

Georgia Gender Profile

The political and economic transition of the past decade, and periodic conflict with ethnic separatists in the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions, has led to high levels of poverty and negative trends in economic and social indicators in Georgia. More specifically, the past decade has witnessed large numbers of IDPs and refugees, the majority of whom are women and children, a deterioration of women's reproductive health, dramatic demographic changes, and gender disparities in wages and access to parts of the labor market.

Poverty:

- High poverty levels with 53% of the population living below the poverty line.
- Female headed households are nearly 16% more likely to be poor.

Labor Market:

- Large wage gap between men and women with similar characteristics. The gender wage gap is more pronounced at the top of the distribution with a female at the top of earning distribution (90th percentile) earning half as much as a male in a similar position¹.
- Evidence of gender disparities in access to some parts of the labor market with women highly concentrated in semi-skilled position and underrepresented in senior positions².

Reproductive Health:

- Maternal mortality rate has doubled over the past decade.
- Women's access to antenatal care has nearly halved (from 99% in 1990 to 59% in 2000) in the decade.

Demographics:

- Very high rate of male depopulation with a current ratio of 124 women per 100 men.
- Total fertility rate has halved in the past decade, indicating an aging population.
- Low and declining gender gap in life expectancy.

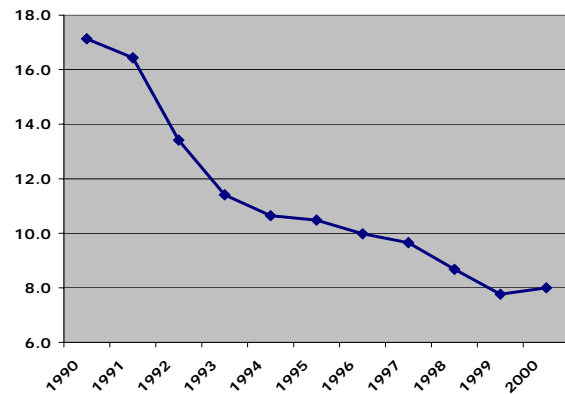
Education:

- Evidence of gender disparities in education enrollment rates are emerging at basic and secondary levels.
- Enrollment rate for girls has dropped significantly at higher level of education in the past decade.

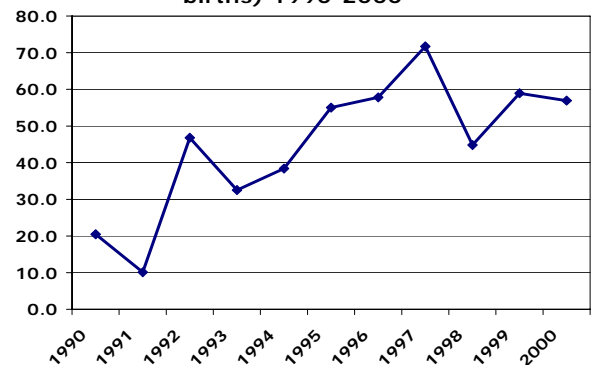
Access to Resources:

- No evidence of gender disparities in access to property and legal protection of property rights.

Crude Birth Rate, 1990-2000



Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 live births) 1990-2000



¹ Georgia Poverty Update, World Bank, 2002.

² Ibid

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Western Europe***

Basic	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Females per 100 males	110.6	109.7	124.5	105.9	105.0	104.3
Male-Female Gap in Life Expectancy (females minus males)	7.4	8.0	5.1	5.84	5.74	5.58
Mortality	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)						
<i>TMD</i>	15.9	13.1	14.9	7.8	5.9	4.9
<i>UNICEF childinfo</i>	..	..	24			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 births)						
<i>TMD</i>	19.9	17	16.6	9.2	6.8	6.4
<i>UNICEF childinfo</i>	..	..	29			
Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 live births)						
<i>TMD</i>	20.5	55	56.9	..	12	..
<i>EUPHIN</i>	20.5	33.0	51.0			
Reproductive Health	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Total fertility rate						
<i>TMD</i>	2.2	1.40	1.08	1.61	1.44	1.43
Crude birth Rate						
<i>TMD</i>	17.1	10.5	8.0	12	10.6	10.2
Percent of pregnant women receiving some pregnancy consultations						
<i>TMD</i>	99	..	59	..	..	98
Percent of births attended by trained personnel						
<i>TMD</i>	96.6	..	92.7	..	..	98
<i>MICS 1999</i>	..	..	*96.4			
Education	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in basic education						
<i>TMD</i>	1.00	1.01	0.95	1.01	1.00	1.00
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in secondary education						
<i>TMD</i>	0.97	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.07	1.11
Ratio of girls' enrollment rates to boys in higher education						
<i>TMD</i>	1.18	1.17	0.96	0.96	1.08	1.19
Labor	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Females as % of estimated total number of employed persons						
<i>TMD</i>	41.8	40.2	51.0	..	..	..
Female labor force participation rate (LFS)						
<i>ILO</i>	63.5	64.8	*62.5	58.6	58.4	*60.3
<i>WB 2000</i>	66.0	68.0	..			
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	55.5			
Male labor force participation rate (LFS)						
<i>ILO</i>	80.0	79.9	*78.9	81.7	79.3	*79.5
<i>WB 2000</i>	82.9	83.9	..			
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	63.7			
Female unemployment as a % of total (as registered by LFS)						
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	45			
Gender wage gap**						
<i>TMD</i>	..	..	77.4			
of which unexplained differentials	..	..	..

Sources:

TMD = TransMonee Database

ILO = Key Indicators of the Labor Market 2002

EUPHIN = European Public Health Information Network

UNICEF/childinfo = Infant and under 5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births

MICS 1999 = Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

WB 2000 - country admin data (d) = Balancing Protection and Opportunity - A strategy for social Protection in Transition Countries (pg 70)

Basic Education Enrollment (gross rates, % of relevant population) 7-15 year olds.

*Where no baseline data exist, the value for the closest year for which data exist was used

**Expressed as a percent of female wages

***Countries used to compute average for Western Europe include Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom.