



GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN GEORGIA

Links Among Conflict, Economic Opportunities and Services



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Abbreviations

ACT	Analysis and Consulting Team	IRB	Institutional Review Board
ALP	Administrative Line Person	KII	Key Informant Interview
ATIPFUND	State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking	LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
CMU	Country Management Unit	LiTS	Life in Transition Survey
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MRA	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation, and Refugees
EU	European Union	NAP	Nonconflict-affected Person
FFV	Four Forms of Violence	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	PRIO	International Peace Research Institute, Oslo
GBV	Gender-based Violence	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
GEOSTAT	Georgia's National Statistics Office	SPF	State and Peacebuilding Fund
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System	TSA	Targeted Social Assistance
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UN	United Nations
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IHS	Integrated Household Survey	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ILGA	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex Association	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey	WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes research undertaken as part of the World Bank State- and Peace-building Fund (SPF) financed grant, *Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence in Georgia (GBV)*. The goal of the grant is to build knowledge and capacity on prevention and response to GBV in Georgia, with a particular focus on conflict- and displacement-affected populations, economic opportunity and services.

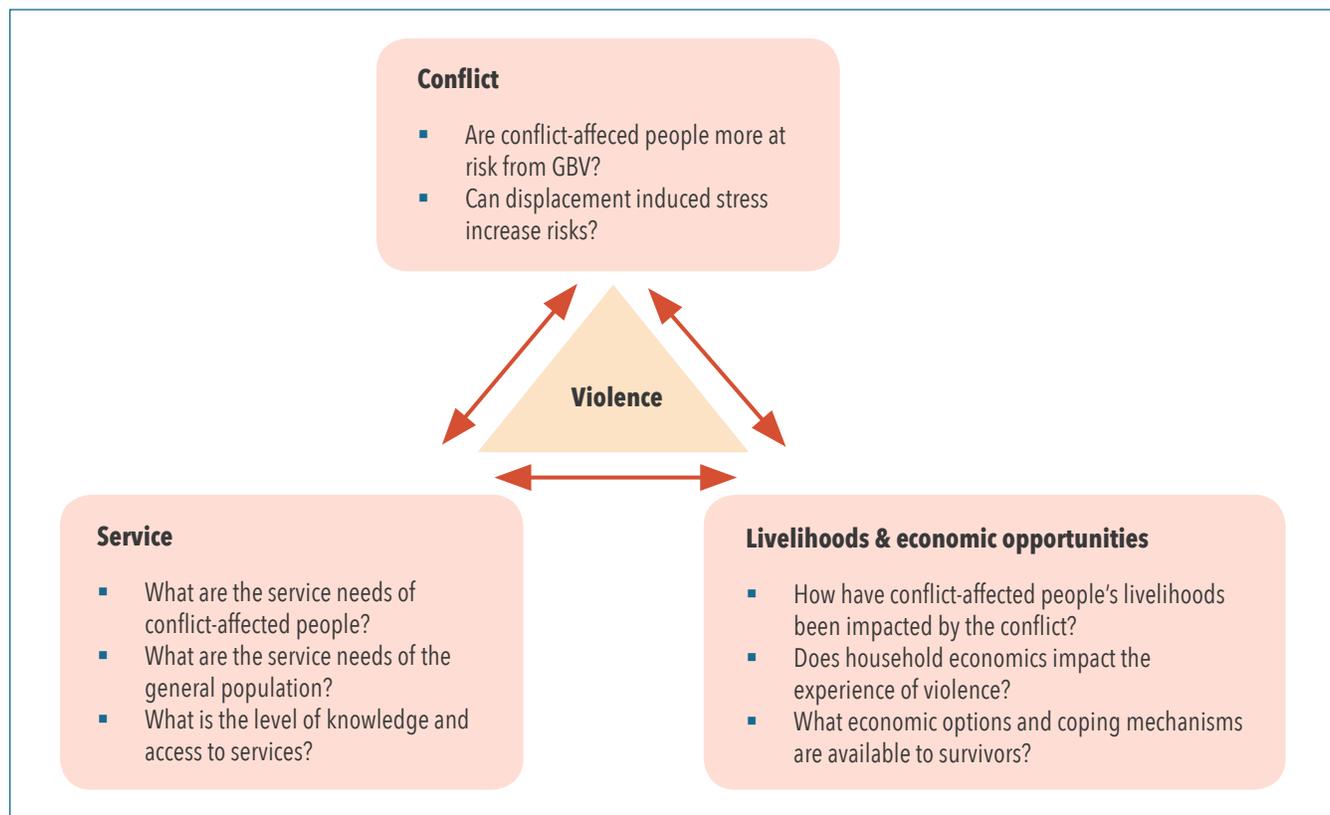
The project is part of the World Bank’s global initiative on conflict and Gender-based Violence (GBV). The Global Initiative, financed by the SPF, includes pilot projects across East Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and South Asia (nearly 10 million total in project financing). The aim of the initiative is to increase understanding regarding the development dimensions of GBV and potential areas of enhanced World Bank and development partner programming. While the global initiative supports operational projects in the other regions, the Georgia pilot, representing the Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA), is unique in its focus on deepening knowledge and promoting capacity building.

Research was undertaken in Georgia recognizing the country’s legacy of conflict and displacement challenges as well as recent steps taken by the Government of Georgia on gender action and GBV response. Given conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions in the 1990s and 2008, Georgia has many conflict-affected people. This includes between 190,000 and 275,000 IDPs, who have been displaced by conflict and make up almost 6 percent of the population, among the highest relative proportions in the world. Also, people living near former conflict zones in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions continue to experience periodic insecurity

and impacts on their living conditions and livelihoods. The research aims to complement existing initiatives by the Government, international partners and the NGO community on GBV in Georgia and to explore openings for additional progress. Specifically, filling research gaps on the potential links between GBV and conflict and internal displacement, economic opportunity, and services.

The research included a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods including a stakeholder analysis, key informant interviews, nationwide focus group discussions, and a nationally representative quantitative survey. (see Figure E.1). The survey also sought to understand gender norms as they might influence experiences and opportunities in each of the research areas. The research compares the experiences of two groups affected by armed conflict—internally displaced persons (IDPs) and administrative line persons (ALPs)—with that of nonconflict-affected persons (NAPs) and analyzes four forms of violence (FFV), namely controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. The stakeholder analysis and institutional mapping conducted was utilized to help guide recommendations for future development action.

Figure E.1: Research Questions



KEY FINDINGS

The following are key findings based on the research questions:

Over a quarter of all survey respondents have experienced some form of violence. Twenty-seven percent of women report having experienced at least one type of emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, or physical abuse. Among respondents, 16.3 percent of women reported being a survivor of at least one type of sexual abuse (sexual harassment, sexual violence, or both) and 8 percent of women reported experiencing physical violence. It should be noted that these are not incidence rates¹ and that women's actual experience of violence and their reporting of violence often differs. Furthermore, nearly 5 percent of women, respectively, indicate that they have been forced to give up all or part

of their income to a spouse against their will or to give up a job because their partner wanted them to.

Specific sub-groups are more susceptible to violence. The study created 'vulnerability profiles' to illustrate which groups within the survey respondents report the most types of violence (Table E.1). Urban women are most likely to report experiencing violence, while women with worse housing conditions report higher sexual harassment and sexual violence. Compared to the others, the survey finds that women who got married before the age of 18 were much more likely to suffer emotional abuse, sexual violence, and physical violence. The analysis demonstrates that respondents with stressed partners, who are unemployed or drink and stay away from home, report higher levels of violence. Female respondents whose partners have an unstable job re-

¹ While all surveys on GBV likely see a difference between reported violence and actual violence, the primary objective of this survey is to look at links between violence, conflict, economic opportunities and services. As such, the methodology and questionnaire differs from surveys that aim to collect incidence rates.

Table E.1: Women’s Vulnerability Profiles to GBV

Controlling Behavior/ Emotional Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Violence	Physical Violence
Young Less educated Urban Living in smaller household	Young Single or separated Urban Less adequate housing	Young Less educated Separated Urban Less adequate housing	Less educated Separated Urban Living in smaller household Less affluent

Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

port higher levels of physical violence and sexual harassment.² Finally, former combatants were almost 2.5 times as likely to experience these forms of violence compared to those without military experience. Men and women with military service were also twice as likely to experience sexual violence or sexual harassment. The analysis also examined which individuals suffered multiple forms of violence. Specifically, by looking at individuals who reported more than one incidence of violence. These survivors overwhelmingly live in Tbilisi or belong to the ALPs group and do not have stable employment.

The study found few differences in reported violence between conflict-affected and non-conflict-affected people, though impacts are more acute for specific subgroups. In general, people affected by conflict and displacement do not report higher experience of GBV in Georgia. However, there are important exceptions that warrant more research and attention. Internally displaced women living in collective centers report more sexual harassment and sexual violence. Administrative line women report more physical violence, though this could also be an expression of more patriarchal gender norms in those areas. Men who have direct conflict experience report more experience with sexual harassment and sexual violence than men with no such experience. This suggests that individuals’ experiences with conflict and consequences of conflict, such as difficult living conditions can affect their experiences of GBV, though a straightforward relationship between conflict and the FFV included in this study was not found.

However, conflict-affected individuals perceive economic stress resulting from the conflicts to have caused more GBV. While it is not possible to ascertain historic rates of GBV, most IDPs and ALPs surveyed felt that GBV has increased since conflict and displacement. Respondents pointed to a decline of economic conditions resulting from the conflict as the driver of increased GBV risks. They also believe these economic difficulties led to shame and stress that manifested as domestic abuse.

IDPs continue to experience difficulties, though they are economically better-off than rural people or the national population. Research demonstrated that IDPs have in many cases transitioned from their previous livelihoods in agriculture and manufacturing into retail and service sectors, as they fled from rural areas to the cities. IDPs surveyed display both higher unemployment and less secure employment than the national population. On average, IDPs live in the most cramped dwellings. Although three out of four IDPs are urban and live in more expensive cities, their per capita consumption rate is quite high, higher than the national average. Based on the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) utilized in this report, IDP poverty fell back below the national average.

A lack of economic resources limits women’s choices in cases of GBV. Over half of all women declared they had no personal income, compared to less than a quarter of men. Men also control most household assets. Even in the cases where women are the legal owners of jewelry or even land, it is often the man who controls that

2 From Table 36 to Table 40 in Annex 3

wealth. Although women are considered equally capable as men, they often lack the job skills or networking capabilities to find work and pursue economic independence. This means that many women are almost fully reliant on their partners or families for subsistence. Further, it means that women cannot easily report abusive behavior without risking their own economic survival. This risk may also contribute to underreporting among women. In GBV cases in which the women fled the home, of those that returned, 36 percent of responses were related to not possessing enough financial resources to stay away.

Women feel without recourse for reporting GBV and have limited knowledge and experience of services. Although many laws and services exist to protect women, either they are not implemented effectively or women have little confidence in them. Over 70 percent of female respondents feel that existing laws do not offer sufficient protection. Besides a lack of confidence in the police and the legal system, survivors are often unaware of the services available to them. For example, only 4 percent of respondents indicate they are aware of domestic shelters. The society and even their own families believe GBV should remain a private matter. As such, women continue to endure abuse while remaining unwilling or unable to talk about it.

Gender norms may contribute to continued GBV, but a shift is taking place among the youth. Expectations placed upon how women and men should behave are stark in Georgia. Most Georgians believe the man's main role in the family is being the primary breadwinner, and the woman's is to take care of the home. Although women and men do not condone violence, violence inside the family is not often talked about and is sometimes seen as a fact of life, particularly when the violence is sporadic. Rural, older men hold the most patriarchal gender views, while younger Georgians, especially women, have the most egalitarian views regarding gender. Although roles within the home are sharply defined, Georgians also overwhelmingly believe that women are as capable as men in leadership roles both within the community and at the national level. This is interesting, because interna-

tional experience suggests the risk for GBV is lower when roles inside and outside the home are more equal (Heise and Kotsadam 2015).

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The stakeholder analysis and institutional mapping conducted for the study underscores that Georgia has a relatively robust political and institutional framework to combat GBV, but additional capacity building, financing and better implementation are needed. In 2010, Georgia adopted the Gender Equality Law which defines gender equality as "a part of human rights referring to equal rights and obligations, responsibilities and equal participation of men and women in all spheres of personal and public life." This led to corresponding National Action Plans in 2011, 2014 and 2016. Georgia is also a signatory to key international conventions on protecting women from violence, including on women and conflict. In 1994, the Georgian Parliament ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention on the 'Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' (CEDAW). In 2011, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the first Action Plan for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on 'Women, Peace and Security'. Furthermore, in 2014, Georgia signed 'the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence', better known as the Istanbul Convention.

Major milestones in combating GBV in Georgia were the 2006 Anti-Domestic Violence Law and the 2009 National Referral Mechanism on Domestic Violence as well as a series of National Action Plans related to combating domestic violence and on women in conflict. These have included proposed whole-of-government responses to counter GBV related challenges, including actions by law enforcement agencies and departments of health and social services. However, key informant interviews pointed to gaps in policy action and a lack of dedicated budgets for their implementation.

The Government of Georgia has also provided a range of services to survivors of domestic violence. The State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (ATIPFUND) was tasked with providing services to domestic violence survivors in 2009 and is the main institution providing assistance to survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking. The range of services include shelter, medical and psychological assistance, legal aid, and rehabilitation services to the victims/survivors of sexual violence (Government of Georgia 2014c). A number of nongovernmental organizations also provide services to survivors and support awareness raising on GBV. However, survey findings point to a lack of awareness and utilization of services offered.

There is a complex network of stakeholders working on GBV issues in Georgia. Because no single entity is responsible for all government activities related to GBV, many separate stakeholders focus on different aspects of GBV. The closest entity to a coordinating body is the Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, but they do not provide services, which fall within the realm of eight different government agencies. The rapid policy reforms to protect survivors from GBV mean that many agencies still lack the capacity for proper implementation.

Based on findings of the survey research and the results of the stakeholder analysis and institutional mapping, the following are recommendations for a development response to challenges of GBV.

To the Government of Georgia (GoG):

Focus additional resources and attention on implementation of existing GBV-related legislation and policy reforms. The recent national action plans provide an enabling policy environment for robust action on GBV prevention and response. However, individual agency roles and responsibilities need to be further defined and associated with dedicated budgets and qualified personnel. The mandate of the Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic violence could be further expanded to ensure oversight

over capacity building for implementation across relevant agencies and departments. This would also include a robust monitoring plan to establish implementation milestones and reporting requirements, and to provide updates to GoG leadership and the public.

Consider women's economic security as a key dimension of the GBV challenge and a focus in GBV prevention and response efforts. Study findings point to the potential links between conflict, economic stress and GBV risk as well as the value of economic security in women accessing support and GBV services. Law enforcement and social service agencies have traditionally taken the lead on GBV prevention and response in Georgia; however, a more holistic response, including a focus on employment opportunities and economic independence could help in addressing the challenge.

Invest in strategic communication, recognizing the gaps in knowledge particularly on GBV services. Survey research also indicated a potential link between awareness-raising campaigns and more egalitarian views on gender. However, less than half of the population has even seen a GBV campaign. While general awareness campaign can play a role in shifting popular perceptions around GBV, they should focus more on advertising available services for GBV survivors, particularly shelters. Information campaigns should be tailored to target audiences, including to the vulnerable groups identified in the study—e.g. urban women, those in challenging housing environments, former combatants, and youth/young brides.

To international development partners, including the World Bank:

Provide capacity building support to institutions involved in prevention and response to GBV in Georgia. Support could include for training, expansion of services, mainstreaming attention to GBV in line agencies, and analytics/tracking of GBV trends. For example, the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (ATIPFUND) and the Social Service Agency are required to provide

social services to survivors of domestic violence. However, there is limited capacity within the Agencies to implement these new mandates. Development partners could also support the GoG through bringing the experiences of other countries and region in successful implementation of GBV-related legislation and policy, including coordinated cross-agency responses. Partners can also encourage oversight and monitoring by non-governmental organizations to hold GoG to account in implementation of existing legislation and policy reforms.

Mainstream attention to GBV in large-scale development projects, including a focus on those that could advance economic opportunities and employment for vulnerable women. Study results point to vulnerable populations that could be targeted through development programming. In particular, projects that focus on employment-generating activities and skills development to help increase options to women affected by GBV. Gains may be even higher for conflict-affected people, who reported the highest levels of unemployment and unstable work. They also consistently believed these economic stressors lead to GBV. Employment focused programming for IDPs and conflict-affected people should include attention to potential GBV risks and investments to increase economic security.

Invest in housing and support for IDP collective centers while taking into account GBV risk. Study findings point to the potential link between housing challenges and increased prevalence of GBV, including for IDPs living in often overcrowded collective housing. Development partners can consider GBV prevention and response strategies in designing housing solutions for these vulnerable groups.

Deepen knowledge and track progress in reducing GBV. Leveraging information provided by this survey or upcoming surveys could help gauge GBV trends. It would also help understand the pervasiveness of underreporting and any improvements in that regard. Future research could further explore profiles of those most vulnerable to GBV and allow for better targeting of prevention efforts, information campaigns and services. This would include a future focus on men's experience of violence and risk factors to adapt future services and support. In addition, applying longitudinal studies over time regarding the same subjects would help track the longer-term impacts of conflict and displacement. Improvements, such as these, to GBV's knowledge-generating mechanisms would allow organizations to create benchmarks and better target their investments.

გენდერული ძალადობა საქართველოში: კავშირი კონფლიქტებს, ეკონომიკურ შესაძლებლობებსა და მომსახურებას შორის

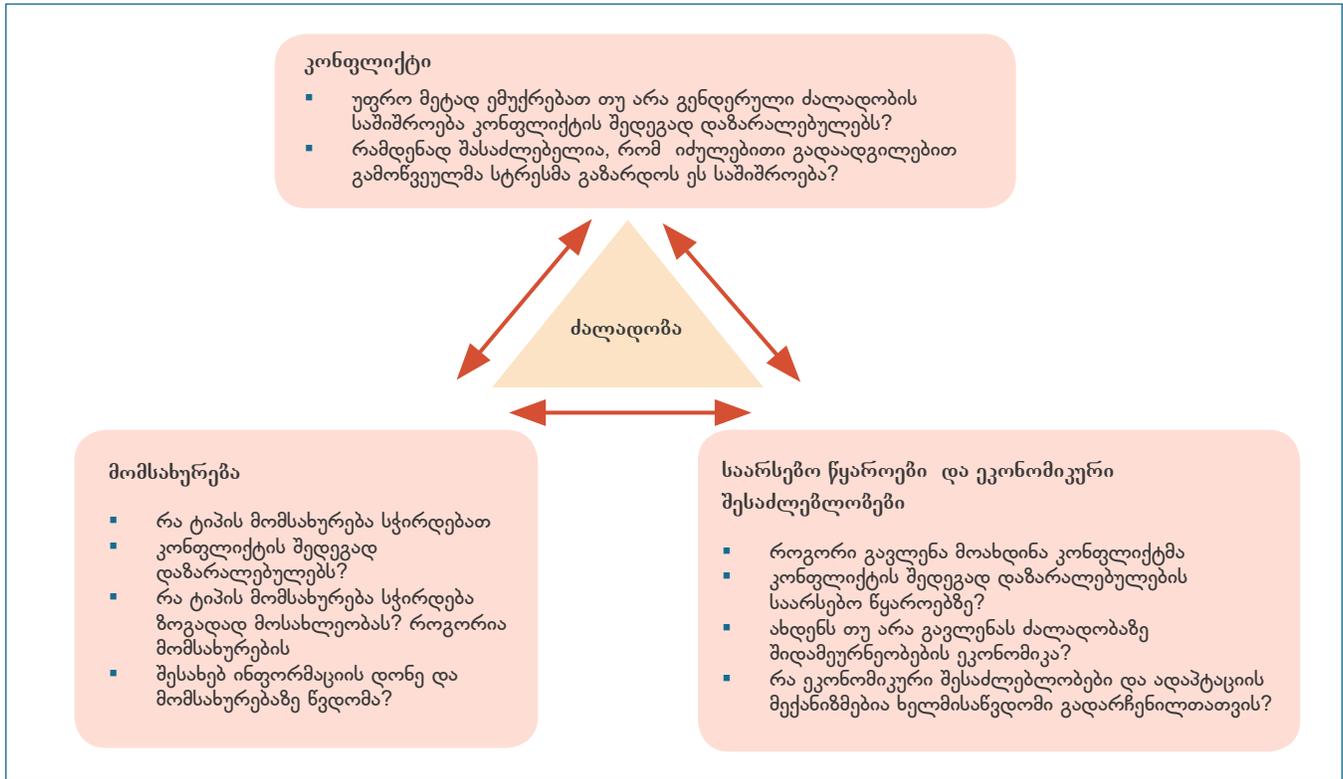
შემაჯამებელი მიმოხილვა

ამ ანგარიშში შეჯამებულია კვლევა, რომელიც დაფინანსებულია მსოფლიო ბანკის ფონდის (სახელმწიფოს მშენებლობისა და მშვიდობის მშენებლობის ფონდი SPF) გრანტით - საქართველოში სექსუალური და გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილებისა და რეაგირების შესაძლებლობების გაძლიერება. გრანტის მიზანია საქართველოში გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილების/პრევენციის და რეაგირების შესახებ ცოდნისა და შესაძლებლობების განვითარება, კერძოდ, ყურადღება გამახვილებულია კონფლიქტისა და იძულებითი გადაადგილების შედეგად დაზარალებულ მოსახლეობაზე, ეკონომიკურ შესაძლებლობებსა და მომსახურებაზე.

ეს პროექტი არის კონფლიქტისა და გენდერული ნიშნით ძალადობის (GBV) შესახებ მსოფლიო ბანკის გლობალური ინიციატივის ნაწილი. გლობალური ინიციატივა, რომელიც დაფინანსებულია სახელმწიფოს მშენებლობისა და მშვიდობის მშენებლობის ფონდის SPF-ის მიერ, მოიცავს საპილოტე პროექტებს აღმოსავლეთ აზიასა და ოკეანეთში, აფრიკასა და სამხრეთ აზიაში (ჯამურად დაახლოებით 10 მილიონია გამოყოფილი პროექტების დაფინანსებაზე). ამ ინიციატივის მიზანია გაიზარდოს გენდერული ძალადობის განვითარების ასპექტებისა და მსოფლიო ბანკისა და განვითარების საკითხებში მისი პარტნიორების გაფართოებული პროგრამირების სფეროების გაგება. მაშინ, როდესაც გლობალური ინიციატივა მხარს უჭერს ოპერატიულ პროექტებს სხვა რეგიონებში, საქართველოს საპილოტე პროექტი, რომელიც წარმოადგენს ევროპისა და ცენტრალური აზიის რეგიონს (ECA), უნიკალურია, რადგანაც განსაკუთრებულ ყურადღებას აქცევს ცოდნის გაღრმავებასა და შესაძლებლობების განვითარების მხარდაჭერას.

საქართველოში ჩატარდა კვლევა, სადაც გათვალისწინებულია როგორც ქვეყანაში არსებული პრობლემები კონფლიქტებთან და ადგილნაცვალ/გადაადგილებულ მოსახლეობასთან მიმართებაში, ასევე საქართველოს მთავრობის მიერ გადადგმული ბოლოდროინდელი ნაბიჯები გენდერულ ღონისძიებებთან და გენდერულ ძალადობაზე რეაგირებასთან დაკავშირებით. აფხაზეთისა და სამხრეთ ოსეთის რეგიონების 1990 და 2008 წწ კონფლიქტების გათვალისწინებით, საქართველოში კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებული მოსახლეობის დიდი რაოდენობაა. იგი მოიცავს დაახლოებით 190 000-დან 275 000-მდე იძულებით გადაადგილებულ პირს, რომლებიც კონფლიქტის შედეგად არიან გადაადგილებულები და რომლებიც შეადგენენ მთელი მოსახლეობის თითქმის 6 პროცენტს, რაც მსოფლიოში შედარებითი პროპორციის ერთერთი ყველაზე მაღალი მაჩვენებელია. ვარდა ამისა, აფხაზეთისა და სამხრეთ ოსეთის რეგიონების ყოფილ კონფლიქტის ზონებთან ახლოს მცხოვრები ადამიანები კვლავ

ნახ. E.1: კვლევის დროს დასმული კითხვები



განიცდიან პერიოდულ დაუცველობასა და მათ საცხოვრებელ პირობებსა და საარსებო საშუალებებზე ზემოქმედების შედეგებს. კვლევის მიზანია შეავსოს მთავრობის, საერთაშორისო პარტნიორებისა და არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაციების არსებული ინიციატივები საქართველოში გენდერულ ძალადობასთან/ GBV მიმართებაში და შეისწავლოს შესაძლებლობები ამ სფეროში შემდგომი პროგრესისათვის. კერძოდ, შეავსოს ხარვეზები პოტენციურ კავშირებზე როგორც გენდერულ ძალადობასა/ GBV და კონფლიქტსა და შიდა გადაადგილებას შორის, ასევე ხარვეზები ეკონომიკურ შესაძლებლობასა და მომსახურებასთან დაკავშირებით.

კვლევა მოიცავდა ხარისხობრივი და რაოდენობრივი მეთოდების შერწყმას, მათ შორის, დაინტერესებულ მხარეთა ანალიზს, ინტერვიუებს ძირითად ინფორმანტებთან, ფოკუს ჯგუფების სახალხო დისკუსიებსა და ეროვნულ-წარმომადგენლობით რაოდენობრივ კვლევას. (იხ. ნახ. E.1). კვლევა აგრეთვე შეეცადა გაერკვია გენდერული ნორმები,

რადგანაც მათ შეეძლოთ გავლენა მოეხდინათ გამოცდილებასა და შესაძლებლობებზე კვლევის თითოეულ სფეროში. მოცემული კვლევა ადარებს შეიარაღებული კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებული ორი ჯგუფის, ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებითი გადაადგილებული პირებისა/ (IDPs) და ადმინისტრაციული საზღვრისპირას მცხოვრები პირების/ (ALPs) გამოცდილებას და იმ პირების გამოცდილებას, რომლებიც არ არიან კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებულები/ (NAPs) და აანალიზებს ძალადობის ოთხ ფორმას/ (FFV), კერძოდ, მაკონტროლებელი ქცევა/ემოციური შევიწროვება, სექსუალური შევიწროვება/ დევნა, სექსუალური ძალადობა და ფიზიკური ძალადობა. დაინტერესებულ მხარეთა ანალიზი და ინსტიტუციური ასახვა/მეპინგი გამოყენებულ იქნა განვითარების სფეროში სამომავლო მოქმედებებისათვის სახელმძღვანელო რეკომენდაციების მისაცემად.

ძირითადი შედეგები

კვლევის დროს დასმული კითხვებიდან გამომდინარე, გამოიკვეთა შემდეგი

ცხრილი E.1: ქალთა მონყვლადობის/დაუცველობის მოდელეები და გენდერული ნიშნით ძალადობა / GBV

მაკონტროლელეი ქცევა	სექსუალური შევიწროვება/დევენა	სექსუალური ძალადობა	ფიზიკური ძალადობა
ახალგაზრდა; უმაღლესი განათლების გარეშე; ქალაქში მცხოვრები; მცხოვრები მცირე ზომის ოჯახში	ახალგაზრდა; დაუოჯახებელი ან გაშორებული; ქალაქში მცხოვრები; ნაკლებად ადეკვატური საცხოვრებელი პირობების მქონე	ახალგაზრდა; უმაღლესი განათლების გარეშე; გაშორებული; ქალაქში მცხოვრები; ნაკლებად ადეკვატური საცხოვრებელი პირობების მქონე	უმაღლესი განათლების გარეშე; გაშორებული; ქალაქში მცხოვრები; მცხოვრები მცირე ზომის ოჯახში; ნაკლებად შეძლებული ოჯახის მქონე

წყარო: მოსახლეობის ცხოვრებისეული გამოცდილების კვლევა საქართველოში, 2016.

ძირითადი შედეგები:

კვლევაში მონაწილე რესპონდენტების მეოთხედზე მეტს აქვს ძალადობის განკვეული ფორმის გამოცდილება. გამოკითხულ ქალთა 27 პროცენტი აცხადებს, რომ გამოცდილი აქვთ ძალადობის ოთხი ფორმიდან - ემოციური შევიწროვება, სექსუალური დევნა, სექსუალური შევიწროვება, ფიზიკური შეურაცხყოფა - სულ მცირე, ერთი ფორმა მაინც. გამოკითხულთა შორის 16.3 პროცენტმა განაცხადა, რომ მსხვერპლია ძალადობის ერთი ფორმის მაინც (სექსუალური დევნა/ შევიწროვება, სექსუალური ძალადობა ან ორივე), ხოლო ქალთა 8 პროცენტმა განაცხადა, რომ ფიზიკური ძალადობის მსხვერპლი იყო. აქვე უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ მოცემული პროცენტები არ აღნიშნავს შემთხვევების რაოდენობას¹ და რომ ქალების მიერ რეალურად გამოცდილი ძალადობა და მათ მიერ ამ ძალადობის აღრიცხვიანობა/ შეტყობინება ხშირად განსხვავდება ერთმანეთისაგან. მეტიც, შესაბამისად, ქალთა თითქმის 5 პროცენტი აღნიშნავს, რომ მათ ძალა დაატანეს, რომ მთელი მათი შემოსავალი ან შემოსავლის ნაწილი საკუთარი სურვილის გარეშე დაეთმოთ მეუღლისათვის ან თავი დაენებებინათ სამსახურისათვის, რადგანაც ეს მათი პარტნიორის სურვილი იყო.

კონკრეტული ქვაჭკუეები უფრო

მოწყვლადები/ დაუცველები არიან ძალადობის საკითხში. კვლევის პროცესში შეიქმნა „მონყვლადობის/ დაუცველობის მოდელეები“ რათა ეჩვენებინათ გამოკითხვის მონაწილეთა რომელი ჯგუფები ავლენენ ძალადობის ყველაზე მეტ ტიპებს. (იხ. ცხრილი E.1). სავარაუდოდ, ქალაქში მცხოვრები ქალები უფრო მეტად ძალადობის შემთხვევებზე საუბრობენ, მაშინ, როდესაც უარეს საცხოვრებელ პირობებში მცხოვრები ქალები უფრო მეტად სექსუალურ შევიწროვებასა და სექსუალურ ძალადობაზე საუბრობენ. როგორც გამოკითხვამ აჩვენა, სხვებთან შედარებით ქალები, რომლებიც 18 წლამდე ასაკში დაქორწინდნენ უფრო მეტად განიცდიან როგორც ემოციურ შეურაცხყოფას, ასევე სექსუალურ და ფიზიკურ ძალადობას. ანალიზი გვიჩვენებს, რომ ისეთი პარტნიორების რესპონდენტები საუბრობენ ძალადობის უფრო მაღალ დონეზე, რომელთა პარტნიორებიც იმყოფებიან სტრესის ქვეშ, უმუშევრები არიან ან სვამენ და სახლში არ ათევენ ლამეს. ქალები, რომელთა პარტნიორებს არასტაბილური სამსახური აქვთ ასევე აცხადებენ, რომ ისინი განიცდიან უფრო მეტ ფიზიკურ ძალადობასა და სექსუალურ შევიწროვებას.² და ბოლოს, ყოფილი მეზობლოები, სავარაუდოდ, დაახლოებით 2,5 ჯერ უფრო მეტად განიცდიდნენ ძალადობის ამ ფორმებს, ვიდრე ისინი, რომელთაც სამხედრო გამოცდილება

1 თუმცა გენდერულ ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებულ ყველა გამოკითხვაში ჩანს განსხვავება ძალადობის ფაქტის შეტყობინებასა და რეალურ ძალადობას შორის, ჩვენი კვლევის ძირითად ამოცანას მაინც იმ კავშირების კვლევა წარმოადგენს, რომელიც არსებობს ძალადობას, კონფლიქტს, ეკონომიკურ შესაძლებლობებსა და მომსახურებას შორის. აქედან გამომდინარე, ჩვენი მეთოდიკა და კითხვარი განსხვავდება იმ გამოკითხვებისაგან, რომელთა მიზანსაც შემთხვევების რაოდენობის შეგროვება წარმოადგენს.

2 დანართი 3, ცხრილი 36-40

არ გააჩნდათ. სამხედრო სამსახურში მყოფი მამაკაცები და ქალები სავარაუდოდ, ორჯერ მეტად განიცდიდნენ სექსუალურ ძალადობასა და სექსუალურ შევიწროვებას/ დევნას. ანალიზმა ასევე ცხადყო, რომ არსებობდნენ ცალკეული პირები, რომლებმაც ძალადობის მრავალი ფორმა გამოსცადეს. კონკრეტულად, გაანალიზდნენ ის პირები, რომლებმაც ისაუბრეს ძალადობის ერთზე მეტი შემთხვევის შესახებ. ამ გადარჩენილთა უმეტესობა თბილისში ცხოვრობს ან მიეკუთვნება ადმინისტრაციულ საზღვრისპირას მცხოვრებთა რიცხვს და არ არის სტაბილურად დასაქმებული.

კვლევამ გამოავლინა, რომ ძალადობის თვალსაზრისით არსებობს მცირე განსხვავება იმ ადამიანებს შორის, რომლებიც კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებულნი არიან და მათ შორის, ვინც კონფლიქტის შედეგად არ დაზარალებულა, თუმცა კონკრეტული ქვეჯგუფებისათვის შემოქმედება უფრო მწვავეა. ზოგადად, კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებული და ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებით გადაადგილებული პირები საქართველოში გენდერული ძალადობის უფრო მეტ შემთხვევაზე არ საუბრობენ. თუმცა, არსებობენ მნიშვნელოვანი გამოჩვენებებიც, რომლებიც უფრო მეტ კვლევასა და ყურადღებას მოითხოვენ. ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებით გადაადგილებული ქალები, რომლებიც დროებითი განსახლების ცენტრებში ცხოვრობენ უფრო მეტად განიცდიან სექსუალურ შევიწროვებასა და სექსუალურ ძალადობას. ადმინისტრაციულ საზღვრისპირას მცხოვრები ქალები კი უფრო მეტად ფიზიკურ ძალადობას უჩივიან, თუმცა ეს შესაძლოა დასახლების ადგილებში პატრიარქალური გენდერული ნორმის გამოხატულების ბრალი იყოს. მამაკაცები, რომელთაც კონფლიქტის უშუალო გამოცდილება გააჩნიათ აცხადებენ, რომ გააჩნიათ უფრო მეტი გამოცდილება სექსუალურ შევიწროვების/ დევნის და სექსუალური ძალადობისა, ვიდრე იმ მამაკაცებს, რომელთაც კონფლიქტთან პირდაპირი შეხება არ ჰქონიათ. ეს გულისხმობს, რომ ცალკეულ პირთა გამოცდილებამ კონფლიქტთან და კონფლიქტის შედეგებთან დაკავშირებით, როგორცაა მძიმე საცხოვრებელი პირობები, შეიძლება გავლენა მოახდინოს მათ გამოცდილებაზე გენდერულ ძალადობასთან

დაკავშირებით, თუმცა, ამავე დროს, უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ ამ კვლევაში არ მოიძებნა პირდაპირი კავშირი კონფლიქტსა და ძალადობის ოთხ ფორმას/ FFV შორის.

თუმცა კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებული პირები მიიჩნევენ, რომ უფრო მეტი გენდერული ძალადობის/ GBV შემთხვევების მიზეზი არის კონფლიქტის შედეგად მიღებული ეკონომიკური სტრესი. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ გენდერულ ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებული ისტორიული მონაცემები ძნელი დასადგენია, გამოკითხულთა უმეტესობას, როგორც ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებით გადაადგილებულ პირებს/ IDPs, ასევე საზღვრისპირა მცხოვრებ პირებს/ ALPs მიაჩნიათ, რომ კონფლიქტისა და იძულებითი გადაადგილების გამო გენდერული ძალადობის/ GBV შემთხვევების რიცხვი გაიზარდა. რესპონდენტებმა აღნიშნეს, რომ კონფლიქტის შედეგად ეკონომიკური პირობების გაუარესებამ წამყვანი როლი შეასრულა გენდერული ძალადობის რისკების ზრდის საკითხში. მათ ასევე აღნიშნეს, რომ მოცემულმა ეკონომიკურმა სიძნელეებმა გამოიწვია სირცხვილი და სტრესი, რომელმაც თავის მხრივ, გამოხატვა ჰპოვა ოჯახურ ძალადობაში.

ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებით გადაადგილებული პირები/ IDPs კვლავ განიცდიან სირთულეებს, თუმცა ეკონომიკურად მათი მდგომარეობა უკეთესია, ვიდრე სოფლად მცხოვრები ან ეროვნული მოსახლეობისა. კვლევამ ცხადყო, რომ დევნილები უმეტეს შემთხვევაში ტოვებდნენ ადრინდელი საარსებო წყაროებს სოფლის მეურნეობასა და მრეწველობაში და გადადიოდნენ საცალო ვაჭრობასა და მომსახურებაში, რადგანაც ისინი მასიურად სახლდებოდნენ სოფლებიდან ქალაქებში. დანარჩენ მოსახლეობასთან შედარებით იძულებით გადაადგილებულ პირებში გამოვლინდა როგორც უმუშევრობის უფრო მაღალი დონე, ასევე უფრო ნაკლებად უსაფრთხო დასაქმებულობა. ზოგადად, დევნილები ყველაზე ვიწროდ ცხოვრობენ. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ოთხი დევნილიდან სამი საკმაოდ ძვირ ქალაქში ცხოვრობს, მათი მოხმარების მაჩვენებელი ერთ სულ მოსახლეზე საკმაოდ მაღალია, გაცილებით მაღალი, ვიდრე მოხმარების ეროვნული საშუალო

მაჩვენებელი. ამ ანგარიშში გამოყენებული მრავალგანზომილებიანი სილარიბის მაჩვენებლის (MPI) მიხედვით, იძულებით გადაადგილებულ პირთა სილარიბის დონე ეროვნულ საშუალო მაჩვენებელზე დაბლა დაეცა.

ეკონომიკური რესურსების ნაკლებობა ზღუდავს ქალის აწივანს გენდერული ძალადობის შემთხვევაში. გამოკითხული ქალების ნახევარზე მეტმა განაცხადა, რომ მათ პირადი შემოსავალი არ გააჩნიათ, შედარებისათვის, მამაკაცების მხოლოდ მეოთხედზე ნაკლებმა განაცხადა იგივე. მამაკაცები ასევე აკონტროლებენ შიდამეურნეობის აქტივების უმეტეს ნაწილს. იმ შემთხვევაშიც კი, როდესაც ქალები იურიდიულად არიან ძვირფასეულობის ან მიწის მფლობელები, ხშირად მაინც ისევ მამაკაცები განკარგავენ მათ ქონებას. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ქალი მამაკაცის თანასწორია, მას მაინც ხშირად არ გააჩნია დასაქმებისათვის საჭირო უნარ-ჩვევები ან არ იცის ინტერნეტის გამოყენება სამსახურის მოსაძიებლად, რომ დაინყოს მუშაობა და მოიპოვოს ეკონომიკური დამოუკიდებლობა. ეს კი, თავის მხრივ ნიშნავს, რომ ბევრი ქალი არსებობისათვის თითქმის მთლიანად არის დამოკიდებული საკუთარ პარტნიორზე ან ოჯახზე. გარდა ამისა, ეს ასევე გულისხმობს, რომ ქალებს არ შეუძლიათ თავისუფლად განაცხადონ მათ მიმართ განხორციელებული შეურაცხყოფელი ქცევის შესახებ, რადგანაც რისკის ქვეშ დგება მათი ეკონომიკური არსებობის საკითხი. ეს რისკი გარკვეულწილად განაპირობებს ქალების მიერ ძალადობის შემთხვევების მიჩქმალვას. ისეთი გენდერული ძალადობის შემთხვევისას, როდესაც ქალები სახლიდან გარბიან, კვლავ ოჯახში დაბრუნებული ქალების 36 პროცენტის დაბრუნების მიზეზი ფინანსური რესურსების უქონლობა ხდება.

ქალები თავს დაუცველად გრძნობენ გენდერული ძალადობის შესახებ განცხადების შემთხვევაში და შეზღუდული ინფორმაცია და გამოცდილება გააჩნიათ არსებული მომსახურების გამოყენების თაობაზე. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ქვეყანაში მრავალი კანონი და სამსახური არსებობს ქალთა დასაცავად, ან მათი განხორციელება და

აღსრულება არ ხდება ეფექტიანად, ან თავად ქალები ნაკლებად ენდობიან მათ. გამოკითხულ ქალთა 70 პროცენტზე მეტი აცხადებს, რომ არსებული კანონები ვერ უზრუნველყოფენ მათთვის საჭირო შესაბამის დაცვას. გარდა პოლიციისა და იურიდიული სისტემის მიმართ უნდობლობისა, დაზარალებულებმა ხშირად არ იციან რა მოსახურება არის მათთვის ხელმისაწვდომი. მაგალითად, გამოკითხულთა მხოლოდ 4 პროცენტმა იცის საოჯახო თავშესაფრების არსებობა. მეტიც, საზოგადოებაც და მათი საკუთარი ოჯახებიც მიიჩნევენ, რომ გენდერული ძალადობა პირად საკითხად უნდა დარჩეს, აქედან გამომდინარე, ქალები კვლავ აგრძელებენ შევიწროებისა და შეურაცხყოფის მოთმენას და არ სურთ ან არ შეუძლიათ მასზე საუბარი.

გენდერულ ნორმებს შესაძლოა თავისი წვლილი შეაქვთ გენდერული ძალადობის საქმეში, მაგრამ ახალგაზრდობაში უკვე შეინიშნება ამ მხრივ გარკვეული ცვლილებები. საქართველოში საკმაოდ მკაფიოდ არის განსაზღვრული ქალისა და მამაკაცის ქცევის ნორმები. ქართველთა უმეტესობას სწამს, რომ მამაკაცის უპირველესი როლი ოჯახში გამოიხატება მის მიერ უპირველესად ოჯახის რჩენაში, ხოლო ქალმა კი ოჯახს უნდა მიხედოს. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ არც ქალები და არც მამაკაცები მისწრაფებებიან ძალადობას, ოჯახურ ძალადობაზე მაინც ხშირად არ საუბრობენ და ზოგჯერ მას ჩვეულებრივ, ცხოვრებისეულ ფაქტად აღიქვამენ, განსაკუთრებით მაშინ, თუ იგი/ ძალადობა არარეგულარული ხასიათისაა. სოფლად მცხოვრებ მოხუც მამაკაცებს ყველაზე პატრიარქალური გენდერული მსოფლმხედველობა აქვთ, მაშინ, როცა ახალგაზრდა ქართველებს, განსაკუთრებით ქალებს, გენდერთან დაკავშირებით ყველაზე თანასწორი ხედვა აქვთ. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ქალისა და მამაკაცის როლები ოჯახში მკაცრად არის განსაზღვრული, ქართველებს მკაფიოდ მიაჩნიათ, რომ ქალს ისევე შეუძლია იტვირთოს ლიდერის როლი, როგორც მამაკაცს, იქნება ეს თემში/ საზოგადოებაში, თუ ეროვნულ დონეზე. ეს კი ფრიალ საინტერესოა, რადგან როგორც საერთაშორისო გამოცდილება გვიჩვენებს, გენდერული ძალადობის რისკები მცირდება,

როცა როლები როგორც ოჯახში, ასევე მის გარეთ თანასწორუფლებიანია. (Heise and Kot-sadam 2015).

პრაქტიკული დასკვნები და რეკომენდაციები

კვლევისათვის ჩატარებული დაინტერესებულ მხარეთა ანალიზი და ინსტიტუციური ასახვა/ მეპინგი ხაზს უსვამს, რომ საქართველოს გააჩნია შედარებით ძლიერი პოლიტიკური და ინსტიტუციური ჩარჩო გენდერულ ძალადობასთან საბრძოლველად, მაგრამ ამავდროულად, დამატებით აუცილებელია შესაძლებლობების შემდგომი გაძლიერება, დაფინანსება და უფრო ეფექტიანი განხორციელება. 2010 წელს საქართველოში მიღებულ იქნა კანონი გენდერული თანასწორობის შესახებ, რომელიც გენდერულ თანასწორობას განსაზღვრავს, როგორც „ადამიანის უფლებათა ნაწილს, რომელიც გულისხმობს ქალისა და მამაკაცის თანასწორ უფლება-მოვალეობებს, პასუხისმგებლობასა და თანასწორუფლებიან მონაწილეობას პირადი და საზოგადოებრივი ცხოვრების ყველა სფეროში“. მას მოჰყვა შესაბამისი ეროვნული სამოქმედო გეგმა 2011, 2014 და 2016 წწ. საქართველოს აგრეთვე ხელი აქვს მოწერილი ძირითად ევროპულ კონვენციებზე, რომელიც გულისხმობს ქალთა დაცვას ძალადობისაგან, მათ შორის, ხელი მოეწერა კონვენციას „ქალებისა და კონფლიქტის შესახებ“. 1994 საქართველოს პარლამენტის მიერ რატიფიცირებული იყო გაეროს კონვენცია „ქალთა წინააღმდეგ დისკრიმინაციის ყველა ფორმის აღმოფხვრის შესახებ“ (CEDAW). 2011 წელს საქართველოს პარლამენტმა მიიღო პირველი სამოქმედო გეგმა გაროს უშიშროების საბჭოს რეზოლუციის N1325 „ქალები, მშვიდობა და უსაფრთხოება“, განხორციელების მიზნით. უფრო მეტიც, 2014 წელს საქართველომ ხელი მოაწერა ევროპის საბჭოს კონვენციას „პრევენცია და ბრძოლა ქალებისა და ოჯახური ძალადობის წინააღმდეგ“, რომელიც ცნობილია სტამბოლის კონვენციის სახელით.

საქართველოში გენდერულ ძალადობასთან ბრძოლის ძირითადი ეტაპები მოიცავდა 2006 წლის კანონს ოჯახური ძალადობის წინააღმდეგ და 2009 წლის ეროვნულ

რეგულაციურ მექანიზმს ოჯახური ძალადობის შესახებ. ამას მოჰყვა ეროვნული სამოქმედო გეგმების სერია ოჯახურ ძალადობასთან ბრძოლისა და საქართველოში კონფლიქტის ზონაში ქალების შესახებ. ეს მოიცავდა მთელი მთავრობის მიერ შეთავაზებულ საპასუხო ზომებს გენდერულ ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებულ გამოწვევებთან საბრძოლველად, მათ შორის, სამართალდამცავი ორგანოებისა და ჯანმრთელობისა და სოციალური სამსახურების დეპარტამენტების მიერ გასატარებელ ღონისძიებებს. თუმცა ინტერვიუები ძირითად ინფორმანტებთან მიუთითებდნენ სტრატეგიულ ხარვეზებსა და მათი განხორციელებისათვის საჭირო გამოყოფილი ბიუჯეტის არარსებობაზე.

საქართველოს მთავრობამ ასევე უზრუნველყო ოჯახური ძალადობის მსხვერპლთა მომსახურების მთელი სპექტრი. 2009 წელს ადამიანთა ვაჭრობის/ ტრეფიკინგის მსხვერპლთა, დაზარალებულთა დაცვისა და დახმარების სახელმწიფო ფონდს (ATIPFUND), დაევალა ოჯახური ძალადობის მსხვერპლთათვის დახმარების უზრუნველყოფა. ეს არის ძირითადი ორგანიზაცია, რომელიც ეხმარება ოჯახური ძალადობისა და ტრეფიკინგის მსხვერპლებს. ორგანიზაციის მიერ განეული მომსახურების სპექტრი მოიცავს სექსუალური ძალადობის მსხვერპლისათვის/ დაზარალებულისათვის თავშესაფრის გამოყოფას, სამედიცინო და ფსიქოლოგიურ დახმარებას, იურიდიულ და სარეაბილიტაციო მომსახურებას (საქართველოს მთავრობა 2014). მთელი რიგი არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაციები ასევე უწევენ მომსახურებას გენდერული ძალადობის შედეგად დაზარალებულებს და ეხმარებიან გენდერული ძალადობის შესახებ ცნობიერების ამაღლებაში. თუმცა, როგორც გამოკითხვის შედეგები მიუთითებენ, კვლავ შეინიშნება ინფორმაციის ნაკლებობა და შეთავაზებული მომსახურების გამოუყენებლობა.

საქართველოში არსებობს დაინტერესებულ მხარეთა განვითარებული ქსელი, რომელიც მუშაობს გენდერული ძალადობის პრობლემებზე. იმის გამო, რომ არც ერთი ცალკე აღებული ორგანიზაცია არ არის პასუხისმგებელი მთელი მთავრობის მიერ გენდერულ ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებულ გასატარებელ ღონისძიებებზე, მრავალი

ცალკეული დაინტერესებული მხარეე მუშაობს გენდერული ძალადობის სხვადასხვა ასპექტებზე. მაკოორდინებელ ორგანიზაციასთან ყველაზე ახლოს დგას ოჯახური ძალადობის პრევენციის უწყებათაშორისი კომისია, თუმცა ისინი დაზარალებულებს არ უზრუნველყოფენ მომსახურებით - მომსახურებით უზრუნველყოფა შედის რვა სხვადასხვა სახელმწიფო ორგანიზაციის მოქმედების სფეროში. სწრაფი პოლიტიკური რეფორმები გენდერული ძალადობის მსხვერპლთა დაცვის საკითხებში მიუთითებს იმაზე, რომ ბევრ ორგანიზაციას კვლავ არ აქვს ამ რეფორმების სათანადოდ გატარების რესურსი და შესაძლებლობა.

გამოკითხვის კვლევისა და დაინტერესებული მხარეების ანალიზისა და ინსტიტუციური ასახვის/მეპინგის შედეგების საფუძველზე ქვემოთ მოცემულია გენდერული ძალადობის გამომწვევებზე რეაგირების შემდეგი რეკომენდაციები.

რეკომენდაციები საქართველოს მთავრობისათვის (GoG):

ყურადღება მიექცეს დამატებით რესურსებსა და გენდერული ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებული არსებული კანონმდებლობისა და სტრატეგიული რეფორმების განხორციელებას. ბოლოდროინდელი ეროვნული სამოქმედო გეგმები უზრუნველყოფენ შესაფერის პოლიტიკურ გარემოს გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილებისა და რეაგირების პრობლემების სწრაფი გადაჭრისათვის. თუმცა საჭიროა დამატებით განისაზღვროს ინდივიდუალური სახელმწიფო სააგენტოების როლი და პასუხისმგებლობა, გამოიყოს მათთვის ბიუჯეტი და დაკომპლექტდეს კვალიფიცირებული კადრებით. უნდა გაფართოვდეს ოჯახური ძალადობის პრევენციის უწყებათაშორისი კომისიის მანდატი, რაც უზრუნველყოფს შესაძლებლობების განვითარების განხორციელებაზე ზედამხედველობას შესაბამისი სააგენტოებისა და დეპარტამენტების მეშვეობით. აუცილებელია მონიტორინგის საიმედო გეგმა, რომელიც შექმნის განხორციელების ეტაპებს და ანგარიშების მოთხოვნებს და ასევე განახლებულ ინფორმაციას მიაწვდის საქართველოს მთავრობასა და საზოგადოებას.

გათვალისწინებულ იქნას ქალთა ეკონომიკური უსაფრთხოება, რაც თავის მხრივ გენდერულ ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებული გამომწვევის ძირითადი ასპექტია და ყურადღება გამახვილდეს გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილებისა და რეაგირების ძალისხმევაზე. კვლევის შედეგები მიუთითებენ, რომ არსებობს პოტენციური კავშირი როგორც კონფლიქტს, ეკონომიკურ სტრესსა და გენდერული ძალადობის რისკებს შორის, ასევე ქალთა ეკონომიკურ უსაფრთხოებასთან და მათ მიერ დახმარებისა და გენდერული ძალადობის სერვისებთან ხელმისაწვდომობას შორის. სამართალდამცავმა და სოციალური მომსახურების სააგენტოებმა საკუთარ თავზე აიღეს საქართველოში გენდერული ძალადობის პრევენციისა და მასზე რეაგირების საკითხების გადანყვეტა, თუმცა, უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ უფრო კომპლექსური მიდგომა, რომელიც ყურადღებას გაამახვილებს დასაქმების შესაძლებლობებსა და ეკონომიკურ დამოუკიდებლობაზე უფრო მეტად დაეხმარება ამ გამომწვევის გადაჭრაში.

საჭიროა სტრატეგიული კომუნიკაციების ინვესტირება, ინფორმირებულობის საკითხებში ხარვეზების აღიარება - ეს განსაკუთრებით ეხება გენდერული ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებული მომსახურების შესახებ ინფორმირებულობას. გამოკითხვების შესწავლამ ასევე მიუთითა, რომ არსებობს პოტენციური კავშირი ცნობიერების/ინფორმირებულობის ამაღლებასა და გენდერთან დაკავშირებულ უფრო თანასწორულელებიან შეხედულებების შორის. ამასთანავე უნდა აღინიშნოს, რომ მოსახლეობის მხოლოდ ნახევარზე ნაკლებს აქვს ნანახი გენდერული ძალადობის წინააღმდეგ განეული კამპანია, მაშინ, როცა ზოგადად ამ საკითხთან დაკავშირებული ცნობიერების ამაღლების კამპანიას შეუძლია შეცვალოს პოპულარული სტერეოტიპები გენდერულ ძალადობის შესახებ, უფრო მეტი ყურადღება უნდა მიექცეს გენდერული ძალადობის მსხვერპლთათვის ხელმისაწვდომი მომსახურების რეკლამირებას, განსაკუთრებით კი თავმესაფრებს. საინფორმაციო კამპანიები უნდა მორგებული იყოს მიზნობრივ აუდიტორიაზე, მათ შორის მონყვლად ჯგუფებზე, რომლებიც ჩვენს კვლევაში გამოიკვეთა - მაგ. ქალაქში

მცხოვრები ქალები, ყოფილი მეზობლები, მძიმე საცხოვრებელი პირობების მქონე ადამიანები და ახალგაზრდები/ ნაადრევად გათხოვილი გოგონები (ახალგაზრდა პატარძლები)

რეკომენდაციები საერთაშორისო განვითარების პარტნიორებს, მათ შორის, მსოფლიო ბანკს:

უზრუნველყონ იმ დაწესებულებების შესაძლებლობების განვითარების მხარდაჭერა, რომლებიც ჩართული არიან საქართველოში გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილების/პრევენციისა და რეაგირების საქმეში. ეს მხარდაჭერა შესაძლოა მოიცავდეს ტრენინგებს, მომსახურების სფეროს გაზრდას, დარგობრივ სამინისტროებში ყურადღების აქცენტირებას და გენდერული ძალადობის ტენდენციების ანალიტიკას/ თვალყურის მიდევნებას. მაგალითად, ადამიანით ვაჭრობის/ტრეფიკინგის მსხვერპლთა, დაზარალებულთა დაცვისა და დახმარების სახელმწიფო ფონდი (ATIPFUND) და სოციალური მომსახურების სააგენტო ვალდებული არიან უზრუნველყონ ოჯახური ძალადობის მსხვერპლთათვის სოციალური მომსახურების განვითარება. თუმცა, ამავდროულად, ამ ორგანიზაციებს შეზღუდული შესაძლებლობები გააჩნიათ ახალი მანდატების განხორციელების საკითხში. საერთაშორისო განვითარების პარტნიორებმა უნდა ასევე მხარი დაუჭიროონ საქართველოს მთავრობას სხვა ქვეყნებსა და რეგიონში ძალადობასთან დაკავშირებული კანონმდებლობისა და სტრატეგიის წარმატებული განხორციელების გაზიარების საქმეში, მათ შორის, უწყებათაშორისი სამინისტროების კოორდინირებულ რეაგირებაში. პარტნიორებს აგრეთვე შეუძლიათ ხელი შეუწყონ არასამთავრობო ორგანიზაციების მხრიდან ზედამხედველობასა და მონიტორინგს, რომ საქართველოს მთავრობა ანგარიშვალდებული იყოს არსებული კანონმდებლობისა და პოლიტიკური რეფორმების განხორციელების საქმეში.

ძირითადი ყურადღება დაეთმოს თანათომასშტაბიან პროექტებში გენდერული ძალადობის საკითხებს, განსაკუთრებული ყურადღება მიექცეს იმ პროექტებს, რომლებიც ეხმარებიან სოციალურად

დაუცველ/მოწყვლად ქალებს ეკონომიკური შესაძლებლობებისა და დასაქმების კუთხით. ჩვენი კვლევის შედეგები მიუთითებს, რომ არსებობს მოსახლეობის სოციალურად დაუცველი ნაწილი, რომელიც უნდა გახდეს განვითარების პროგრამების ძირითადი სამიზნე. ეს განსაკუთრებით ეხება იმ პროექტებს, რომლებიც ყურადღებას ამახვილებენ დასაქმებასა და უნარების განვითარებაზე, რომ გენდერული ძალადობის მსხვერპლ ქალებს დაეხმარონ შესაძლებლობების გაფართოებაში. უფრო მეტი სარგებელი ექნებათ კონფლიქტის გამო დაზარალებულ ადამიანებს, რომელთაც აღნიშნეს, რომ მათთან უმუშევრობისა და არასტაბილური სამუშაოს ყველაზე მაღალი დონე შეიმჩნევა. ისინი ასევე დარწმუნებული იყვნენ, რომ ეს ეკონომიკური სტრესები არიან მიზეზი გენდერული ძალადობისა. ქვეყნის შიგნით იძულებით გადაადგილებულ და კონფლიქტის შედეგად დაზარალებულ პირთა დასაქმებაზე ფოკუსირებული პროგრამა უნდა მოიცავდეს და ყურადღებას ამახვილებდეს გენდერული ძალადობის პოტენციურ რისკებსა და ეკონომიკის უსაფრთხოების ზრდისათვის აუცილებელ ინვესტიციებზე.

უნდა მოხდეს დევნილთა დევნილთა დროებითი განსახლების ცენტრებში დევნილების საცხოვრებელი პირობებისა და დევნილთა ხელშეწყობის ინვესტირება გენდერული ძალადობის რისკების გათვალისწინებით. კვლევის შედეგები მიუთითებენ, რომ არსებობს პოტენციური კავშირი რთულ საცხოვრებელ პირობებსა და გენდერული ძალადობის გავრცელების ზრდას შორის, ეს ასევე ეხებათ დევნილებს, რომლებიც ხშირად ცხოვრობენ დევნილთა დროებით განსახლების გადატვირთულ ცენტრებში. საერთაშორისო განვითარების პარტნიორებს შეუძლიათ განიხილონ გენდერული ძალადობის თავიდან აცილების და რეაგირების სტრატეგიები ამ სოციალურად დაუცველი/მოწყვლადი ჯგუფებისათვის საბინაო საკითხის შემუშავების საშუალებით.

ცნობიერების გაღრმავება და პროგრესის გათვალისწინება გენდერული ძალადობის შემცირების საკითხში. ამ გამოკითხვისა და მომავალი გამოკითხვების შედეგად მიღებული ინფორმაციის გამოყენება შესაძლოა დაეხმაროს

გენდერული ძალადობის ტენდენციების შეფასებაში. ეს ინფორმაცია ასევე დაეხმარება გენდერული ძალადობის არარეგისტრირებული შემთხვევების უკეთესი გაგებისა და ამ მიმართულებით სიტუაციის გაუმჯობესებაში. მომავალი კვლევა უფრო ღრმად გამოიკვლევს გენდერული ძალადობის მსხვერპლთა პროფილებს/მოდელებს და საშუალებას მოგვცემს გავატაროთ მიზნობრივი სამუშაოები პრევენციული ღონისძიებების, საინფორმაციო კამპანიებისა და მომსახურების მიმართულებით. მომავალში მასში უნდა შევიდეს აქცენტი ძალადობის გამოცდილებაზე მამაკაცთა შორის და რისკის ფაქტორებზე, რომელიც

შემდგომში მომსახურებისა და მხარდაჭერის ადაპტაციისთვის იქნება საჭირო. გარდა ამისა, ხანგრძლივი კვლევების გამოყენება დროთა განმავლობაში დაგვეხმარება იმავე საკითხებთან დაკავშირებით დავეუკვირდეთ კონფლიქტისა და იძულებითი გადაადგილების გრძელვადიან შედეგებს. გენდერული ძალადობის შესახებ ცნობიერების ამაღლების მექანიზმების ასეთი გაუმჯობესება საშუალებას მისცემს საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციებს შექმნან შედარებითი ანალიზის კრიტერიუმები და მიზნობრივად მიმართონ საკუთარი ინვესტიციები.

1 Introduction

This report explores the links among conflict, development, and gender-based violence (GBV) in Georgia. Specifically, it looks at how three social groups—Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Administrative Line Persons (ALPs), and Nonconflict-affected Persons (NAPs)—are affected by the interaction among gender norms, conflict impacts, access to services, economic opportunities, and GBV. IDPs are people who were displaced by conflicts in the 1990s and 2008 in the Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions. ALPs are people who live along the former conflict zones. Both IDPs and ALPs are considered as conflict-affected populations. NAPs are the rest of the Georgian population. In this research, GBV is measured through four forms of violence (FFV), which are controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence.

This study utilizes the definition of GBV provided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). This includes acts that inflict “physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (see full definition below). Given structural power differentials between women and men, women are primarily at risk from GBV, though some forms of GBV can also be experienced by men (for example, sexual violence or targeting of gay or transsexual men because of their gender identity). The IASC definition of GBV reads:

“An umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. The term ‘gender-based violence’ is primarily used to underscore the fact that structural, gender-based power differentials between males and females around the world place females at risk for multiple forms of violence. As agreed in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), this includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual

harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The term is also used by some actors to describe some forms of sexual violence against males and/or targeted violence against LGBTI populations, in these cases when referencing violence related to gender-inequitable norms of masculinity and/or norms of gender identity.” (IASC 2015)

This report is the culmination of nearly two years of research, which is a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. These include a stakeholder analysis, key informant interviews (KIs), nationwide focus group discussions (FGDs), and a nationally representative quantitative survey. It includes inputs from international experts and all levels of Georgian society. Box 1 explains the rationale behind this research.

The survey research has several key findings. Conflict-affected people, although not reporting more GBV compared to the general population, can be more vulnerable to GBV. This is mainly because conflict and displacement cause economic hardships. These economic stressors, like unem-

Box 1: Study Rationale

This research is part of the World Bank's *Global Platform on Gender-based Violence funded by the State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)*. The platform's objectives are to provide services to GBV survivors, contribute to prevention, raise public awareness, and build capacity of member countries through South-South knowledge sharing. Pilot projects were approved for several countries in different regions of the world. Each of these countries—including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo—face challenges related to conflict and GBV.

Georgia, as the Europe and Central Asia representative in this global platform, faces challenges related to conflict and GBV. Given conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions in the 1990s and 2008, Georgia has many conflict-affected people. This includes between 190,000 and 275,000 IDPs,^a who have been displaced by conflict and make up almost 6 percent of the population, among the highest relative proportions in the world. Also, people living near former conflict zones in Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions continue to experience periodic insecurity and impacts on their living conditions and livelihoods. There is an increasing awareness of the effects of GBV within Georgia, and the Government of Georgia has undertaken noteworthy efforts to address domestic violence. This includes strengthening of legal protections, elaboration of National Action Plans, provision of services, and training of law enforcement personnel (Government of Georgia 2014c). These ongoing efforts are described in more detail in the section on national GBV legislation.

The Georgian research is unique within the SPF in that it focuses on capacity building and deepening knowledge. Because of this focus, the study covers an expansive set of themes. This includes gender norms, conflict, welfare, services, economic opportunities, and both male and female perspectives from conflict-affected and nonconflict-affected communities—all areas the research team identified as relevant for understanding the myriad of factors contributing to response and prevention of GBV in Georgia. There are many modern studies on GBV and many more on conflict issues, but the amount of research that examines the link between the two is not nearly as common (Spinelli 2014). Adding additional themes, as in this research, limits the existing literature base even more. This report fills some of these research gaps. The research findings will also be used, in partnership with other stakeholders, to build capacity within the Georgian government to prevent and respond to GBV.

a The national census estimates the IDP population at 190,000 (GEOSTAT, 2017), while the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that there are 206,000 IDPs in Georgia (IDMC, 2016). As of January 2017, 274,013 IDPs have registered with the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation, and Refugees (MRA, 2017a). This registry number is higher because it includes the children of people with IDP status.

ployment and shame from not being able to provide for a family, are believed by respondents to increase GBV. Overall, GBV levels in Georgia are on par with global and regional averages (WHO 2013), but evidence suggests that survey respondents may have underreported their experiences with GBV. This may have been especially true in communities that believe the least in gender equality and the most in maintaining traditional gender roles, such as rural areas. Young people tend to support gender equality the most, which bodes well for the future. Another positive sign for the future is that Georgia has a relatively robust legal and institutional framework in place to protect survivors of GBV.³ Because of problems in implementation or little awareness of these services, people largely lack confidence in their

efficacy and there is great scope for aligning existing services with awareness of services.

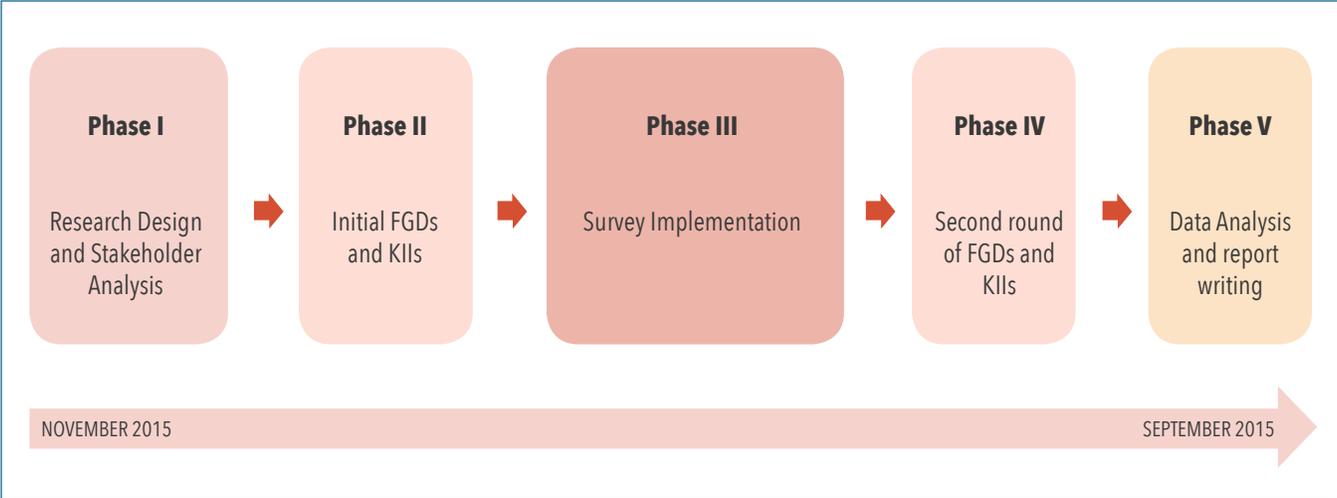
The next section of the report presents the research methodology. Section 3 provides context to the study by briefly looking at the history of conflict and displacement and the makeup of the main groups in the survey sample. Section 4 examines the country's prevailing gender norms and reported levels of the FFV. After analyzing these aspects, Section 5 looks at the links those aspects have with Georgia's history of conflict and current economic conditions. Section 6 reviews the country's awareness of, and confidence in, GBV service delivery, or lack thereof. Section 7 provides concluding remarks and recommendations.

3 According to IASC (2015), "The terms 'victim' and 'survivor' can be used interchangeably. 'Victim' is a term often used in the legal and medical sectors, while the term 'survivor' is generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors because it implies resiliency." Both terms are used freely throughout the report.

