic and economic factors, which might be changed under the influence of political, economic and cultural factors. As a result, the gender balance covers each and every aspect of the life of women and men and it is expressed in diverse possibilities, unequal access to resources, and divergent realization of needs.

With this view the gender is a world phenomenon, which despite of very specific national characteristics also has universal general traits, and this is underlined in those major program documents, which are recognized by the United Nations Organization and embodied in the world action plan.

The platforms of almost all world action plans elaborated up to present, recognize the necessity of processing the gender statistical data and gender aspects, as the prin-

cipal direction in the process of realization of various of programs.

The Platform for Action elaborated at the Beijing Conference in 1995 calls upon the governments and international organizations to support distribution of data by key directions of development and encourage the academic works in the information sphere.

The strategic task of gender statistics is introduced within the scope of Platform and it is to generate and disseminate the gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation (paragraph 206-209).

The ultimate goal, underlined in the platform is that all statistical information on individuals should be compiled, analyzed and presented by sex and age structure and reflect problems and issues illustrating women's status in the society. The platform includes recommendations on designating the staff working in the field of gender-statistics.

The special emphasis is given to improving the measurement for remunerated and unremunerated work of women and men, also to the development of gender analysis and planning issues in such important fields, as poverty, morbidity statistics, natural movement statistics, disabilities, access to the health care, violence and of decision-making mechanisms.

The Platform calls upon the United Nations' bodies to promote the further development of methods to find better ways to process data related to the human rights, including violence against women, as well as to the development of economic, social, cultural and political spheres.

The core program-document of "Millennium Develop-

ment Goals” of Georgia also includes the need of gender equality and increase of women’s power (Goal #3), the key task of which is to provide the gender equality in the sphere of employment, equal access to the positions in the political sphere and management at all levels. The scope of above-mentioned indicators is rather specific for Georgia. They specify the structure of labour market by gender parameters, provide comparative data of average salary of women and men, reformation-development of social protection systems, the number of pre-school establishments and access of children to various forms of pre-school education, share of women in the leading positions of executive power, share of women in the local self-governance bodies, data on the creation and functioning of the state institutions working in the field of gender equality, participation of women in national Parliament, etc.

The special attention to the gender equality is given in the program-document of Georgia on “Economic Development and Poverty Reduction” with special emphasis on the need of regulation of gender-related problems, elaboration and implementation of consistent and effective gender policy, measures aimed at strengthening of women’s economic and social status, proper consideration of a gender factors, that covers:

- Gender aspects in the planning and allocation of budgetary resources in regulation of labour market and in social policy;
- Enforcing the labour legislation with respect of gender factors;
- Ensuring the social security during the economic ac-

tivity process;

- Increase of women’s economic activities, implementation of different programs for professional development;
- Implementation of educational and preventive measures in order to change the traditional gender roles, which put the women in unequal, dependant position;
- Reduction of women’s labour and social discrimination, as well as of domestic violence and ill-treatment.

## About Gender in Georgia

Over recent period not only a problem of improvement of women’s status in society has been put in the World’s agenda, but also the objective of achievement of actual equality between women and men in any area of public activity. Just to this matter the Beijing action plan, accepted by the 4<sup>th</sup> Women World Conference in 1995 was devoted, according to which in February of 1998 by the Decree of the President of Georgia ‘State Commission on Elaboration of Policy on Development of Women’ was established, which was entrusted with the task of developing the plan of actions to improve women’s status. Commission had prepared the draft-plan and by the Decree of the President of Georgia the plan of actions (for 1998-2000) was approved, in which from twelve priorities of Beijing Platform the following ones were selected:

1. Establishment of institutional mechanisms for gender equality;

2. Growth of role and participation of women in decision-making;
3. Economic policy;
4. Women and poverty;
5. Women and armed conflict;
6. Improvement of women health;
7. Women rights.

A significant step to settle gender equality problem is the Decree of the President of Georgia No. 308 of June 18, 1998 “On the plan of measures to improve women’s status”, basic articles of which are as follows:

- Training for women to develop leadership and political skills;
- Formation of mechanisms to develop small and medium women business;
- Elaboration of special programs to increase income of rural women;
- Elaboration of special projects to increase household income of women;
- Establishment of Department on women issues;
- Expansion of participation of women in diplomatic service;
- Elaboration of the projects on social assistance to large families, pensioners and disable women.

The goals of the aforementioned measures are to:

- Increase the representation of women in the state structures;
- Assist to provide an economic independence of women;
- Increase of awareness on gender problems;

- Act in the field of state policy and legislation with due regard for gender factor;
- Stop the poverty growth among women;
- Develop the mechanisms to protect women right during and after the armed conflicts;
- Elimination of all factors of sexual discrimination.

In August 28, 1999 the President of Georgia issued the Decree “on Strengthening of women protection in Georgia”, and on February 25, 2000, the Decree of the President of Georgia No. 64 “on the Plan of Combating the Violence in Relation to Women” had been approved, basic articles of which are as follows:

- Adjustment of the legislation against violence in compliance with the principles of Beijing platform, introduction of policy of inadmissibility of any forms of violence in relation to women;
- Dissemination of the laws, statistics and information on domestic violence;
- Creation of such environment in the country that will make disreputable and unacceptable any violence in relation to women;
- Practical, medical, psychological and legal support to victims of violence;
- Realization by community of what the professional violence is;
- Training for the representatives of the state structures;
- Adjustment of the legislation on fighting against ecological violence in conformity with the international norms;

- Account of any cases of violence in relation to the girls and elaboration of special programs and laws.

These Decrees have created serious legislative basis for assistance to fulfillment of the plan of actions.

After “Rose” Revolution, the considerable attention was attached to the above-mentioned issue. In 2004 *the Gender Equality Advisory Council* was established under the Chairperson of the Parliament of Georgia, and in June of 2005 — *the ad-hoc State Commission on Gender Equality*. The coalition of women NGOs elaborated the draft of the State Action Plan for Providing the Gender Equality, in consideration of which the state bodies, as well as the interested NGOs were actively involved.

The principal goals of the Acton Plan are as follows:

- Establishment and development of effective institutional mechanisms; development of legislative basis promoting the gender equality;
- Providing gender equality in decision-making; introducing the gender parameters in the social-economic development process; improvement of gender statistics;
- Supporting the application of gender budget principles; consideration of gender parameters in state programs;
- Poverty elimination; supporting the implementation of migration gender- policy; providing the access to health care; introduction of gender approaches in educational system;
- Supporting the environment protection and ecological security;

- Creation of effective system against violence; development of state approach against trafficking;
- Raising the public awareness in gender issues through media means; support in honouring the international obligations in the sphere of gender equality.

The major tasks of the above-mentioned goals are as follows:

- Strengthening of institutional mechanisms for gender equality in the executive bodies of state power; development of institutional mechanisms for gender equality in legislative bodies; introduction of institutional mechanisms for gender equality at the level of local government;
- Elaboration of law on gender equality; introduction of gender parameters in the existing state programs and providing their fulfillment;
- Elaboration of employment policy with due consideration of gender parameters; support of small business development and promotion of entrepreneur women; support of gender sensitive social protection policy; elaboration of legal mechanisms against domestic violence; etc.

The realization of the Action Plan will create the basis for the establishment of gender balance and future development of democratic principles in the country that constitutes the step forward for deepening Georgia’s integration into European processes.

## Reader's Guide

'Women and Men in Georgia' is the third statistical publication on gender problems. As to format and contents, this booklet against the previous one, is closer to the World statistical standards.

The statistical data introduced in the publication reflects the key trends of gender equality established in the country in 1990-2004. The publication fulfils the requirements of the State Action Plan on Support of Gender Equality and has an objective to encourage the public awareness in gender problems and the elaboration of task-oriented state policy in the sphere of gender equality.

Information is based on the statistical surveys conducted by Department for Statistics and other state bodies. Every chart and diagram is equipped with the source of information. The charts and diagrams give absolute figures and proportions on the conditions of women and men, which are used in two directions:

- Assessment of key characteristics of women and men;
- Distribution by sex according to the specific group.

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

## POPULATION

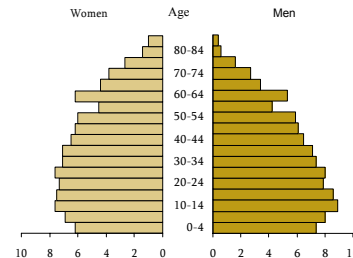
### Population of Georgia in 1897-2002 (According to the population census data)

| Year  | Resident |        | De facto (present) |        | Thousand |
|-------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|
|       | Women    | Men    | Women              | Men    |          |
| 1897  | 893,6    | 1020,3 | 882,6              | 1011,4 |          |
| 1926  | 1319,0   | 1347,5 | 1325,2             | 1352,0 |          |
| 1939  | 1777,9   | 1764,4 | 1775,0             | 1765,0 |          |
| 1959  | 2169,8   | 1861,2 | 2178,7             | 1865,3 |          |
| 1970  | 2479,1   | 2195,5 | 2483,8             | 2202,6 |          |
| 1979  | 2654,3   | 2338,9 | 2659,4             | 2355,4 |          |
| 1989  | 2838,8   | 2562,0 | 2861,9             | 2581,4 |          |
| 2002* | 2309,8   | 2061,8 | 2305,9             | 2049,8 |          |

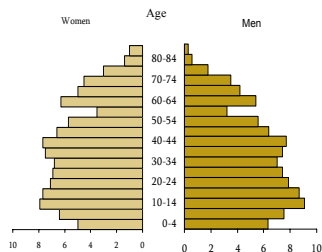
\* — population on the territory controlled by the government of Georgia.

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

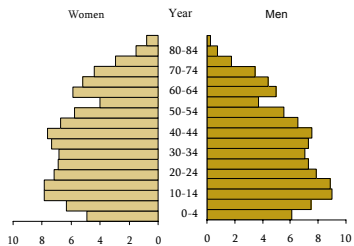
### Resident Population by sex and age, 1995, %



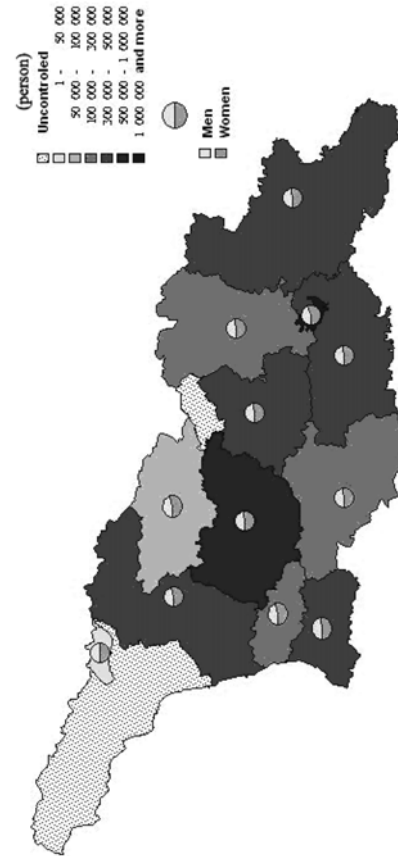
### Resident Population by sex and age, 2000, %



### Resident Population by sex and age, 2003, %



Population by Regions  
(According to the overall population census data)



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Life expectancy at birth

| Years | Year  |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|       | Total | Women | Men   |
| 1990  | 71,44 | 75,05 | 67,51 |
| 1995  | 70,33 | 74,23 | 66,28 |
| 2000  | 71,34 | 74,98 | 67,51 |
| 2001  | 71,54 | 74,84 | 68,03 |
| 2002  | 71,48 | 74,81 | 67,95 |
| 2003  | 71,99 | 74,69 | 69,08 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Natural movement

|                          | unit  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                          | 2000  |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       | 2003  |       |
|                          | Women | Men   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Birth                    | 23126 | 25674 | 22552 | 25037 | 22086 | 24519 | 21725 | 24469 |
| Death                    | 23846 | 23564 | 23925 | 22293 | 23868 | 22578 | 23226 | 22829 |
| Natural growth, decrease | -720  | 2110  | -1373 | 2744  | -1782 | 1941  | -1501 | 1640  |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

In 2003 birth rate made only 50,2 percent of a birth rate in 1990; over the same period the number of registered marriages has decreased by 65,5 percent. In 2003 because of certain growth of birth rate and slight decrease of death rate in comparison with the previous year, the natural

growth took place (0.1 promile), but the external migration still remains as a major determining factor of general reduction. It's worth to take into account that the existing natural growth does not provide required level of simple reproduction of population. The structure of sequence of births has also changed – number of third and subsequent children has decreased almost up to 2400 in comparison with 1995 that specifies the growth of small-size families.

