**GEORGIA**

**ECONOMIC COSTS OF GENDER GAPS IN THE LABOR MARKET**

11% of GDP is lost due to unequal opportunities for women to participate in employment and entrepreneurship.

**80%**

Women represent more than 80% of employees in the sectors of education and health and social work...

...but less than 10% in construction and transportation.

**10%**

Female participation is very concentrated in a few sectors.

Removing barriers and disincentives to women’s participation in labor market and entrepreneurship

- Lower economic dependency ratios
- Capitalization of the high investment in education
- Less productivity loss caused by misallocation of skills and talent
- Higher output and income

**130 women enrolled in tertiary education**

There are 130 women for every 100 men.

Almost 10% of women with intermediate education...and more than a half with an elementary education level.

Do not participate in paid work!

*In the group age 25 to 34.*

**75%**

75% of men work or search for work.

**52%**

52% of women engage in unpaid work or have a paid job.

Children and roles in the household represent challenges in balancing family and work.

Women represent 53% of the working age population but only 48% of the population engaged in the labor market.

More than 670,000 women (35%) aged 15 to 64 are not employed or looking for work.

**Estimated economic costs of gender gaps in labor participation across selected countries**

% OF GDP

- **Albania 19%**
- **Armenia 14%**
- **Georgia 11%**
- **United States 12%**
- **France 12%**
- **Norway 8%**
- **Finland 8%**
- **Croatia 10%**
- **Sweden 9%**
- **Netherlands 8%**