2 Methodology

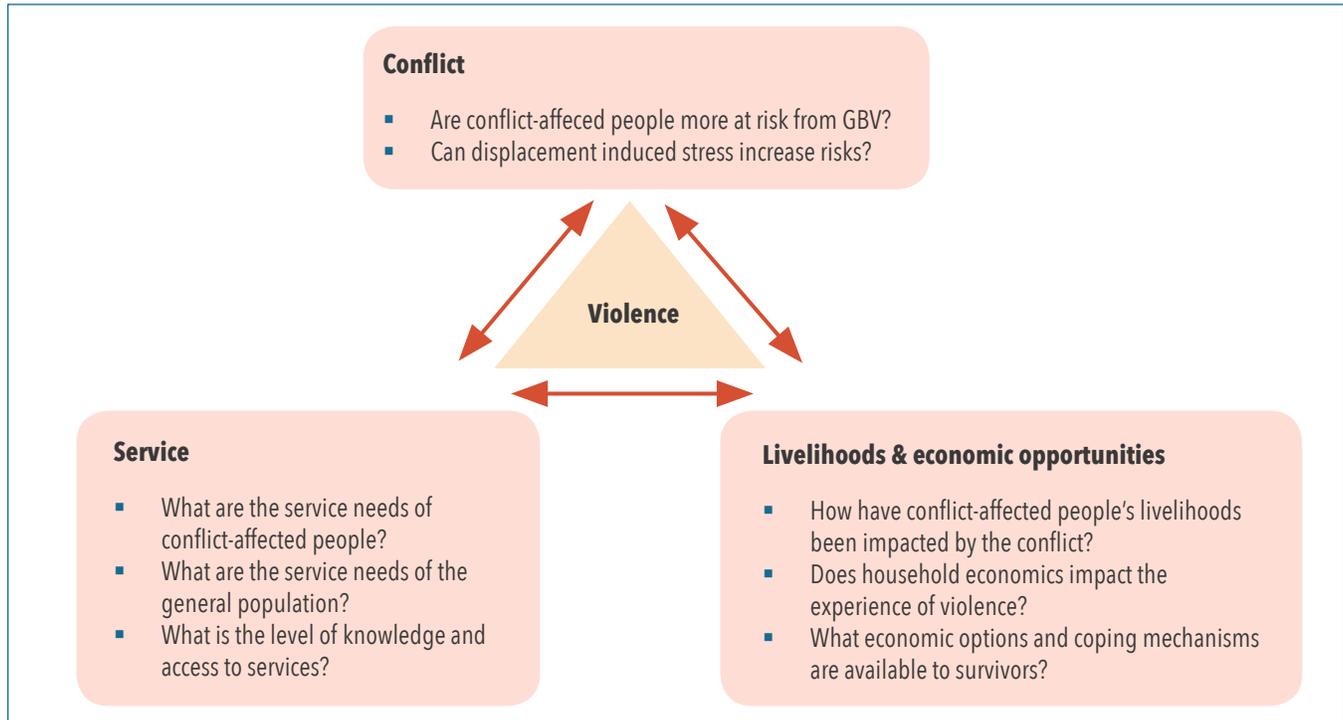
The methodology is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research implementation lasted 22 months from the first stages of design in November 2015 to the delivery of the final report in September 2017. It followed five phases, as outlined in Figure 1. The official name of the survey is ‘Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016’. A more detailed methodology is provided in Annex 1.

Figure 1: Implementation Phases



The conceptual framework and main research questions are presented in Figure 2. The research looked at links between GBV and conflict, economic opportunities, and services. It also sought to understand gender norms as they might influence experiences and opportunities in each of these areas. Research questions are asked of each of the study’s three main social

groups—NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs—and the men and women within each group. The study also asked these questions of members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community but only through FGDs as LGBT people were not included in the survey. This was done to add an extra layer of privacy for LGBT people.

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework for Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016

2.1 OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH COMPONENTS

This study applies a triangulated research approach. Results from each of the research components were contrasted and validated against

the information and data from the other components, consisting of: a stakeholder analysis, a quantitative survey, Focus Group Discussions, and Key Informant Interviews. Table 1 shows the study’s basic research components.

Table 1: Basic Research Components

Data Collection Method	Stakeholder Analysis	Quantitative Survey	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews
Target Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions engaged in GBV GBV-related policies Background note on LGBT people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male NAPs Female NAPs Male IDPs Female IDPs Male ALPs Female ALPs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male NAPs Female NAPs Male IDPs Female IDPs Male ALPs Female ALPs Young women Elderly women <i>LGBT people</i> <i>GBV service practitioners</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government officials Academics Civil society organization members International organization officials Thematic and regional specialists
Sample Size	–	3,014 interviews	35 FGDs (280 participants)	10 in-depth interviews
Sampling Method	Desktop review	Random stratified sampling	Purposive sampling	Purposive sampling and snowball sampling

Source: World Bank team.

Note: For the FGDs, LGBT people and GBV service practitioners are represented in italics to signify that these groups were not included in the quantitative survey.

2.1.1 Quantitative Survey Sampling Design and Questionnaire

The survey targets men and women over 18 years old in all three target groups—NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs. Given the specificity of the three target groups, the research team followed three different methods to build samples for these groups:

- (1) **For NAPs, Georgia’s National Statistics Office (GEOSTAT) provided a list of census districts with populations broken down by age, gender, region, and settlement type.** ALP communities that bordered conflict zones and individuals who reported themselves as IDPs were excluded from this sample. NAPs live in all areas of Georgia.
- (2) **For IDPs, the study used the MRA’s official registry of all IDPs in Georgia.** This information was kept in complete confidentiality and only accessed by the local research team to build a sample and identify respondents. IDPs live in all areas of Georgia.
- (3) **For ALPs, the research team used a government list of the communities where barbed wire fences were erected after the 2008 conflict.** The list includes 88 settlements, 86 of which were verified by GEOSTAT. We built the sample and selected respondents from these 86 settlements. All settlements border Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

The total survey sample size was 3,000 people, which ensures a 2-3 percent margin of error, at a 95 percent confidence level for the total sample. In total, 3,014 interviews were successfully carried out. The number of interviews is shown in Table 2. For data weighting purposes, different poststratification criteria were used for each target group, and for each division, population information delivered by GEOSTAT was used.⁴

Table 2: Number of Survey Interviews and Size of Sample (in Brackets)

	Women	Men	Total
NAP	706 (700)	700 (700)	1,406 (1,400)
IDP	506 (500)	502 (500)	1,008 (1,000)
ALP	301 (300)	299 (300)	600 (600)
Total	1,513 (1,500)	1,501 (1,500)	3,014 (3,000)

Source: World Bank team.

Certain subpopulations were analyzed within the survey sample—disaggregated by age, education, welfare level, housing condition, urban-rural location, conflict experience, and more. Often, these subpopulations did not have enough survey responses to achieve these confidence levels. In these cases, the study explicitly states that the results are not representative.

2.1.2 FGD Sampling Design

The FGD target groups included NAPs, IDPs, ALPs, LGBT people, and GBV service providers like shelter workers. Most focus groups included participants between the ages of 25 and 60, but a select number of focus groups included individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 to gain a better insight into the perspectives of the youth. Of the conflict-affected FGDs, only IDPs and ALPs with direct experience of conflict in the 1990s or 2008 participated. LGBT participants were recruited using LGBT-focused nongovernmental organizations. This was done to ensure the safety and comfort of participants. Direct quotations from FGD were selected and articulate well-formulated expressions of views that were shared within the focus group, and where noted, across many of the focus groups.

FGDs were performed over three rounds. The first round of FGDs informed the survey questionnaire. The second round deepened the understanding of survey results. The third round included new demographics that the research team felt were underrepresented in the survey and the previous two rounds of FGDs. These de-

4 For a detailed discussion of the weighting strategy, see Annex 1.

Box 2: Violence Indicators by Category of Violence Used in Survey of Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Controlling behavior/emotional abuse is threats or acts committed by a person to exert or maintain control over another person. These are psychological in nature and refer to the infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury such as threats or humiliation (adapted from IASC 2015). The questions included in this survey are:

1. *Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?
2. Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?
3. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?
4. *Harassed you by repeatedly sending you messages or calling you?

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature (IASC 2015, from US Department of State, n.d.). The questions included in this survey are:

1. Touched, hugged, or kissed you against your will?
2. Stared or leered at you inappropriately so that it made you feel intimidated?
3. Made sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended?
4. Sent or showed you sexually suggestive photos or pictures, e-mails, or texts?
5. Exposed themselves to you indecently?

Sexual violence refers to any sexual act committed against the person's will (IASC 2015, from WHO 2002). Specific forms of sexual violence such as forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, sexual trafficking, or sexual exploitation are not part of this survey. The questions included in this survey are:

1. Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
2. Had sexual intercourse with you when you were unable to refuse (for example, too drunk)?
3. Had sexual intercourse with you against your will, because you were afraid of what they might do?
4. Forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?

Physical violence refers to a physical assault that is not sexual in nature. This includes hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, and using weapons against a person (IASC 2015, from GBVIMS 2010.) The questions included in this survey are:

1. Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?
2. Dragged, pushed, or shoved you?
3. Kicked you or hit you with their fist or with something else that could hurt you?
4. Choked or burnt you on purpose?
5. Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife, or other weapon against you?

Source: World Bank team. Questions are derived from a range of questionnaires indicated in footnote 4.

Note: Indicators with * in the controlling behavior/mental abuse section were not included in the violence index that served for the main analysis and regressions in this report. This was because one of the indicators (Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?) had results that were atypical, that is, markedly higher than the other indicators and that skewed the reported violence upwards. Conversely, the indicator 'Harass you by repeatedly sending you messages or calling you?' was also excluded because it had results that were markedly lower than the other indicators and that consequently added little value to the measure.

mographics included youth, LGBT people, and GBV service providers.

2.1.3 Forms of Violence Included in the Survey

The research analyzed four forms of violence, henceforth referred to as FFV. These include controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. For the analysis of the population group's general experience of violence, this report does not distinguish between partner or non-partner violence, though relevant information pertaining to either partner/non-partner violence is pointed out where this is known and relevant. FFV is typically interpersonal violence or violence perpetrated by one person against another, but it can include more than one perpetrator. Each of the four forms of violence, as used in this survey, are defined in turn, and the specific indicators or questions that were used to measure each form of violence are included in Box 2. The survey

questionnaire was modelled after questionnaires that have been previously used and tested.⁵

2.1.4 Structure of the Survey and of the Violence Module

Given the focus of this survey on exploring the links between GBV, conflict, economic opportunities, and services, the questionnaire modules collected data in these respective areas, in addition to pertinent background information. The modules and themes are detailed in Table 3.

2.2 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ETHICS REVIEW

Answering questions on GBV and conflict experiences can be traumatic. Sharing such experiences with strangers can be difficult and potentially cause problems with partners who may prefer that information stays private. As such, this

Table 3: Survey Modules and Themes

Module	Themes Covered by the Module
1. Conflict status	IDP affected by conflict in 1990s or 2008; ALP affected by conflict in 1990s or 2008; NAP not affected by conflict
2. Basic household data	Household members and relationship between them; educational levels; marital status; ethnicity; disability status
3. Welfare	Dwelling; land; livestock; durable goods; income; social assistance
4. Employment, skills, and livelihoods	Employment status, sector and characteristics (before and after conflict); unemployment; financial autonomy; jobs training
5. Gender norms and attitudes	Gender norms; norms and violence; violence and the law
6. Violence	Controlling behavior /emotional abuse; sexual harassment; sexual violence; physical violence; most serious partner incident; most serious non-partner incident; health consequences; reporting of violence
7. Conflict and displacement	Pre- and post-conflict situation; perception of GBV and conflict; access to services
8. Services	Awareness of GBV campaigns; access to services; female police officers

Source: World Bank team.

5 The following tested survey questionnaires were used to inform the eight modules of the survey: the multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women of the World Health Organization (WHO) (<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/24159358X/en/>), EU-wide Violence Against Women Survey of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report>), the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) (<https://www.icrw.org/publications/international-men-and-gender-equality-survey-images/>), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Domestic Violence Module of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQMP/domestic_violence_module.pdf.pdf), the World Bank's Socio-economic Impact Assessment of the Presence of Syrians under Temporary Protection on Turkish Hosting Communities, The European Union (EU) and Handicap International's Livelihoods Assessment questionnaire, the Rural Health Research Center GBV Toolkit, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine questionnaire on Women's Health, the Kinyanda War Trauma module, GEOSTAT's Integrated Household Survey (IHS) for 2015, and George Washington University's Database of Questionnaires on Violence Against Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings.

research followed WHO Guidelines (2005) for researching violence against women to ensure the safety and well-being of respondents and researchers and undertook several activities to sensitize the data collection mechanisms. The methodology included a gender sensitivity training for all fieldwork team members to ensure the safety and well-being of participants and researchers. Because of the sensitivity of GBV questions, only women or only men were surveyed in each sample site. The methodology passed an independent ethics review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) managed by the Health Research Union in Georgia.

2.3 UNIQUENESS AND LIMITATIONS OF METHODOLOGY

This study's methodology was designed to complement existing GBV research gaps. The survey assesses respondents' experiences with different forms of violence, including controlling behavior, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. Previous studies have rarely included analyses of harassment as part of violence assessments,⁶ but harassment can be widespread and meaningful to measure. Because this type of violence has been included, and because this survey seeks to add to, rather than replicate other violence surveys,⁷ it is important to note that these measures are not directly comparable to studies, such as the DHS, which have been done in other countries. The survey also focuses on economic outcomes and experiences from Georgian conflicts. This approach adds to a limited literature base that examines how conflict correlates to different forms of violence. In current literature, many studies ask survey questions about conflict and violence experiences but most draw on small samples with idiosyncratic populations such as refugees (Falb et al. 2013a, 2013b; Gupta et al. 2012; Saile et al. 2013). Moreover, previous studies often focus only on women and emphasize intimate partner violence (Falb et al. 2013a; Gupta et al. 2012; Saile et al. 2013; Vinck

and Pham 2013) rather than assessing multiple forms of violence like this study. However, some studies also look at physical violence outside of the home (Falb et al. 2013b; Hossain et al. 2014). This study represents a contribution to the existing literature by drawing on nationally representative samples, with both male and female respondents, that report conflict and GBV experiences.

This survey draws from other violence-related survey questionnaires but may not be directly comparable. It is similar because it asks about respondents' experiences with specific types of behaviors drawing upon tested questionnaires. It differs in other important respects. Given the broader scope of this survey and out of concern for respondents' time, the questions about gender-based violence had to be limited (see Table 3). The survey was thus not able to collect as much information on each violent incident as standard surveys like Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) or the WHO Women's health and domestic violence against women survey. Perpetrator information was not systematically collected for each type of violence as it would have made the violence module too long, although the distinction between partner and non-partner violence was included for the single most serious incident (along with location and impact of this incident). Unfortunately, response rates to this question are not representative and did not allow for robust analysis of this aspect. Finally, the current survey asked these questions of all respondents—men and women—and did not limit the violence modules to ever-partnered women or to intimate partner violence—a common approach in some violence-focused surveys. Therefore, these results may not be directly comparable to other nationally representative surveys.

The study also carries with it a few limitations. First, the sensitive nature of some questions could lead to underreporting of certain experiences to researchers. Certain gender-inequitable

⁶ This is generally true, though some notable studies have included harassment and controlling behavior in their measures of GBV. See FRA (2014).

⁷ The research team understands that a multi-country survey on Violence against Women that will collect internationally comparable data is being planned by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and that UN Women is collecting national data on GBV in Georgia.

attitudes may be underreported because they are socially undesirable. Certain groups, such as men or those living in very rural areas, may have been more likely than other groups to underreport experiences like sexual violence because of the highly stigmatizing nature of these experiences. Similarly, women currently in a relationship may prefer not to disclose experiences that have happened in the context of that relationship to researchers, despite the confidential nature of those exchanges. Second, this research presents a snapshot in time and does not allow the researchers to compare current rates of violence to

historical rates. The survey simply ask about former levels of violence and well-being, but this is still a measure of the respondent's current thinking, which includes memory biases. The reported incident refers to 'ever experienced' and as such it does not allow to establish trends over time. In the future, a longitudinal study following subjects over time could track how changes in economic status, exposure to services, and awareness of GBV campaigns are associated with changes in reported rates of violence.

3 Georgian Context and Respondents' Profiles

This section provides contextual information for the report's subsequent analyses. To understand discussions on conflict and GBV in Georgia, one must understand Georgia's conflict history, its economic growth since then, and the sociodemographic characteristics of each sample group. This includes descriptive indicators for the three conflict-defined populations—NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs—and the national male and female populations.

3.1 HISTORY OF CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT

Georgia suffered through two main waves of conflicts that led to large numbers of internally displaced populations. The first was the South Ossetian and Abkhazian conflict in 1991–1993. The second was a relatively shorter armed conflict with Russia in South Ossetia in 2008, with spillover effects in Abkhazia. These conflicts led to the permanent displacement of between 190,000 and 275,000 people. Most IDPs were displaced in the 1990s, while a lesser number remain displaced since the 2008 conflict. The 1990s conflict led to about 300,000 displaced people, of which about 220,000 remain displaced today. The 2008 conflict led to another 138,000 displaced, of which 30,000 remain displaced (UNHCR 2009). The IDMC estimates that, overall, 206,000 Georgians remain displaced (IDMC 2016). As of January 30, 2017 there were 274,013 IDPs in the MRA registry (MRA 2017a). This higher number is because it includes children with at least one IDP parent who are also entitled to the status. Also, according to the MRA, 54 percent of IDPs are women, 27 percent of IDPs are under 18 years, and 13 percent are over

65 years (MRA 2017b). The national census estimates the IDP population at 190,000 (GEOSTAT 2017). The vast majority of IDPs in Georgia are ethnic Georgians, as illustrated in the research sample in Table 4.

Most IDPs live in Tbilisi and areas adjacent to the conflict zones. Seventy-five percent of IDPs live in cities compared to 57 percent of the general population. Many IDPs from Abkhazia settled in Imereti and Samegrelo regions, while many IDPs from South Ossetia settled in the Shida Kartli region. According to the MRA (2011), 44 percent of IDPs live in Tbilisi, and another 26 percent live in the Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (Figure 3). Many IDPs from the earlier conflict were placed in collective centers, such as state-owned hotels, and unused public buildings, where close to 40 percent remain to this date.⁸

The Government of Georgia has taken demonstrable steps toward improving the socio-economic conditions of IDPs. Newly registered IDPs are entitled to a one-off cash assistance for newly displaced persons, followed by a monthly cash allowance. A one-off rental assistance is also available for the most vulnerable IDP house-

8 According to UNHCR (2015), 16.7 percent of IDPs live in rehabilitated collective centers and 21.5 percent remain in non-rehabilitated collective centers.

Figure 3: Distribution of IDP Population, 2016

Source: World Bank, utilizing 2016 MRA data on regional distribution of IDPs. Based on a concept by IDMC <http://www.internal-displacement.org/europe-the-caucasus-and-central-asia/georgia/2011/internal-displacement-in-georgia-2011>.

holds. IDPs may also apply for Targeted Social Assistance (TSA) program, though this requires them to give up their IDP status as these support systems cannot be combined (World Bank 2016).

3.2 GEORGIAN ECONOMY

Georgia's economy has grown and poverty rates have declined since 2010. In 2008, Georgia experienced economic declines associated with the global economic downturn and the South Ossetia conflict. But since 2010, when the impacts of those events began to subside, Georgia has steadily recovered. Figure 4 shows that annual per capita gross domestic product (GDP) has increased by more than US\$1,000⁹ over the past six years. Figure 5 shows that the population living in the bottom 60 percent of median consumption line has decreased by about 2.5

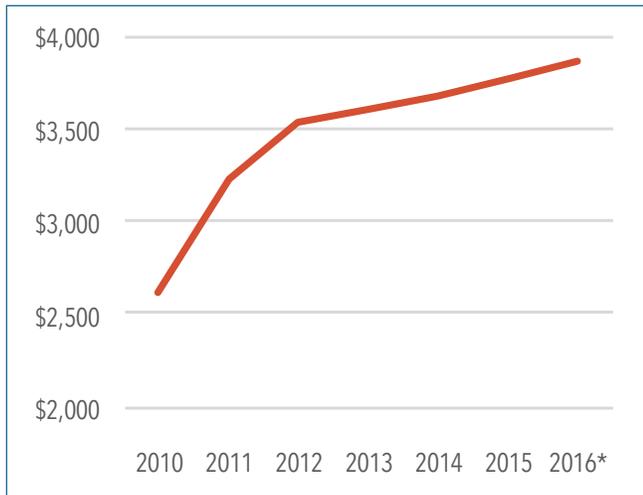
percent. Moreover, GEOSTAT (2017) reports a 15 percentage point reduction in the number of Georgians living in absolute poverty, from 36 percent in 2010 to 21 percent in 2016.

3.3 SAMPLE GROUP DETAILS

The Republic of Georgia is a small country in the South Caucasus of about 3.7 million people. Of these, 57 percent live in urban areas and 43 percent live in rural areas (GEOSTAT 2017).¹⁰ It has been estimated that up to 80 ethnic groups live in Georgia (Cornell 2001). The survey sample indicates that a clear majority are ethnic Georgians (Table 4). There also exists a significant number of Armenians and Azeri, with the two representing 10 percent of the Georgian population.

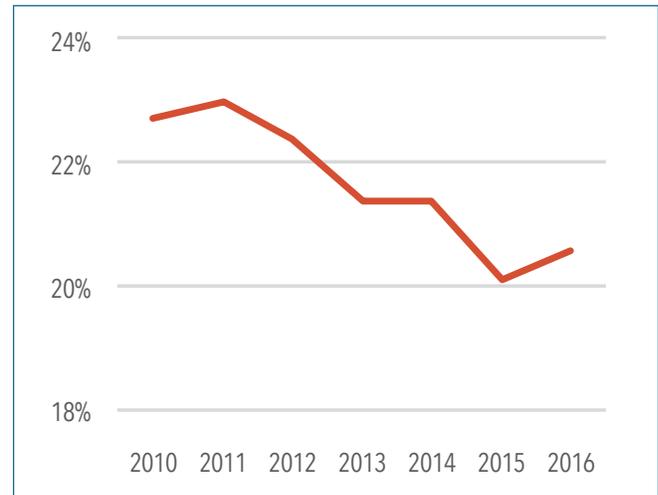
⁹ All dollar amounts are in U.S. dollars. Georgian currency amounts are in Georgian lari (GEL).

¹⁰ The sample for this research survey found 55 urban population and 45 percent rural. This is comparable to GEOSTAT 2017 census data when considering the margin of error.

Figure 4: GDP Per Capita (at current prices), US\$

Source: GEOSTAT 2017.

Note:* indicates data for 2016 are preliminary. Adjusted data will be published by GEOSTAT in November 2017.

Figure 5: Share of Population Under 60 percent of the Median Consumption (relative poverty) (%)

Source: GEOSTAT 2017.

Table 4: Ethnic Diversity in Georgia Among the Survey's Sample Groups

	NAPs (%)	IDPs (%)	ALPs (%)	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total Population (%)
Georgian	87.8	98.8	94.8	90.6	85.9	88.4
Armenian	6.4	0.1	0.2	4.7	7.5	6.0
Azeri	4.5	0.8	4.7	3.1	5.4	4.2
Ossetian	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Russian	0.6	–	–	0.8	0.2	0.5
Yazidi/Kurd	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.3	0.2
Greek	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2	–	0.3	0.4	0.4

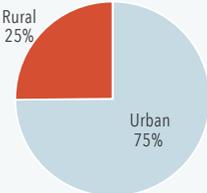
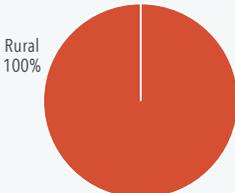
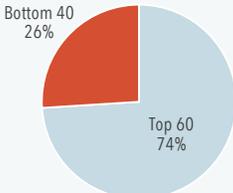
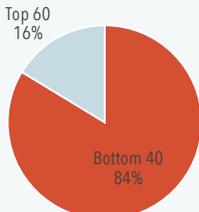
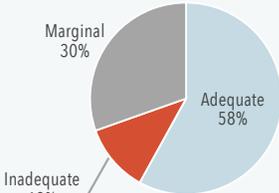
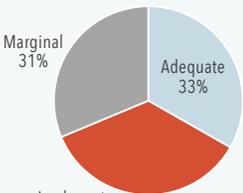
Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: N = 3,014. NAPs = Non conflict-Affected Persons, IDP= Internally Displaced Persons, and ALP=Administrative Line Persons

The sample group has distinct socioeconomic traits, which must be considered when analyzing the data. Each group—whether NAPs, IDPs, or ALPs—is not characterized simply by their level of conflict exposure. For example, IDPs are three-quarters urban, while ALPs are completely rural. ALPs are also the poorest. They have the least adequate housing and overpopulate the lowest consumption categories. IDPs have the most vocational and university graduates. So,

when examining the data, one should consider that, for example, ALPs not only live near conflict zones, but they also tend to be poor and rural. IDPs, by contrast, have had to leave their areas of origin and often live in Tbilisi and other cities. These are factors that could influence their gender views, vulnerability to GBV, or access to services as much, or more, than their experience of conflict. Table 5 uses survey data to summarize each of the survey's representative popula-

Table 5: Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Sample Groups

Non conflict-Affected Person	Internally Displaced Person	Administrative Line Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any non-IDP or non-ALP 93.8 percent of the national population From all regions of Georgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders 5.1 percent of national population Displaced from Abkhazia and South Ossetia during conflicts in the 1990s and 2008; now living in all parts of Georgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person residing in areas bordering current or former conflict zones 1.1 percent of national population Defined as areas where barbed wire fences were installed in 2008 by the government along former conflict zones
Rural-urban		
Welfare		
Housing		

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
 Note: Chart data weighted by sampling weights.

tions regarding location (rural/urban), welfare and housing. More detailed characteristics can be found in Annex 4¹¹). Welfare and housing are composite indices based on several factors. Welfare¹² is a measure of per capita consumption based on observable characteristics of the household. Housing conditions¹³ are based on whether the household is overcrowded, has its own heating system, and has access to sewage, which indicates access to basic services.

According to consumption-based measurement of welfare conducted as part of data analysis, IDPs are better-off than the national population. In the charts of Table 5, it should be noted that IDPs have fewer people living in the bottom 40 percent of per capita consumption than any other population group. They also have the most university graduates. While it could be expected that IDPs, largely urban residents, are better-off than ALPs who are completely rural, it is unexpected that they would be better-off than the national sample. To have a better sense of this result, IDPs were compared to the national sample, limiting the analysis to those respondents residing in urban areas: in this case, while the national sample has the highest share of university graduates (38 percent for NAP versus 36 percent for IDPs), IDPs still have fewer people in the bottom 40 percent of per capita consumption (17 percent for IDPs versus 29 percent for NAP). According to the survey, only 26 percent of IDPs are in the country's bottom 40 percent of consumption. This differs from previous measures on the topic, most notably GEOSTAT's 2017 IHS, which shows 42 percent of IDPs in the bot-

tom 40 percent.¹⁴

There are three explanations for the higher welfare rates for IDPs. First, the IHS and the survey sample define IDPs differently. The IHS samples households using national census data and asks respondents if they are IDPs; if they reply 'yes', they are included in the IDP sample. By contrast, this survey samples IDPs using the official IDP registry of the government, which is confidential and includes all people who have ever registered as an IDP. As a result, in the IHS, wealthier families who no longer self-identify as IDPs or do not receive social assistance for being an IDP, often do not report themselves as displaced. In this survey sample, these better-off families are included. Second, consumption metrics like the one we used in this survey, carry with it a natural urban upward bias. Even after controlling for other sociodemographic characteristics, living in urban poverty leads to higher imputed consumption. Whether it is because of higher food prices or costlier utilities, living in cities requires higher consumption than living in rural areas. And, from the charts of Table 5, we see that IDPs have the highest urban residency rate of all sample groups, by far. Also, previous studies have found that while the share of income from hired employment is similar for both IDPs and non-IDPs sources of income indicate a higher dependence of IDPs on social transfers such as pensions, scholarships, and social assistance, and on remittances (World Bank 2016). Therefore, to sum up, the survey finds that IDPs are wealthier than previous studies because they are largely urban, social transfers make up a more significant share

11 Specifically, Annex 4 includes information on the sample's rural-urban divide, age demographics, education levels, per capita welfare levels, and housing conditions by population group and comparing men and women respondents.

12 Welfare at the household level was imputed using observable characteristics of the household. The decision to impute the welfare was based on time considerations at the moment of data collection, as consumption modules (the variable used for measuring welfare in Georgia) require extensive amount of time. A combination of machine learning techniques and expert opinion were applied to generate a model to predict consumption per capita using the national household survey, focusing on the geographic areas of interest and using out-of-sample prediction through cross-validation. Once the model was estimated, it was used to predict consumption per capita at the household level in the project's survey data. Multiple imputation were used to track the uncertainty of the imputations throughout the process.

13 A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered adequate, marginal, and inadequate (in descending order).

14 Other surveys looking at incomes, rather than consumption, report starker differences between IDP and non-IDPs. For example, the *Intentions survey on durable solutions: voices of internally displaced persons in Georgia* (UNHCR 2015) indicate that 4-5 members of IDP households have an average monthly income of 453 GEL, whereas an average income of non-IDP population amounts to 887 GEL.

of their incomes, and because the study includes wealthier IDPs in the survey sample.

This is not to say that IDPs are better-off by all measures. To test this the analysis included a multidimensional poverty index (MPI). This index measures poverty across four non-consumption-based dimensions, including demographics, education levels, employment status, and access to infrastructure.¹⁵ According to this measure, the national sample is substantially better-off than both IDPs and ALPs.¹⁶ It also shows that IDPs in private dwellings are much better-off in per capita consumption than IDPs in collective centers. This seems to confirm that the sampling strategy of using the IDP database over census data includes a greater number of affluent IDPs who do not live in collective centers and probably do not self-identify as IDPs in the IHS. The analysis also demonstrates that 1990s IDPs, who have had over 20 years to adjust to their displacement, are somehow better-off than 2008 IDPs. In particular, 22 percent of IDPs displaced in the 1990s are in the bottom 40 percent of the per capita consumption against 47 percent of IDPs displaced in 2008. On the other hand, the share of respondents who may be considered ‘multidimensionally poor’ according to the MPI is quite similar for the two groups (23 percent for IDPs displaced in the 1990s and 21 percent for those displaced in 2008).

IDPs are also worse off than the national sample in other non-consumption-based measures. They live in the smallest dwellings (59 m² compared to 104 m² for the national sample), have less adequate housing than the nation-

al sample (58 percent to 61 percent), own their home less often (66 percent of the time compared to 90 percent of the time), and are more reliant on social assistance (45 percent of IDP families who applied received social assistance compared to 33 percent of the national sample). These metrics also do not account for the psychological impacts of conflict or the difficulties inherent to displacement. IDPs described some of those impacts in the following terms:

“Ten of my family members, including myself, reside under the same roof; yet we are only equipped with 2 bedrooms and a single living room. My brother, his wife and child, my mother, father, and our grandparents, all inhabit the same cottage.” (IDP woman, Gori)

“It is not surprising that our population is on nerves; most of them died because of nerves and because no one lacked anything there; and here they can only dream about everything...” (IDP man, Tbilisi)

ALPs, who are completely rural and live in areas bordering former conflict zones, are the poorest sample group according to the consumption-based welfare measure used in this survey. Nearly 84 percent of ALPs live in the bottom 40 percent of per capita consumption. They are the most likely to live in inadequate housing and have the lowest higher education graduation rates. A higher percentage of ALPs (14 percent) receive government assistance than IDPs (10 percent) and NAPs (5 percent). Access to basic services has generally improved for all sample groups, except ALPs. Moreover, they are the

15 The four sets of deprivation indicators used to create the MPI are defined as follows: (a) Demographic: the respondent is deprived if the ratio between dependent members (younger than 15 or older than 64)/working age adult (15-64 years) in the household is higher than 1; (b) Education: (i) the respondent is deprived if at least one adult member of the household has not completed a secondary lower education degree; (ii) the respondent is deprived if no adult member of the household has completed a college degree; (c) Labor: the respondent is deprived if s/he (and her/his partner) is unemployed; and (d) Services and Infrastructures: (i) Access to water - the respondent is deprived if the respondent’s dwelling has no access to water—either central or individual; (ii) Access to gas - the respondent is deprived if the respondent’s dwelling has no access to gas—either central system or liquid; (iii) Access to heating - the respondent is deprived if the respondent’s dwelling has no access to heating system; (iv) Access to bathroom - the respondent is deprived if the respondent’s dwelling has no access to bathroom either individual or shared. Each dimension is equally weighted and within each dimension, each indicator is also equally weighted. A respondent is defined as ‘multidimensionally poor’ when s/he is deprived on 33 percent or more of the weighted indicators in the index. A respondent is defined as ‘multidimensionally vulnerable’ when s/he is deprived of 20 percent to 33 percent of the weighted indicators in the index.

16 Only 18 percent of the national sample is ‘multidimensionally poor’ compared to 23 percent among the IDPs and 31 percent among the ALPs.

poorest sample group according to the MPI.¹⁷

ALPs explained that they experience the realities of the conflict differently than other sample groups.

Unemployment is a pervasive theme of all the ALP FGDs, with participants emphasizing the problems that prevent them from farming as they did before the conflict. In FGDs, a preponderance of men and women complained of having lost land, pastures, access to irrigation canals, and deteriorated infrastructure. Male ALPs living near Gori reported people losing garden plots each year as the administrative line moves. They say they can no longer visit the cemetery where relatives are buried on Easter as they once had. People can be fined, seized, and detained for three days if they wander across the administration line. Women in Gori and Tsilkani complained about the daily psychological pressure from helicopters flying overhead and seeing armed Russian troops on the “border.” Since the conflict, ALPs say municipal services have completely deteriorated; water sources are contaminated with people now dumping garbage in the

river where children swim and people fish. As one ALP woman in Gori described,

“They cross the line and take people, cattle...We have an orchard near the border, Russians stand and stare at us, we are already used to it but it’s still scary. They can cross the line and...”

Men and women respondents in the survey are comparable with regard to age, education, location, welfare, and housing, but this masks some differences between the social groups studied in this report.

For example, fewer ALP women had attained higher education (18 percent) than the national or IDP population (35 percent and 45 percent respectively). Fewer IDP women were married (52 percent) than IDP men (61 percent) or NAP or ALP women (63 percent and 65 percent, respectively). Other inequalities pertain to gender roles, access to resources, vulnerability to violence, and economic opportunities. These themes are explored throughout this report.

17 ALPs also report the highest share of respondents who are ‘multidimensionally vulnerable’ 44 percent (the share is 26 percent for NAPs and 23 percent for IDPs).

4 Gender Norms and Reported Violence

“Attitudes matter...because they are a barometer of people’s potential behavior...they can determine how society treats these groups, how these groups engage with society, and how the policies that aim to improve their status are implemented.”