## Live-birth by sequence

| 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 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Birth Rate by age

| Years | Number of births at each 1000 women of relevant age |       |       |       |       |       |     | Summarized birth rate |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
|       | -20   | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ |                       |
| 1990  | 58,1  | 167,3 | 110,5 | 64,1  | 24,7  | 6,2   | 0,3 | 2,15                  |
| 1995  | 64,2  | 113,3 | 66,4  | 41,9  | 16,6  | 4,2   | 0,7 | 1,54                  |
| 2000  | 39,9  | 110,2 | 74,4  | 43,3  | 19,2  | 4,9   | 0,9 | 1,46                  |
| 2001  | 32,5  | 112,2 | 71,1  | 45,2  | 21,0  | 5,4   | 1,4 | 1,44                  |

| Years | Number of births at each 1000 women of relevant age |       |       |       |       |       |     | Summarized birth rate |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
|       | -20   | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ |                       |
| 2002  | 32,7  | 107,8 | 63,2  | 50,4  | 21,2  | 6,6   | 1,4 | 1,42                  |
| 2003  | 33,7  | 93,8  | 75,3  | 47,4  | 18,9  | 5,4   | 0,4 | 1,37                  |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Birth rate by unregistered marriage

unit

| years | Born, total | Including       |                       |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|       |             | born in wedlock | Born without marriage |
| 1990  | 92815       | 75912           | 16903                 |
| 1995  | 56341       | 39877           | 16464                 |
| 2000  | 48800       | 28743           | 20057                 |
| 2001  | 47589       | 26459           | 21130                 |
| 2002  | 46605       | 25202           | 21403                 |
| 2003  | 46194       | 25610           | 20584                 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Infant Mortality

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

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Nuptiality

unit

|                          | 2000  |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       | 2003  |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                          | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Married, total           | 12870 | 12870 | 13336 | 13336 | 12535 | 12535 | 12696 | 12696 |
| Of which before marriage |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Never married            | 12654 | 12561 | 13125 | 13044 | 12383 | 12313 | 12275 | 12241 |
| Widowed                  | 66    | 103   | 45    | 103   | 44    | 94    | 72    | 83    |
| Divorces                 | 145   | 199   | 156   | 185   | 105   | 120   | 205   | 203   |
| Not stated               | 5     | 7     | 10    | 4     | 3     | 8     | 144   | 169   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Average age of women and men at the time of marriage

Year

| Years | Women   |            | Men     |            |
|-------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
|       | General | First time | General | First time |
| 1990  | 24,7    | 23,7       | 28,3    | 27,0       |
| 1995  | 24,0    | 23,7       | 27,8    | 27,2       |
| 2000  | 25,0    | 24,8       | 28,7    | 28,4       |
| 2001  | 25,3    | 25,2       | 29,0    | 28,8       |
| 2002  | 25,5    | 25,4       | 29,0    | 29,0       |
| 2003  | 25,0    | 25,0       | 29,3    | 29,0       |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Population aged 15+ by marital status

|                           | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | 2003          | 2004          |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Women</b>              |               |               |               |               |               |
| <b>Thousand</b>           |               |               |               |               |               |
| Married                   | 998,0         | 1006,9        | 962,1         | 925,4         | 913,5         |
| Unregistered marriage     | 6,1           | 8,5           | 3,9           | 3,1           | 5,7           |
| Not married               | 427,0         | 414,7         | 428,3         | 404,5         | 400,5         |
| Divorced                  | 39,6          | 50,1          | 52,5          | 41,6          | 43,7          |
| Single resident (married) | 36,0          | 37,4          | 34,9          | 29,8          | 39,3          |
| Widowed                   | 321,1         | 324,3         | 322,1         | 292,3         | 303,2         |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>1827,8</b> | <b>1841,8</b> | <b>1803,8</b> | <b>1696,7</b> | <b>1705,8</b> |
| <b>percent</b>            |               |               |               |               |               |
| Married                   | 54,6          | 54,7          | 53,3          | 54,5          | 53,5          |
| Unregistered marriage     | 0,3           | 0,5           | 0,2           | 0,2           | 0,3           |
| Not married               | 23,4          | 22,5          | 23,7          | 23,8          | 23,5          |
| Divorced                  | 2,2           | 2,7           | 2,9           | 2,5           | 2,6           |
| Single resident (married) | 2,0           | 2,0           | 1,9           | 1,8           | 2,3           |
| Widowed                   | 17,6          | 17,6          | 17,9          | 17,2          | 17,8          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    |
| <b>Men</b>                |               |               |               |               |               |
| <b>Thousand</b>           |               |               |               |               |               |
| Married                   | 981,1         | 993,0         | 947,9         | 916,5         | 905,7         |
| Unregistered marriage     | 3,9           | 7,2           | 4,7           | 3,5           | 5,4           |
| Not married               | 438,9         | 471,9         | 468,7         | 439,1         | 454,5         |
| Divorced                  | 17,4          | 12,0          | 11,2          | 13,0          | 14,0          |
| Single resident (married) | 17,1          | 19,0          | 16,1          | 14,3          | 16,1          |
| Widowed                   | 57,2          | 57,1          | 48,7          | 50,0          | 46,2          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>1515,6</b> | <b>1560,2</b> | <b>1497,2</b> | <b>1436,3</b> | <b>1441,8</b> |
| <b>percent</b>            |               |               |               |               |               |
| Married                   | 64,7          | 63,6          | 63,3          | 63,8          | 62,8          |
| Unregistered marriage     | 0,3           | 0,5           | 0,3           | 0,2           | 0,4           |
| Not married               | 29,0          | 30,2          | 31,3          | 30,6          | 31,5          |
| Divorced                  | 1,1           | 0,8           | 0,7           | 0,9           | 1,0           |
| Single resident (married) | 1,1           | 1,2           | 1,1           | 1,0           | 1,1           |
| Widowed                   | 4             | 4             | 3             | 3             | 3             |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    | <b>100</b>    |

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

Population migration  
(According to the population census data of 2002)

|   | unit   |        |
|---|--------|--------|
|   | Women  | Men    |
| Number of migrants*, total                    | 786058 | 476557 |
| Among them:                                   |        |        |
| From other parts of Georgia                   | 729108 | 440801 |
| From CIS countries                            | 54678  | 33081  |
| From other countries                          | 2240   | 2637   |
| The previous place of residence is not stated | 32     | 38     |
| Number of immigrants, total                   | 46927  | 66799  |

\* — Number of persons who changed the place of permanent residence

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## HEALTH CARE

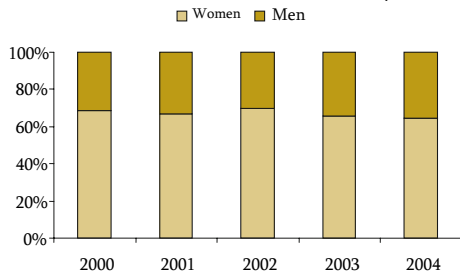
### Number of Medical Doctors

| 2000  |      | 2001  |      | 2002  |      | 2003  |      | 2004  |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Wom.  | Men  | Wom.  | Men  | Wom.  | Men  | Wom.  | Men  | Wom.  | Men  |
| 14508 | 6555 | 13025 | 6488 | 14084 | 6141 | 13806 | 7156 | 13833 | 7563 |

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

In 2004 in comparison with 2000 the number of men-doctors has increased by 15,0 percent, while the number of women-doctors has decreased by 5,0 percent. The proportion of women and men among doctors has remained almost the same over recent years, in 2004 among women and men doctors 35,0 percent was men and 65,0 percent – women.

### Number of Medical Doctors, %



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

## Use of Contraceptives

|                       | unit |      |      |      |       |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
|                       | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004  |
| Use of Contraceptives | 7865 | 8755 | 8143 | 9340 | 10996 |

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

Lately the cases of use of contraceptives are characterized by the tendency of growth. In 2004 in comparison with 2003 the number of women using the hormonal contraceptives has grown almost by 40,0 percent.

## Abortions

|                                   | Thousand |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                   | 2000     | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  |
| Total number of abortions         | 9,5      | 9,7   | 8,8   | 8,7   | 10,7  |
| Mini-abortions                    | 5,4      | 5,3   | 5,1   | 5,2   | 6,6   |
| Abortions by age groups:          |          |       |       |       |       |
| Under 15                          | 0,001    | 0,001 | 0,009 | 0,002 | 0,001 |
| 15-19                             | 0,6      | 0,6   | 0,6   | 0,7   | 1,1   |
| 20-34                             | 7,3      | 7,4   | 6,5   | 6,2   | 7,8   |
| 35+                               | 1,6      | 1,7   | 1,6   | 1,7   | 1,7   |
| Abortions for first-time pregnant | 0,2      | 0,2   | -     | 0,1   | 0,2   |

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

In 2004 in comparison with 2003 the number of abortions has increased by 23,0 percent. 73,0 percent of abortions comes to the women at the age of 20-34.

## Suicides

| Age   | unit  |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
|       | 2000  |     | 2001  |     | 2002  |     | 2003  |     |       |     |
|       | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 15-19 | 0     | 1   | 0     | 4   | -     | 3   | 0     | 3   |       |     |
| 20+   | 31    | 105 | 26    | 69  | 26    | 73  | 25    | 105 |       |     |

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

## New Cases of Syphilis

|  | unit |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|  | 2000 |     | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|  | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
|  | 386  | 515 | 554  | 703 | 606  | 853 | 370  | 542 | 307  | 374 |

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

Cases of syphilis are the most widespread among the population of age 20-29. In 2004 among all the syphilis patients, 37,1 percent of women and 35,3 percent of men were of this age.

## New cases of Gonorrhoea

|  | unit |     |      |     |      |      |      |     |      |     |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
|  | 2000 |     | 2001 |     | 2002 |      | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|  | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
|  | 113  | 478 | 224  | 746 | 295  | 1319 | 140  | 692 | 173  | 762 |

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

Over last 5 years the most cases of gonococcus infection have been found in 2002. In 2003 there was certain trend to reduction. In 2004, number of patients, having Gon-

orrhoea diagnosis has reduced by 42,0 percent in comparison with 2002, though it has grown by 12,0 percent in comparison with 2003.

## Tuberculosis influence

|  | unit |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|  | 2000 |      | 2001 |      | 2002 |      | 2003 |      | 2004 |      |
|  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  |
|  | 1752 | 4189 | 1498 | 4209 | 1758 | 4588 | 1721 | 4487 | 1785 | 4424 |

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

In 2004 among women and men, having tuberculosis diagnosis, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis make accordingly 72,4 and 84,3 percent.

## HIV influence

|  | unit |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|  | 2000 |     | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|  | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
|  | 25   | 113 | 32   | 187 | 48   | 252 | 69   | 298 | 98   | 360 |

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

Since 2000, distribution of HIV-infection is characterized by the tendency of growth. In 2004 in comparison with 2003, the number of the ill women has increased by 42,0 percent, and of men – by 20,8 percent, and in comparison with 2000 this growth is more than three times.

### AIDS influence

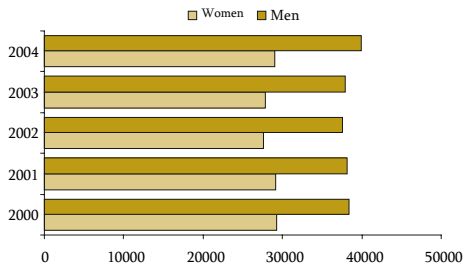
unit

| 2000 |     | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
| 1    | 14  | 2    | 11  | 2    | 12  | 2    | 18  | 3    | 47  |

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.

### Psychic Disorder



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

In 2004 among the psychic patients (including psychoses, disorders of non-psychic character, intellectual backwardness) 40,9 percent was patients with psychosis, 29,4 percent - non-psychic disorders, and 29,7 percent with intellectual backwardness (oligophreny)

### New Cases of psychic Disorders

unit

| 2000 |      | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |      |
|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men  |
| 759  | 1058 | 794  | 947 | 789  | 939 | 701  | 944 | 1494 | 1712 |

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

### New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms

unit

| 2000 |      | 2001 |      | 2002 |      | 2003 |      | 2004 |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  | Wom. | Men  |
| 2204 | 2093 | 2606 | 2368 | 2864 | 2468 | 2778 | 2473 | 3100 | 2626 |

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

There is a certain difference between structure of this kind of morbidity of women and men. In 2004 the distribution of new diagnosis of malignant tumors among women is as follows: 35,6 percent - breast, 9,9 percent - of cervix uteri, 6,2 percent - of ovaries. Distribution of new diagnosis of malignant tumors among men is as follows: the highest number of cases come to respiratory and chest organs (31,6 percent), then the tumors of digestive organs (25,9 percent).

## New Cases of Alcoholism, Drugs and Toxication

|            | unit |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |
|------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|            | 2000 |     | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|            | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
| Alcoholism | 2    | 178 | 2    | 139 | 14   | 191 | 4    | 170 | -    | 198 |
| Drugs      | 22   | 527 | 14   | 476 | 12   | 469 | 17   | 478 | 82   | 365 |
| Toxication | 0    | 6   | 0    | 9   | 1    | 25  | 0    | 1   | 1    | 14  |

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

### Maternal Mortality

|              | 2001 |     | 2002 |     | 2003 |     |
|--------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|              | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
| Age of 15-29 | 20   |     | 14   |     | 14   |     |
| 30 and more  | 7    |     | 7    |     | 7    |     |
| Total        | 27   |     | 21   |     | 21   |     |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Mortality by Cause

|   | unit  |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 2002  |       | 2003  |       |
|   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Certain infectious and parasitic diseases   | 155   | 320   | 83    | 274   |
| Neoplasms   | 2438  | 2526  | 2824  | 2857  |
| Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism | 6     | 15    | 10    | 19    |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases   | 422   | 313   | 879   | 751   |
| Mental and behavioral diseases  | 8     | 18    | 14    | 41    |
| Diseases of the nervous system  | 33    | 51    | 80    | 77    |
| Diseases of the circulatory system  | 18224 | 15014 | 16200 | 14009 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system  | 575   | 634   | 812   | 891   |
| Diseases of the digestive system  | 447   | 868   | 864   | 1361  |

|   | 2002  |       | 2003  |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue  | -     | -     | 4     | 4     |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue                            | 4     | 2     | 8     | 5     |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system  | 163   | 238   | 164   | 215   |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium  | 21    | -     | 21    | -     |
| Certain conditions originated in the perinatal period                                   | 288   | 467   | 348   | 471   |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities                    | 17    | 8     | 39    | 45    |
| Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified | 733   | 931   | 658   | 781   |
| Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes                     | 334   | 1173  | 218   | 1028  |
| Total   | 23868 | 22578 | 23226 | 22829 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## SOCIAL SECURITY

### New Cases of Disabilities by Gender

|                                      | unit  |      |       |      |       |      |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                                      | 2000  |      | 2001  |      | 2002  |      |
|                                      | Women | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| Total                                | 3856  | 5058 | 5647  | 6031 | 7694  | 8330 |
| Urban residents                      | 2503  | 3210 | 3526  | 3498 | 4498  | 4835 |
| Of which,<br>at the age able to work | 1927  | 2326 | 2995  | 2829 | 3299  | 3765 |
| Rural residents                      | 1353  | 1848 | 2121  | 2533 | 3196  | 3495 |
| Of which,<br>at the age able to work | 1227  | 1563 | 1641  | 2359 | 2662  | 2657 |

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

### New Cases of Disabilities by Sex

|                                      | unit  |      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
|                                      | 2003  |      | 2004  |       |
|                                      | Women | Men  | Women | Men   |
| Total                                | 8271  | 9418 | 9933  | 10265 |
| Urban residents                      | 5033  | 5616 | 5396  | 5488  |
| Of which,<br>at the age able to work | 3910  | 4657 | 4156  | 5034  |
| Rural residents                      | 3238  | 3802 | 4537  | 4777  |
| Of which,<br>at the age able to work | 2794  | 3241 | 3938  | 4371  |

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

In 2004 among new cases of disabilities stated by the medical-social expert bureaus 49,0 percent was women and 51,0 percent – men. Among the women with aforementioned status 54,3 percent is the resident of urban area

and 45,7 percent of rural area; as for men – 53,5 and 46,5 percent accordingly.

### Pensioners by Regions

|                                   | unit   |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                   | 2000   |        | 2001   |        | 2002   |        |
|                                   | Women  | Men    | Women  | Men    | Women  | Men    |
| Georgia, total                    | 529856 | 370601 | 538375 | 357630 | 516481 | 387090 |
| Adjarian AR                       | 39452  | 23944  | 37054  | 25913  | 38438  | 25869  |
| Abkhaz AR                         | 17243  | 10028  | 17689  | 10072  | 15597  | 13291  |
| City of Tbilisi                   | 117965 | 66948  | 118652 | 70526  | 94165  | 102193 |
| Guria                             | 20772  | 16327  | 20871  | 15325  | 20413  | 15161  |
| Imereti                           | 104711 | 71293  | 103395 | 70123  | 106248 | 67065  |
| Kakheti                           | 56980  | 30584  | 57053  | 29767  | 57338  | 29362  |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 15725  | 10971  | 14773  | 11209  | 15084  | 12120  |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 11525  | 7495   | 11100  | 7684   | 11115  | 7338   |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti            | 55951  | 38698  | 51851  | 40899  | 54061  | 38519  |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 19251  | 23214  | 25352  | 16708  | 25912  | 16199  |
| Shida Kartli                      | 23107  | 36673  | 40977  | 20420  | 40564  | 20897  |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | 47174  | 34426  | 39608  | 38984  | 37546  | 39076  |

Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia

### Pensioners by Regions

|                 | unit   |        |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                 | 2003   |        | 2004   |        |
|                 | Women  | Men    | Women  | Men    |
| Georgia, total  | 548746 | 351093 | 547615 | 347446 |
| Adjarian AR     | 42556  | 22400  | 41760  | 24702  |
| Abkhaz AR       | 17593  | 11413  | 17644  | 8714   |
| City of Tbilisi | 121848 | 77329  | 115885 | 74355  |
| Guria           | 19119  | 15615  | 20501  | 14737  |

|                                   | 2003   |       | 2004   |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                   | Women  | Men   | Women  | Men   |
| Imereti                           | 107819 | 63612 | 109441 | 62336 |
| Kakheti                           | 55133  | 30826 | 52930  | 33570 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 14856  | 11025 | 15481  | 11162 |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 11071  | 7896  | 11963  | 7394  |
| Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti          | 52487  | 39639 | 52717  | 39784 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 25689  | 16792 | 25834  | 16554 |
| Shida Kartli                      | 36728  | 23393 | 38542  | 23755 |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | 43847  | 31153 | 44917  | 30383 |

Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia

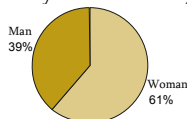
In 2004, number of retired women increased by 3.4 percent, and number of retired men decreased by 6,2 percent. In a total number of pensioners 61,0 percent is women and 39,0 percent - men.

### Pensioners by share (percentage)

|            | percent |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
|            | 1995    | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Total      | 100     | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  |
| Among them |         |      |      |      |      |      |
| Women      | 55,5    | 58,8 | 60,0 | 57,2 | 61,0 | 61,2 |
| Men        | 44,5    | 41,2 | 40,0 | 42,8 | 39,0 | 38,8 |

Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia

### Pensioners by sex in 2004, percent



Source: Social Provision Single State Fund of Georgia

## EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

### Population by Level of Education (According to the population census data)

|   | 1989  |     | 2002  |     |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|
|   | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Population aged 6+ has education per 1000 persons |       |     |       |     |
| Primary   | 162   | 149 | 146   | 145 |
| Unfinished secondary                              | 129   | 135 | 96    | 101 |
| General secondary                                 | 294   | 316 | 294   | 315 |
| Professional secondary                            | 164   | 149 | 155   | 107 |
| Unfinished higher                                 | 19    | 22  | 26    | 31  |
| Higher education                                  | 121   | 133 | 191   | 189 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Number of children at the pre-school establishments

|               | unit  |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|               | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|               | Girls | Boys  | Girls | Boys  | Girls | Boys  |
| Pupils, total | 36540 | 36089 | 37596 | 36133 | 37940 | 37168 |
| Including:    |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Urban areas   | 27876 | 26959 | 28746 | 26848 | 28885 | 27405 |
| Rural areas   | 8664  | 9130  | 8850  | 9285  | 9055  | 9763  |

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

## Number of Pupils and Students

as to beginning of academic year unit

|   | 2002/2003 |        | 2003/2004 |        | 2004/2005 |        |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|   | Women     | Men    | Women     | Men    | Women     | Men    |
| <b>Pupils, total:</b>                   |           |        |           |        |           |        |
| Public general education schools        | 327502    | 341290 | 318645    | 334235 | 305746    | 317253 |
| Private general Education schools       | 7143      | 8249   | 7688      | 9214   | 9202      | 11800  |
| Primary vocational schools              | 2881      | 7523   | 2539      | 6793   | 2690      | 6087   |
| Public professional Secondary schools   | 13084     | 9534   | 12456     | 7899   | 12891     | 7791   |
| Private professional Secondary schools  | 4192      | 1363   | 4347      | 1067   | 4630      | 1590   |
| <b>Students, total:</b>                 |           |        |           |        |           |        |
| Public higher Educational institutions  | 58451     | 63772  | 61224     | 62642  | 66504     | 70517  |
| Private higher Educational institutions | 16305     | 15160  | 15984     | 13404  | 20157     | 15283  |

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, DS/Division of Service Statistics

Significant reduction of number of students, enrolled in the public professional secondary schools is observed. In 2004, number of persons enrolled in these institutions made 7465 students that is less by 6,6 percent in comparison with 2002. In 2004 among enrolled students, 62,5 percent has made the girls.

