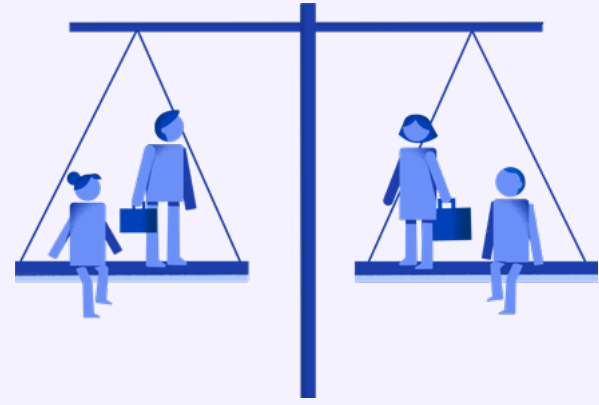


IMAGES: MEN, WOMEN, AND GENDER RELATIONS IN GEORGIA: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES



The study examines the attitudes of Georgia’s adult population towards issues related to gender roles. IMAGES has been conducted in Georgia for the third time, allowing for comparisons of data from 2024, 2019, and 2013.

Attitudes Towards Gender Equality

Although a significant portion of the population supports gender equality, public attitudes have changed considerably since the last survey. In 2019, 58.7% of respondents believed that gender inequality existed in Georgia, while in 2024, this figure dropped to 38.7%.

In 2024, **the number of people who believe that gender equality has been achieved increased** (2024: women - 50.2%; men - 55%; 2019: women - 30.9%; men - 41.7%; 2013: women - 46.1%; men - 54.9%).

While only 10.3% of respondents in 2019 believed that women’s rights advancements came at the expense of men’s rights, this figure almost doubled to 18.7% in 2024. Additionally, the number of people who think women’s employment takes away job opportunities from men increased (2019 – 7.5%; 2024 – 20.7%).

There has also been a shift in attitudes toward inheritance distribution. In 2019, more men supported equal inheritance for children. Still, in 2024, men were less likely to favour equal distribution of parental property, land, family businesses, and other assets between sons and daughters (House: 2019 - 60.6%; 2024 - 51.5%. Land: 2019 - 66%; 2024 - 55.2%. Busi-

ness: 2019 - 70.3%; 2024 - 55.3%). At the same time, women's support for equal inheritance increased, reflecting growing awareness of property rights among women (House: 2019 - 63.9%; 2024 - 70.4%. Land: 2019 - 68.7%; 2024 - 73.5%. Business: 2019 - 70%; 2024 - 76.3%).

Examining the data **by age group**, younger people (18-29 years old) are more supportive of gender equality, including the equal distribution of inheritance among sons and daughters (House - 73.3%; Land - 76.9%; Business - 77.3%). Additionally, most young people (58.5%) disagree with the notion that the final say in household decisions should belong to men. They are also less likely (59.1%) to agree with the statement that a woman's primary responsibility is caring for the family rather than pursuing a professional career.

Women and Leadership

Compared to 2019, **there is increased support for the idea that men make better political leaders**. In 2019, 48.5% of respondents believed that men led the country more effectively, while in 2024, this figure rose to 58%. Despite this, **support for electoral gender quotas in politics also increased**. In 2019, 44.4% of men supported electoral gender quotas; in 2024, this figure reached 54.1%. Additionally, **62.4% of the population believes that women's participation in politics is beneficial for the country**.

Compared to 2019, a higher percentage of women **believe that men and women have equal career advancement opportunities** (2019 - 49.3%; 2024 - 60%), whereas the percentage of men who share this belief remained unchanged. In 2019, 45.9% of women and 40.2% of men thought that employment opportunities were equal for both genders. In 2024, this increased to 56.4% among women and 47% among men.

Attitudes toward leadership in business have also changed. In 2019, 41.7% of men believed that men were better business leaders; in 2024, this figure increased to 51%. At the same time, women's confidence in their leadership abilities grew – 56.2% of women in 2019 believed that men and women could be equally good leaders, and by 2024, this increased to 62.2%.

Family Dynamics

Household responsibilities are still largely seen as a woman's duty. In 2013, 88.5% of respondents believed that a woman's primary responsibility was to care for the family. This

figure significantly dropped to 47.9% in 2019 but increased again to 57.5% in 2024, indicating a return to more traditional views.

Decision-making trends in families have become more patriarchal. In 2019, 49.6% of respondents believed that men should have the final say in household decisions, while in 2024, this figure increased to 57.2% (2013 - 77.8%).

Unpaid domestic and care work remains a burden primarily on women. While women's participation in household chores declined in 2019, it increased again in 2024. Additionally, men's involvement in childcare has decreased.

Relationships and Violence

Among women, 16.6% believe that a **woman should endure violence to maintain the family**, while 22.2% of men share this belief. In 2019, these figures were lower: 10.1% for women and 17.8% for men.

In 2019, 34.1% of men believed that a **wife should not have the right to refuse sex with her husband**. In 2024, this figure increased to 43.5%. Women's support for this belief slightly decreased (2024 - 23.9%; 2019 - 24.5%).

Additionally, 39.5% of the population agrees with the idea that a **man should always have access to his spouse's or partner's mobile phone and social media passwords**.

Among men, 20.2% (2019 - 32.9%) believe that, **in some cases, women want to be raped**. The same percentage believes that if a woman is raped, it means she did something to put herself in that situation. Furthermore, 35.1% of men believe that **if a woman does not physically resist, the act should not be considered rape**. Among men, 17.1% think that sexual violence cannot be classified as rape if the victim has psycho-social needs.

IMAGES: Men, Women, and Gender Relations in Georgia: Public Perceptions and Attitudes, 2024

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