(World Bank 2013)

This section looks at pervading gender attitudes and norms¹⁸ and reported levels of violence. It illustrates that communities with the most unequal views on gender also report the lowest levels of GBV. This is likely because women may be less likely to report GBV in communities with the most patriarchal¹⁹ gender norms where violence may not be recognized as such, and women may feel less at ease reporting violence. Generally, younger urban individuals have the most egalitarian views on gender. While older rural individuals have the least. In terms of reported levels of GBV, young urbanites report more and older rural villagers report less violence.²⁰

Furthermore, reported experiences of GBV in this survey are in line with what was reported in the last nationwide gender survey in 2010 (Chitashvili and others 2010). Women endure the highest levels of GBV, including sexual violence, sexual harassment, and physical violence inside the home. Experience of violence for men looks very

different and is in the majority of cases not an expression of GBV.²¹ Although men report high levels of interpersonal physical violence outside the home this is most often by a non-partner. Emotional abuse is reported by both men and women, although it takes different forms.

Overall, this research depicts a country struggling to reconcile highly patriarchal gender norms with new realities toward gender equality. Women, particularly more highly educated urban women, seem to be at the forefront of change. Men, including those in the younger generations, seem to continue to struggle to embrace gender equitable notions, though there are signs of change.

4.1 GENDER NORMS IN GEORGIA TODAY

Gender norms are dynamic and are changing with the younger generation. Generally, older generations resist change and younger gener-

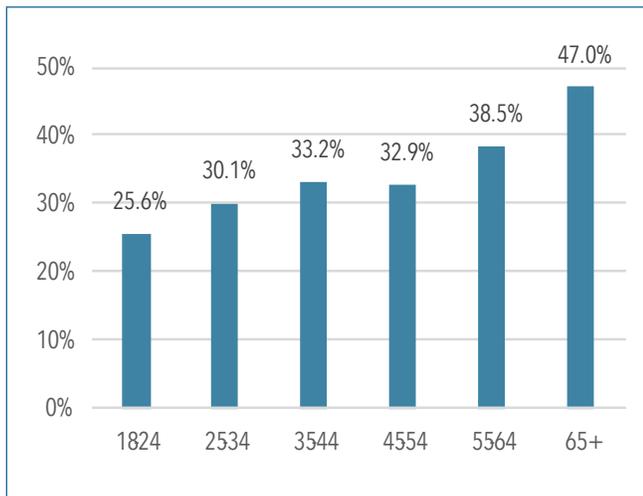
18 Social norms refer to patterns of behavior that flow from socially shared beliefs and are enforced by informal social sanctions (World Development Report 2012). Beliefs, or attitudes, thus precede and help determine social norms.

19 Egalitarian gender views refer to perspectives that prefer men and women to have equal rights, roles, and access to resources. These views have also been referred to as ‘progressive’ or ‘feminist’. By contrast, patriarchal gender views are non-egalitarian and are sometimes referred to as ‘traditional’ or ‘misogynist’. These views prefer strongly defined gender roles, usually to the advantage of men.

20 With the data at hand, it is not possible to disentangle the effects of reporting versus norms. To the extent that younger people are more likely to report violence because they recognize violence when they experience it, then higher levels of reported violence among youth would be expected. However, more egalitarian norms should also translate into lower levels of gender-based violence, assuming that youth experience of violence is caused by other youth.

21 According to the definition of GBV used in this report: “The term ‘gender-based violence’ is primarily used to underscore the fact that structural, gender-based power differentials between males and females around the world place females at risk for multiple forms of violence. [...] The term is also used by some actors to describe some forms of sexual violence against males and /or targeted violence against LGBTI populations, in these cases when referencing violence related to gender-inequitable norms of masculinity and/or norms of gender identity.” (IASC 2015)

Figure 6: Percentage of Respondents Who Feel Gender Equality Has Come Far Enough, by Age Groups



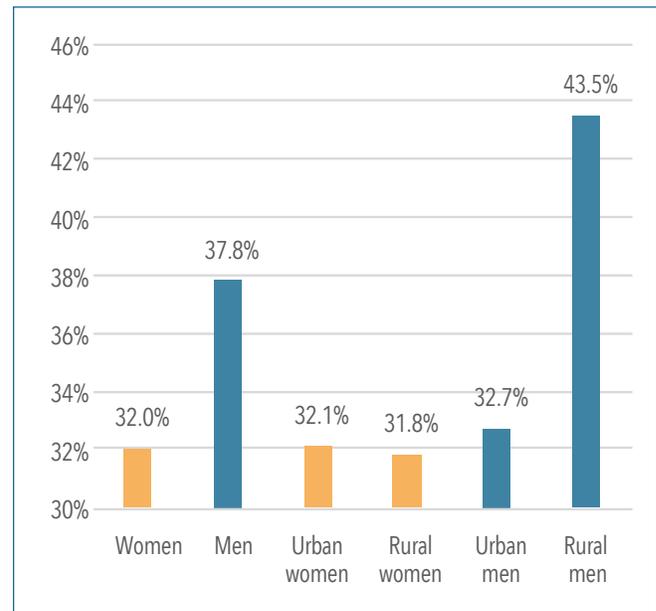
Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data include both male and female respondents. Data are weighted by sampling weights.

ations, who are more exposed to travel, the Internet, and social media, are more welcoming of change. While the survey measured a range of gender attitudes, women and men's perception of whether gender equality has come far enough in Georgia will first be explored. Figure 6 shows that nearly 50 percent of elderly women and men believe gender equality has come far enough, but barely 25 percent of young adults (18 to 24 years) feel the same.

Urban-rural differences are also strong, but only for men. For example, when ALP respondents were asked the same question—has gender equality come far enough—nearly twice as many men (41 percent) answered 'yes' than women (18 percent).²² This is, by far, the largest discrepancy among men and women of the sample groups. Because all administrative line areas are rural, this reflects an urban-to-rural dynamic. When looking at the national sample's urban and rural populations (men and women combined), 32 percent of urban respondents and 38 percent of rural respondents say gender equality has come far enough. The same 32 percent to 38 percent split

Figure 7: Percentage of Urban and Rural Men and Women Who Feel Gender Equality Has Come Far Enough



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

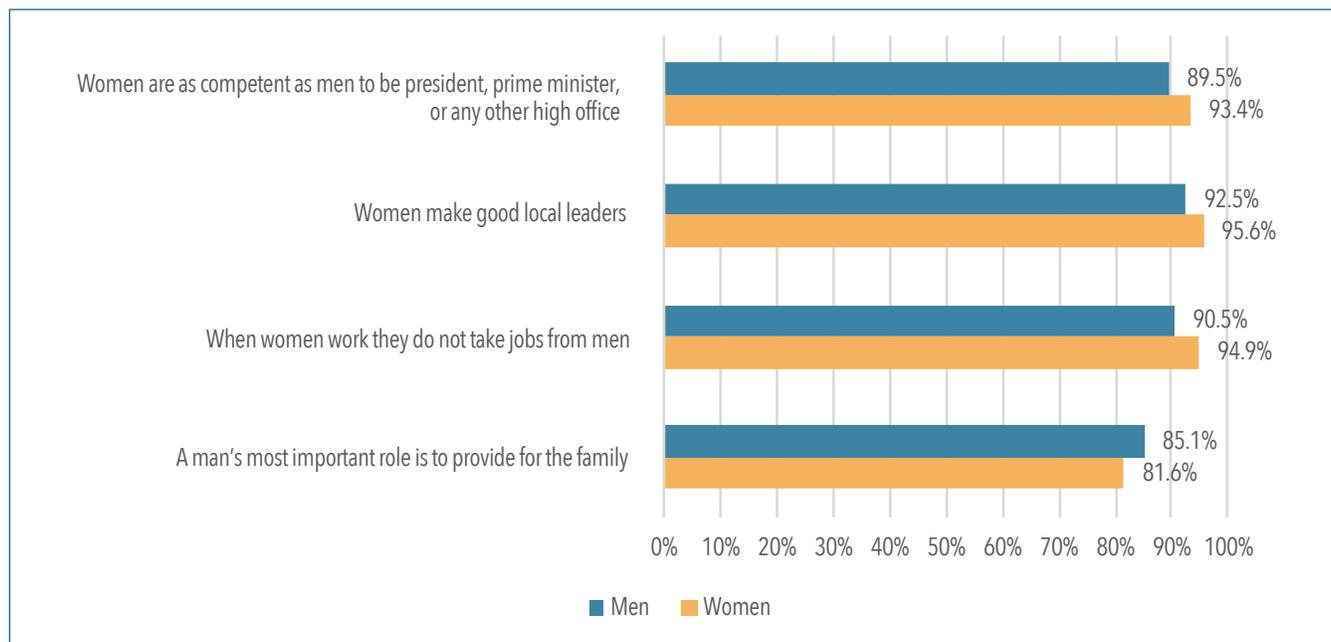
Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

is seen for women and men overall. However, when broken down further, 32–33 percent each of urban men, urban women, and rural women agree that gender equality has come far enough, while 43.5 percent of rural men agree (Figure 7). This large percentage of men, in rural areas, accounts for the urban-to-rural difference on this perspective. This discrepancy was seen for several other indicators as well.

Both men and women believe in patriarchal gender roles inside the home, while women are seen as equally capable as men outside the home. Figure 8 shows that men should be the household's ultimate decision maker. An ALP woman in Zugdadi confirmed, "It is absolutely true that a family cannot have two homemakers." The survey further indicates that women and men also agree that women are equally capable as men outside the home. Figure 8 shows the indicators with the smallest discrepancy between male and female views. All of these indicators relate to outside-of-the-home, where both men and

²² It should be noted from the sample group profiles that ALPs are on average slightly older than IDPs or NAPs.

Figure 8: Gender Role Indicators with the Smallest Discrepancy Between Male and Female Responses, 'Do you agree with the following?'



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

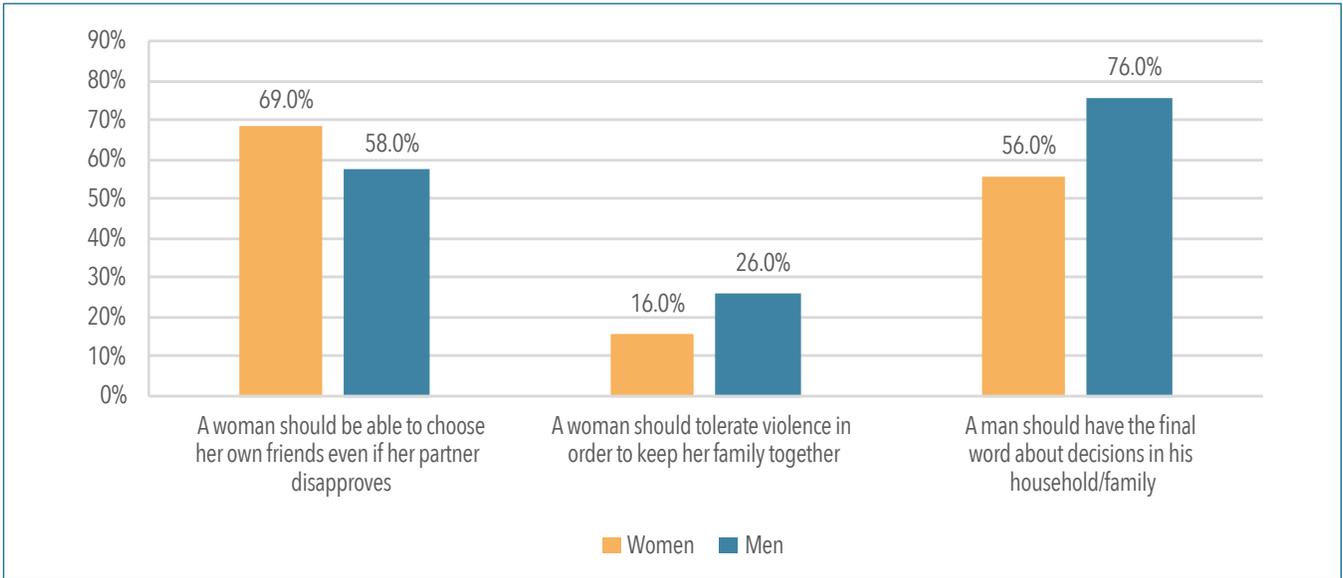
women feel that women are equal. Over 90 percent of men and women feel that women make equally good leaders as men. Neither sex feels that women are a threat to men's jobs, but both sexes tend to agree that a man's primary duty is to provide for the family. To sum up, Figure 8 and 9 show that men simultaneously believe in traditional gender roles in the home while also believing that women are equally capable as men.

Attitudes are more acute when it comes to autonomy and decision making. Figure 9 shows the gender norm indicators with a discrepancy between male and female respondents larger than 10 percent.²³ These indicators relate to a woman's agency and well-being. Although differences are marked between women and men, three-quarters of men and more than half of women agree that men should be the final decision maker inside the household. This is not to say that women's opinions are not valued: in the 2016 Life in Transition Survey (LiTS) survey, 89 percent of women indicated that their opin-

ion is taken into account in decisions made by the household (Figure 10). However, the data on gender attitudes and norms are consistent with other studies in Georgia that a woman's first duty is at home and that she should be obedient to her husband. A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report (2013) found that 63 percent of respondents believe women should be obedient. The focus group results confirm this finding; as one ALP woman from Gori affirmed, "Almost every woman will say that at least once she has been forced by her husband to stop talking when he argues that she is a woman and knows nothing." This comment reflects views that were expressed by a range of women in IDP and NAP FGDs. These marked differences in gender roles inside and outside the home described earlier, as well as different opinions between women and men when it comes to questions related to agency, are significant because international experience suggests GBV risk is lower when gender norms, inside and outside the house, are more equitable (Heise and Kotsadam 2015).

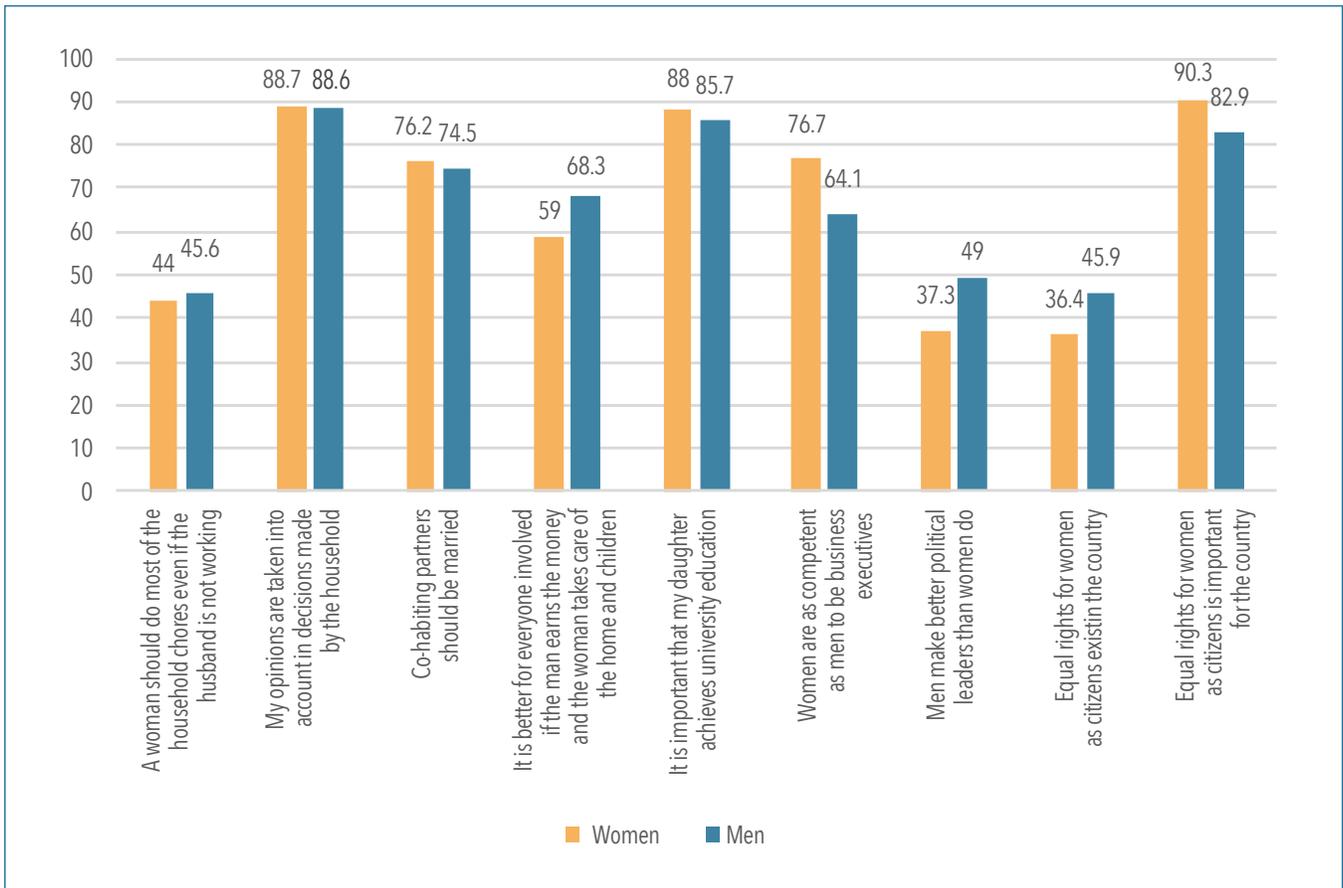
23 7 percent is roughly the required difference between indicators to make them statistically significant with the survey sample's 3 percent margin of error.

Figure 9: Gender Role Indicators with a Larger than 10 Percent Difference in Male and Female Responses, 'Do you agree with the following?'



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
 Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

Figure 10: Percentage of Respondents Who Agree with the Following Norms Statements, by Gender



Source: LiTS. 2016. Background note on LGBT People to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

Table 6: Gender Views Profiles

Less equal gender views	More equal gender views
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Men ▪ Over 55 years ▪ Rural ▪ Bottom 40% income distribution ▪ Worse housing conditions ▪ Non-college educated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ 18–24 years old ▪ Urban ▪ Highest 60% income distribution ▪ Better housing conditions ▪ College educated

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016. Gender profiles prepared by the World Bank team based on data cross-tabulations and confirmed by regression analysis in Annex 3.

These findings are aligned with other surveys measuring social attitudes and norms in Georgia. Similarly, the LiTS for 2016 reveals that Georgians support more traditional gender norms inside the house while supporting women's equality and roles outside the home. Similar to this survey, responses between Georgian women and men vary more when it comes to decision making and autonomy (Figure 10). However, it is important to note that the two surveys are not directly comparable given that the questions, sampling, and methodology used differ.

Overall, data suggest certain groups of people hold more egalitarian gender views than others in Georgia. When comparing the responses of all surveyed individuals across several demographic groups, it appears that young, urban, affluent, educated women hold the most equal gender views. By contrast, older, rural, poorer, less-educated men hold the least equal gender views. This is generally true for all the study's 25 gender norm indicators. Table 6 shows the profiles of those with the least and most egalitarian gender views.²⁴

4.2 CHANGES IN ATTITUDES OVER TIME

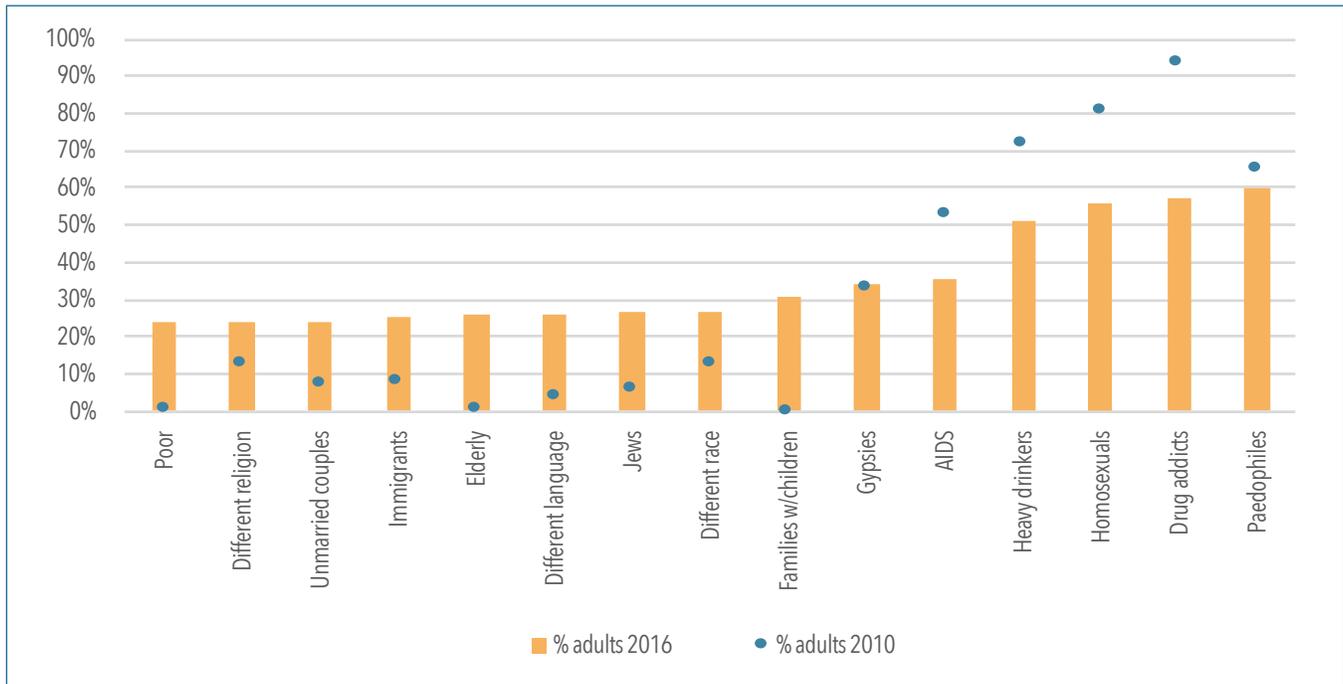
This survey provides a snapshot in time of norms and attitudes of Georgian men and women. The dataset suggests that younger people display

more tolerant attitudes but does not allow us to compare trends over time. To better understand the drivers and scope of change, this section draws upon other quantitative surveys to explore how the norms have changed between 2010 and 2016. This subsection examines data on social norms from the LiTS developed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), which provides nationally representative estimates among adults 18 years and older. In this section, tolerance and aversion to people who may be perceived to look or behave differently from the majority population (for example, immigrants, ethnic minorities, antisocial behavior, or sexual minorities) are considered. This section indicates that tolerance for some forms of difference has increased while simultaneously decreasing in other areas.

The LiTS' efforts to measure public opinion of marginalized groups show an increase in intolerance related to people from other cultures or countries, of low economic means, or who may need more assistance (for example, the elderly and families with children) (Figure 11). At the same time, it shows a drastic decrease in stigma toward same-sex attracted people or people with antisocial behavior (for example, heavy drinkers or drug users). However, the stigma for these groups remains overall higher with more than 50 percent of Georgians declaring not wanting, as neighbors, homosexuals, people living with AIDS,

24 For details on how these profiles were calculated, see factors correlated to traditional views in Annex 3. This section seeks to identify what characteristics are correlated with the prevalence of norms and attitudes toward GBV. The indicators described in Section 1 Acceptability of violence are used for this purpose (Table 50).

Figure 11: Stigma toward Various Social Groups in Georgia (2010–2016)



Source: LiTS. 2016. Background note on LGBT People to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

Note: The terminology in this graph reflects the questions/wordings that LiTS respondents were asked. They do not imply a judgement on the part of the authors and do not align with official World Bank terminology.

heavy drinkers, drug addicts, or paedophiles.²⁵ Tolerance for Roma people or paedophiles has remained constant between 2010 and 2016. This seems to suggest a general trend toward a muting of stigmatizing attitudes in Georgia for groups that were heavily stigmatized against in the past, with a rising intolerance for people from other cultures or with specific needs.

Part of the observed decrease in stigma (or rise in tolerance) is likely due to the composition of the sample: the 2010 sample was older (and a higher share were retired) and more represented by women—the former of which generally tends to represent more conservative views. Using the example of stigma against homosexuals, we see that a drop in stigma is significant among nearly all sociodemographic and socioeconomic groups, and the reduction over time holds even when accounting for various respondent characteristics (gender, age, education, employment

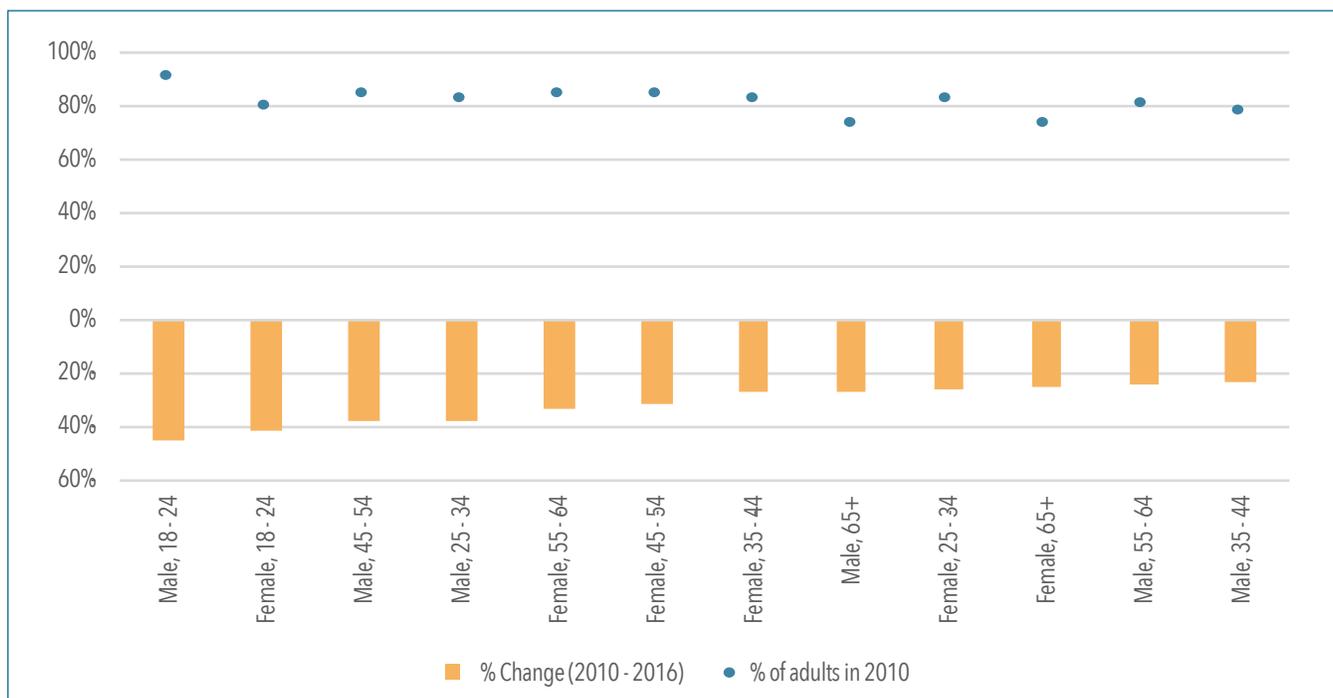
status, children in household, and geographical residence). Moreover, the observed decrease in stigma relative to homosexuals (or increase in tolerance) is relatively the largest among the youngest cohorts (who coincidentally stigmatized the most in 2010) and is even significant among older cohorts and larger among males, both of which tend to hold more stigmatizing views (Figure 12).

4.3 GENDER NORMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Most Georgians feel it is not justified for a man to hit his spouse, except if notions of 'honor' are at stake. Figure 13 shows that, on average, less than 10 percent of sample groups feel physical abuse is justified for reasons like not completing housework. However, tolerance is higher when 'honor' is at stake; the two most frequently cited reasons justifying physical violence relate

²⁵ The terminology in this section and in the graph utilizes LiTS terminology and reflects the questions/wordings that respondents were asked. They do not imply a judgement on the part of the authors and do not align with official World Bank terminology.

Figure 12: Stigma toward Homosexuals in Georgia (2010-2016), by Gender and Age

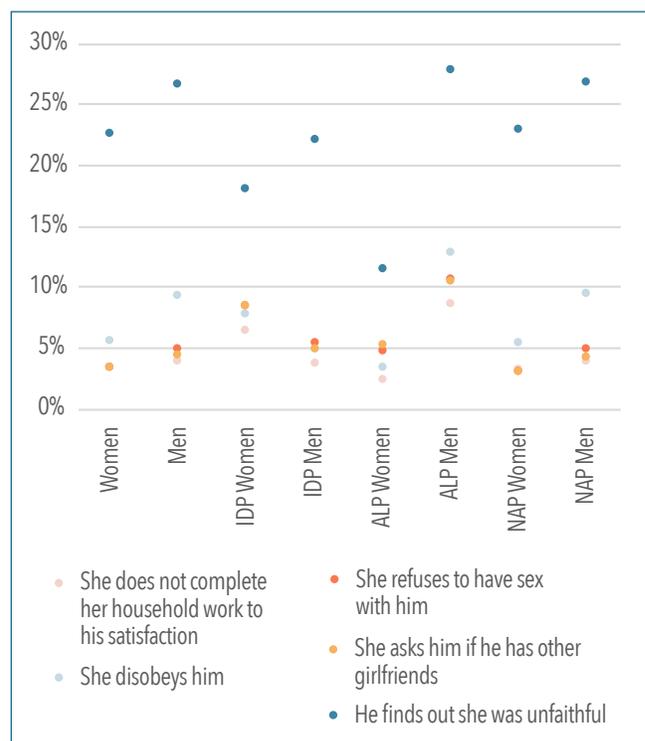


Source: LiTS. 2016. Background note on LGBT People to the Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

to faithfulness and obedience. In almost all cases, men are more likely than women to justify abuse (Figure 13). Again, rural men—ALP men—display a higher tolerance to hitting one’s wife than the other groups with over 10 percent saying abuse is justified for four of the five categories. The notable exception is IDP men, where more women than men feel abuse is justified, though data did not achieve representativeness for this category. Therefore, although the sample suggests that more women than men in IDP communities feel abuse is justified, it may not be true for the country’s total IDP population. Regressions also find that older respondents are more likely to consider GBV acceptable. Generally, rural, less-educated males are more accepting of GBV toward a partner.

Although tolerance for violence is low, both women and men often indicated that women are somehow responsible for the violence. In several focus groups, respondents suggested that women were partly to blame for abuse, with one participant noting, “I think a woman should not drive the man to the point that he raises a hand against her.” Across focus groups, wom-

Figure 13: Responses to ‘A Man has a Good Reason to Hit his Wife if’, by Gender



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

en agreed that in cases of violence, society was quicker to blame women and excuse men. In one of the exercises in the FGDs concerning a young female teenager who feels harassed by a young man, many respondents noted that if she were to complain to her parents, they might blame her for provoking the unwanted attention and beat her. Participants in FGDs also draw a distinction depending on the frequency and severity of the violence. Except for ALP respondents, no one excused GBV or suggested that women should stay with a chronically abusive husband. Rather, the great majority of respondents felt that although one episode of violence might be excused, systematic violence could not, and not only the wife would suffer if she remained but also the children.

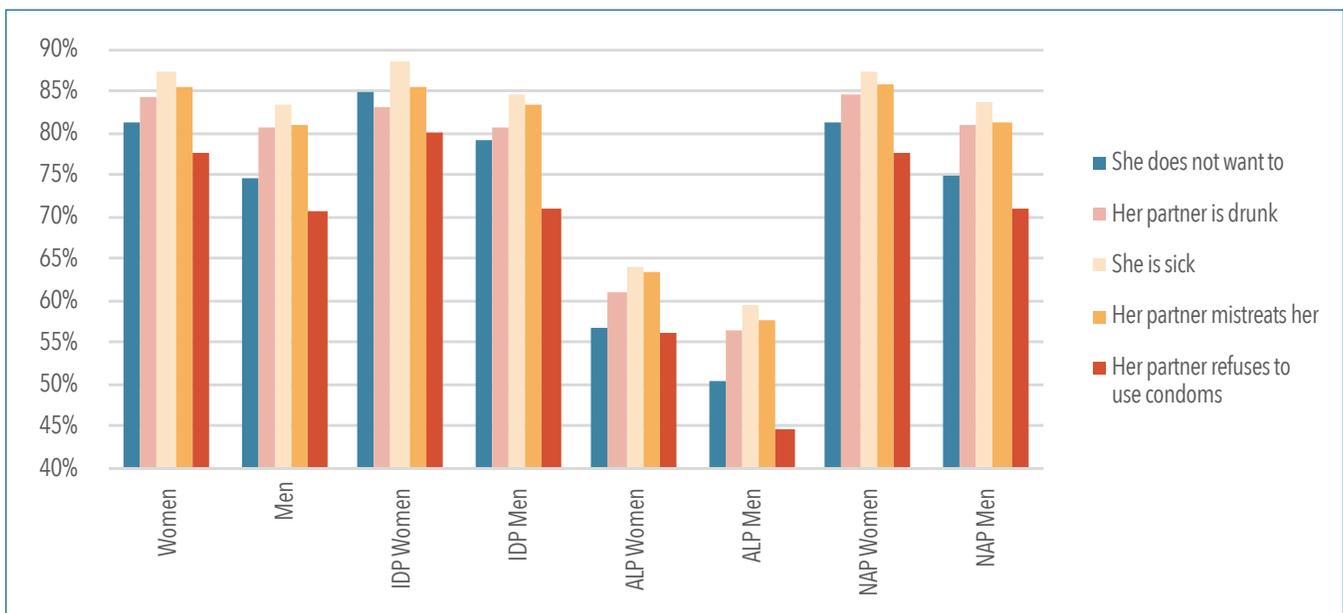
Most Georgians, except in rural communities, also feel that women can refuse sex with a partner. Figure 14 shows that most Georgians feel a woman can refuse sex with her husband or partner under most scenarios. However, for the poorest and most rural communities, ALPs, the percentage of respondents who feel refusal is acceptable is startlingly low. From Figure 15, you can see ALPs lag behind each of the other sample groups in sexual autonomy. For example,

fewer than half of ALP males believe a woman has the right to refuse if she does not feel like having sex. By contrast, most feel the woman can refuse sex if she is sick, he is drunk, or he mistreats her. To sum up, in the most patriarchal communities, it seems that women need an excuse to refuse sex with their partners.