In 2004, number of graduated specialists has made 5457, that is less by 15,4 percent in comparison with 2002, among them the girls has made 61,5 percent, that is less by 9,5 percent in comparison with 2002.

## Number of Students at the Professional Secondary schools by regions

as to beginning of academic year unit

|                                   | 2002/2003 |      | 2003/2004 |      | 2004/2005 |      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                                   | Women     | Men  | Women     | Men  | Women     | Men  |
| <b>Georgia, total</b>             | 13084     | 9534 | 12456     | 7899 | 17521     | 9381 |
| City of Tbilisi                   | 5726      | 3090 | 5598      | 2457 | 7249      | 3380 |
| Abkhaz AR                         | 298       | 191  | 273       | 133  | 386       | 193  |
| Adjarian AR                       | 1816      | 1009 | 1844      | 870  | 2271      | 917  |
| Guria                             | 520       | 523  | 509       | 439  | 704       | 476  |
| Imereti                           | 1719      | 1394 | 1514      | 1216 | 2971      | 1688 |
| Kakheti                           | 506       | 532  | 504       | 471  | 797       | 665  |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 286       | 395  | 230       | 353  | 239       | 241  |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 37        | 38   | 32        | 35   | 23        | 38   |
| Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti          | 1076      | 1002 | 961       | 889  | 1299      | 898  |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 213       | 273  | 201       | 225  | 232       | 130  |
| Kvemo kartli                      | 503       | 516  | 456       | 451  | 876       | 435  |
| Shida kartli                      | 384       | 571  | 334       | 360  | 474       | 320  |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

In 2004/2005 academic year, the number of female students enrolled in professional secondary schools has increased by 33,9 percent in comparison of 2002/2003 academic year, and the number of men has decreased by 1,2 percent. Increase of female students is observed in Tbilisi, Adjara and Imereti regions.

## Student at the higher educational institutions by regions

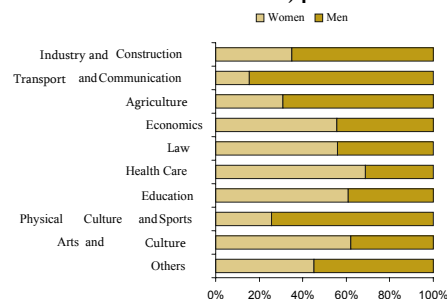
as to beginning of academic year unit

|                                   | 2002/2003 |       | 2003/2004 |       | 2004/2005 |       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                   | Women     | Men   | Women     | Men   | Women     | Men   |
| Georgia, total                    | 74756     | 78932 | 77208     | 76046 | 86661     | 85800 |
| City of Tbilisi                   | 43136     | 43280 | 43867     | 43549 | 49587     | 50028 |
| Abkhaz AR                         | 5182      | 6300  | 5638      | 5211  | 6381      | 5461  |
| Adjarian AR                       | 7064      | 7410  | 6934      | 7783  | 8213      | 8842  |
| Guria                             | 144       | 439   | 184       | 424   | 180       | 409   |
| Imereti                           | 7004      | 8638  | 7976      | 7871  | 9098      | 8457  |
| Kakheti                           | 2183      | 2173  | 1882      | 2015  | 2729      | 2841  |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 65        | 39    | 100       | 66    | 132       | 81    |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 47        | 100   | 30        | 52    | 115       | 329   |
| Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti          | 2082      | 1919  | 2237      | 1593  | 2490      | 1949  |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 1570      | 1269  | 1745      | 1212  | 2006      | 1412  |
| Kvemo kartli                      | 1833      | 4049  | 1401      | 3048  | 1582      | 3117  |
| Shida kartli                      | 4446      | 3316  | 5214      | 3222  | 4148      | 2874  |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

The number of students enrolled in the public higher educational institutions is more by 10,6 percent in comparison with 2002/2003 academic year. In 2004/2005 academic year, the share of the girls among enrolled students makes 50,3 percent, and among the graduated specialists – 51,2 percent.

## Higher Students by Field of Education in 2004, percent



Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

## Number of schoolteachers, professors and lecturers

|   | 2002/2003 |       | 2003/2004 |       | 2004/2005 |       |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|   | Women     | Men   | Women     | Men   | Women     | Men   |
| Public general education schools        | 57226     | 11149 | 57544     | 13083 | 59298     | 11411 |
| Private general Education schools       | 2277      | 550   | 2663      | 581   | 3100      | 626   |
| Primary vocational schools              | 1063      | 389   | 1061      | 446   | 1031      | 503   |
| Public professional Secondary schools   | 3012      | 1081  | 2698      | 1115  | 2730      | 878   |
| Private professional Secondary schools  | 841       | 254   | 874       | 314   | 765       | 162   |
| Public higher Educational institutions  | 7876      | 7517  | 8588      | 8147  | 9076      | 8732  |
| Private higher Educational institutions | 4527      | 7437  | 3823      | 3567  | 5632      | 4686  |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

## Post-graduate students by type of institution and studies

|                                  | unit |     |      |     |      |     |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|                                  | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|                                  | W    | M   | W    | M   | W    | M   |
| Number of post-graduate students | 1078 | 687 | 1151 | 653 | 1175 | 619 |
| Scientific institutions          | 216  | 169 | 265  | 159 | 265  | 147 |
| Higher schools                   | 862  | 518 | 886  | 494 | 910  | 472 |
| Enrollment                       | 395  | 204 | 372  | 199 | 363  | 203 |
| Scientific institutions          | 77   | 57  | 89   | 57  | 86   | 46  |
| Higher schools                   | 318  | 147 | 283  | 142 | 277  | 157 |
| Graduated                        | 341  | 261 | 256  | 225 | 104  | 413 |
| Scientific institutions          | 55   | 65  | 44   | 45  | 56   | 58  |
| Higher schools                   | 286  | 196 | 212  | 180 | 48   | 355 |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

In 2004, number of post-graduate students–women has made 65,0 percent of total and students–men has made 35,0 percent. 77,0 percent of post-graduate students is enrolled in the higher schools.

## Number of competitors for scientific degree

|                         | unit  |     |       |     |       |     |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
|                         | 2002  |     | 2003  |     | 2004  |     |
|                         | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Number of competitors   | 975   | 598 | 888   | 479 | 876   | 490 |
| Scientific institutions | 378   | 247 | 383   | 205 | 379   | 240 |
| Higher schools          | 597   | 351 | 505   | 274 | 497   | 250 |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

## Defended Ph.D.

|                              | unit |     |      |     |      |     |
|------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|                              | 2002 |     | 2003 |     | 2004 |     |
|                              | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men | Wom. | Men |
| Defended Ph.D.               | 275  | 371 | 211  | 266 | 316  | 214 |
| of which :                   |      |     |      |     |      |     |
| By competitors               | 213  | 273 | 178  | 149 | 244  | 138 |
| By post-graduated candidates | 62   | 98  | 33   | 117 | 72   | 76  |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

## Number of scientific workers in the scientific institutions

|                                 | unit  |      |       |      |       |      |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                                 | 2002  |      | 2003  |      | 2004  |      |
|                                 | Women | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| Scientists, total               | 7140  | 8064 | 8573  | 5282 | 7105  | 6161 |
| Of which has scientific degree: |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Doctor of science               | 394   | 1417 | 462   | 1344 | 442   | 1427 |
| Candidate of science            | 3385  | 2613 | 3019  | 2793 | 2992  | 2814 |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

Lately the structure of scientific workers has changed to some extent. If in 2002 among employed scientific workers the women made of 47,0 percent and the men – 53,0 percent, in 2004 the share of the women has made 54,0 percent and of the men – 46,0 percent.

## Scientific workers by age

|                               | unit  |      |       |      |       |      |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                               | 2002  |      | 2003  |      | 2004  |      |
|                               | Women | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| Scientists-researchers, total | 6165  | 5832 | 5809  | 5763 | 5664  | 5246 |
| of which:                     |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| 29 -                          | 231   | 264  | 206   | 272  | 171   | 216  |
| 30-39                         | 882   | 710  | 811   | 582  | 782   | 533  |
| 40-49                         | 1488  | 1141 | 1350  | 1148 | 1388  | 1059 |
| 50-59                         | 1679  | 1584 | 1560  | 1728 | 1464  | 1320 |
| 60-69                         | 1392  | 1310 | 1346  | 1279 | 1284  | 1323 |
| 70 +                          | 493   | 823  | 536   | 754  | 575   | 795  |

Source: DS/Division of Service Statistics

According to 2004 data, the major part of employed scientific workers at the scientific and educational institutions is observed within the age group of 50-59, that is 25,5 percent of total number and the least – under 29 (3,5 percent).

## HOUSEHOLDS

### Households by family heads

|       | thousand |        |        |        |        |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|       | 2000     | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   |
| Women | 393,1    | 366,0  | 359,9  | 323,7  | 350,8  |
| Men   | 703,9    | 707,5  | 699,7  | 690,1  | 653,8  |
| Total | 1097,0   | 1073,5 | 1059,6 | 1013,8 | 1004,6 |

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

The aforementioned statistics illustrate that most of households in Georgia are led by men and the number of such families is twice more than of those where the women are the head of family. This trend has remained steady over many years. Proceeding from the Georgian reality priority of being the head of family is given to a man, and those households where the woman is a head, most probably belong to the families where a man is absent.

### Households by family head in urban and rural areas

|       | thousand |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|       | 2000     |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|       | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Urban | 225,2    | 348,3 | 213,6 | 342,8 | 208,8 | 343,8 | 181,9 | 323,5 | 189,5 | 314,5 |
| Rural | 168,0    | 355,6 | 152,4 | 364,7 | 151,1 | 355,9 | 141,8 | 366,6 | 161,3 | 339,3 |
| Total | 393,1    | 703,9 | 366,0 | 707,5 | 359,9 | 699,7 | 323,7 | 690,1 | 350,8 | 653,8 |

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

The situation in general remains the same while determining the householders by urban and rural areas. But it should be noted that in rural areas the number of households run by women is less than of urban areas.

