

IMAGES Country Study Documentation

Georgia

2020

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KEY OBJECTIVES

The quantitative survey in this research is based on the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES), co-created by Promundo and the International Center for Research on Women. IMAGES is a multi-country study on men's and women's realities, attitudes and behaviors around gender equality, including childhood experiences of violence, gender relations, partner relations and relationship satisfaction, gender-based violence and sexual behavior. IMAGES surveys are conducted together with qualitative research to map masculinities, contextualize survey results, and provide detailed life histories that illuminate quantitative findings. The questionnaire is adapted to country and regional contexts, with approximately two thirds of the questions being standard across settings. The survey has been implemented in more than 40 countries, with the questionnaire adapted across contexts. Across countries, the data and conclusions generated from IMAGES have contributed to evidence-based program development, community campaigns, local and national policy change, and global dialogue on advancing gender equality.

1 KEY OBJECTIVES

As any patriarchal society, Georgia is characterized by strong gender stereotypes. These stereotypes are widespread in different spheres of social reality. For example, it is regarded that women should be oriented towards housework and that the public sphere is more oriented towards men. In 2013, 61% of respondents to a presented survey in Georgia believed men were better political leaders than women. Additionally, 89% of respondents agreed that a woman's main responsibility is to take care of the family (UNFPA, 2014). The goal of the present IMAGES study is to provide new data and insights to better understand how gender and masculinities impact a wide range of well-being and development outcomes in Georgia.

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KEY OBJECTIVES

This study was developed in 2019 within the scope of the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality to investigate public perceptions on various issues related to gender equality in Georgia. The specific objectives of this research were to investigate men's attitudes and practices, along with women's opinions of men's practices, on topics related to gender equality including reproductive health and health related practices, household division of labor, men's participation in caregiving as fathers, men's and women's attitudes about gender and gender-related policies and quality of life, and consider the changes that have occurred since the last adaptation of IMAGES in Georgia in 2013.

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DATA COLLECTION

This study involves both qualitative and quantitative components. The qualitative research was conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs). Based on the evaluation tool (i.e. mass survey based on a questionnaire) was contextually adapted based on the findings from the qualitative research; in particular, certain characteristics of the issues to be studied in light of the situation in Georgia were identified during the focus group discussions and were later used as a basis for constructing the questionnaire for the quantitative research.

Research Instruments

A mass survey method was used and respondents were surveyed in face-to-face interview. For the quantitative research, an adapted version of the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) questionnaire was chosen as the research instrument. The survey included close-ended, semi close-ended and in some cases, open-ended questions. Interviews were carried out in households. The qualitative research instrument was a semi-structured questionnaire or Focus Group Discussion guideline.

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SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

Qualitative Research

The qualitative study was conducted in five regions. Ten Focus Group Discussions were conducted in the following regions—Tbilisi, Kakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Guria—with two FGDs per region. The participants of the FGDs included adult Georgian men and women of varied age groups (from ages 25 to about 70) with different socio-economic profiles.

Quantitative Research

The quantitative study (i.e. questionnaire) covered the whole country of Georgia (all parts controlled by the Government of Georgia). A multistage stratified (cluster) sampling was used with the 2014 General Population Census of Georgia as the sampling frame. The sampling design was chosen to ensure representativeness of geographic and demographic characteristics. The proportion of sample distribution by Tbilisi and 10 other regions ensures a comparatively equal value of sampling errors.

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SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

At the first stage of sampling, the entire population was grouped into strata of territorial and demographic units. Quotas for each stratum were distributed proportionately to the population aged 18 and above. Consequently, a detailed sampling frame was created, accounting for the distribution of the population by regions, districts, towns, and villages.

Respondents for interviews were selected using the Kish selection grid. This instrument ensures a maximum randomness of sampling, which is a necessary pre condition for obtaining reliable data. Thus, the survey used a nationally representative sample of 2408 respondents. The sample included 1,102 men (54 percent) and 1,296 women (54 percent). The sample size was determined by the need to ensure that the sample was representative of the entire population of Georgia. About 1 in 5 respondents in the survey are 65 or older, with a higher proportion of older women than men.

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SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

Given the age distribution, there is a large proportion of widowed women in the sample (also nearly 1 in 5). Nearly 60 percent of women and 65 percent of men were currently married or cohabitating. The majority (57.2%) of respondents resided in urban areas compared to rural areas (42.8%). The respondents are highly educated, with about 40 percent of both men and women having completed tertiary education. The vast majority of the sample—about 90 percent—are Georgians and identify as Orthodox Christians.

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SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

The table below presents the demographic characteristics of the sample

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	<i>Women %</i>	<i>Men %</i>	<i>Total %</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Age				
18-24	10.9	13.6	12.4	292
25-34	17.3	19.9	18.5	443
35-44	15.3	18.5	17.4	403
45-54	18.0	16.8	17.4	418
55-64	16.0	15.1	15.6	375
65+	22.5	16.1	19.5	468
Residence				
Urban	57.3	57.0	57.2	1,370
Rural	42.7	43.0	42.8	1,026
Highest level of education				
No formal schooling but are literate	1.6	0.5	1.1	26
Primary level of general education (grades 1-6)	0.4	0.8	0.6	14
Basic level of general education (grades 7-9)	5.0	4.4	4.7	113
Complete general education/secondary education (grades 10-12)	23.5	34.8	28.7	688
Vocational education based on general education	24.1	16.6	20.7	495
Incomplete tertiary education	5.9	4.4	5.2	124
Tertiary education	39.5	38.4	39.0	934

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RESPONSE RATE

No additional information available in this section.

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WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

No additional information available in this section.

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MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

No additional information available in this section.

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QUALITY CONTROL

No additional information available in this section.

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INTERVIEWER TRAINING

No additional information available in this section.

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DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

The final report “Men, Women, and Gender Relations in Georgia: Public Perceptions and Attitudes” was prepared by Promundo researchers Deboleena Rakshit and Ruti Levtov, based on the technical report prepared by Iago Katchkachishvili, and within the scope of the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality. The research was funded by the Government of Sweden. Field work was carried out by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health. The quantitative survey was based on the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES), co-created by Promundo and the International Center for Research on Women.

10 ETHICAL APPROVAL

No additional information available in this section.

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NOTES ON STUDY

No additional information available in this section.

The background is a solid teal color with several dark blue, hand-drawn style lines. These lines are abstract and somewhat chaotic, with some forming large loops and others being straight or slightly curved. The lines vary in thickness and have a slightly textured, chalk-like appearance.

IMAGES

International
Men and Gender
Equality Survey