4.4 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

We measure violence according to 16 indicators in four categories that were selected from tested and commonly used questionnaires that have measured violence against women (see Box 3 for the specific questions). The four categories include controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. We will refer to these categories as 'the four forms of violence', or FFV. Contrary to some surveys on GBV, this survey includes sexual harassment as a distinct category. While it is a form of violence exerted onto another person against their will, we also included sexual harassment because of what it reveals in social attitudes. Controlling behavior/emotional abuse was included in the violence index for similar

Figure 14: Percentage of Respondents Who Agree Women Can Refuse Sex for the Following Reasons, by Gender



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

reasons given what it can reveal about the social context in which violence occurs. The finding that emotional abuse can be severe and have long lasting impacts upon respondents' well-being emerged clearly in the focus group discussions. As one female ALP from Gori said, "It depends on the beating, but sometimes physical wounds heal faster than damage inflicted on the soul." Both controlling behavior/emotional abuse and sexual harassment can also create an enabling environment for other types of violence to occur by blurring the lines between what is permissible/non-permissible behavior by perpetrators, as well as affecting the victim's sense of self-worth.

Over a quarter of all Georgian women have experienced some form of violence. We find that 27 percent of women report having experienced at least one type of emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, or physical abuse. Reported violence for women by different individual characteristics is indicated in Table 7. Among the total population, 16.3 percent of women reported being a survivor of at least one type of sexual abuse (sexual harassment, sexual violence, or both) and 8 percent of women reported experiencing physical violence. It should be noted that these are not incidence rates²⁶ and that women's actual experience of violence and their reporting of violence differs (see section 4.5 on underreporting of violence). We also collected some information regarding economic coercion. Nearly 5 percent of women, respectively, indicate that they have been forced to give up all or part of their income to a spouse against their will or to give up a job because their partner wanted them to.

From the descriptive statistics, overall, urban women are most likely to report experiencing violence, while women with worse housing conditions report higher sexual harassment and sexual violence. To better understand which groups of women are more likely to report different types of violence, the relationships between the FFV and several variables to create violence

'vulnerability profiles' was tested. Specifically, a set of regressions²⁷ investigated, in a multivariate setting, the relationship between reported level of the FFV and (a) sociodemographic variables (age, level of education, marital status, household size); (b) geographic variables (urban or rural location); (c) conflict status (NAPs, IDPs, ALPs); (d) measures of empowerment (employment status before and after the conflict); and (e) economic status (belonging to the bottom 40 percent of the per capita consumption, housing indicator and ownership of assets). Table 8 shows, for each type of violence, the profiles of the most vulnerable female respondents. Detailed results of the regression analysis are reported in Annex 3. It is worth repeating that these 'vulnerability profiles' may be more indicative of who is open to discussing violence than who is most vulnerable to violence.

- **Controlling behavior/emotional abuse.** Younger, less educated women, living in smaller households and IDP women not residing in collective centers most often report emotional abuse, or controlling behavior. Controlling behavior is also more frequent among women residing in Tbilisi compared to other urban areas and rural areas.
- **Sexual harassment.** Young, urban, single, or separated women report the most sexual harassment. This is especially the case in Tbilisi, which has the highest reported rates of sexual harassment. There seems to be a link between sexual harassment and poor housing conditions, as both women living in inadequate housing and women living in IDP collective centers report higher experience with sexual harassment.
- **Sexual violence.** Young and urban women are most often the targets of sexual violence. And, again, poor housing conditions play a role. Lower levels of education are also correlated with increased reporting of sexual violence. This type of violence, together with

26 While all surveys on GBV likely see a difference between reported violence and actual violence, the primary objective of this survey is to look at links between violence, conflict, economic opportunities and services. As such, the methodology and questionnaire differs from surveys that aim to collect incidence rates.

27 For a detailed presentation of the regression analysis, see Annex 3.

Table 7: Percentage of Women Reporting At Least One Form of Violence, by Type of Violence and Individual Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics	Types of Violence			
	Emotional Abuse/ Controlling Behavior (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Sexual Violence (%)	Physical Violence (%)
Age				
18-24	38*	23	3	6
25-34	20	15	5	8
35-44	26	18	5	11
45-54	27	16	3	8
55-64	22	11	5	7
65+	16*	9*	5	6
Education				
Lower secondary	33	19	8	15*
Upper secondary	20*	12*	3*	6*
Vocational	25	17	5	10
University Degree	29	18	6	6
Location				
Tbilisi	40*	25*	7*	15*
Urban	16*	9*	4	4*
Rural	17*	11*	3*	5*
Marital Status				
Single	26	17	4	7
Married-cohabiting	18*	12*	4	6
Separated	63*	34*	7	27*
Housing conditions				
Adequate	27*	14	4	7
Marginal	19*	16	6	8
Inadequate	14*	17	1*	7
Welfare				
Bottom 40	19*	13	3	7
Top 60	26*	16	5	8
TOTAL	24	15	4	8

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. Data report the share of female respondents who report at least one form for each type of violence, by individual characteristics. As mentioned in Box 3, in the violence index that served for the main analysis and regressions in this report, we included only two indicators of controlling behaviors: (a) 'Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?' and (b) 'Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?' For each characteristic, the table reports the results of the two-tail mean comparison test across each category and the rest of the respondents within the female sample; * indicates a p-value < 0.10.

Table 8: Women's Vulnerability Profiles to GBV

Controlling Behavior / Emotional Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Violence	Physical Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Less educated Urban Living in smaller household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Single or separated Urban Less adequate housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Less educated Separated Urban Less adequate housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less educated Separated Urban Living in smaller household Less affluent

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Columns report only those variables which are significantly correlated with each type of violence, as a result of the regression analysis in Annex 3.

physical violence, is the only category where separated women reported higher levels of GBV. On this note, it is important to consider that sexual violence is possibly the most severe form of GBV and, from FGDs, considered the most stigmatized as well. This would suggest that women would be less willing to admit they were survivors. Divorced or separated women, by contrast, may be less encumbered by fear of a partner or social stigmas, so may be more willing to speak about sexual violence.

- **Physical violence.** Younger, poorer, less educated women living in inadequate housing in Tbilisi report the most physical violence. Separated women report more physical violence than married or single women.

The most frequently victimized women who are subject to the measured violence live in poor housing conditions in Tbilisi. The vulnerability profiles above are computed by looking at individuals who reported at least one form of violence. However, the analysis also examined which individuals suffered multiple forms of violence. Specifically, by looking at individuals who reported more than one form of violence. These survivors overwhelmingly live in Tbilisi or belong to the ALPs group and do not have stable employment. This shows a similar trend to the earlier analysis, where location seems to be a significant risk factor for women. Rural women also report significantly more physical violence and controlling behaviors than IDPs or the general population (although the number of sexual violence is

Table 9: Average Number of Experiences of Violence for Women, by Population Group

Type of Violence	IDP	ALP	NAP
Controlling behavior/emotional abuse	1.2	1.6*	1.3
Sexual harassment	1.5	1.9	1.5
Sexual violence	2.2	1.2*	1.7
Physical violence	2.0	3.2*	2.5

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: * indicates a p-value < 0.10.

significantly lower) as illustrated in Table 9.

Women in early marriages suffer more violence than women who married as adults. In the survey, adult survey respondents were asked if they had been married before the age of 18. Through this metric, certain trends for women who married early could be ascertained. Overall, 7.8 percent of the national sample married before the age of 18. The share is significantly higher for females but not significantly different among the main sample groups (NAPs, IDPs, ALPs). Compared to the others, women who got married before the age of 18 were much more likely to suffer emotional abuse, sexual violence, and physical violence. This underlies the danger of early marriage and the danger for young brides, especially. On a separate note, there were no significant differences in GBV vulnerability among people with or without children in the home.

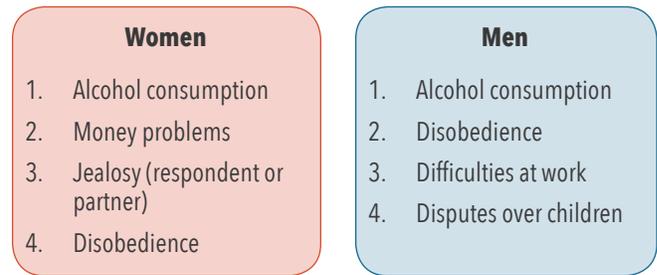
Poverty is correlated with increased levels of economic coercion.

To measure economic coercion, respondents were asked if they had ever refused a job because of their partner or had their money taken away by their partner. From a bivariate analysis, it appears that ALPs, the poorest sample group by almost all measures, were the most likely to suffer this type of abuse. IDPs in collective centers suffered more economic violence than IDPs who live in private residences and who tend to be more affluent. A regression investigated the impact of different factors in a multivariate sector, where the dependent variable is the probability to report at least one form of economic coercion (refusing a job because of the partner and/or had money taken away). Detailed results are presented in Annex 3. Among the main results is that women living in Tbilisi report a higher level of economic violence. Education does not appear to be a significant covariate while not having technical skills increases the probability to report experiences of economic coercion. Also, as with survivors of sexual violence, divorced or separated women report a significantly higher level of economic violence than married women or single ones.²⁸ Again, this likely reflects their relationship status more than actual levels of economic violence; in non-egalitarian marriages in Georgia, women are expected to accept that the husband controls the family's wealth. It should be noted that GBV has psychological impacts that can lead to diminished aspirations, empowerment, and personal endowments. This can diminish an individual's agency and confidence; two factors linked to economic wellbeing (Flechtner 2014).

Women tend to experience physical violence at home.

When women were asked where the most serious case of violence at the hands of a partner took place, 86 percent said it occurred at home. The most serious non-partner incident occurred inside the home in almost half the cases, while a quarter of the cases occurred at school

Figure 15: Top Four Contributing Factors for the Most Significant Partner Incident, by Gender



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia, 2016.

Note: Data are available only for respondents who report having experienced a serious incident by a partner or another perpetrator. Due to the small number of responses, data in the chart cannot be considered representative. Women reporting serious incident by partner n = 111, Men reporting serious incident by partner n = 31.

or at work. It should be noted that relatively few respondents chose to answer the questions on most serious partner and non-partner incident and data on the most serious incident are not representative of the sample populations.²⁹ In the FGDs, most of the discussions involved violence within the household or family. International studies suggest that when women experience physical violence, it is much more likely to occur at the hands of a partner or family member.³⁰ While women experience violence by their male partners in the majority of cases, in the case of non-partner violence, in almost half the cases this was carried out by another woman (for example, a relative or acquaintance). While it is likely that the type of violence and context vary for male and female perpetrators, the data does not enable to link the gender of the perpetrator with a specific kind of violence.

Individual GBV incidents are often initiated by drunkenness.

Female respondents were asked what caused the most serious individual GBV incident they suffered. Most frequently they said that alcohol consumption led to the violence. The next most common reasons they gave were money problems, jealousy, and disobedience. Men

²⁸ Women who had never been in a relationship were excluded from this analysis.

²⁹ In particular, only 5.7 percent of the sample report information about the most serious incident experienced by the current or any previous partner (142 respondents over 2,492 who ever had a partner, of which 111 are female and 31 male) and only 5.9 percent about the most serious incident by other perpetrators (159 over 3,014 respondents of which 76 are female and 83 male).

³⁰ International experience suggests that men are overwhelmingly the perpetrators of physical violence against women and it typically includes a gender motive (Fulu 2013a).

also said alcohol consumption and disobedience by the woman were to blame, but they also said difficulties at work and disputes over children led to the GBV incident (Figure 15).

Despite experiences with sexual harassment outside the home, generally, women do not alter their behavior for fear of violence.

When asked whether they had altered their behavior for fear of violence, 87 percent indicated they had taken no action. Of the few women who had altered their behavior, actions taken included avoiding leaving the home alone (17 percent), avoiding opening the door when home alone (13 percent), avoiding certain areas (8 percent), or avoiding home for fear of what might happen there (2 percent). However, the data were not representative.³¹ While respondents living in border villages noted that in some of them safety and security have declined, for the most part, people continue to feel safe in public spaces (though it should be noted that the reverse is true for members of the LGBT community, as is explored in section 4.8).

4.5 UNDERREPORTING OF VIOLENCE

Certain demographics of women are less likely to report GBV and conflict areas are especially troublesome.

Palermo and others (2014) carried out a 24-country analysis of DHS data from 2005 to 2011 for over 280,000 women. This seminal report finds that “formerly married and never married status, urban residence, and increasing age were characteristics associated with increased likelihood of formal reporting.” This means that rural women and married women are less likely to report experiencing GBV to formal sources. Moreover, the Palermo study shows a weaker, but significant, link between reporting and education levels, with less-educated women reporting less frequently. They also show an apparent relationship between reporting and wealth, but the direction of the correlation is unknown. In reporting in conflict zones, they say, “the magnitude of GBV, especially in situations of civil conflict or contexts

with poor health care, legal, and social infrastructure, remains unknown.” Also, conflict-affected people could be more highly traumatized or not recognize violence as such relative to the other violence they have experienced or witnessed in times of conflict. These factors further obfuscate how IDPs and ALPs in Georgia report GBV.

Both women and men concur that violence is common in families but that this is not talked about.

All focus group discussions highlighted the commonplace nature of violence in the home. As one IDP woman explained, “We got beating and cursing in our dowry.” The most common form of violence is emotional or psychological abuse. For women, emotional abuse most often takes the form of humiliation, insults, and importantly, control. Men control their wives’ movements outside the home, whom they visit, their choice of clothing and hairstyles, and do not let them express their opinions. Focus group participants observed that emotional or psychological violence is so common that people do not even recognize that it is a form of violence. Typical of women’s views as expressed in the FGDs, one woman explained that, “Verbal humiliation and swearing to wife is like saying hello to Megrelian men. Others will agree that Megrelian men often openly humiliate women in public,” to which another participant responded that “Such attitude is regarded as bearing close to no significance.” Sexual violence was less frequently discussed, though women and practitioners mentioned that this is heavily stigmatized. A practitioner in Tbilisi said, “Sexual violence is rather prevalent in families. No one speaks about it but every woman we had is a victim of it. Sometimes, they don’t even know they are victims, they just think it is their duty as the wife; this is the function of wife and she has to do it even against her will. They are ashamed to speak about it openly.”

Overall, the participants noted that violence is not talked about given filial duty and stigma.

An older ALP woman from Zugdidi explains, “When a woman goes out and says her husband

31 Data are available only for respondents who report having experienced a serious incident by a partner or another perpetrator. Women reporting serious incident by partner N=111. Women reporting serious incident by other perpetrator N=76. As respondents could mark all the answers that applied, the sum of the shares is not 100 percent.

beats her, that woman does not want a family.” This means that if she reports GBV, she risks losing her family or her chance at starting a family. In many FGDs, participants pointed to the concern with other members in the community finding out about the violence. As one male participant explained: “There is a serious problem in the family, woman gets married and husband beats her to death but parents tell her to endure it because it’s a shame to take a woman back home, relatives, friends will have a topic for gossip.” As such, there are indications that experiences of violence may have been underreported in this survey.³²

4.6 TRENDS IN WOMEN’S EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

Findings on reported violence are not very different from findings in other surveys, although not directly comparable. This survey shows that 9.7 percent of Georgian women experienced at least one instance of sexual or physical violence. About 7.7 percent of women report suffering physical violence and 4.2 report suffering sexual violence. A 2010 UNFPA survey in Georgia showed that 6.9 percent of women reported suffering physical violence and 3.9 percent reported suffering sexual violence (Chitashvili and others 2010). The UNFPA survey and this survey have differing methods for measuring GBV, so these figures are not comparable, but they highlight that reporting trends are similar, with reporting possibly increasing. This survey also finds that 23.8 percent of women report suffering emotional abuse, while the 2010 survey shows that 14.3 percent of women reported suffering emotional abuse. Again, these data points are not directly comparable.

Most indications attribute increases in GBV to more openness to report to surveyors rather than more violence. There are a few reasons for this. First, key informant interviews show that stakeholders, like UN Women, expect GBV levels

to rise in response to the increased amount of GBV awareness raising initiatives that have taken place in Georgia over the last five years. Second, focus group participants indicate that GBV is very common and more prevalent than the survey reports, as previously described. Third, younger generations tend to hold more progressive views on GBV and, over time, more people are likely to report GBV. The fact that younger generations have more gender egalitarian views could bode well for the future and may be an indication of gender norms changing in society. However, this assumes that only the cohort effect is at play here. It is also possible that younger people have more egalitarian views, regardless of the generation, and that as they grow older, they become more conservative. While the data suggest people may be more comfortable reporting GBV, the data cannot confirm it.

4.7 TRENDS IN MEN’S EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE

Men experience physical violence outside the home from non-partners. Around 14 percent of men report physical violence. This includes street fights, military violence, and other forms of violence that are not necessarily gender based. When asked where the most serious non-partner event took place, 85 percent of men reported that the most serious case occurred in the streets or other public spaces and that this was by a man in 93 percent³³ of the cases. In fact, in 54 percent of the cases, there were multiple perpetrators of this violence.

Men also frequently report controlling behavior/emotional abuse. Almost 17 percent of men reported having experienced this at least once. In the context of relationships, men’s experience of emotional abuse seems linked to their gender role. As seen in Section 4.3 on gender norms, both women and men largely expect men to provide for the family. Being unable to meet these expectations is a source of anxiety for men. In

32 The same study shows that 41 percent of women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, of which Georgia is a part, shared their GBV experience with someone, even privately, but only 9 percent reported the event to a formal source (Palermo, Bleck, and Peterman 2014). Understanding that Georgia is not the same as the rest of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, this still allows us to estimate that experiences of GBV are likely to be higher than what the survey shows.

33 Given the few numbers of respondents for the most serious non-partner incident (n = 83), this data is not representative.

Table 10: Percentage of Men Reporting At Least One Form of Violence

Respondent Characteristics	Types of Violence			
	Emotional Abuse/Controlling Behavior (%)	Sexual Harassment (%)	Sexual Violence (%)	Physical Violence (%)
Age				
18-24	35	13	7	20
25-34	21	11	4	20
35-44	21	10	3	10
45-54	26	10	2	12
55-64	24	13	2	10
65+	21*	9	1	13
Education				
Lower secondary	30	6	3*	17
Upper secondary	22	10	4	13
Vocational	25	12	2	15
University Degree	30	15	2	15
Location				
Tbilisi	35*	15	1	20*
Urban	22	15	5	19
Rural	20*	6*	3	8*
Marital Status				
Single	28	12	4	19*
Married-cohabiting	23	11	3	12*
Separated	26	4*	4	11
Housing conditions				
Adequate	25	12	2	16*
Marginal	21	7*	5	11
Inadequate	32	14	2	9
Welfare				
Bottom 40	19*	8*	2	13
Top 60	28*	13*	5	14
Total	24	11	3	14

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. Data report the share of male respondents who report having had at least one form of each type of violence, by individual characteristics. As mentioned in Box 3, in the violence index that served for the main analysis and regressions in this report, we included only two indicators of controlling behaviors/emotional abuse: (a) 'Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?' and (b) 'Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?' For each characteristic, the table reports the results of the two-tail mean comparison test across each category and the rest of the respondents within the male sample; * indicates a p-value < 0.10.

communities such as Zugdidi, where female labor migration was common, FGDs shared their negative views of the phenomenon. Two male focus group participants remarked: “When men send their wives, mothers abroad so they will send money from there and men are on women’s back, it is one of the painful issues”. “Yes, this is violence already, you, a grown-up man do not have a job and woman has to go abroad and keep you fed.” In several FGD, discussants remarked that men humiliate women and undermine the woman’s self-esteem, while women humiliate men when men are unable to fulfill their provider role.

While the violence experienced by women and men is structurally different, men also express experiencing violence in Georgia. Table 10 describes the four types of violence that men experience. As indicated earlier, men more frequently experience violence by other men. There may also be less stigma attached to discussing such types of violence than for women. This means that contrary to women, occurrences for men may be less underreported. Nevertheless, men’s experience with violence points to a less researched area in Georgia that warrants further exploration.

Men are much more likely to participate in armed conflict. This will be discussed in more detail in section 5, but it serves to highlight a few points here. Five times as many men than women have military experience in Georgia. Moreover, 24 percent more men than women have witnessed or experienced conflict violence. This shows that men are much more prone to military violence in Georgia than women. Some researchers argue that this type of vulnerability to violence from armed conflict is also a form of GBV. Carpenter (2006) makes the case that forced conscription and ‘sex-selective massacres’ are much more likely to target men and boys. He suggests that it is because of the victim’s gender that he is targeted. The International Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) database (Ormhaug, Meier, and Hernes 2009) shows that men are more likely to be killed

during conflict than women. This is because they are either combatants or potential combatants to the opposing side. Although this research maintains a more traditional definition of GBV that focuses on violence against women, this expanded definition and the dangers presented to young men and boys are acknowledged.

Finally, men are typically the perpetrators of violence. FGD respondents overwhelmingly concurred that in cases of physical abuse, men are almost always the aggressors. A female IDP from Abkhazia asserted, “I’ve never seen an abused man around me, but there are so many abusers from husbands to fathers-in-law.” Other studies clearly show that men are typically the perpetrators of violence. Romans, Poore, and Martin (2000) show that males are typically the perpetrators of domestic violence. And Cincotta (2005) argues that a large demographic youth bulge, especially of young men, increases a country’s risk of armed conflict.

4.8 TRENDS IN VIOLENCE AGAINST SEXUAL MINORITIES

Although legal protections for LGBT people are relatively advanced in Georgia, the social stigma thrives. The drivers of stigma are numerous and include (a) beliefs in maintaining traditional family units and the rise of ‘traditional values’, (b) the view of non-normative sexual orientation and gender identity as abnormal, (c) the visible differences in appearance or behavior of some LGBT people, and (d) internalized homophobia and transphobia within the LGBT community. Some quantitative measures of perspectives of the general population show that tolerance toward LGBT people is likely rising. But, many focus group discussants did not perceive this. One Tbilisi female said, “Once I asked my father what he would do if he discovered his daughter was a lesbian. He said he’d kill her.”

Members of the LGBT community are vulnerable to violence.³⁴ Physical, sexual, and psycho-

34 LGBT people were not included in our survey out of both ethical and practical concerns. Questioning LGBT people on sensitive GBV issues can put them at risk within their communities, either because of social stigmas or family concerns. To bring them into the analysis, six FGDs with LGBT people were carried out in safe settings with trusted LGBT-focused nongovernmental organizations.

logical violence against LGBT people is pervasive in Georgia. Participants in every LGBT FGD reported being a survivor or witness of a physical attack. This was the case in 2012 and 2013, when peaceful protests to end LGBT discrimination led to violent mobs attacking the crowds, leaving many LGBT people and their supporters wounded. In other cases, violence against LGBT people culminated in death (Council of Europe 2016). Respondents say violence is committed by many types of people from strangers to family members. But, almost always, violence is committed by men. Additionally, these attacks seem to be on the rise. Civil society organizations show that, since the mob attacks in 2012 and 2013, there has been an increase in official reports of violence against LGBT people in Georgia (OHCHR 2013).

Fairly rigid expectations about how women and men should look and behave contributes to the vulnerability of LGBT people.

The more visible the perceived difference, the more at risk LGBT people are. FGD participants concurred that the most vulnerable to violence among LGBT people are feminine gay men, masculine lesbians, and transgender individuals. An LGBT woman in Batumi explains, “The most oppressed groups are those who are blatantly different, therefore transgender women, gay men, and butch lesbians are the most mistreated because of their visible unlikeness from others.” She continued, “But, lesbianism is considered a less significant issue because of the assumption that women can be dissuaded from being gay.”

The impact of stigma on LGBT people’s access to employment and services is significant.

To many in the general population, the antagonism they feel toward LGBT people justifies the abuses perpetrated against them. Stigma diminishes agency, empowerment, and endowments (Klugman et al. 2014) by limiting health, employment, and education opportunities. Many FGD participants report that they were fired or not hired at all after employers perceived a different sexual orientation or gender identity. A UN report shows that

many LGBT employees report harassment at the workplace from bosses or colleagues (UN 2015). Taken together, this can exclude LGBT people from attaining promotions or higher-paying jobs. Regarding health care, doctors and health staff sometimes treat LGBT patients with disdain and have been known to break doctor-patient confidentiality or even deny treatment. A male in Kutaisi said, “When a gay person visits a doctor and that doctor asks about sexual orientation, the patient immediately feels discriminated against.” A woman in Batumi recounted a story, “There were occasions in which a member of the community disclosed they were HIV positive to a doctor, despite not being obliged to, and was denied a surgical procedure as a result. Such incidents occur frequently.” Finally, stigma is prevalent in schools and often comes from teachers as well as other students. This leads to LGBT students feeling intense psychological pressure to conform. As a woman in Kutaisi expressed, “I know of one underage gay-friendly kid who goes to my school. He’s probably in the 10th grade. The teacher instructed his class to write an essay on the subject of ‘what harm unconventional people cause to a traditional country’.”

This leads to many LGBT people being less open about their sexual orientation or gender identity and not reporting LGBT violence to the police.

In a 2012 study of 150 LGBT people, 73 percent of respondents said they do not report to the police when violent acts are committed against them (OHCHR 2013). A lesbian in Batumi said, “If you are identified as a member of the LGBT community, police pay less attention, or treat you disrespectfully.” FGDs and interviews with civil society organizations show that survivors do not report to authorities out of fear for public shaming, re-traumatization, or greater stigmatization or because sometimes they do not even know their rights (KIIs, FGDs, and Council of Europe 2016). Civil society organizations also say that ambivalent public officials and inadequate enforcement of hate crime laws leave LGBT people unprotected (KIIs, FGDs, and Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor 2015).

5 GBV, Conflict, and Economic Stressors

The legacy of conflict contributes to GBV in Georgia. We found no clear evidence that conflict directly leads to increased GBV among the three population groups studied. Rather, secondary economic stressors related to conflict and displacement, like unemployment, seem to have a consequence. This section shows that IDPs have the most direct experience with conflict and acutely feel these secondary economic stressors. Women have an added layer of vulnerability because, to a greater extent than men, they lack financial independence. This section looks at who is the most affected by conflict, how conflict affects livelihoods, how conflict-related economic stressors contribute to violence, and how greater economic independence may support survivors of GBV.

5.1 CONFLICT-AFFECTEDNESS

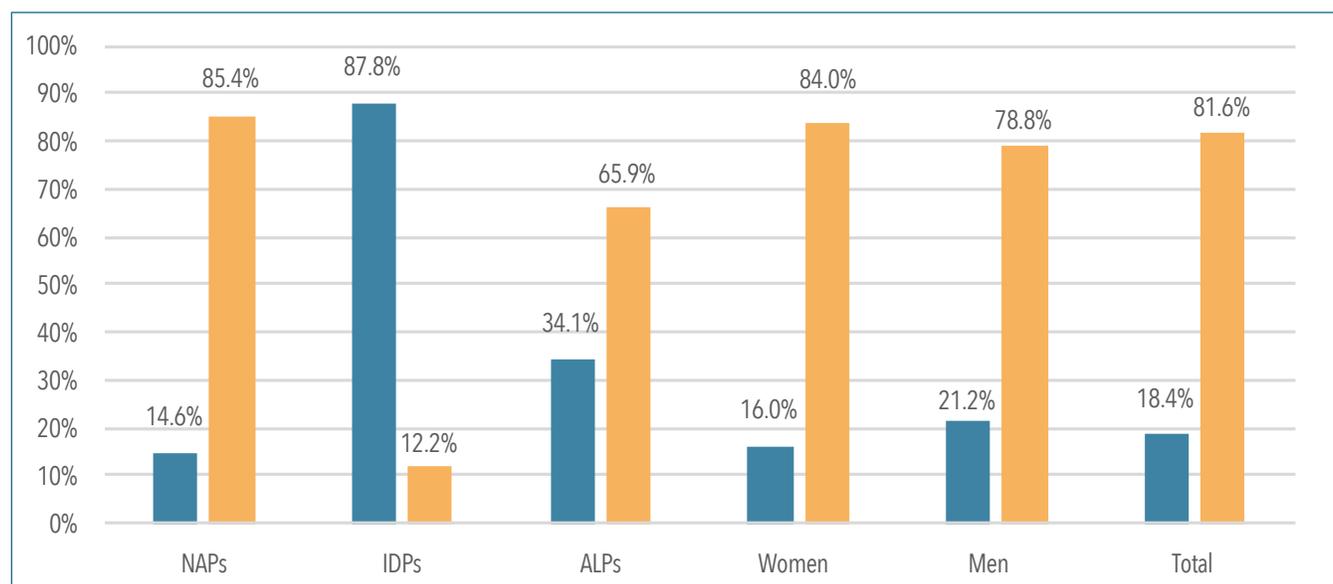
All sample groups from this study have experienced some levels of conflict, but IDPs have experienced the highest levels. Figure 16 shows over 80 percent of IDPs said they “witnessed or directly experienced conflict.” By contrast, less than 20 percent of the total population can say the same. Of ALPs, 34 percent experienced conflict, the second highest proportion. It is likely that these are individuals who fled the 2008 violence, but returned home. A female IDP now living in Gori recalled witnessing the conflict, “Terrible things were happening. I once saw someone beheaded. I was living in Isani, close to the airport. My niece was five years old at the time. I remember planes flying over us. She was afraid we would be bombed. This haunts them, don’t you think?”

More men than women have direct experience of conflict in Georgia. We combined three measures of conflict experience to create an aggregate metric of ‘total conflict-affectedness’. These measures include (a) being identified as an IDP or ALP, (b) having been a combatant, or (c) having witnessed or experienced conflict in either conflict. Those who reported any one of

these is considered ‘conflict-affected’. By this measure, one-fifth of respondents (20.3 percent) report being conflict-affected. Men were almost 50 percent more likely than women to be conflict-affected. This was driven by mostly men serving in the military. Table 11 shows the percentage of each group to the country’s male, female, and total population.

The general population did not directly experience the conflict. IDPs and ALPs are 20 times more likely to have witnessed conflict than NAPs. People with military experience are 17 times more likely than the national sample to have witnessed conflict. These results emphasize the high level of conflict exposure among IDPs, ALPs, and former soldiers. They also show that although most Georgians were alarmed by the armed conflict, they were relatively unexposed to its effects.

People who participated in armed conflict are more exposed to the FFV studied. From the survey, we see military experience is associated with a twofold increase in experiencing different forms of violence. When controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence are combined, combatants were almost 2.5 times as likely to experi-

Figure 16: Percentage of Respondents Who Indicate That They or Their Partner Have Directly Witnessed or Experienced Conflict in the 1990s or 2008, by Gender and Population Groups^a

a In several figures, data for males and females at the national level is presented but do not disaggregate data by gender for each subpopulation (NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs). The reason is that subpopulation data for each gender tends not to differ significantly from national-level data for each gender.

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Blue is yes, orange is no. Data are weighted by sampling weights.

Table 11: Conflict-affected Persons as a Percentage of the National Population, by Gender

	Men	Women	Total
NAPs with direct experience of conflict	6%	6%	6%
IDPs or ALPs with direct experience of conflict	94%	94%	94%
Military experience	5%	1%	3%
No military experience	95%	99%	97%
Witnessed or experienced conflict violence	21%	16%	18%
Did not witness or experience conflict violence	79%	84%	82%

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. NAPs = Nonconflict-Affected Persons, IDPs= Internally Displaced Persons, and ALPs= Administrative Line Persons.

ence these forms of violence compared to those without military experience. Men and women with military service were also twice as likely to experience sexual violence or sexual harassment. The small sample size made it impossible to look at the experience of only female soldiers. However, male soldiers were almost twice as likely to experience any form of violence. This is notable because this group is mostly male, suggesting that experience in military groups can put men at a higher risk of sexual violence.

Perhaps surprisingly, we found no link between being an ALP or IDP and higher levels of GBV and the FFV. In fact, for each of the FFV, NAPs reported the highest levels. IDPs, both in collective centers and private residences, report lower levels of the FFV than the national population, though as seen in Section 4, there are differences for specific subgroups of conflict-affected women and depending on the type of violence. Table 12 shows that ALPs consistently report the lowest levels of violence. This is true under the

Table 12: Percentage of Women Reporting at Least One Form of Violence, by Population Group

Type of Violence	IDP	ALP	NAP
Controlling behavior/emotional abuse	18	14*	24*
Sexual harassment	14	9*	15
Sexual violence	4	2*	4
Physical violence	6	6	8

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. For each individual characteristic, the table reports the results of the two-tail mean comparison test across each category and the rest of the respondents within the female sample; * indicates a p-value<0.10.

broadest definition of violence—at least one form of violence against both genders—and under the narrowest definition of violence—at least one form of physical or sexual violence committed against women only. For younger age groups, these trends hold consistent, with ALP youth reporting lower levels of the FFV and IDP youth reporting similar levels of the FFV to the national sample of youth.³⁵ It should also be noted that among IDPs, we saw no statistical difference in the FFV levels between those displaced in the 1990s and those displaced in 2008.

The most well-off communities report the highest levels of violence. Perhaps more telling, Table 12 also indirectly shows that communities with the lowest levels of multidimensional poverty have the highest levels of reported violence, although this does not imply a causal relationship between poorer communities and extent of violence. As we saw in the sample group profiles, ALPs are the poorest in both per capita consumption rates and multidimensional poverty. Although IDPs have a relatively high per capita consumption level, they also have a higher multidimensional poverty level and less adequate housing than the national sample. If one looks at Table 12 through an economics lens, it is clear the most affluent groups (NAPs and IDPs) report the most of the FFV.