## Housing types by sex of family head

thousand

|                                     | 2000     |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                     | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 361,2    | 648,4 | 345,7 | 671,0 | 336,1 | 646,1 |
| Hired by private person             | 7,9      | 9,5   | 4,3   | 7,6   | 3,9   | 12,5  |
| Hired by state                      | 8,7      | 14,5  | 4,9   | 11,4  | 7,2   | 15,0  |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,6      | 3,8   | 0,1   | 2,6   | 0,4   | 0,7   |
| Others                              | 1,5      | 8,0   | 5,4   | 7,4   | 8,2   | 12,6  |
| Urban                               | thousand |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                     | 2000     |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       |
|                                     | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 198,5    | 307,6 | 199,0 | 316,6 | 193,1 | 308,8 |
| Hired by private person             | 7,1      | 8,4   | 4,2   | 6,5   | 3,4   | 10,2  |
| Hired by state                      | 8,2      | 12,9  | 3,7   | 11,0  | 6,2   | 13,4  |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,5      | 2,4   | -     | 1,4   | 0,3   | 0,6   |
| Others                              | 0,5      | 4,1   | 2,9   | 3,3   | 3,7   | 6,8   |
| Rural                               | thousand |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                     | 2000     |       | 2001  |       | 2002  |       |
|                                     | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 162,7    | 340,8 | 146,7 | 354,4 | 143,0 | 337,3 |
| Hired by private person             | 0,7      | 1,1   | 0,2   | 1,1   | 0,4   | 2,3   |
| Hired by state                      | 0,5      | 1,6   | 1,2   | 0,4   | 1,0   | 1,6   |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,1      | 1,4   | 0,1   | 1,2   | 0,1   | 0,0   |
| Others                              | 1,0      | 3,9   | 2,4   | 4,1   | 4,5   | 5,7   |

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

continued

## Housing types by sex of family head

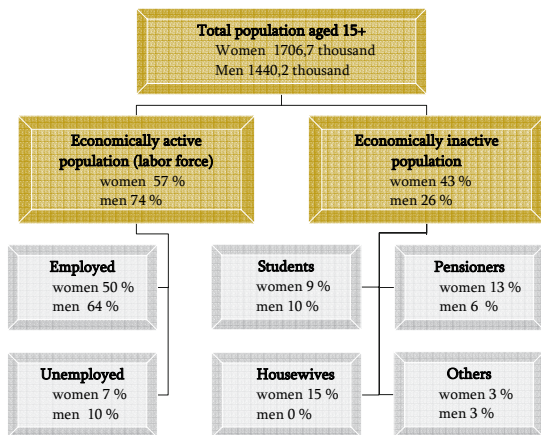
thousand

|                                     | 2003     |       | 2004  |       |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                     | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 304,1    | 645,6 | 331,4 | 612,4 |
| Hired by private person             | 3,9      | 11,0  | 5,3   | 11,7  |
| Hired by state                      | 5,7      | 10,0  | 5,3   | 10,9  |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,4      | 0,9   | 1,9   | 3,5   |
| Others                              | 8,5      | 18,2  | 5,0   | 11,9  |
| Urban                               | thousand |       |       |       |
|                                     | 2003     |       | 2004  |       |
|                                     | Wom.     | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 164,3    | 288,9 | 171,5 | 280,4 |
| Hired by private person             | 3,9      | 9,4   | 5,1   | 10,7  |
| Hired by state                      | 5,6      | 9,7   | 5,1   | 10,0  |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,4      | 0,7   | 1,9   | 3,2   |
| Others                              | 7,3      | 13,3  | 5,0   | 9,1   |
| Rural                               | thousand |       |       |       |
|                                     | 2003     |       | 2004  |       |
|                                     | Women    | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Engaged in household                | 139,8    | 356,7 | 159,9 | 331,9 |
| Hired by private person             | 0,1      | 1,5   | 0,2   | 1,0   |
| Hired by state                      | 0,2      | 0,3   | 0,2   | 0,8   |
| Hired by enterprise or organization | 0,1      | 0,2   | 0,1   | 0,2   |
| Others                              | 1,2      | 4,9   | -     | 2,8   |

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## Population aged 15+ by economic status in 2004



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Population aged 15+ by economic status

thousand

|  | 2002   |        | 2003   |        | 2004   |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | Wom.   | Men    | Wom.   | Men    | Wom.   | Men    |
| Population aged 15+                          | 1775,0 | 1464,5 | 1680,2 | 1418,5 | 1706,7 | 1440,2 |
| Economically active population (Labor force) | 994,6  | 1109,6 | 968,7  | 1081,7 | 971,3  | 1069,7 |
| Employed                                     | 885,1  | 954,1  | 857,0  | 957,5  | 856,9  | 926,5  |

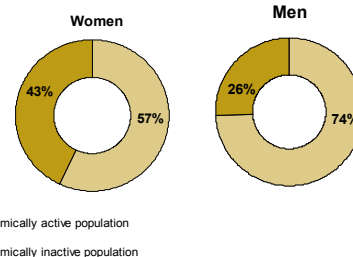
|                                  | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   | Wom.  | Men   |
| Hired                            | 317,9 | 333,0 | 294,9 | 323,6 | 296,5 | 304,4 |
| Self-employed                    | 566,5 | 618,4 | 561,7 | 633,4 | 560,1 | 620,8 |
| Not identified                   | 0,7   | 2,7   | 0,4   | 0,5   | 0,3   | 1,3   |
| Unemployed                       | 109,5 | 155,5 | 111,7 | 124,2 | 114,4 | 143,2 |
| Unemployment rate, %             | 11,0  | 14,0  | 11,5  | 11,5  | 11,8  | 13,4  |
| Economically inactive population | 780,4 | 354,9 | 711,5 | 336,8 | 735,4 | 370,5 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Lately the number of economically active population has decreased. In 2004, economic activity has decreased among the women by 2,3 percent, and among men - by 3,6 percent.

In 2004, number of employed women has decreased by 3,2 percent in comparison with 2002, and men - by 2,9 percent. In 2004, the share of the employed women made 48,0 percent, and men - 52,0 percent.

## Population aged 15+ by economic activity in 2004



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

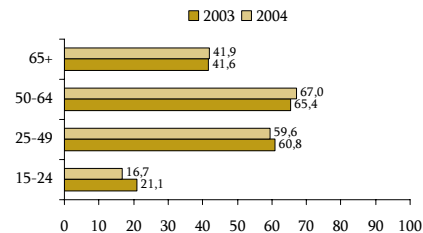
## Women population aged 15+ by economic status and age groups

|                        | thousand |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                        | 2003     |       |       |       | 2004  |       |       |       |
|                        | 15-24    | 25-49 | 50-64 | 65+   | 15-24 | 25-49 | 50-64 | 65+   |
| Population aged 15+    | 282,0    | 724,1 | 320,7 | 353,4 | 272,5 | 744,8 | 309,8 | 379,6 |
| Active population      | 87,2     | 504,7 | 227,5 | 149,3 | 68,1  | 520,7 | 222,5 | 160,0 |
| Employed               | 59,6     | 440,6 | 209,6 | 147,2 | 45,4  | 444,5 | 207,6 | 159,4 |
| Hired                  | 12,5     | 183,6 | 79,3  | 19,5  | 7,1   | 188,0 | 79,2  | 22,2  |
| Self-employed          | 47,1     | 256,6 | 130,3 | 127,7 | 38,3  | 256,4 | 128,3 | 137,1 |
| Not identified         | 0,0      | 0,4   | 0,0   | 0,3   | 0,0   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   |
| Unemployed             | 27,6     | 64,1  | 17,9  | 2,1   | 22,7  | 76,2  | 14,9  | 0,6   |
| Registered             | 3,6      | 6,4   | 2,0   | 0,1   | 2,0   | 6,7   | 2,5   | 0,1   |
| Unregistered           | 24,0     | 57,7  | 15,9  | 2,0   | 20,7  | 69,5  | 12,4  | 0,5   |
| Inactive population    | 194,8    | 219,4 | 93,2  | 204,1 | 204,4 | 224,1 | 87,3  | 219,6 |
| Activity rate (%)      | 30,9     | 69,7  | 70,9  | 42,2  | 25,0  | 69,8  | 71,8  | 42,1  |
| Employment level (%)   | 21,1     | 60,8  | 65,4  | 41,6  | 16,7  | 59,6  | 67,0  | 41,9  |
| Unemployment level (%) | 31,6     | 12,7  | 7,9   | 1,4   | 33,3  | 14,6  | 6,7   | 0,4   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

In 2004, in comparison with 2003 economic activity rate has decreased by 5,9 percent among women at the age of 15-24, just slightly – by 0,9 percent the activity has increased among women at the age of 50-64. As for the level of employment, it is highest in women at the age of 50-64 (65,4 percent) and has increased by 2,0 percent in comparison with 2003. The highest level of unemployment comes to the women at the age of 15-24. Every third woman of this age group is unemployed.

## Women employment rate by age, %



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

## Men population aged 15+ by economic status and age groups

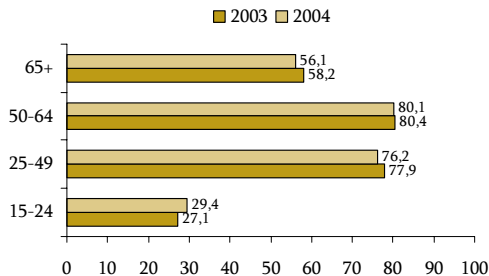
|                        | thousand |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                        | 2003     |       |       |       | 2004  |       |       |       |
|                        | 15-24    | 25-49 | 50-64 | 65+   | 15-24 | 25-49 | 50-64 | 65+   |
| Population aged 15+    | 260,6    | 656,1 | 261,3 | 240,5 | 277,8 | 658,2 | 251,8 | 252,4 |
| Active population      | 120,7    | 588,9 | 230,3 | 141,8 | 109,3 | 591,7 | 223,5 | 145,2 |
| Employed               | 96,6     | 510,8 | 210,0 | 140,1 | 81,8  | 501,3 | 201,8 | 141,6 |
| Hired                  | 21,2     | 201,3 | 78,0  | 23,1  | 16,5  | 186,6 | 78,4  | 22,9  |
| Self-employed          | 75,3     | 309,2 | 131,9 | 117,0 | 65,3  | 313,9 | 123,1 | 118,5 |
| Not identified         | 0,1      | 0,3   | 0,1   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,8   | 0,3   | 0,2   |
| Unemployed             | 24,1     | 78,1  | 20,3  | 1,7   | 27,5  | 90,4  | 21,7  | 3,6   |
| Registered             | 2,8      | 11,6  | 3,1   | 0,2   | 3,3   | 10,7  | 2,2   | 0,2   |
| Unregistered           | 21,3     | 66,5  | 17,2  | 1,5   | 24,2  | 79,7  | 19,5  | 3,4   |
| Inactive population    | 139,9    | 67,2  | 31,0  | 98,7  | 168,5 | 66,5  | 28,3  | 107,2 |
| Activity rate (%)      | 46,3     | 89,8  | 88,1  | 58,9  | 39,3  | 89,9  | 88,8  | 57,5  |
| Employment level (%)   | 27,1     | 77,9  | 80,4  | 58,2  | 29,4  | 76,2  | 80,1  | 56,1  |
| Unemployment level (%) | 20,0     | 13,3  | 8,8   | 1,2   | 25,2  | 15,3  | 9,7   | 2,5   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Activity rate among men by situation in 2004 is high at the age of 25-49. In comparison with 2003, the activity

rate has significantly decreased among men at the age of 15-24 (7,0 percent). The level of unemployment is relatively high at the age of 15-24. Every fourth man of this age group is unemployed.

### Level of men employment by age, %



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

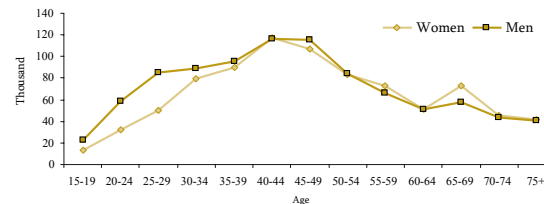
### Employment by age groups

|                 | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                 | Women | Men   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Employed, total | 885,1 | 954,1 | 857,0 | 957,5 | 856,9 | 926,5 |
| 15-19           | 17,0  | 18,8  | 19,5  | 29,2  | 12,8  | 23,1  |
| 20-24           | 38,3  | 61,3  | 40,2  | 67,4  | 32,6  | 58,7  |
| 25-29           | 61,8  | 92,4  | 64,3  | 88,4  | 50,3  | 84,8  |
| 30-34           | 74,1  | 96,9  | 76,2  | 102,0 | 79,4  | 89,2  |
| 35-39           | 83,3  | 107,3 | 84,6  | 101,8 | 90,3  | 95,6  |
| 40-44           | 112,5 | 106,2 | 109,1 | 113,7 | 117,6 | 116,0 |
| 45-49           | 112,5 | 110,5 | 106,5 | 104,9 | 106,9 | 115,6 |
| 50-54           | 96,2  | 92,5  | 85,4  | 88,7  | 83,2  | 84,4  |

|       | 2002  |      | 2003  |      | 2004  |      |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|       | Women | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| 55-59 | 61,9  | 57,2 | 63,5  | 58,1 | 73,2  | 66,3 |
| 60-64 | 70,5  | 68,9 | 60,8  | 63,4 | 51,2  | 51,2 |
| 65-69 | 68,9  | 64,5 | 65,4  | 60,5 | 72,4  | 58,0 |
| 70-74 | 48,0  | 44,8 | 42,5  | 44,7 | 45,4  | 43,3 |
| 75+   | 40,1  | 33,0 | 39,0  | 34,7 | 41,6  | 40,3 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Employment by age in 2004



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Population aged 40-44 has the highest share among employed population. In 2004 the share of employed women of this age group made 13,7 percent and of men – 12,5 percent. The lowest share among employed women and men comes to the age of 15-19, accordingly 1,5 percent for women and 2,5 percent for men.

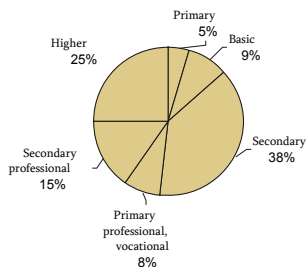
### Employment by level of education thousand

|                      | 2002         |              | 2003         |              | 2004         |              |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | Women        | Men          | Women        | Men          | Women        | Men          |
| Primary              | 41,1         | 28,1         | 43,9         | 30,0         | 39,4         | 26,3         |
| Basic                | 71,1         | 71,5         | 81,8         | 82,4         | 77,6         | 69,0         |
| Secondary            | 335,6        | 411,4        | 322,3        | 399,5        | 326,2        | 378,1        |
| Primary vocational   | 68,5         | 85,3         | 59,3         | 90,5         | 66,6         | 96,4         |
| Secondary vocational | 136,1        | 113,5        | 124,7        | 111,0        | 131,0        | 121,7        |
| Higher education     | 233,0        | 244,5        | 224,4        | 243,8        | 215,6        | 234,1        |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>885,4</b> | <b>954,4</b> | <b>856,4</b> | <b>957,1</b> | <b>856,4</b> | <b>925,7</b> |

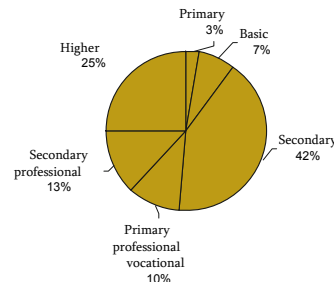
Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

The highest share among employed population comes to the persons with secondary education. According to 2004 data 38,0 percent of employed women and 41,0 percent of employed men have the secondary education. It also should be mentioned that every fourth of employed person has higher education.

### Employed women by level of education in 2004, percent



### Employed men by education level in 2004, percent



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Employment by sector of economy thousand

|                            | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            | Women | Men   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Employed in economy, total | 885,1 | 954,1 | 857,0 | 957,5 | 856,9 | 926,5 |
| Public sector              | 225,4 | 196,2 | 240,1 | 218,7 | 224,9 | 182,6 |
| Private sector             | 659,7 | 757,9 | 616,9 | 738,8 | 632,0 | 743,9 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Significant part of population is employed in the private sector. In 2004, 80,0 percent of employed men and 74,0 percent of employed women worked in private sector.

## Employees by type of economic activity

thousand

|  | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Employees, total   | 857,0 | 957,5 | 856,9 | 926,5 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing  | 486,8 | 508,8 | 483,7 | 478,6 |
| Mining and quarrying   | 0,5   | 2,3   | 0,2   | 3,7   |
| Manufacturing  | 31,0  | 57,8  | 30,2  | 60,6  |
| Electricity, gas and water supply  | 4,1   | 15,7  | 3,6   | 17,1  |
| Construction   | 0,4   | 39,7  | 0,7   | 41,3  |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 86,1  | 112,4 | 88,2  | 108,7 |
| Hotels and restaurants   | 9,8   | 6,8   | 11,1  | 7,6   |
| Transport, storage and communication   | 11,5  | 65,4  | 12,8  | 61,6  |
| Financial intermediation   | 5,0   | 4,8   | 7,8   | 5,0   |
| Real estate, renting and business activities   | 13,3  | 19,0  | 12,6  | 15,8  |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security                                      | 27,9  | 63,5  | 26,2  | 60,6  |
| Education  | 108,1 | 27,5  | 107,5 | 26,6  |
| Health and social work   | 41,0  | 8,0   | 42,1  | 12,6  |
| Other community, social and personal service activities  | 23,0  | 22,2  | 20,7  | 22,0  |
| Private household with employed persons  | 6,8   | 1,0   | 7,7   | 0,7   |
| Extra-territorial organizations and bodies   | 1,1   | 2,4   | 1,3   | 3,1   |
| Not identified   | 0,6   | 0,2   | 0,5   | 0,9   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

More than half of employees comes to the agrarian field. By 2004 data, 13,0 percent of employed women worked in the field of education, 10,0 percent – in trade, 5,0 percent – in health and social work. As for man, 12,0 percent – in trade, 7,0 percent – in transport and 7,0 percent – in Public administration.

## Hired employees by sector of economy

thousand

|   | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | W     | M     | W     | M     |
| <b>Public sector:</b>                     |       |       |       |       |
| Public ownership enterprise               | 180,9 | 138,5 | 177,5 | 121,0 |
| Budgetary organization or establishment   | 37,7  | 52,0  | 42,0  | 54,0  |
| <b>Private sector:</b>                    |       |       |       |       |
| Private ownership enterprise              | 66,5  | 113,5 | 69,9  | 112,5 |
| Foreign or joint enterprise, organization | 7,4   | 15,8  | 6,3   | 15,2  |
| Others                                    | 2,4   | 3,8   | 0,8   | 1,7   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Among hired employees the share of women and men is 35,0 and 33,0 percent accordingly.

## Employees by type of economic activity

thousand

|  | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing  | 4,8   | 20,2  | 4,2   | 16,6  |
| Mining and quarrying   | 0,2   | 1,9   | 0,1   | 3,3   |
| Electricity, gas and water supply  | 3,8   | 15,2  | 3,5   | 16,9  |
| Construction   | 0,4   | 23,1  | 0,4   | 23,0  |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 28,5  | 38,8  | 30,3  | 32,7  |
| Transport, storage and communication   | 10,8  | 38,5  | 12,2  | 30,2  |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security                                      | 27,8  | 63,0  | 25,9  | 59,6  |
| Education  | 107,0 | 27,0  | 106,9 | 25,7  |
| Health and social work   | 38,7  | 7,4   | 39,6  | 10,8  |
| Other fields   | 72,9  | 88,5  | 73,4  | 85,6  |
| Total  | 294,9 | 323,6 | 296,5 | 304,4 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

The distribution of employed population by kind of economic activity shows that the highest share of employed women (36,0 percent) comes to the sphere of education, and the highest share of employed men (20,0 percent) – public administration.

### Self-employees by status of employee

|  | thousand     |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | 2003         |              | 2004         |              |
|  | Women        | Men          | Women        | Men          |
| Entrepreneur, employer                   | 4,6          | 16,8         | 3,5          | 16,0         |
| Entrepreneur, without wage labour        | 70,5         | 132,9        | 73,8         | 146,6        |
| Non-wage labor in a household enterprise | 153,9        | 292,8        | 160,1        | 283,4        |
| Cooperative member                       | 326,5        | 185,8        | 319,0        | 171,5        |
| Working as a non-wage labor for friends  | 5,6          | 4,5          | 3,5          | 2,9          |
| Other                                    | 0,6          | 0,6          | 0,2          | 0,4          |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>561,7</b> | <b>633,4</b> | <b>560,1</b> | <b>620,8</b> |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

The major part of the self-employed population has a status of non-wage labor in a household enterprise. Among them the share of self-employed women was 29,0 percent, and of men – 46,0 percent accordingly. Among the self-employed women the share of entrepreneurs is rather low (13,8 percent), while the share among men with the same status is 26,2 percent.

### Self-employees by type of economic activity

|   | thousand |       |       |       |
|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 2003     |       | 2004  |       |
|   | Women    | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing | 482,1    | 488,5 | 479,5 | 462,1 |
| Mining and quarrying                    | 6,5      | 15,5  | 8,1   | 17,9  |

|  | 2003         |              | 2004         |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Women        | Men          | Women        | Men          |
| Construction   | 0,0          | 16,6         | 0,3          | 18,4         |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 57,7         | 73,6         | 57,9         | 75,9         |
| Transport, storage and communication   | 0,7          | 26,9         | 0,5          | 31,4         |
| Other community, social and personal service activities  | 2,7          | 3,2          | 3,6          | 5,9          |
| Other fields   | 12,0         | 9,1          | 10,2         | 9,2          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>561,7</b> | <b>633,4</b> | <b>560,1</b> | <b>620,8</b> |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Majority of self-employed women and men, according to 85,0 percent and 74,0 percent, is engaged in agriculture, and 10,0 percent of self-employed women and 12,0 percent of men are occupied in trade activity.

### Incomplete and secondary employment

|                       | thousand |      |       |      |       |      |
|-----------------------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                       | 2002     |      | 2003  |      | 2004  |      |
|                       | Women    | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| Incomplete employment | 6,0      | 6,5  | 11,8  | 32,9 | 11,6  | 26,6 |
| Secondary employment  | 71,7     | 89,3 | 64,9  | 74,9 | 71,7  | 82,5 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

In 2004, in comparison with 2002, the number of part-time employees has significantly increased – almost twice among women and four times and more among men.

### Unemployment by age

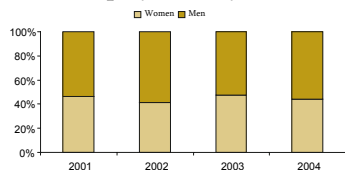
thousand

|                     | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                     | Women | Men   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Unemployment, total | 109,5 | 155,5 | 111,7 | 124,2 | 114,4 | 143,2 |
| 15-19               | 3,6   | 6,0   | 6,9   | 4,2   | 5,0   | 7,9   |
| 20-24               | 17,2  | 25,7  | 20,7  | 20,0  | 17,7  | 19,6  |
| 25-29               | 18,0  | 32,3  | 16,9  | 21,6  | 17,6  | 25,1  |
| 30-34               | 13,0  | 16,7  | 10,4  | 17,7  | 20,6  | 19,6  |
| 35-39               | 14,6  | 14,1  | 12,8  | 13,2  | 15,9  | 14,2  |
| 40-44               | 16,5  | 15,7  | 10,4  | 12,2  | 10,0  | 16,9  |
| 45-49               | 9,5   | 15,2  | 13,5  | 13,3  | 12,0  | 14,6  |
| 50-54               | 7,6   | 11,6  | 8,8   | 10,8  | 8,3   | 9,0   |
| 55-59               | 4,9   | 9,1   | 4,8   | 6,0   | 4,3   | 8,3   |
| 60-64               | 3,1   | 5,3   | 4,3   | 3,4   | 2,3   | 4,5   |
| 65-69               | 0,8   | 2,5   | 1,7   | 1,3   | 0,7   | 2,6   |
| 70-74               | 0,6   | 1,3   | 0,2   | 0,4   | 0,0   | 0,9   |
| 75+                 | 0,1   | 0,0   | 0,3   | 0,1   | 0,0   | 0,0   |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

In 2004, in comparison with 2002, unemployment rate among women has increased by 4,5 percent, while this rate among men within the same period has decreased by 7,9 percent. The highest increase among unemployed women is observed at the age group of 30-34.

### Unemployment by Sex, %



Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Unemployment by level of education

thousand

|                                  | 2001  |       | 2002  |       | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  | W     | M     | W     | M     | W     | M     | W     | M     |
| Primary                          | 1,2   | 1,3   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,1   | 0,9   | 0,1   | 0,4   |
| Basic                            | 1,5   | 5,9   | 4,9   | 7,4   | 4,1   | 5,3   | 4,4   | 10,3  |
| Secondary                        | 33,1  | 50,2  | 32,8  | 68,1  | 34,9  | 48,6  | 36,2  | 53,5  |
| Primary professional, vocational | 9,2   | 11,4  | 5,9   | 9,6   | 9,1   | 8,6   | 10,3  | 8,7   |
| Secondary professional           | 23,3  | 17,2  | 22,7  | 16,5  | 17,6  | 15,1  | 21,3  | 18,7  |
| Higher                           | 40,4  | 40,9  | 42,8  | 53,6  | 45,9  | 45,6  | 42,2  | 51,7  |
| Total                            | 108,7 | 126,9 | 109,5 | 155,5 | 111,7 | 124,2 | 114,4 | 143,2 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Unemployed rate is significantly higher among graduated specialists. In 2004, 37,0 percent of unemployed women and 36,0 percent of unemployed men had higher education. Unemployment rate has made 16,4 percent for women and 18,1 percent for men.

## INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

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

|  | GEL   |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 2002  |       | 2003  |       |
|  | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Economics, total   | 75,7  | 150,1 | 85,7  | 163,0 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing  | 36,7  | 44,5  | 44,6  | 48,4  |
| Mining and quarrying   | 167,1 | 199,5 | 192,4 | 226,2 |
| Manufacturing  | 101,6 | 165,1 | 108,4 | 174,9 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply  | 198,0 | 219,7 | 226,2 | 257,0 |
| Construction   | 120,5 | 181,9 | 124,3 | 215,4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 60,1  | 84,4  | 72,6  | 97,5  |
| Hotels and restaurants   | 46,1  | 57,6  | 51,1  | 63,0  |
| Transport, storage and communication   | 137,2 | 185,3 | 145,6 | 208,3 |
| Financial intermediation   | 381,6 | 492,3 | 473,3 | 607,6 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities   | 70,0  | 113,7 | 83,3  | 135,2 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security                                      | 99,1  | 163,2 | 93,9  | 151,5 |
| Education  | 52,0  | 71,6  | 62,7  | 86,7  |
| Health and social work   | 51,7  | 72,0  | 69,0  | 106,0 |
| Other fields   | 59,1  | 114,3 | 53,6  | 99,0  |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

In 2003, average monthly nominal wages of hired employees have increased by 13,0 percent for women and 9,0 percent – for men. The average nominal wage of hired women in every field and sector of economics is less, than average monthly nominal wage of hired men.

### Self-employed average monthly net income by status of employee

|                                 | GEL   |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                 | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|                                 | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Entrepreneur, employer          | 202,1 | 324,4 | 191,3 | 340,0 |
| Entrepreneur without wage labor | 106,8 | 183,4 | 129,1 | 173,5 |
| Total                           | 111,3 | 197,5 | 130,7 | 188,9 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Average monthly wages/saGELEs of hired employees (paid) by sector of economy

|   | GEL   |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 2003  |       | 2004  |       |
|   | Women | Men   | Women | Men   |
| Public sector:                            | 60,0  | 115,8 | 71,1  | 127,5 |
| Public ownership enterprise               | 56,8  | 102,6 | 65,5  | 107,8 |
| Budgetary organization or establishment   | 76,0  | 148,5 | 94,3  | 173,4 |
| Private sector:                           | 106,9 | 174,3 | 119,1 | 189,5 |
| Private ownership enterprise              | 100,3 | 161,8 | 114,6 | 170,5 |
| Foreign or joint enterprise, organization | 169,9 | 281,7 | 186,2 | 337,2 |
| Other                                     | 47,0  | 170,6 | 47,1  | 227,2 |
| Total                                     | 72,3  | 139,7 | 84,0  | 154,2 |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

### Self-employed average monthly net income by kind of economic activity

|   | GEL   |      |       |       |
|---|-------|------|-------|-------|
|   | 2003  |      | 2004  |       |
|   | Women | Men  | Women | Men   |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing | 77,6  | 92,0 | 61,0  | 104,8 |

|  | 2003         |              | 2004         |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Women        | Men          | Women        | Men          |
| Mining and quarrying   | 85,9         | 143,5        | 88,2         | 183,5        |
| Manufacturing  | -            | 170,2        | -            | 149,0        |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 117,1        | 228,5        | 140,5        | 203,7        |
| Transport, storage and communication   | 201,8        | 183,3        | 115,0        | 202,9        |
| Other community, social and personal service activities  | 117,6        | 135,7        | 127,4        | 191,2        |
| Other fields   |              |              |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>111,3</b> | <b>197,5</b> | <b>130,7</b> | <b>188,9</b> |

Source: DS/Division of Social Statistics

Average monthly net income of self-employed men is more, than of women. In 2004, the rate of average net income is more in comparison with 2003.

## CRIME

### Convicted persons by type of crime

|  | 2003  |                  | 2004  |                  | unit |
|--|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|
|  | Women | Men              | Women | Men              |      |
| Convicted persons, total                     | 738   | 737 <sup>2</sup> | 689   | 838 <sup>2</sup> |      |
| Intentional homicide and attempt of homicide | 3     | 188              | 7     | 193              |      |
| Intentional heavy injury                     | 9     | 97               | 4     | 113              |      |
| Rape and attempted of rape                   | -     | 27               | 1     | 32               |      |
| Burglary                                     | 2     | 268              | 7     | 420              |      |
| Robbery                                      | 2     | 192              | 6     | 263              |      |
| Theft  | 65    | 1649             | 51    | 1731             |      |
| Drug related offences                        | 89    | 1211             | 102   | 1251             |      |
| Hooliganism                                  | 13    | 292              | 16    | 378              |      |
| Traffic violations                           | 1     | 252              | 5     | 289              |      |
| Other  | 554   | 3196             | 490   | 3712             |      |

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia

In 2004, the number of convicted men has increased by 13,7 percent, and the number of convicted women has decreased by 6,6 percent. It's also worth to mention that by the latest information the number of convicted men is 12 times more, than of women.

### Convicted persons by age

|                             | 2003 |                  | 2004 |                  | unit |
|-----------------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                             | W    | M                | W    | M                |      |
| Convicted persons, total    | 738  | 737 <sup>2</sup> | 689  | 838 <sup>2</sup> |      |
| Juveniles (14-17 years old) | 9    | 450              | 10   | 588              |      |
| Adults (18+)                | 729  | 6922             | 679  | 7794             |      |

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia

## Prison population

unit

|                           | 2001  |      | 2002  |      | 2003  |      |
|---------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                           | Women | Men  | Women | Men  | Women | Men  |
| Prison population*, total | 227   | 7461 | 180   | 6614 | 147   | 6067 |
| Adults                    | 227   | 7398 | 179   | 6543 | 147   | 5990 |
| Juveniles                 | -     | 63   | 1     | 71   | -     | 77   |

\*—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

## POWER

### Number of Members of the Parliament of Georgia

unit

| 1995 | 2000 |     |       | 2001 |     |       | 2002 |     |       | 2004 |     |       |     |     |
|------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
|      | W    | M   | Total | W    | M   | Total | W    | M   | Total | W    | M   | Total |     |     |
| 14   | 219  | 233 | 17    | 216  | 233 | 17    | 218  | 235 | 16    | 219  | 235 | 21    | 200 | 221 |

Source: Parliament of Georgia

### Heads of the Parliamentary Committees

by 1 July 2005

unit

|                                     | Women | Men | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Chairpersons of the Committees      | 2     | 11  | 13    |
| Vice-chairpersons of the Committees | 5     | 21  | 26    |

Source: Parliament of Georgia

### Number of employees at the Administration of the President of Georgia in 2004

unit

|   | Women | Men | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Employed at the administration of the President of Georgia, total | 79    | 96  | 175   |

Source: Administration of the President of Georgia

### Composition of the Government of Georgia

by 1 July 2005,

unit

|                 | Women | Men | Total |
|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Prime-Minister  | -     | 1   | 1     |
| State Ministers | 1     | 3   | 4     |
| Ministers       | 2     | 11  | 13    |

Source: Chancellery of the Government of Georgia

## Staff of the Parliament of Georgia and of the Government Chancellery

unit

|                               | 2002 |     |       | 2004 |     |       |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|
|                               | Wom. | Men | Total | Wom. | Men | Total |
| Parliament of Georgia         | 462  | 342 | 804   | 470  | 302 | 772   |
| Chancellery of the Government | 162  | 215 | 377   | 67   | 53  | 120   |

Source: *Parliament of Georgia and State Chancellery*

## Number of Judges

unit

| 2001 |     | 2002  |     |     | 2003  |     |     | 2004  |     |     |       |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| W    | M   | Total | W   | M   | Total | W   | M   | Total | W   | M   | Total |
| 124  | 207 | 331   | 111 | 195 | 306   | 130 | 209 | 339   | 132 | 213 | 345   |

Source: *Supreme Court of Georgia;*

*Supreme Council of Justice of Georgia*

## Number of Heads of Local Government and Self-governance Bodies

by 1 June 2005

|                           | Number |     |       | Percent |       |       |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-------|
|                           | Women  | Men | Total | Women   | Men   | Total |
| City Mayors               | -      | 5   | -     | -       | 100,0 | -     |
| District Gamgebeli        | 1      | 64  | 1,5   | 98,5    |       |       |
| Chairpersons of Sakrebulo | 54     | 935 | 5,5   | 94,5    |       |       |

Source: *Department for Statistics*

Note: In some districts instead of Gamgebeli and Chairpersons of Sakrebulo the relevant acting persons are counted.