Table 13: Average Number of Violent Events Experienced by Women, by Population Group

Type of Violence	IDP	ALP	NAP
Controlling behavior/emotional abuse	1.2	1.6*	1.3
Sexual harassment	1.5	1.9	1.5
Sexual violence	2.2	1.2*	1.7
Physical violence	2.0*	3.2*	2.5*

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

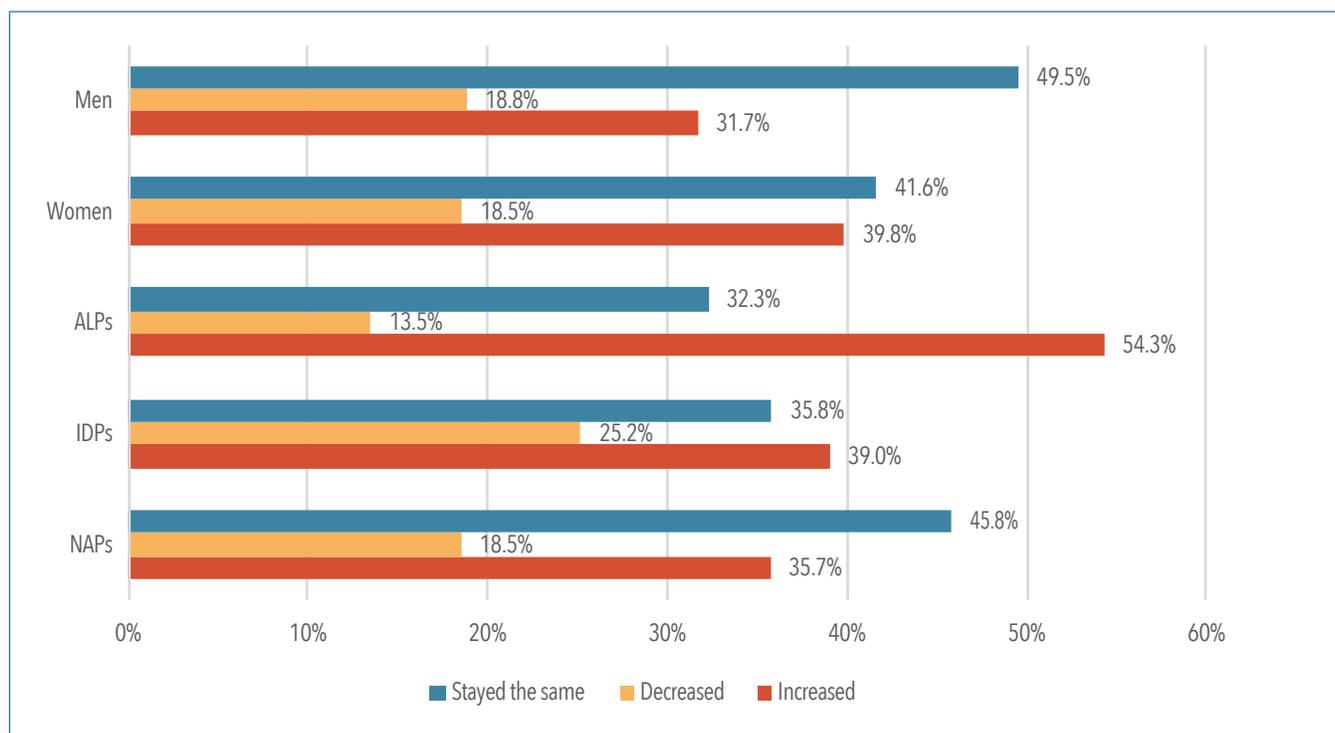
Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. For each individual characteristic, the table reports the results of the two-tail mean comparison test across each category and the rest of the respondents within the female sample; * indicates a p-value<0.10.

However, there is a possibility that these rates are skewed by a reporting bias. As seen, rural Georgians with the least adequate housing conditions have the most patriarchal gender views. As reported in FGDs, in such communities, women feel especially constrained in reporting GBV. This suggests that GBV could be more severely underreported in IDP and ALP communities that are characterized by more conservative gender norms. There are exceptions to these trends as IDPs living in collective centers report more sexual violence and sexual harassment than those living in private dwellings. In other words, although generally the most affluent report the most of the FFV, it is not always the case. This underscores the complexity within the sample groups.

On the other hand, there are some statistically significant differences in terms of the average number of violent events reported among survivors. In particular, ALP women, while characterized by significantly lower sexual violence, report a significantly higher level of controlling behavior and physical violence. Table 13 illustrates this. IDP women also reported slightly higher levels of sexual violence, though this was not statistically significant.

Georgians perceive that GBV increased from before to after the armed conflicts. Figure 17 shows that a plurality of IDPs and ALPs, by far the

35 Again, youth are defined as those between ages 18 and 26 years.

Figure 17: Comparing Levels of GBV before the Conflict versus after the Conflict, by Sample Group^a

a In several figures, data for males and females at the national level is presented but do not disaggregate data by gender for each subpopulation (NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs). The reason is that subpopulation data for each gender tends not to differ significantly from national-level data for each gender.

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

Table 14: When the Most Significant Non-partner Event Occurred, by Gender

	Women	Men
Before the conflict	20%	31%
During the conflict	13%	17%
After the conflict	67%	53%

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are available only for respondents who report to have experienced a serious incident by a non-partner. Due to the small number of responses, data in the table cannot be considered representative. N total=159, N women=76, and N men=83.

most conflicted-affected sample groups, says GBV increased after the conflicts. NAPs, by contrast, mostly say GBV stayed the same. This differs from the perceptions of GBV levels during the conflict, when most report GBV did not increase. Figure 17 also shows about 8 percent more women than men believe GBV worsened after the con-

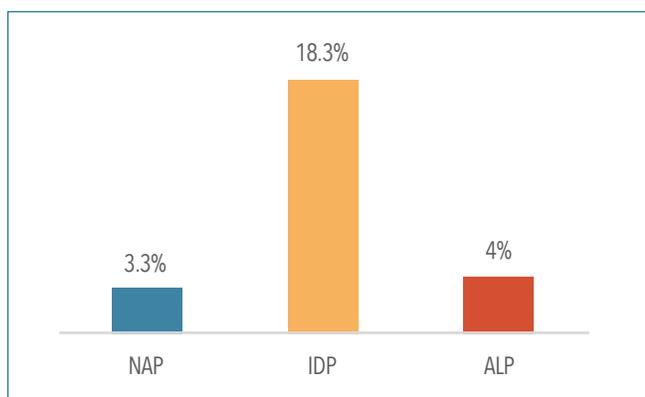
flikt. It is also noteworthy that in terms of the most significant event committed by non-partners, for both women and men, this occurred after the conflict (Table 14). In contrast, the most violent event by a partner occurred in equal proportions before and after the conflict. For women, for example, 48 percent of the most significant partner events occurred before the conflict, 7 percent during the conflict, and 45 percent after the conflict. While this could be influenced by a recollection bias, whereby respondents are more likely to remember more recent events, it is not clear why the recollection bias would be more marked for non-partners than for partners. Again, this data is not representative given low responses to these questions and it is thus not possible to make any definite conclusions here.

People in conflict zones worried more about random acts of violence than people not in conflict zones. About one-third of IDPs (35 percent) and ALPs (31 percent) worried that strang-

ers would attack them during the conflict. Only 13 percent of NAPs felt the same. This suggests that people generally had a greater fear of violence outside of the home in conflict zones than they did in areas not affected by conflict. This was perhaps because of less law and order in conflict zones. Still, most respondents said they did not fear being attacked during the conflict: 85 percent of NAPs, 59 percent of IDPs, and 66 percent of ALPs.

During the conflict, people were not worried about combatants or security forces physically or sexually attacking them. Figure 18 shows 4 percent of ALPs and 3 percent of NAPs worried about this. IDPs, the sample group with the most conflict exposure, were much more fearful of soldiers or police, at 18 percent. Overall though, most respondents never feared being attacked by police or military personnel. This highlights that GBV was not a systematized tool of war in Georgia, like it has been in some other conflict-affected countries. The majority of focus group respondents from conflict zones reiterated this, saying there were not higher levels of GBV in conflict-affected areas during the war though some reported being witness to such violence during the conflict. One factor that may have limited increased physical or sexual attacks

Figure 18: Respondents Who Indicated That They Worried That Soldiers or Police Might Physically or Sexually Attack Them or Their Partner during the Conflict or Displacement, by Population Group



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

may have been the relatively short duration of the conflicts. Because direct impacts of armed conflict are not reported to have led to increased physical or sexual assault, other factors that may have contributed to them, and GBV more generally, after the conflicts should be looked at.

5.2 CONFLICT'S ECONOMIC LEGACY

IDPs and others who experienced conflict endure many difficulties, but disruptions to employment and livelihoods are paramount.

From the questionnaire, information about labor force status before the conflict and today (2016) was collected. For IDP respondents, the conflict of reference is the one that caused their displacement (1990s or 2008), while for NAPs and ALPs, the first set of questions refers to before 2008. Of IDPs, 85 percent report to have been displaced because of the conflict in the 1990s, 12 percent because of the conflict in 2008, and 3 percent because of both.³⁶ To investigate how the conflict has disrupted the livelihood forms across the different sample groups Figure 19 compares the distribution of respondents across sectors limiting the analysis to IDPs displaced in 2008. Data show that IDPs endured the greatest disruption to livelihoods between 2008 and 2016. In Figure 19, the closer the two lines on each graph are aligned, the less change occurred to that sample group's livelihoods. One can see that IDPs underwent a major transition away from agriculture toward service. The national population also moved slightly from manufacturing toward the retail and service sectors, which likely reflects a general population movement to urban centers, but not nearly at the rate of IDPs. Administrative line areas are all rural and over 60 percent of ALPs remained in agriculture before versus after the conflicts. This is because the ALPs who fled the conflict in 2008 were largely able to return to their homes and careers, whereas those who remained displaced were forced into new livelihood sectors.

Overall, IDPs have also experienced the biggest changes in unemployment. Figure 20 compares the share of respondents who are not

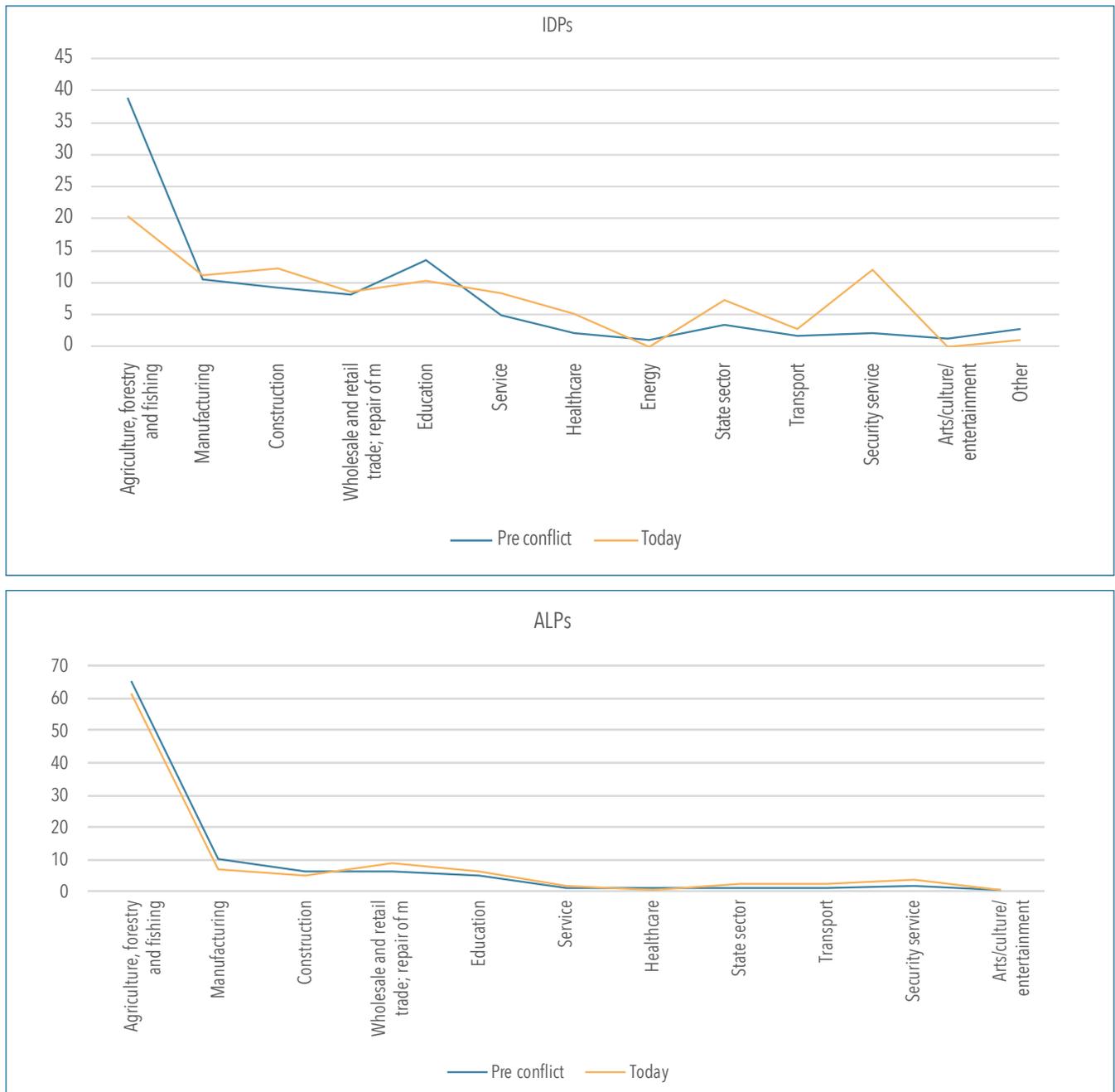
36 In case the respondent was displaced during both periods of conflict, they were asked to refer to the most recent one (2008).

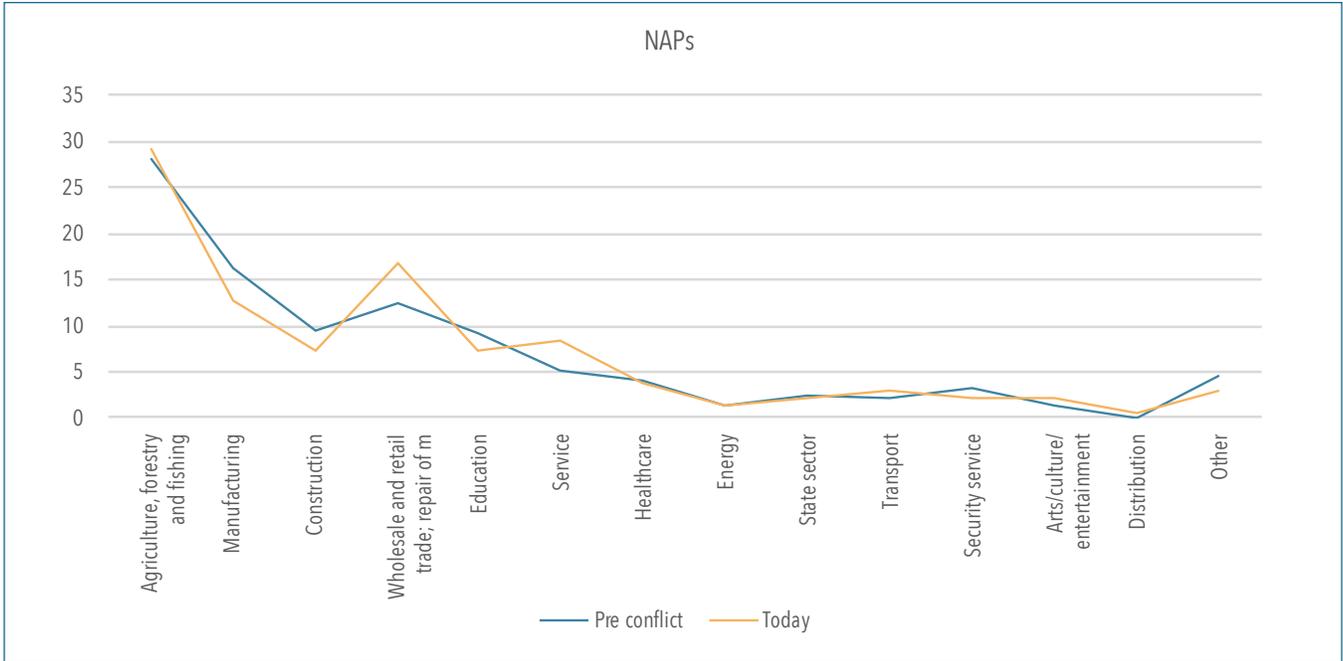
working but looking for a job before and after 2008 across the three different sample groups, again limiting the analysis to IDPs who were displaced in 2008 to make data comparable. Georgia’s 2016 national census reported an 11.8 percent unemployment rate (GEOSTAT 2016). The figure also shows IDPs underwent the greatest increase in the share of unemployed respondents before versus after the conflict in 2008: from 3.4 percent unemployed people to 14.3 percent un-

employed people after the conflict. Men generally have higher unemployment than women, but this is because more men than women are actively seeking work.

The IDPs and ALPs who are employed are more likely to have unstable jobs than NAPs. Figure 21 (chart A) shows that IDPs are between 13 and 20 percentage points less likely to have stable work (either fully or partly) than NAPs. On

Figure 19: Changes in Livelihoods for Survey Sample Groups before and after the 2008 Conflict

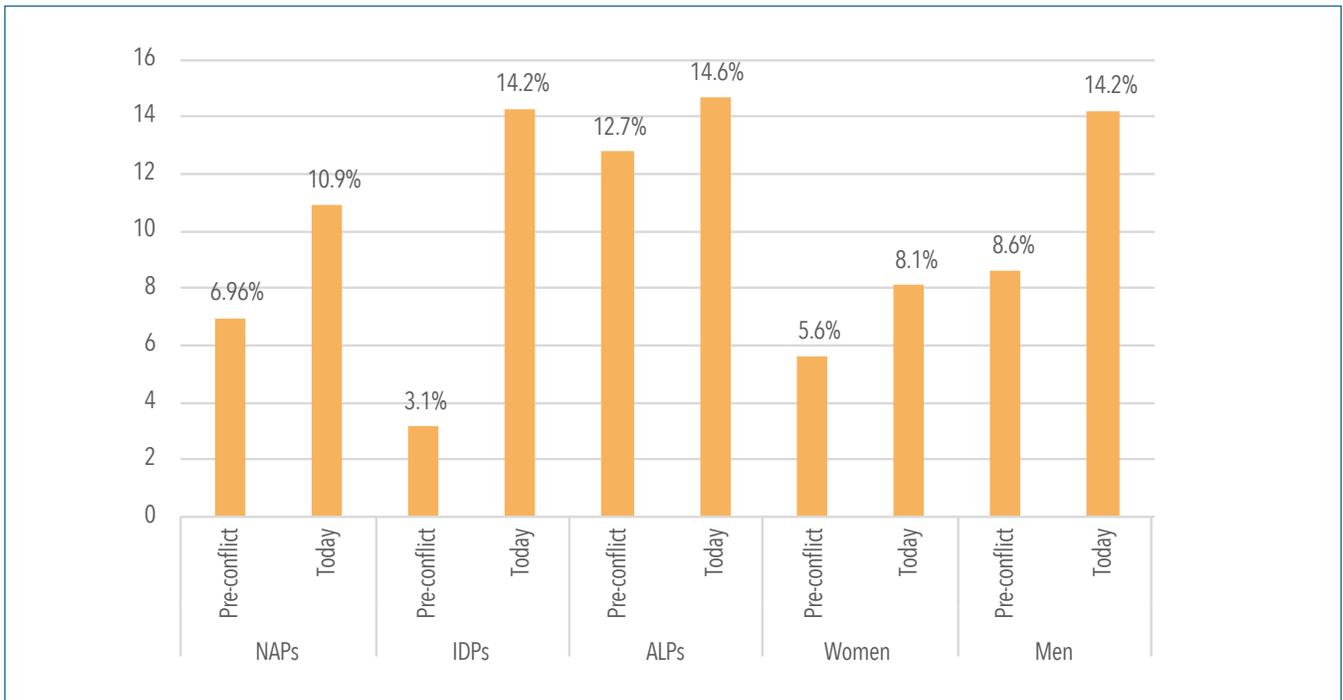




Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

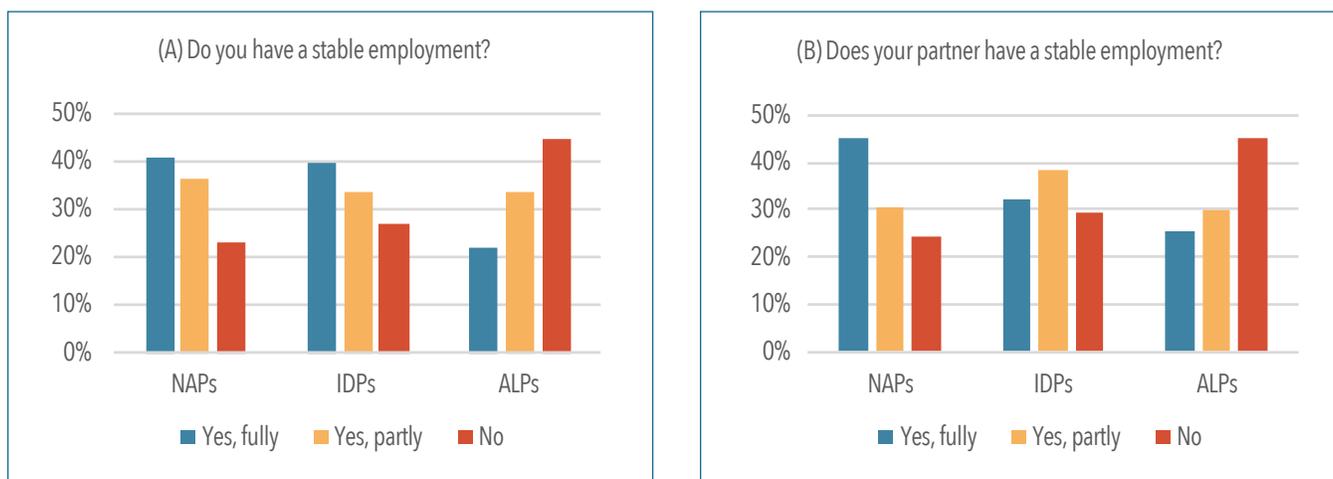
Note: The blue lines denote the proportion of each group engaged in each of the livelihood sectors before the conflict, and the orange lines denote the proportion of each group engaged in each of the livelihood sectors today. The more the lines diverge, the more disruptive conflict has been to livelihoods.

Figure 20: Individuals Not Working but Seeking a Job over the Last Four Weeks, pre and post the 2008 Conflict, by Gender and Population Group



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: IDPs are limited to those who experienced the 2008 conflict.

Figure 21: Stability of Employment, by Population Group

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

the other hand, ALPs are the most reliant on agricultural livelihoods, which are often seasonal or temporary. This partially explains why ALPs have the least stable work situation: 22 percent report not having fully stable work, compared to 39 percent of IDPs and 41 percent of NAPs. In fact, the percentage of ALPs with unstable work is inversely proportionate to the percentage of NAPs with stable work. This was true when asked of both the respondents' employment stability and their partner's employment stability (see Figure 21, chart B).³⁷

The conflicts in Georgia caused economic stress on the people involved. One IDP woman from the 2008 conflict, living in Tsilkani, elaborated, "After the war, we had to start from zero... we had to rethink and identify once again who we were and what we could do to survive. We were all very stressed and depressed from the very beginning and we still feel this way now." The survey verifies that most ALPs and IDPs feel their access to jobs and economic situation became worse after the conflict. Conversely, most NAPs (57 percent) felt their economic and jobs situations improved or stayed the same. As seen in the survey sample, IDPs have higher per capita consumption than previously thought, but 61 percent still find their economic situation worse

now than before the conflict.

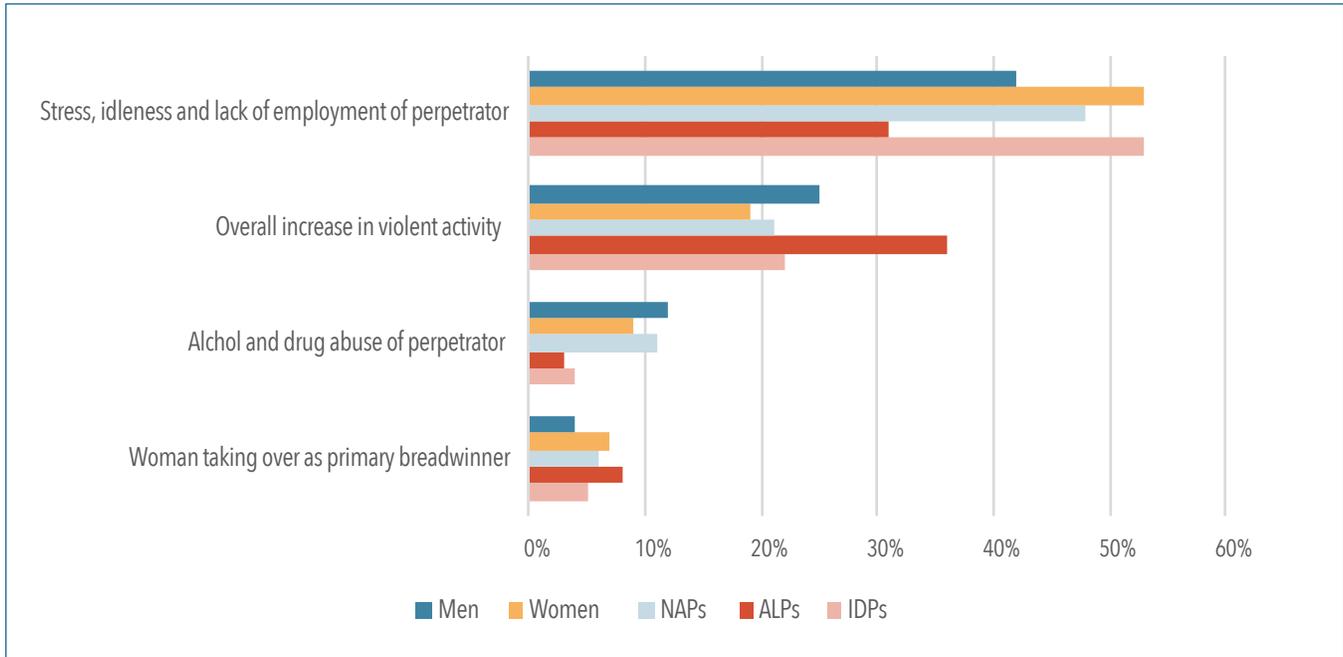
5.3 ECONOMIC STRESS AND GBV

Respondents feel that economic stress triggers GBV. Among the people who believe GBV increased because of the conflict, a plurality blamed economic stressors for the increase. Of them, 48 percent blamed idleness and unemployment, while 22 percent blamed general increases in violence, the next most common factor. Figure 22 shows the responses to this question when broken down by gender and conflict status. IDPs possess the largest proportion that feels this way, while ALPs blame unemployment relatively less and increased violence relatively more than the other sample groups. Despite most frequently having unstable employment, rural ALPs seem less concerned with employment than the other groups.

Economic stress contributes to sample groups feeling shame, particularly among IDP men. Table 15 shows 40 percent of IDP men report feeling shame if they are out of work or are not earning enough money. Again, by a large margin, IDPs are the most conflict-affected population in the survey sample. The same table shows that men, traditionally the family's primary breadwin-

37 Key informants said that many Georgians remain unemployed because of a lack of quality jobs adapted to their skill set. This is evident in rural areas where agricultural jobs are available but the pay is low and the jobs are unstable.

Figure 22: Response to the Question ‘If GBV Increased from Conflict, What Do You Think Is the Most Important Cause?’



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Table 15: Percentage of Respondents Who Feel Shame If Poor or Unemployed, by Gender and Population Groups

	NAP Men	IDP Men	ALP Men	All Women	All Men
I sometimes feel ashamed because I’m jobless or don’t make enough money	30.3%	40.3%	21.8%	21.1%	30.7%
I sometimes drink or stay away from home when I can’t find work	4.1%	8.4%	6.0%	0.5%	4.4%

Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

ner, are more likely to feel shame from joblessness than women (31 percent to 21 percent). A male from Telavi reiterated this: “If you tell her to get a job, she might doubt your masculinity and strength.” ALPs, again seemingly unconcerned about their poverty or job stability, feel the least shame among male populations. IDP men are also the most likely to channel this shame into alcohol abuse. Stress, alcoholism, and economic shame are factors that contribute to GBV (SIDA 2015). Encouragingly, the survey shows that IDP and ALP youth (under 26 years) are not more inclined to drink or experience stress compared to other youth.

This link between economic stress and increased GBV is supported by international literature. For example, SIDA (2015, 14) argues, “poverty and socio-economic insecurity is (...) one of the factors contributing to GBV. (...) Intimate partner violence also tends to increase in contexts of poverty, partly reflecting ideals and expectations linking masculinity to the provider role and subsequent sentiments of ‘failed masculinity.’”

Regression analyses confirm that economic stressors trigger certain forms of GBV. To test this relationship, other controls were added to the basic regression model presented in Annex

3 related to economic stress.³⁸ First, two variables that describe the *Perception of Unemployment* by the respondent were added to the model (whether s/he is ashamed to face the family if s/he is out of work, and whether s/he admits sometime to drink or stay away from home when s/he cannot find a job). For male respondents, the probability to report physical or sexual violence is significantly higher for those who admit to being ashamed, while respondents of both sexes more frequently report experiences of controlling behavior/emotional abuse when they feel ashamed. Secondly, for married or cohabiting respondents, a measure of *Partner's Stress* was introduced in the basic model (which identifies whether the partner spends most of their time looking for a job and/or if they sometimes drink or stay away from home when they cannot find a job) and a variable indicating *Partner's job stability*. While the measure of partner's stress does not appear to be significant, female respondents whose partner does not have a stable job are more likely to report episodes of physical violence and sexual harassment. Male respondents whose partner does not have a stable job appear to report more often experiences of sexual harassment (see Tables 3.11–3.24 in Annex 3).

5.4 WOMEN'S LACK OF FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE CONTRIBUTES TO GBV RISKS

It is not only that economic stress can trigger GBV; a lack of financial independence can also impede a survivor's ability to seek protection.

Table 16 shows when a woman returns home after a GBV incident, it is often for the sake of the family: 28 percent of the reasons women gave for returning were because they missed their child or husband and wanted to keep the family together. Another 12 percent of the reasons for returning were because of some action by the husband, either he apologized or had her returned somehow. However, 36 percent of the reasons women gave to return home could have been avoided if survivors controlled more wealth. These reasons include not having money and losing access to

the place they were staying. This means that two out of five female GBV survivors returned to an abusive situation because they lacked the resources to stay away. Interestingly, a large number of women and men participants across the FGDs framed women's economic dependency on men as an issue, and this was true even among the most traditional groups, such as men and women living in rural border communities. As one male participant explained, "A woman is less likely to become a victim of violence when she is employed and [financially] strong." One ALP woman in Zugdidi stated it more optimistically, "It is great when the husband works and provides for the family, yet this is not enough. When you get your own income as a woman, you feel more confident and empowered."

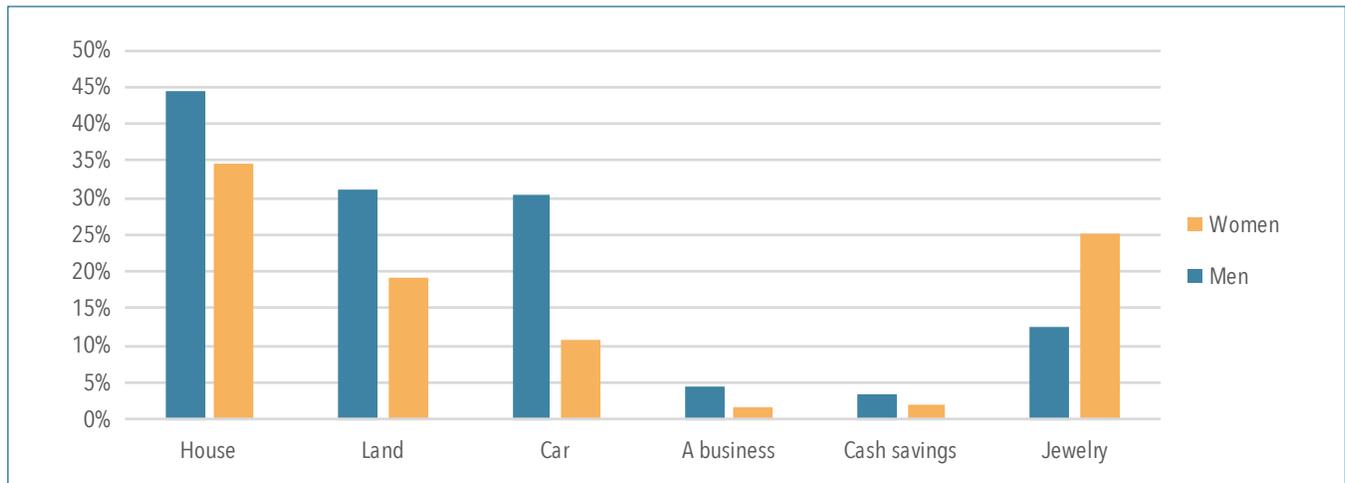
Women lack financial independence. Of female respondents, 54 percent declared no personal income, compared to 24 percent of male respondents. Moreover, women have fewer valuable possessions than men. Figure 23 shows that women own significantly less land, fewer homes, and fewer cars than men. The only item they possess more often than men is jewelry, but this is more of a marriage tradition than evidence of wealth. In Georgia, when a man and woman are wed, the jewelry of the man's family is trans-

Table 16: Reasons for Returning Home after GBV Incidents (Women)

I missed my child	16%
To keep the family together	4%
My husband apologized	6%
I had no money	8%
I couldn't stay longer with my friend or relative	12%
My husband had me returned	6%
I missed my husband	8%
I had nowhere else to go	26%
He sold the apartment where I was living	2%

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Due to the small sample size for this question (N=111), data cannot be considered representative. Multiple responses were possible to this question, and therefore, the total does not add up to 100 percent.

Figure 23: Responses to the Question ‘Do You Possess Any of the Following Items?’, by Gender

Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
 Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

ferred to the bride. This works somewhat like a dowry, where the bride takes ownership. However, in practice, this wealth generally falls within the household, of which the man is most often the head. Generally, neither men nor women in Georgia have any savings. As one female FGD participant expressed, “No matter how long a woman lives in a family, she does not have any rights in the family, nothing belongs to her.”

It is more difficult for women to find employment than men. Finding employment is a challenge reported by both sexes in Georgia. The main difficulty according to Table 17 is the job market is too crowded. However, for women, the location of the job and the lack of personal or political connections are additional constraints. With a woman’s defined roles being at home and her often being without transportation, she is prevented from accepting jobs that are too far away. Also, because she is often at home, she does not have the same networking possibilities as men. Moreover, a woman is 10 times more likely than a man to give up a job because of her spouse.