## Number of persons elected in the representative bodies of local self-governance

by 1 June 2005

| Regions                              | Number |      | Percent |      |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|------|
|                                      | Women  | Men  | Women   | Men  |
| Georgia, total                       | 694    | 5009 | 12,2    | 87,8 |
| Among them:                          |        |      |         |      |
| City of Tbilisi                      | 5      | 44   | 10,2    | 89,8 |
| Adjarian AR                          | 105    | 749  | 12,3    | 87,7 |
| Abkhaz AR                            | 3      | 12   | 20,0    | 80,0 |
| Kakheti                              | 93     | 570  | 14,0    | 86,0 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                    | 46     | 262  | 14,9    | 85,1 |
| Kvemo Kartli                         | 47     | 607  | 7,2     | 92,8 |
| Shida Kartli                         | 50     | 347  | 12,6    | 87,4 |
| Samskhe-Javakheti                    | 37     | 403  | 8,4     | 91,6 |
| Racha-Lechkhimi<br>and Kvemo Svaneti | 42     | 263  | 13,8    | 86,2 |
| Samegrelo –<br>Zemo Svaneti          | 99     | 665  | 13,0    | 87,0 |
| Guria                                | 47     | 299  | 13,6    | 86,4 |
| Imereti                              | 120    | 788  | 13,2    | 86,8 |

Source: *Central Election Commission;*

*Department for Statistics*

## Persons elected in the representative bodies of the local self-governance

by 1 June 2005 percent

| Region          | Total | Women | Men  |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| Georgia, total  | 100   | 100   | 100  |
| Among them:     |       |       |      |
| City of Tbilisi | 0,9   | 0,7   | 0,9  |
| Adjarian AR     | 15,0  | 15,1  | 15,0 |
| Abkhaz AR       | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,2  |
| Kakheti         | 11,6  | 13,4  | 11,4 |

| Region                            | Total | Women | Men  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 5,4   | 6,6   | 5,2  |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | 11,5  | 6,8   | 12,1 |
| Shida Kartli                      | 7,0   | 7,2   | 6,9  |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 7,7   | 5,3   | 8,0  |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5,3   | 6,1   | 5,3  |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti            | 13,4  | 14,3  | 13,3 |
| Guria                             | 6,1   | 6,8   | 6,0  |
| Imereti                           | 15,9  | 17,3  | 15,7 |

Source: Central Election Commission;  
Department for Statistics

### Women elected at the representative bodies of the local self-governance by age groups

by 1 June 2005 unit

| Region                            | Total | Among them, at the age of |       |       |       |     |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                                   |       | 29-                       | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ |
| Georgia, total:                   | 688   | 32                        | 118   | 255   | 197   | 86  |
| Among them:                       |       |                           |       |       |       |     |
| City of Tbilisi                   | 5     | -                         | -     | -     | 2     | 3   |
| Adjarian AR                       | 105   | 5                         | 24    | 39    | 30    | 7   |
| Abkhaz AR                         | 3     | -                         | -     | 2     | 1     | -   |
| Kakheti                           | 91    | 3                         | 14    | 38    | 26    | 10  |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 42    | -                         | 7     | 15    | 10    | 10  |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | 46    | 3                         | 5     | 18    | 17    | 3   |
| Shida Kartli                      | 55    | 1                         | 6     | 21    | 18    | 9   |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 37    | 5                         | 4     | 12    | 12    | 4   |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 42    | -                         | 4     | 13    | 15    | 10  |
| Samegrelo - Zemo Svaneti          | 100   | 6                         | 16    | 30    | 29    | 19  |
| Guria                             | 45    | -                         | 13    | 20    | 9     | 3   |
| Imereti                           | 117   | 9                         | 25    | 47    | 28    | 8   |

Source: Central Election Commission;  
Department for Statistics

### Women elected at the representative bodies of the local self-governance by age groups by 1 June 2005 percent

| Region                               | Total | Among them, at the age of |       |       |       |      |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
|                                      |       | 29-                       | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+  |
| Georgia, total:                      | 100,0 | 4,7                       | 17,2  | 37,1  | 28,6  | 12,5 |
| Among them:                          |       |                           |       |       |       |      |
| City of Tbilisi                      | 100,0 | -                         | -     | -     | 40,0  | 60,0 |
| Adjarian AR                          | 100,0 | 4,8                       | 22,9  | 37,1  | 28,6  | 6,7  |
| Abkhaz AR                            | 100,0 | -                         | -     | 66,7  | 33,3  | -    |
| Kakheti                              | 100,0 | 3,3                       | 15,4  | 41,8  | 28,6  | 11,0 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                    | 100,0 | -                         | 16,7  | 35,7  | 23,8  | 23,8 |
| Kvemo Kartli                         | 100,0 | 6,5                       | 10,9  | 39,1  | 37,0  | 6,5  |
| Shida Kartli                         | 100,0 | 1,8                       | 10,9  | 38,2  | 32,7  | 16,4 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                   | 100,0 | 13,5                      | 10,8  | 32,4  | 32,4  | 10,8 |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and<br>Kvemo Svaneti | 100,0 | -                         | 9,5   | 31,0  | 35,7  | 23,8 |
| Samegrelo - Zemo<br>Svaneti          | 100,0 | 6,0                       | 16,0  | 30,0  | 29,0  | 19,0 |
| Guria                                | 100,0 | -                         | 28,9  | 44,4  | 20,0  | 6,7  |
| Imereti                              | 100,0 | 7,7                       | 21,4  | 40,2  | 23,9  | 6,8  |

Source: Central Election Commission;  
Department for Statistics

**Women elected at the representative bodies  
of the local self-governance by level of education**  
by 1 June 2005

|                            | Number | Percent |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| Total                      | 688    | 100,0   |
| Among them have education: |        |         |
| Higher                     | 487    | 70,8    |
| Incomplete secondary       | 24     | 3,5     |
| Secondary professional     | 172    | 25,0    |
| Secondary general          | 5      | 0,7     |

Source: Department for Statistics

**Chairpersons of Sakrebulo**

by 1 June 2005 unit

|                                   | Women | Men | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Total                             | 54    | 935 | 989   |
| City of Tbilisi                   | -     | 1   | 1     |
| Adjarian AR                       | 2     | 63  | 65    |
| Abkhaz AR                         | -     | 1   | 1     |
| Kakheti                           | 4     | 124 | 128   |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | 4     | 56  | 60    |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | 13    | 106 | 119   |
| Shida Kartli                      | 6     | 71  | 77    |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | 6     | 80  | 86    |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 6     | 55  | 61    |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti            | 6     | 142 | 148   |
| Guria                             | 1     | 67  | 68    |
| Imereti                           | 6     | 169 | 175   |

Source: Department for Statistics

Note: in some districts instead of Chairpersons of Sakrebulo the acting Chairs are counted.

**District Gamgebeli**

by 1 June 2005 unit

|                                   | Women | Men | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Total                             | 1     | 64  | 65    |
| City of Tbilisi                   | -     | 5   | 5     |
| Adjarian AR                       | -     | 5   | 5     |
| Kakheti                           | -     | 8   | 8     |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti                 | -     | 5   | 5     |
| Kvemo Kartli                      | -     | 6   | 6     |
| Shida Kartli                      | -     | 4   | 4     |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti                | -     | 6   | 6     |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | -     | 4   | 4     |
| Samegrelo - Zemo Svaneti          | 1     | 7   | 8     |
| Guria                             | -     | 3   | 3     |
| Imereti                           | -     | 11  | 11    |

Source: Department for Statistics

Note: In some districts instead of Gamgebeli the acting persons are counted

## 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.

**Persons elected in the local bodies**—members of Sakrebulo, chairperson of Sakrebulo and Secretary (in some cities Gamgebeli and Mayor too)

Appointed public servants in the local bodies – Mayor, Gamgebeli (except of certain cities), Vice Gamgebeli/Mayor (in certain cities – City Premier and others), Head of Staff of Gamgebeli's/Mayor's Office, Heads of local offices and other public servants.

**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**—Morbidity, pathological condition or trauma causing 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 offences**—includes intentional acts related to raising, producing, purchasing, keeping, transporting, forwarding and using of drug substances.

**Employed**—includes all persons 15 years old and over 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 (in money 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 (in money 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 (in money or in kind); also a person with a job but temporarily absent due to vacation,

illness, temporarily dismissal or other similar reasons.

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

**Primary professional, vocational school**—III and IV Steps of International Standard Classification of Education – provides gaining of skills for qualified labor together with getting the secondary education or without it. There are two types of primary professional, vocational schools: the first one, together with secondary education provides training in profession, term of education – 3 years (III step); the second – provides only technical education, which is carried out on the basis of secondary education, term of education – 1 year (IV step).

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

**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 In-

ternational 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 (in money 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 (in salary, in kind, benefits etc.)

**Scientist-researchers**—specialists having higher and secondary professional education (including post-graduated persons) directly involved in scientific-technological works (including research and study activities).

**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.

**Number of persons found guilty**—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. 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.

**Pensioner by age**—Women aged 60+ or men aged 65+, with fixed pension.

**Real wage/salary**—wage shown in constant prices.

**Scientific institution**—scientific-research, planning, planning-research, technological organizations, as well as associations, enterprises, high schools, which carry out the scientific works and provide scientific-research services.

**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.

**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 Professional 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 9<sup>th</sup> grade) and only professional education (on the basis of secondary school).

**Average monthly nominal wage**—a figure calculated by dividing the salary schedule (both in money 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 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.

**Pre-school establishment**—Zero level of International Standard Classification of education, initial stage of organized education.

**First stage of higher education**—V Step of International Standard Classification – educational programs, which provide post-secondary and post-secondary professional 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. It lasts for 3-4 years at the higher institutions or scientific-research institutions. As a rule, post-graduate course is ended up by defending the theses aimed at gaining the degree of the candidate of science. Having defended the doctorate theses, the candidate of science is granted the degree of doctor of science.

**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 giv-

en 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 Booklet

## **”Women and Men in Georgia”**

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## Notes