To reduce joblessness, men report needing more money and access to the job market, while women report needing more money, access, and training (Figure 24). Respondents cite better access to job markets (40 percent), financial support (32 percent), and skills develop-

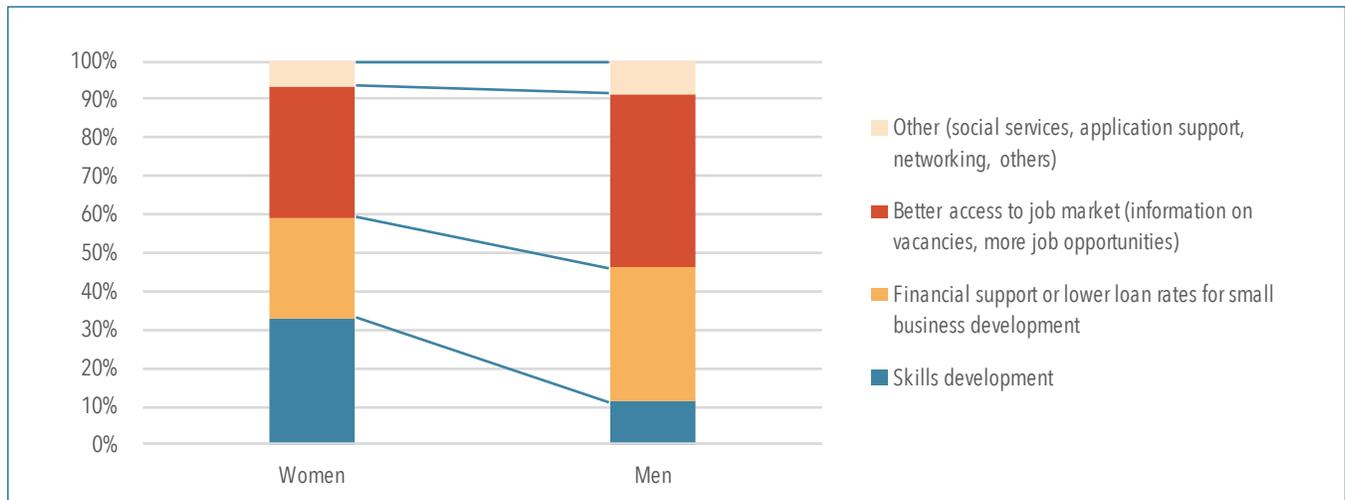
Table 17: Reasons Cited for Not Securing a Job, by Gender

	Women	Men
Too many people searching for jobs	77%	75%
Available jobs are too far away	23%	10%
Lack personal or political connections	20%	7%
Skills not commensurate with jobs	14%	12%
Lack of assets, financial resources	9%	8%
Have given up a job because of spouse	5%	0.5%

Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. Data refer to respondents who are currently unemployed (N total=435, N women=131 and N men=304).

ment (20 percent) as the most important needs to reduce joblessness. Men say better access to the job market and more financial support are the most important factors. Women, by contrast, list skills development as a relatively more important type of support (33 percent for women versus 11 percent for men). This reflects a lack of capacity among women and suggests job trainings focusing on women could yield immediate benefits. For both genders, the most important type of support to start a business is financial support (32 percent), while better access to the job market is more important for males (29 percent) than females (16 percent). Skills development again

Figure 24: Most Important Type of Support to Get a Job, by Gender

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. Data refer to respondents who are currently unemployed (N total=435, N women=131 and N men=304).

has an opposite trend in starting a business (22 percent of women feel it is important versus 14 percent of men). IDPs and ALPs, by contrast, declare simply requiring more money. Financial

support counts as the most important support to start a business by these more conflict-affected people (40 percent), compared to NAPs (31 percent).

6 Services and GBV

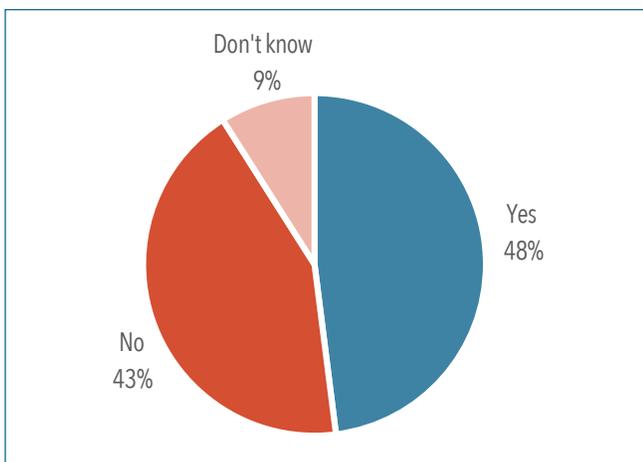
Women feel as though they are without recourse in protecting themselves from GBV. Despite Georgia making great strides to combat GBV over the last decade, women at large still believe they are unprotected. They see little help from the police, religious services, the legal system, service providers, or even their families. This section will look at how survivors respond to GBV and their general lack of awareness of GBV services.

6.1 SURVIVOR RESPONSES TO GBV

This section leverages survey data to understand people’s responses to GBV, their awareness of services, and their confidence in the institutions that provide them. The institutions and mechanisms in place to support survivors are detailed in Section 7 and Annex 2.

Most respondents feel that people outside of the family should generally not intervene in cases of GBV, because doing so might wors-

Figure 25: Responses to the Question ‘If a Man Mistreats his Partner, Should Others Outside of the Family Intervene?’

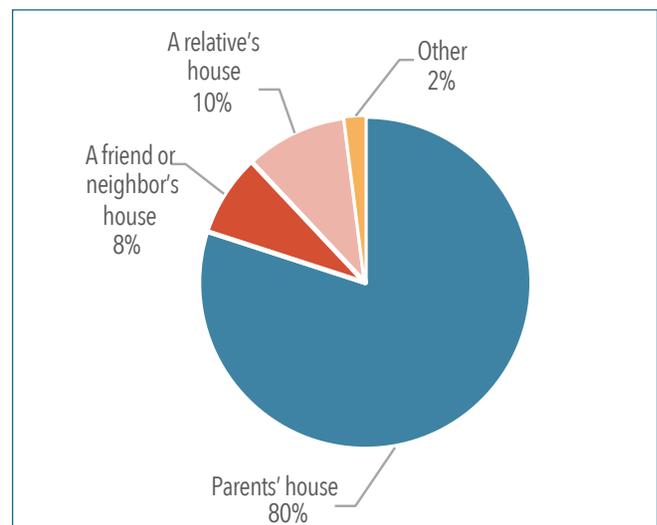


Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

en the situation, or result in violence being directed at the person intervening. Focus groups, particularly representing male and female ALPs and male IDPs, explained that outsiders can interfere with couples experiencing GBV only “if someone is getting killed” or “if it happens regularly.” Moreover, in those cases, people should only interfere if they know the couple involved.

Figure 26: Where Respondents Went to Escape GBV



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. Data are available only for those respondents who admit to have left home at least once after a conflict with a partner N=50. Due to the small size of the sample, data cannot be considered representative.

Figure 27: Responses to the Question ‘Did the Police Learn of the Incident?’ (women)

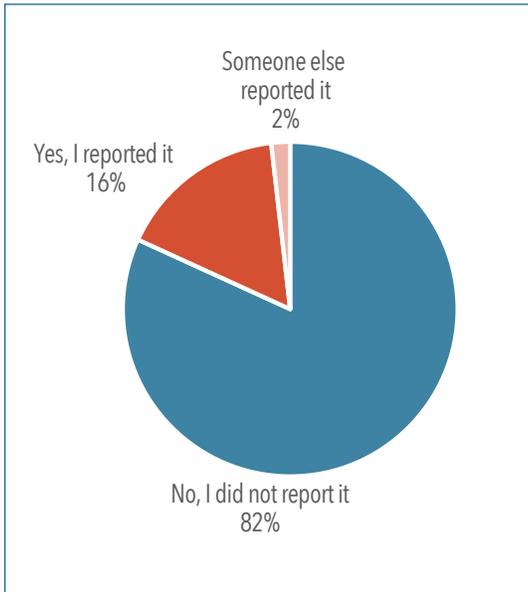
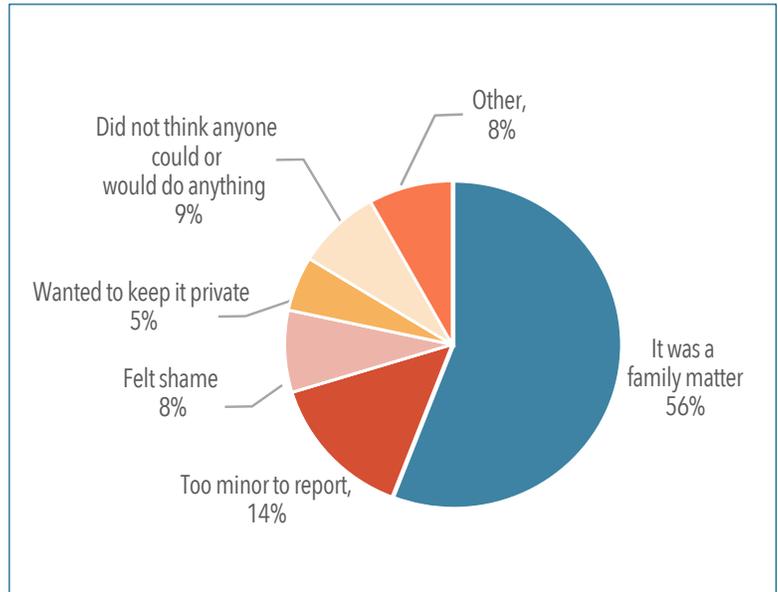


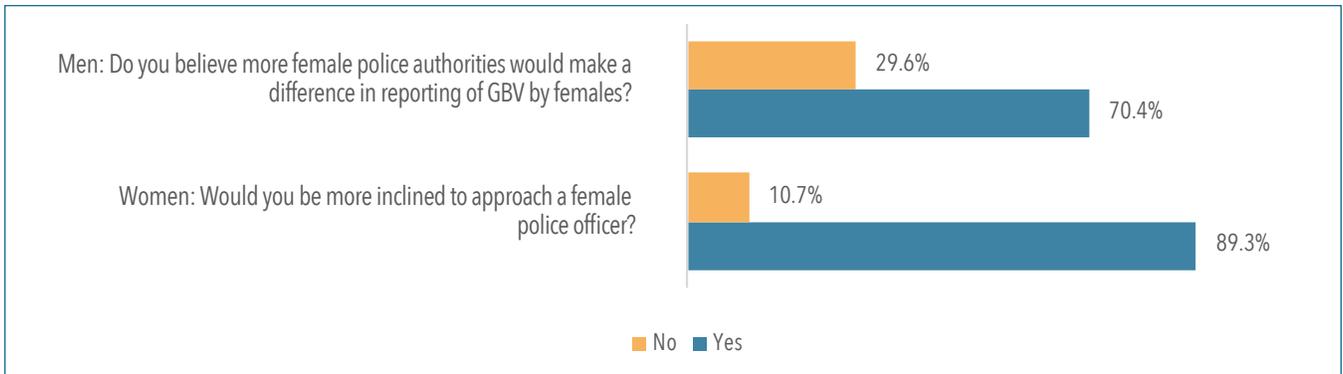
Figure 28: Reasons for not Reporting an Incidence (women)



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

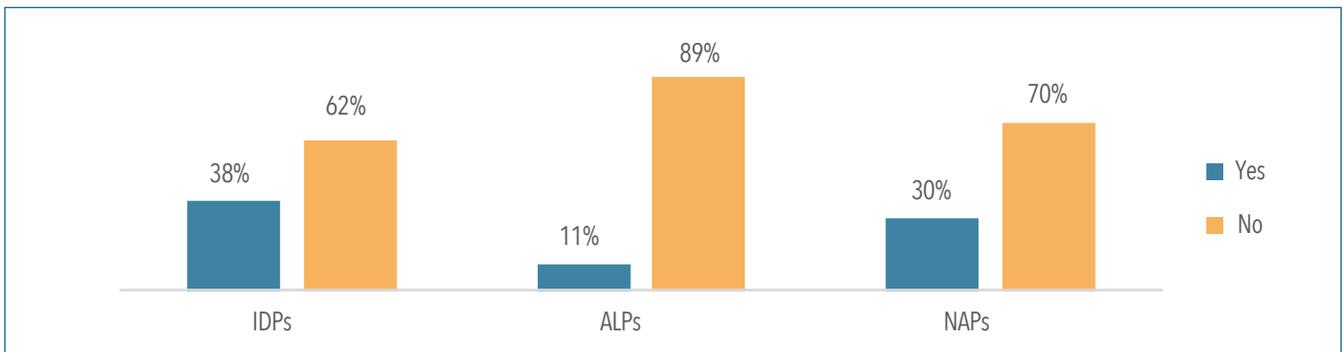
Note: Data refer only to female respondents who report to have experienced a “most serious incident by partner” N=111.

Figure 29: Perspectives on the Presence of More Female Police Officers, by Gender



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Figure 30: Responses to the Question ‘Are There Female Police Officers in your Community?’, by Gender



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

According to them, strangers should not interfere. The survey results show that this is a prevalent view with 52 percent of respondents saying either people outside the family should not intervene or they did not know if people should intervene (Figure 25). A recent femicide in Georgia, as reported by OC Media (2017), demonstrates this.

“the (victim) never appealed for help to anyone before the day of her murder, when she asked a neighbor to shelter her (...) the neighbor refused, and this was when the husband stabbed her in the street in front of their children.”

In GBV cases, survivors largely go to friends’ or family members’ houses (Figure 26). Out of the 50 respondents who answered this question, 44 were women. In all, 98 percent reported going to the home of someone they knew, of which 80 percent fled to their parents’ house. No respondent said they went to a shelter. Because of the low response rates, these results are not representative of the population.

Respondents do not usually report GBV to the police. If neighbors are not of much help in stemming GBV, people feel the police are even less helpful. In all, 82 percent of female respondents said they did not report GBV to the police (Figure 27).³⁹ FGDs show there are several reasons for this. First, although respondents in every FGD consider there is a role for police, the large majority feel the police are not properly trained to respond to GBV. This is despite publicized efforts by the police force to sensitize officers in gender issues and recruit more women. Second, people believe the police take the side of the perpetrator or discriminate against GBV survivors, including LGBT people. Third, women tend to believe that if they call the police, the repercussions from their husbands will be much worse. Figure 28 shows that according to the survey, 70 percent of women did not report to the police, generally because they felt it is a private family matter or did not think it was serious enough to merit a police intervention. Thirteen percent of all women also said they did not re-

port the incident because they felt ashamed or wanted to keep the matter private. Of the female respondents, 61 percent felt that reporting GBV would stigmatize them. This confirms there is a significant stigmatization involved with reporting GBV to police in Georgia. One older IDP male in Zugdidi voiced a view shared broadly with men, particularly among the more conservative ALP and IDP focus groups, toward reporting to police when he said, “Why would anyone appeal to the police? The institution of snitching is not part of our cultural heritage.”

Women are more likely to report GBV to female police officers. Figure 29 indicates that 70 percent of males and almost 90 percent of females believe that having local female officers would make it easier for GBV survivors to report incidents. They feel women officers would be more likely to understand the situation and assist if necessary. However, Figure 30 shows most communities still do not have female police officers: 30 percent of NAP communities, 38 percent of IDP communities, and only 11 percent of ALP communities have female police. It should be noted, that this distribution indicates a clear urban-rural bias. IDPs, who mostly live in cities, have the most female officers, while ALPs, who live in rural areas, have the fewest. When disaggregating the total population by urban-rural location, the differences are even more stark: 51 percent of urban areas have female police officers compared to only 9 percent of rural areas.

GBV survivors indicate they do not find sufficient support from religious institutions. Overall, 91 percent of Georgians favor the work of the church (IRI 2015). In this survey, among those who think religious institutions and services are helpful, it is because they provide spiritual relief after an episode of GBV. In an interview with Eurasianet, Giorgi Zviadadze, rector of the Tbilisi Theological Academy and Seminary, asserted the church helps survivors by preaching the importance of peace and understanding within the family (Edilashvili-Biermann 2016). Overall, however, there was general agreement among focus group participants that religious in-

39 GBV here refers to individuals who said they had experienced a “most serious form of GBV.”

stitutions teach women to “obey” their husbands and, in the best cases, husbands to “be kind” to their wives. As one IDP Sukhumi woman put it, “A priest always suggests for a woman to be patient. Always reminds you that you’re a woman, a mother, you cannot do this or that.” Most FGD participants, discussing the church specifically, believe that it does little to reduce GBV or promote gender equality, although ALP participants largely supported the church’s views on traditional marriage. They did, however, feel the church could play a more active role in combating GBV, particularly in helping men understand that abusing family members is unjustifiable. IDP focus group participants had mixed views on the potential of the church, while FGDs in non-conflict affected areas felt that the church was unlikely to play a constructive role in addressing GBV.

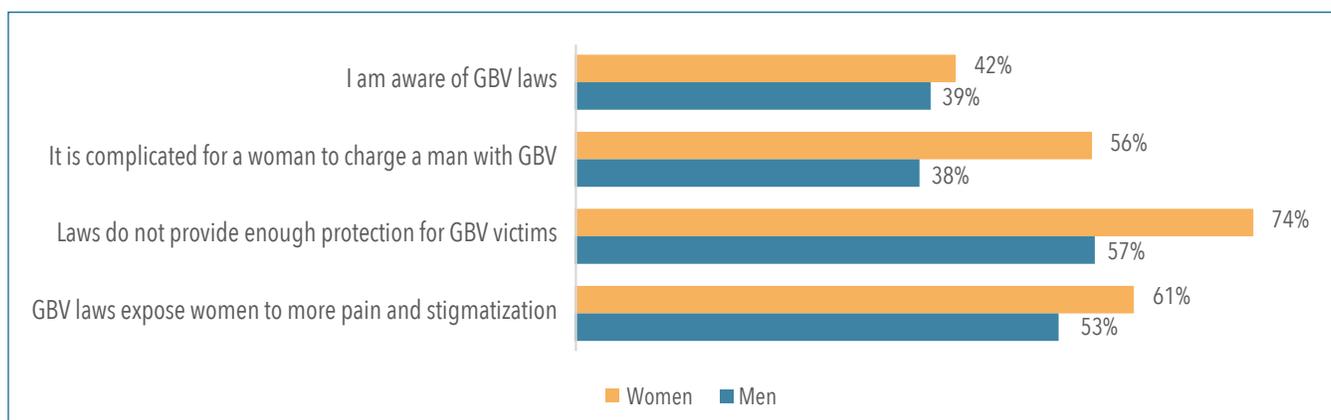
Women believe the legal system will not protect them from GBV. According to Figure 31, only two in five women say they are aware of GBV laws. Moreover, 56 percent of women believe it is complicated to bring charges against an abuser. This was reinforced by key informants who said the courts have a reputation for minimizing the severity of GBV cases. Meanwhile, three out of four women think GBV laws are too weak to protect them. The majority of respondents of both genders believe legal mechanisms expose them to more problems. Women feel GBV laws are not sufficient for protecting them from GBV by significant margins over men. To sum, fewer than half of the respondents are aware of any GBV laws,

but most still feel these laws stigmatize women or expose them to more pain.

6.2 LACK OF AWARENESS OF GBV SERVICES

Respondents generally feel that services related to GBV are not available to them, especially in rural areas (Figure 32). As seen in Section 7 and Annex II, the Georgian Government provides many services to protect women or help them recover from GBV. These services include legal assistance, medical coverage, mental health counseling, shelter protection, support groups, financial services, and others. However, only in the case of medical services, are even half of the people aware of them. On average, fewer than 5 percent of respondents are aware of Georgia’s domestic violence shelters, and fewer than 10 percent are aware of women support groups. Only one in five women say that psychological counseling is available in their community. As mentioned before on legal protections, even if women are aware of services, they doubt their efficacy. In the case of domestic violence shelters, focus group discussants feel there are not enough, and they are only available for “special cases,” likely referring to the victim status necessary to access the state shelters. Respondents are misinformed on both counts: government-operated shelters regularly run below capacity, and they are generally available to any documented survivor of domestic violence. Youth were not more aware of services than older age groups,

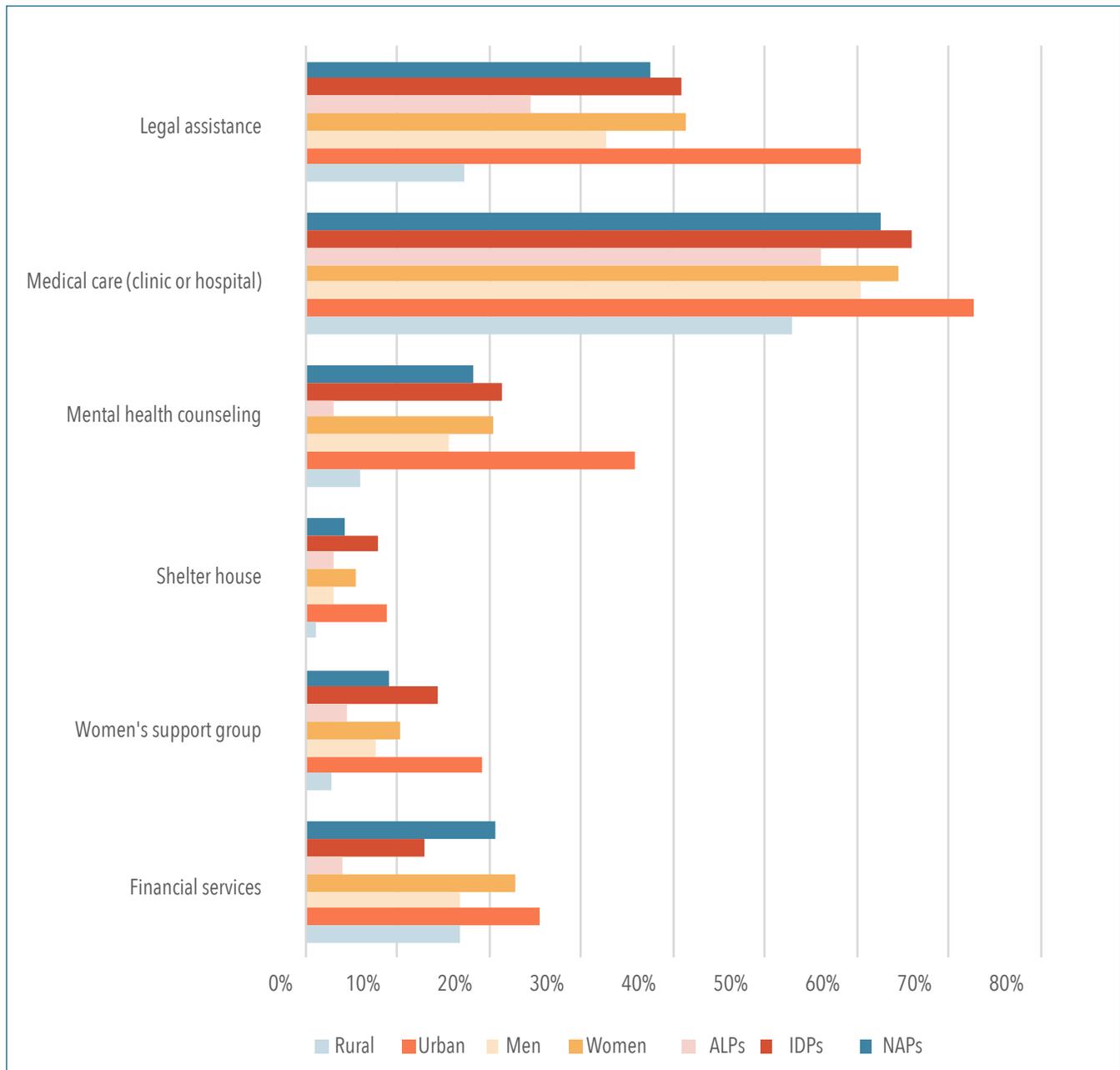
Figure 31: Perspectives on GBV Legal Protections, by Gender



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

Figure 32: Availability of Services for GBV Survivors, by Location, Population Group, and Gender



Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

but IDP and ALP youth were more than two times as likely as nonconflict youth to know about GBV services. This could be because, as we saw in the sample group profiles, these communities are more reliant on social assistance than the general population and are more in contact with service providing authorities, and would therefore be more aware of available services.

All of this leads to women feeling without recourse. Women do not believe the police or legal system will help them, services are available to them, or the church will assist them. They even think their family will not support them in cases of GBV. One young ALP woman explained, "Domestic violence is generally not condemned by family members, therefore victims are less likely to discuss the issue. Domestic violence does

not induce shock because it is commonplace. It is considered an aspect of Georgian tradition. Physical abuse is perceived as a small conflict or a quarrel.” When one considers the intense stigmatization that comes from reporting GBV, it is no surprise when one IDP woman in Gori said, “A woman won’t tell anyone even if her husband skins her alive. She will pretend she has an ideal family.” Both these views were typical of those expressed by women across ALP, IDP and NAP focus groups.

Despite believing services are not available, respondents said services would be useful.

In the survey, people rated availability and importance of a range of services, not necessarily limited to GBV⁴⁰ using a mean value measurement between 1 and 5, with scores between 4 and 5 being very useful and scores between 3 and 4 being less useful. Overall, survey respondents rated general medical care as the most useful (4.6), followed by religious services (4.2) and police services (4.1). According to rankings, men feel the police and religious services are more useful than do women. Women, by contrast, rank food security and access to clean water high-

er than do men. Women rate both short-term and long-term shelters as less useful (both 3.9), though this probably reflects a lack of familiarity with these services rather than actual usefulness. Table 18 shows the services that received a score higher than 4. These are ranked for each gender. The table shows that women rank 10 services as very useful, while men only rank 4 services.

Many people have not heard of GBV awareness-raising campaigns, but there have been several.

These include the Rugby team’s *He for She* campaign, USAID’s ‘No Violence Against Women!’ campaign, UN Women and the Georgian National Film Center’s ‘Speak Out’ documentary, and the Dutch and British Embassies’ ‘Public Awareness Raising and Monitoring of the State Activities to Combat Femicide,’ among others. Yet, despite these campaigns, most people (52 percent), have not heard of them (Figure 33). Men seem particularly ignorant of these campaigns, with 58 percent saying they have not seen them. Of those who have heard of GBV campaigns, 99 percent saw them on television or heard them on the radio. Six percent also saw the campaign on the Internet. Only 5 percent saw

Table 18: Perception of the Availability and Usefulness of Services to Protect Against GBV, by Gender

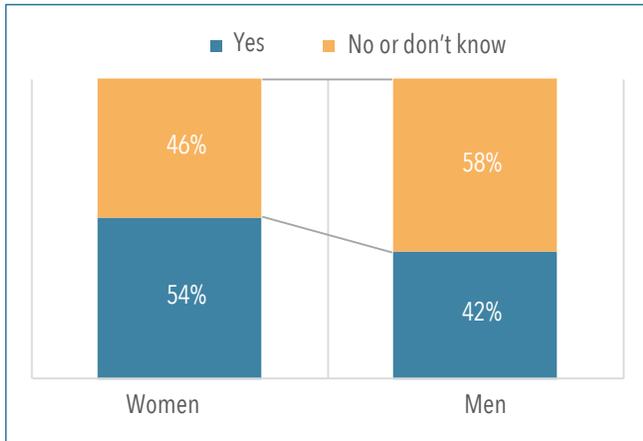
Services	Ranking of Importance	
	Female	Male
General medical care	1	1
Food products	2	4
Church, mosque, or other religious services	3	2
Access to clean drinking water sources	4	–
Police and security services	5	3
Access to markets	6	–
Psychological assistance and counseling	7	–
Reproductive health services	8	–
Legal assistance	9	–
Job, skills, business, and literacy training	10	–

Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

40 Respondents did not assess the service, they only mentioned what they thought was useful.

Figure 33: Respondents Who Have Seen a GBV Advertisement or Announcement, by Gender



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights. DK denotes ‘Don’t Know’

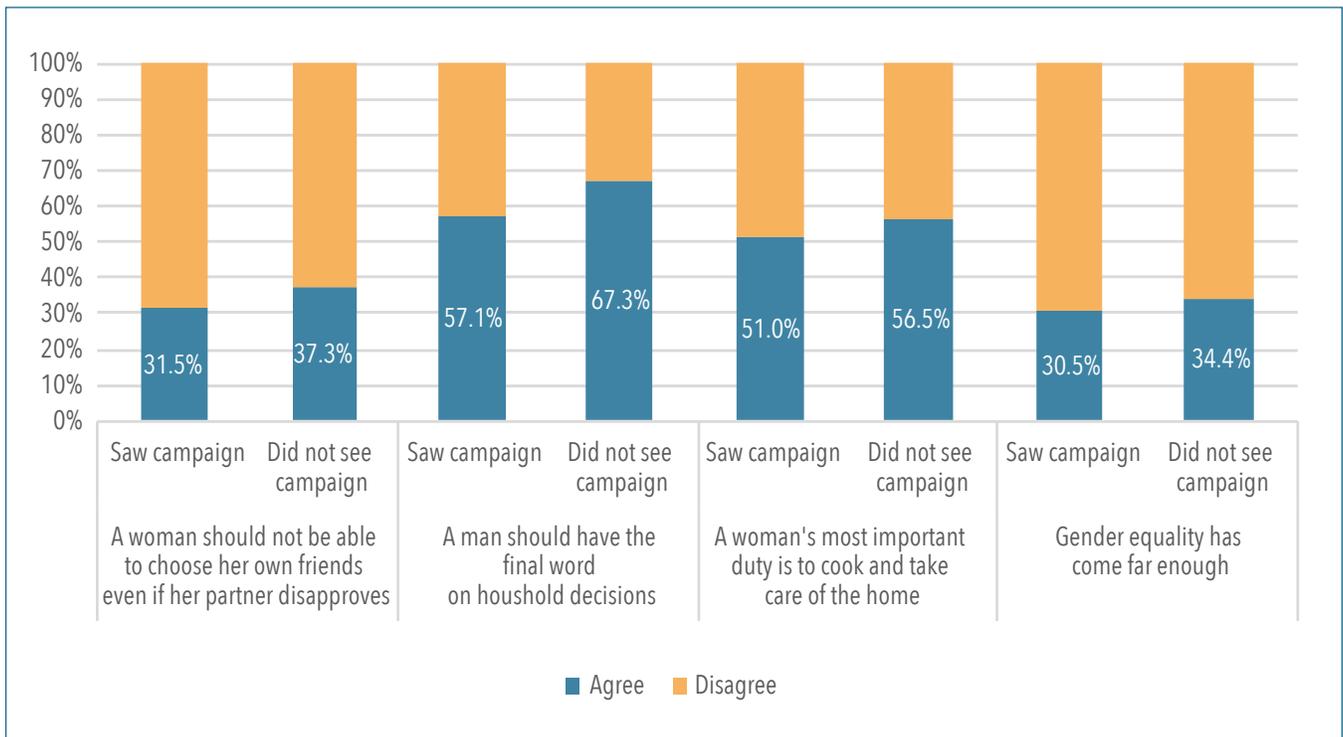
it through another medium such as print or outreach organizations. A noteworthy point is that respondents largely advocate for more information on GBV (from schools, media, nongovernmental organizations, and the government) but

few point to the role of parents in educating their children about violence.

Egalitarian gender views are more prevalent among people who have seen awareness-raising campaigns. This relationship was consistent for every gender perspective indicator tested. If the respondent disagreed with the statements in Figure 34, they hold a more egalitarian view on gender issues. It is not clear if these people’s egalitarian views were formed by GBV campaigns, or if they noticed GBV campaigns because they hold egalitarian views. It could also be a combination of both. What is clear, is that awareness raising and more egalitarian gender views are correlated though there is no causal relationship between the two. Regression analyses indicates that the typical profile of a person aware of GBV campaigns is a young, urban, educated, and employed woman living in adequate housing.

People aware of GBV campaigns report more violence. In the survey, a higher proportion of people reporting violence were aware of GBV campaigns (57 percent) than were not aware (43

Figure 34: Relationship between Gender Perspectives and Awareness of GBV-related Campaigns



Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: Data are weighted by sampling weights.

percent). Among those who did not report any of the FFV in the survey, the split was 50/50. This could be explained in two ways. First, people who experience violence are more likely to no-

tice GBV campaigns, or second, people who see GBV campaigns are more likely to report abuse. The direction of the relationship, however, is not clear.⁴¹

41 Table 51 in Annex 3 investigated which individual characteristics are more correlated with the probability to be aware of GBV campaigns and advertisements. Female, younger and more educated respondents, living in urban areas appeared to be more aware of them. Including in the model as an explanatory variable the number of reported violence does not appear to be significant.

7 Policy Implications and Recommendations

Georgia has a relatively robust political and institutional framework to combat GBV, but stronger capacity and better implementation are needed. This section looks first at important gender-related policy milestones reached over the past 25 years (Figure 35). It then maps the main stakeholders involved in GBV-related issues in the country. Based on key findings of the survey research and key stakeholder and institutional mapping, a series of recommendations are made to the Government of Georgia and to development partners.

7.1 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION ON GBV

The Georgian government's policy is to not discriminate based on gender. The Constitution states: "Every human being is free from birth and equal before the law regardless of (...) sex." Moreover, Georgia's Criminal Code imposes criminal penalty, "for the material infringement of human rights on the basis of sex..." In 2010, Georgia adopted the Gender Equality Law which defines gender equality as "a part of human rights referring to equal rights and obligations, responsibilities and equal participation of men and women in all spheres of personal and public life." This led to corresponding National Action Plans in 2011, 2014 and 2016. These documents raise awareness on gender issues, empower women, and eliminate gender-based discrimination (Government of Georgia, 2010, 2011b, 2014 and 2016). While the Gender Equality Law defined discrimination solely on the basis of sex, the Law on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination was adopted in 2014 to "ensure equal rights of every natural and legal persons under the legislation of Georgia, irrespective of race, skin color, language, sex, age, citizenship, origin, place of birth or residence, property or social status, religion or belief, national, ethnic or social origin, profession, marital status, health, disability, sex-

ual orientation, gender identity and expression, political or other opinions, or other characteristics" (President of Georgia 2014).

In Georgia, there are legal protections for LGBT people. Same-sex sexual acts between adults are legal, and both straight couples and same-sex couples have equal age limits for consensual sex. Transgender people can legally change their sex and name on state identification after gender-affirming surgery. It is prohibited in Georgia to discriminate against LGBT people in hiring, serving, educating, or providing health care (Georgia Labor code 2017). Hate crime legislation specifically protects LGBT individuals (ILGA 2017). The Law of Georgia on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination, referenced above, includes sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. Moreover, there are no laws preventing the establishment or public expression of LGBT civil society organizations. Despite these laws, LGBT people still face substantial discrimination in Georgia (see section 4.2).

Georgia is a signatory to key international conventions on protecting women from violence, including on women and conflict. In 1994, the Georgian Parliament ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention on the 'Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' (CEDAW) without reservations. In 2011, the Par-

liament of Georgia adopted the first Action Plan for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on 'Women, Peace and Security'. Furthermore, in 2014, Georgia signed 'the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence', better known as the Istanbul Convention. The Convention was ratified by Parliament in May 2017 and took effect on September 1, 2017 (UN Women 2017).

A major milestone in combating GBV in Georgia was the 2006 Anti-Domestic Violence Law.

Known formally as the law on 'Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance of Victims of Domestic Violence', it imposes restrictive and protective measures to temporarily restrain abusers. A restrictive order, issued by police, restricts the abuser's access to the survivors for one month. The restrictive order becomes a protective order, active for six to nine months, if it is approved by the court. However, in many cases, the court refuses to rule or denies the request. For example, in 2014, 902 restrictive orders were issued by the police, but only 87 protective orders were issued by the court (Office of Public Defender 2015). More recently, under guidance from UN Women, the Gender Equality Council⁴² proposed an amendment to exclude courts from the process, but it has not yet been considered by Parliament. Despite this, the anti-domestic violence law has slowly taken effect (Javakhishvili and Tsuladze 2011). To further protect women in relation to marriage, in 2014, forced marriage was criminalized and marriage before 18 years now requires court approval (UN Council of Human Rights 2016).

In 2009, the National Referral Mechanism on Domestic Violence was developed to coordinate national efforts on GBV.

Supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the main objective is to create a system for protection of victims and provision of timely and efficient assistance by identifying health care institutions that have initial interactions with survivors (Government of Georgia 2014c). It emphasizes cooperation among government agencies, in-

ternational organizations, and local nongovernmental organizations (UNFPA 2010). But several key informants for this study said that the mechanism's requirements for referral and the roles of stakeholders were not clear. To rectify this, a more robust version was submitted to Parliament for consideration. This new version more precisely identifies the names and roles of national stakeholders, both inside and outside the government.

Georgia has developed a series of National Action Plans related to combating domestic violence and women in conflict.

Georgia developed a 2016 to 2017 National Action Plan related to UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The resolution—known as the Resolution on Women, Peace, and Security—urges countries to integrate gender perspectives into their conflict-related actions. The action plan directly addresses IDPs and others affected by conflict. It requires (a) a Gender Equality Council to recommend actions to prevent GBV during conflict; (b) the Ministry of Justice to develop laws against conflict-related sexual violence; and (c) the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs to train "military units, peacekeeping forces and police units on gender issues...especially on prevention, identification and response to gender based violence against women and girls" (Government of Georgia 2011a).

Also, in 2016, the Government developed a National Action Plan to combat GBV and protect survivors.

The plan, called the 2016-2017 Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors, includes benchmarks to (a) change attitudes about GBV, (b) reduce violence against women, (c) protect survivors, and (d) allow survivors to provide input for future laws on GBV. A major impediment to the implementation of action plans related to women and conflict and domestic violence has been a lack of dedicated budgets for their implementation (Government of Georgia 2014c and 2016a).

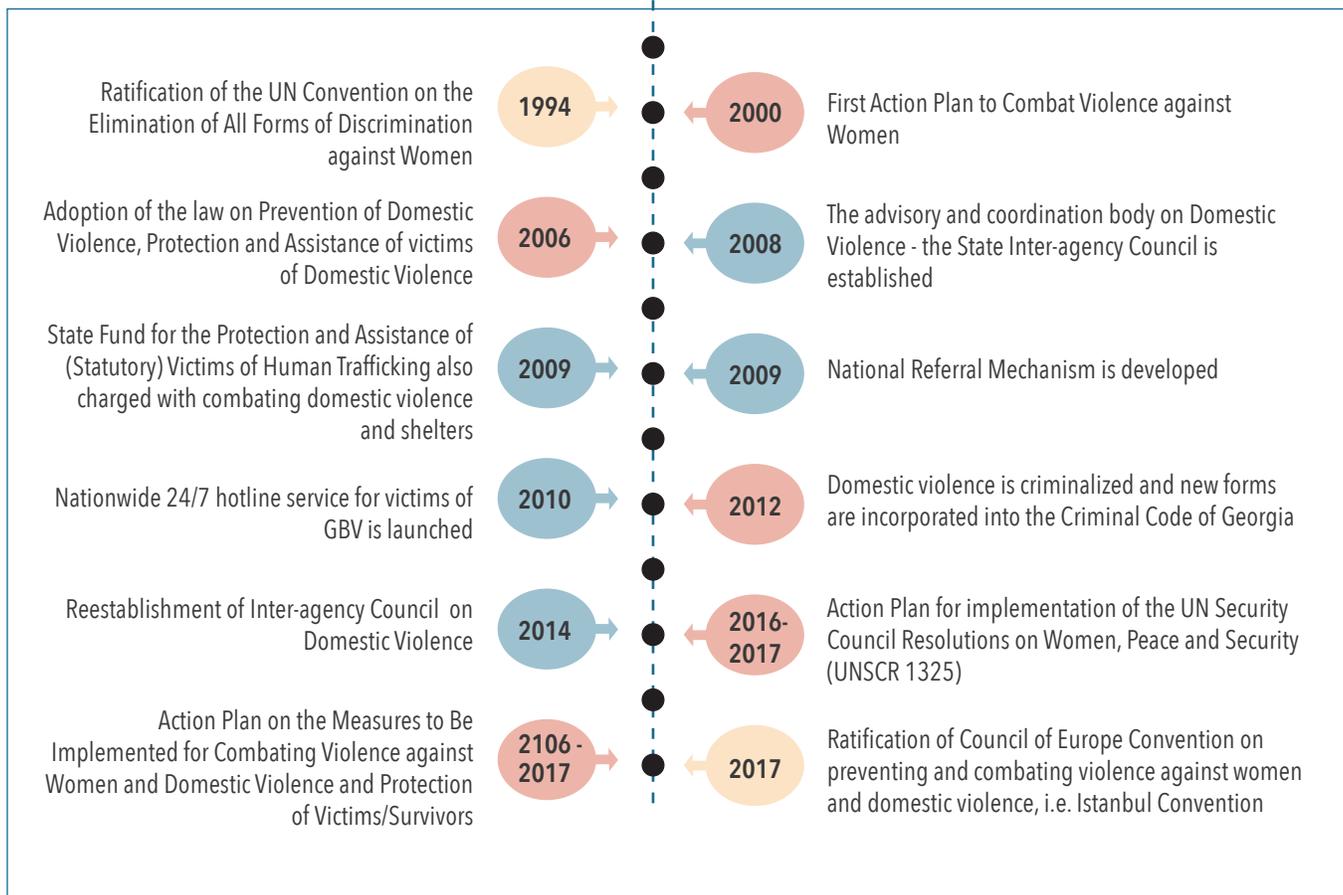
42 The Gender Equality Council was created in 2012 as part of the National Action Plan related to UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Box 3: Domestic Violence Shelters and Crisis Shelters

Georgian women have access to domestic violence shelters but they are underutilized. These shelters are managed by ATIPFUND within Georgia's Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Affairs. There are currently four state-run shelters where women can stay for up to three months (renewable). However, the approval process requires a protective or restrictive order, official victim status, or the acknowledgment that the person seeking shelter is the survivor of a domestic violence crime under investigation (UN Women 2014). This burdensome approval process to achieve formal victim status takes a minimum of five days to complete. This means that survivors who cannot wait, do not want to go through the formal process of pressing charges, or feel they will be stigmatized for doing so cannot be admitted to shelters. Ostensibly, these restrictions were put in place to preserve these protective spaces for GBV survivors and prevent the influx of other vulnerable populations like the homeless. A 2014 UN Women study showed that there would not be enough shelters to receive survivors if they all applied or qualified for entry (UN Women 2014). However, the administrative red tape leaves government shelters often running under capacity (according to KIIs with shelter staff).

Crisis shelters are also available to GBV survivors. Crisis centers, unlike domestic violence shelters, do not require GBV survivors to attain formal victim status. As a result, crisis centers are available immediately to survivors, without the administrative requirements. For this reason, crisis shelters are consistently at full capacity. Here, survivors can find legal, medical, or psychological support (UNFPA 2010). Currently, there are three crisis centers in Tbilisi and four others throughout the country, including in Gori, Kutaisi, and Zugdidi. Except for one state-run crisis shelter in Tbilisi, these are run by nongovernmental organizations. Acknowledging its importance, ATIPFUND made plans to open more government-operated crisis centers. One has opened already. The crisis shelters are improving their coordination with the domestic violence shelters, so that a survivor can transfer from the first to the second if necessary (according to KIIs).

Figure 35: Timeline of Legislation and Policy Developments Related to GBV



Source: Stakeholder analysis prepared by ACT, 2016. Background note to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

The Government of Georgia provides a range of services to survivors of domestic violence.

The State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (ATIP-FUND) was tasked with providing services to domestic violence survivors in 2009 and is the main institution providing assistance to survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking. The range of services include shelter, medical and psychological assistance, legal aid, and rehabilitation services to the victims/survivors of sexual violence (Government of Georgia 2014c). A num-

ber of nongovernmental organizations also provide services to survivors and support awareness raising on GBV. More information on the shelter services available in Georgia is provided in Box 3.

7.2 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

There is a complex network of stakeholders working on GBV issues in Georgia. Because no single entity is responsible for all government activities related to GBV, many separate stakeholders focus on different parts of GBV. The closest

Figure 36: Main GBV-related Stakeholders in Georgia
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES



NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

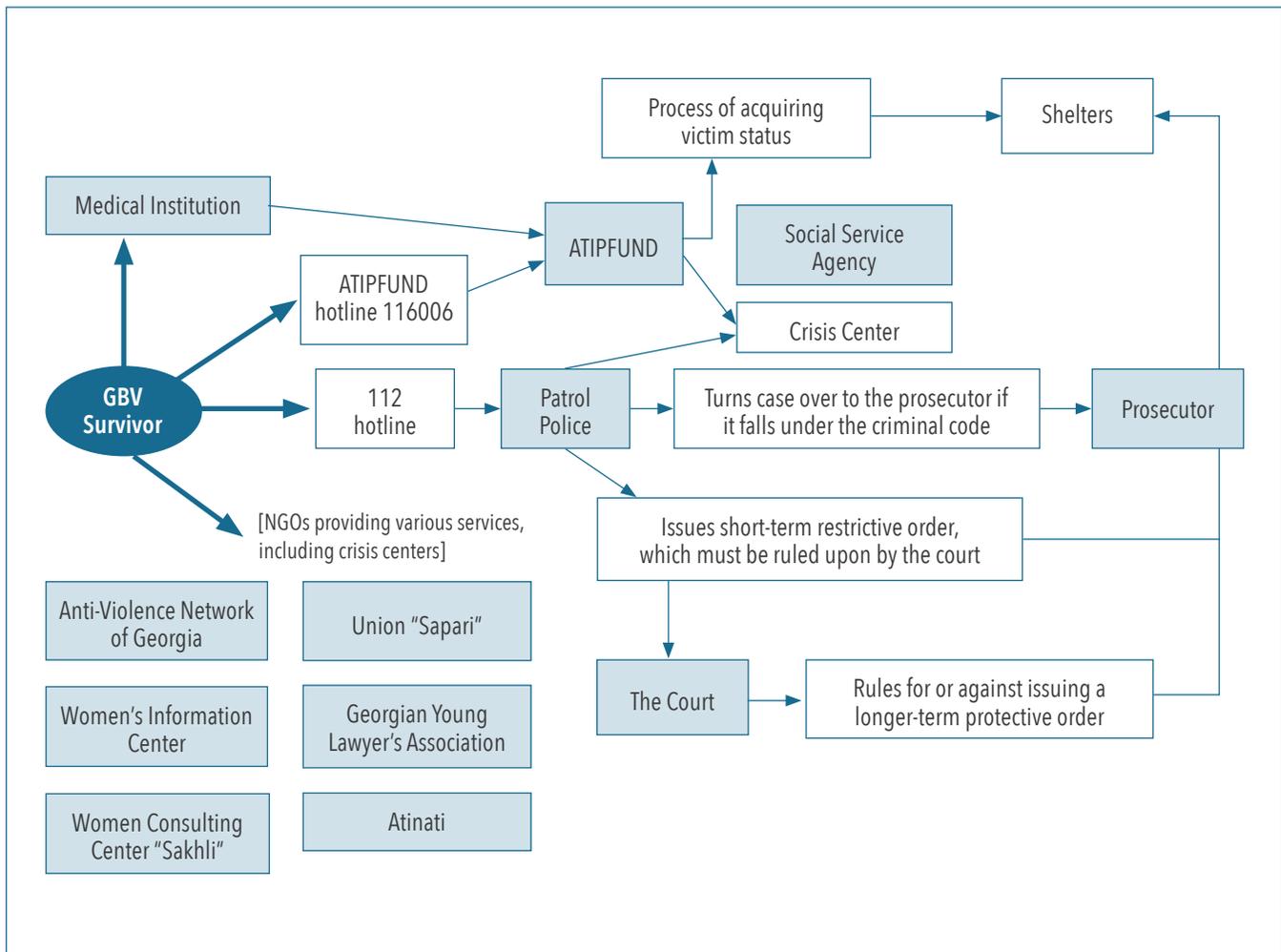


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



Source: Stakeholder analysis prepared by ACT, 2016. Background note to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

Figure 37: Mapping Stakeholder Support of GBV Survivors



Source: Stakeholder analysis prepared by ACT, 2016. Background note to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

entity to a coordinating body is the Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, but they do not provide services, which fall within the realm of eight different government agencies (Annex 2). Figure 36 maps the main gender stakeholders in Georgia and Figure 37 shows the complex arrangement in which these stakeholders provide support to survivors. Here some areas for improvement in the implementation process are briefly discussed. Annex 2 reviews the roles of national stakeholders working on GBV and briefly describes each stakeholder's function.

The rapid policy reforms to protect survivors from GBV mean that many agencies still lack the capacity for proper implementation. As illustrated in Box 3, the shelter system has had dif-

iculties admitting some GBV survivors because of the burdensome registration process. These, and other implementation problems encountered by national stakeholders, are slowly being improved upon. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, which includes the national and district-level police, are still implementing gender sensitivity trainings to their officers. As first responders, there has been criticism that many officers still carry national gender biases that suggest GBV is a private matter and not the business of the police (Mushkudiani 2016). The court faces a similar criticism. During KILs, informants said judges, responsible for issuing protective orders, still disregard some GBV cases and crimes against LGBT people. In July 2016, the Social Service Agency, operating under the Ministry of Labor, Health,

and Social Affairs, became responsible for GBV survivors as well, dramatically increasing the agency's workload. This means that few of their employees have been properly trained in GBV.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS AND LOOKING AHEAD

Based on findings of the survey research and the results of the stakeholder analysis and institutional mapping, the following are recommendations for a development response to challenges of GBV.

To the Government of Georgia (GoG):

Focus additional resources and attention on implementation of existing GBV-related legislation and policy reforms. The recent national action plans provide an enabling policy environment for robust action on GBV prevention and response. However, individual agency roles and responsibilities need to be further defined and associated with dedicated budgets and qualified personnel. The mandate of the Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence could be further expanded to ensure oversight over capacity building for implementation across relevant agencies and departments. This would also include a robust monitoring plan to establish implementation milestones and reporting requirements, and to provide updates to GoG leadership and the public.

Consider women's economic security as a key dimension of the GBV challenge and a focus in GBV prevention and response efforts. Study findings point to the potential links between conflict, economic stress and GBV risk as well as the value of economic security in women accessing support and GBV services. Law enforcement and social service agencies have traditionally taken the lead on GBV prevention and response in Georgia; however, a more holistic response, including a focus on employment opportunities and economic independence could help in addressing the challenge.

Invest in strategic communication, recognizing the gaps in knowledge particularly on GBV services. Survey research also indicated a poten-

tial link between awareness-raising campaigns and more egalitarian views on gender. However, less than half of the population has even seen a GBV campaign. While general awareness campaign can play a role in shifting popular perceptions around GBV, they should focus more on advertising available services for GBV survivors, particularly shelters. Information campaigns should be tailored to target audiences, including to the vulnerable groups identified in the study—e.g. urban women, those in challenging housing environments, former combatants, and youth/young brides.

To international development partners, including the World Bank:

Provide capacity building support to institutions involved in prevention and response to GBV in Georgia. Support could include for training, expansion of services, mainstreaming attention to GBV in line agencies, and analytics/tracking of GBV trends. For example, the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (ATIPFUND) and the Social Service Agency are required to provide social services to survivors of domestic violence. However, there is limited capacity within the Agencies to implement these new mandates. Development partners could also support the GoG through bringing the experiences of other countries and region in successful implementation of GBV-related legislation and policy, including coordinated cross-agency responses. Partners can also encourage oversight and monitoring by non-governmental organizations to hold GoG to account in implementation of existing legislation and policy reforms.

Mainstream attention to GBV in large-scale development projects, including a focus on those that could advance economic opportunities and employment for vulnerable women. Study results point to vulnerable populations that could be targeted through development programming. In particular, projects that focus on employment-generating activities and skills development to help increase options to women affected by GBV. Gains may be even higher for conflict-affected people, who reported the highest levels of unemployment and unstable work.

They also consistently believed these economic stressors lead to GBV. Employment focused programming for IDPs and conflict-affected people should include attention to potential GBV risks and investments to increase economic security.

Invest in housing and support for IDP collective centers while taking into account GBV risk. Study findings point to the potential link between housing challenges and increased prevalence of GBV, including for IDPs living in often overcrowded collective housing. Development partners can consider GBV prevention and response strategies in designing housing solutions for these vulnerable groups.

Deepen knowledge and track progress in reducing GBV. Leveraging information provided

by this survey or upcoming surveys could help gauge GBV trends. It would also help understand the pervasiveness of underreporting and any improvements in that regard. Future research could further explore profiles of those most vulnerable to GBV and allow for better targeting of prevention efforts, information campaigns and services. This would include a future focus on men's experience of violence and risk factors to adapt future services and support. In addition, applying longitudinal studies over time regarding the same subjects would help track the longer-term impacts of conflict and displacement. Improvements, such as these, to GBV's knowledge-generating mechanisms would allow organizations to create benchmarks and better target their investments.

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ANNEXES



Annex 1: Methodology

The methodology is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research implementation lasted 21 months from the first stages of design in November 2015 to the delivery of the final report in September 2017. It followed five phases, as outlined in Figure 1A.1.

The conceptual framework and main research questions are presented in Figure 1A.2. The research looked at links between GBV and conflict, economic opportunities, and services. It also sought to understand gender norms as they might influence experiences and opportunities in each of these areas. Research questions are asked to each of the study's three main social groups—NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs—and the men and women within each group. The study also asked these questions to members of the LGBT community but only through FGDs as LGBT people were not included in the survey. This was done to add an extra layer of privacy for LGBT people.

A1.1 OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH COMPONENTS

This study applies a triangulated research approach. Table 1A.1 shows the study's basic research components.

A1.1.1 Quantitative Survey Sampling Design and Questionnaire

The survey targets men and women over 18 years old in all three target groups—NAPs, IDPs, and ALPs. Because of the sensitivity of GBV questions, we surveyed only women or only men in each sample site. This reduced the risk of interviewing the respondent's partner or friends of the opposite sex, which could lead to interpersonal conflict. Given the specificity of the three target groups, we followed

Figure 1A.1: Implementation Phases

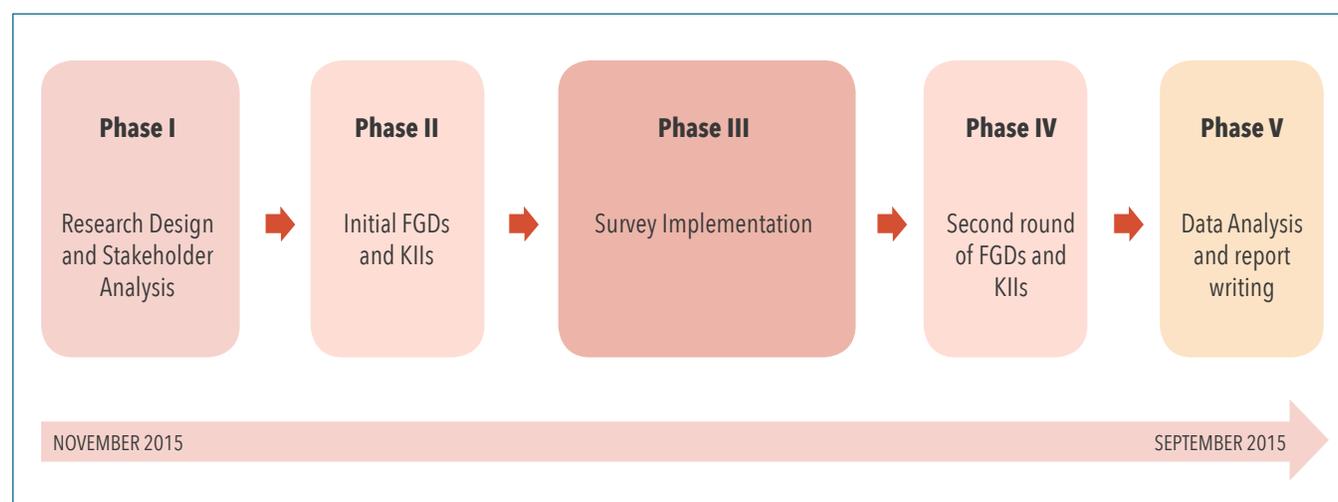
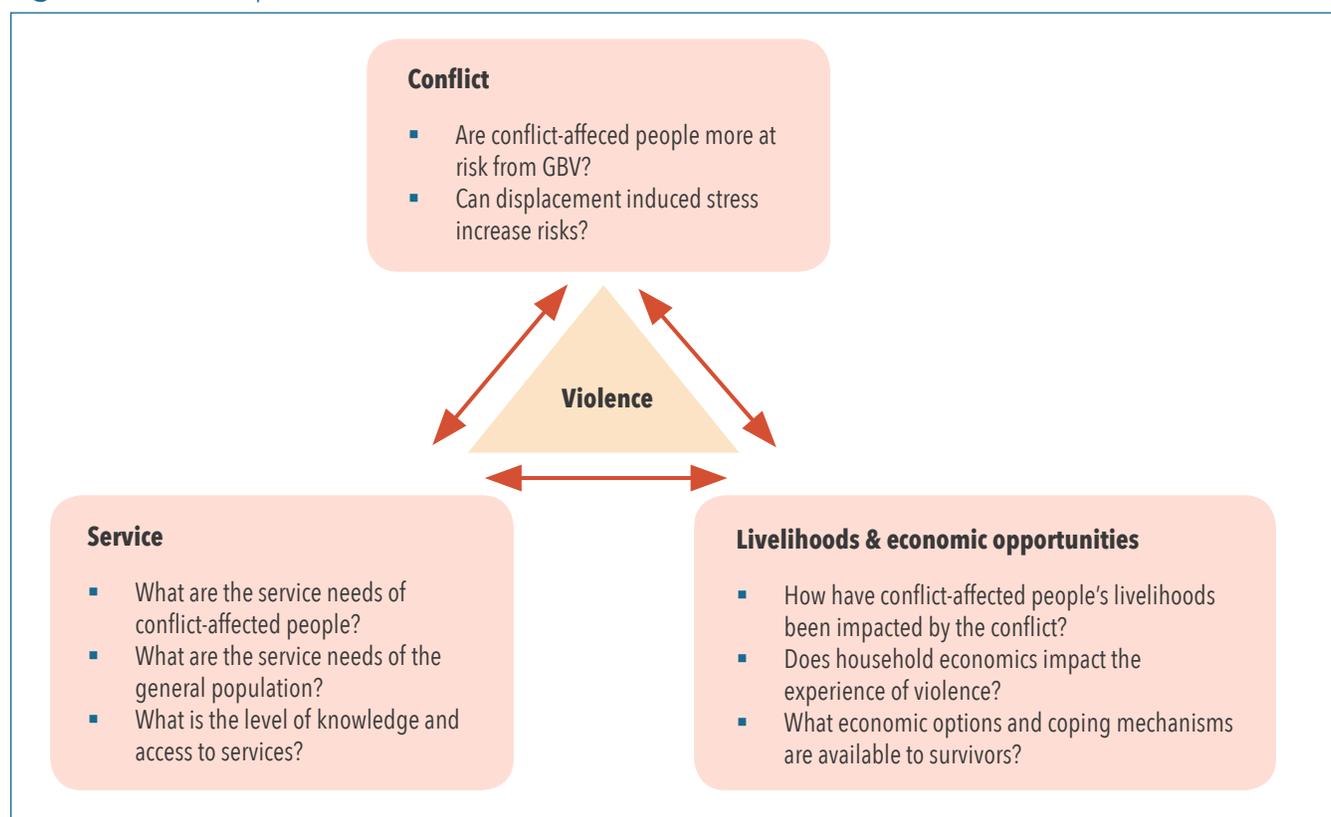


Figure 1A.2: Conceptual Framework**Table 1A.1:** Basic Research Components

Data Collection Method	Stakeholder Analysis	Quantitative Survey	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews
Target Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions engaged in GBV GBV-related policies Background note on LGBT people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male NAPs Female NAPs Male IDPs Female IDPs Male ALPs Female ALPs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male NAPs Female NAPs Male IDPs Female IDPs Male ALPs Female ALPs Young women Elderly women <i>LGBT people</i> <i>GBV service practitioners</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government officials Academics Civil society organization members International organization officials Thematic and regional specialists
Sample Size	–	3,014 interviews	35 FGDs (280 participants)	10 in-depth interviews
Sampling Method	Desktop review	Random stratified Sampling	Purposive Sampling	Purposive sampling and snowball sampling

Source: World Bank team.

Note: For the FGDs, LGBT people and GBV service practitioners are represented in italics to signify that these groups were not included in the quantitative survey.

three different methods to build samples for these groups:

- (1) **For NAPs, GEOSTAT provided a list of census districts with populations broken down by age, gender, region, and settlement type.** We excluded ALP communities that bordered conflict zones and individuals who reported themselves as IDPs from this sample. NAPs live in all areas of Georgia.
- (2) **For IDPs, we used the MRA's official registry of all IDPs in Georgia.** This information was kept in complete confidentiality and only accessed by the local research team to build a sample and identify respondents. IDPs live in all areas of Georgia.
- (3) **For ALPs, we used a government list of the communities where barbed wire fences were erected after the 2008 conflict.** The list includes 88 settlements, 86 of which were verified by GEOSTAT. We built the sample and selected respondents from these 86 settlements. All settlements border Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

The total survey sample size was 3,000 people, though we successfully interviewed 3,014 people. To achieve representation, the NAP sample required the most interviews, while the ALP sample required the fewest. The number of interviews (shown in Table 1A.2) ensured a 2-3 percent margin of error, at a 95 percent confidence level for the total sample. At certain points throughout the report, we examine certain subpopulations—disaggregated by age, education, welfare level, housing condition, urban-rural location, conflict experience, and more. Often, these subpopulations did not have enough survey responses to achieve these confidence levels. In these cases, we explicitly state they are not representative samples.

To achieve representation, the NAP sample required the most interviews, while the ALP sample required the fewest. The number of interviews (shown in Table 1A.2) ensured a 2-3 percent margin of error, at a 95 percent confidence level for the total sample. At certain points throughout the report, we examine certain subpopulations—disaggregated by age, education, welfare level, housing condition, urban-rural location, conflict experience, and more. Often, these subpopulations did not have enough survey responses to achieve these confidence levels. In these cases, we explicitly state they are not representative samples.

Table 1A.2: Number of Survey Interviews and Size of Sample (in brackets)

	Women	Men	Total
NAP	706 (700)	700 (700)	1,406 (1,400)
IDP	506 (500)	502 (500)	1,008 (1,000)
ALP	301 (300)	299 (300)	600 (600)
Total	1,513 (1,500)	1,501 (1,500)	3,014 (3,000)

Source: World Bank team.

Sample stratification

Individual stratification strategies were applied to each population group based on that population's geographic distribution. There were 33 substrata for all target populations. The sample size allocation is proportional to the adult population in each stratum. The resulting numbers were then rounded to multiples of 10, and in every substratum, at least 10 respondents were selected. Table 1A.3 shows how each substratum sample was calculated for the non-conflict-affected national population.

The survey questionnaire was modelled after questionnaires that have been previously used and tested.¹ The eight modules and themes covered are described in Table 1A.7. The modules were applied to all survey respondents, except for a limited number of questions that are relevant only to people with official IDP status, or minor wording variations for some questions depending on the gen-

1 The following tested survey questionnaires were used to inform the eight modules of the survey: the WHO's multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women (<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/24159358X/en/>), FRA's EU-wide Violence Against Women Survey (<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report>), IMAGES (<https://www.icrw.org/publications/international-men-and-gender-equality-survey-images/>), USAID's DHS Domestic Violence Module (https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQMP/domestic_violence_module.pdf.pdf), the World Bank's Socio-economic Impact Assessment of the Presence of Syrians under Temporary Protection on Turkish Hosting Communities, The EU and Handicap International's Livelihoods Assessment questionnaire, the Rural Health Research Center GBV Toolkit, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine questionnaire on Women's Health, the Kinyanda War Trauma module, GEOSTAT's IHS for 2015, and George Washington University's Database of Questionnaires on Violence Against Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings.

Table 1A.3: National Sample Calculation

Stratum	Settlement Type	Region Code	Region	Population		Sample	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Urban	11	Tbilisi	334,846	435,920	160	200
2	Urban	15	Adjara	63,920	74,343	40	40
3	Urban	23	Guria	11,321	13,611	10	10
4	Urban	26	Imereti	84,993	102,492	50	50
5	Urban	29	Kakheti	25,245	30,472	10	10
6	Urban	32	Mtskheta-mtianeti	7,642	8,639	10	10
7	Urban	35	Racha Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	2,401	3,026	10	10
8	Urban	38	Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	37,583	45,841	20	20
9	Urban	41	Samtskhe-javakheti	18,694	22,124	10	10
10	Urban	44	Kvemo Kartli	60,317	69,282	30	30
11	Urban	47	Shida Kartli	34,454	41,348	20	20
12	Rural	11	Tbilisi	10,318	11,693	10	10
13	Rural	15	Adjara	56,292	57,853	30	30
14	Rural	23	Guria	31,609	34,177	20	20
15	Rural	26	Imereti	108,893	111,980	60	50
16	Rural	29	Kakheti	94,213	99,843	50	50
17	Rural	32	Mtskheta-mtianeti	25,977	25,139	10	10
18	Rural	35	Racha Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	10,335	10,818	10	10
19	Rural	38	Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	66,903	69,596	40	30
20	Rural	41	Samtskhe-javakheti	39,100	41,770	20	20
21	Rural	44	Kvemo Kartli	87,446	92,441	50	40
22	Rural	47	Shida Kartli	47,952	50,054	30	20
Total				1,260,454	1,452,462	700	700

Source: World Bank team.

Table 1A.4: IDP Sample Calculation

Stratum	Settlement Type		Geographical Division		Population		Sample	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	Urban	1	Tbilisi	25,760	34,266	200	220
2	1	Urban	2	Western Georgia	14,452	18,303	120	110
3	1	Urban	3	Eastern Georgia	5,233	6,472	40	40
4	2	Rural	1	Tbilisi	500	564	10	10
5	2	Rural	2	Western Georgia	8,276	11,553	70	70
6	2	Rural	3	Eastern Georgia	7,208	8,439	60	50
Total					61,429	79,597	500	500

Source: World Bank team.

Table 1A.5: ALP Sample Calculation

Stratum	Settlement Type		Geographical Division		Population		Sample	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	Urban	1	Tbilisi	25,760	34,266	200	220
2	1	Urban	2	Western Georgia	14,452	18,303	120	110
3	1	Urban	3	Eastern Georgia	5,233	6,472	40	40
4	2	Rural	1	Tbilisi	500	564	10	10
5	2	Rural	2	Western Georgia	8,276	11,553	70	70
6	2	Rural	3	Eastern Georgia	7,208	8,439	60	50
Total					61,429	79,597	500	500

Source: World Bank team.

der of the respondent. Respondents self-selected which conflict they had been affected by. Respondents who had not been affected by conflict from the general population were asked to compare their current situation to the situation before the most recent conflict in 2008.

A1.1.2 FGD Sampling Design

The FGD target groups included NAPs, IDPs, ALPs, LGBT people, and GBV service providers like shelter workers. Most focus groups included participants between the ages of 25 and 60, but a select number of focus groups included individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 to gain a better insight into the perspectives of the youth. Of the conflict-affected FGDs, only IDPs and ALPs who experienced conflict in the 1990s or 2008 participated. As such, FGDs excluded IDPs who inherited their IDP status—those born to displaced persons but who were not themselves displaced—and ALPs who moved to, or were born in, ALP communities after the conflict. For example, in Tbilisi FGDs, only IDPs older than 35 years were invited to participate in FGDs. This allowed the research team to exclude persons too young to have lived through displacement. The survey, by contrast, included all IDPs and ALPs regardless of their personal experience with conflict. LGBT participants were recruited using LGBT-focused nongovernmental organizations. This was done to ensure the safety and comfort of participants.

FGDs were performed over three rounds. The first round of FGDs informed the survey questionnaire. The second round deepened the understanding of survey results. The third round included new demographics that the research team felt were underrepresented in the survey and the previous two rounds of FGDs. These demographics included youth, LGBT people, and GBV service providers.

Table 1A.6: Focus Group Composition

	FGD Composition	FGD Location
	First Round	
1	Female IDPs residing in Tbilisi (1900s) (35-55)	Tbilisi
2	Male IDPs residing in Mtskheta-mtianeti (2008) (25-50)	Tserovani IDP settlement
3	Female ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
4	Male ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
	Second Round	
5	Female IDPs residing in Tbilisi (1900s) (35-55)	Tbilisi
6	Female IDPs in Mtskheta-mtianeti (2008) (25-50)	Tsilvani
7	Male IDPs residing in Tbilisi (1900s) (35-55)	Tbilisi
8	Male IDPs in Mtskheta-mtianeti (1900s) (35-55)	Mtskheta
9	Female IDPs residing in Samegrelo (1900s) (35-55)	Zugdidi
10	Male IDPs residing in Samegrelo (1900s) (35-55)	Zugdidi
11	Female IDPs residing in Shida Kartli (2008) (18-34)	Gori
12	Male IDPs residing in Shida Kartli (2008) (18-34)	Gori
13	Female ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
14	Female ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
15	Male ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
16	Male ALPs residing in Shida Kartli (25-50)	Gori
17	Female ALPs residing in Samegrelo (35-55)	Zugdidi
18	Male ALPs residing in Samegrelo (35-55)	Zugdidi
19	Female ALPs residing in Samegrelo (18-34)	Zugdidi
20	Male ALPs residing in Samegrelo (18-34)	Zugdidi
21	Females in other urban settlements (18-35)	Other urban Telavi
22	Males in other urban settlements (18-35)	Other urban Telavi
23	Females in rural settlements (25-50)	Rural (villages in Kakheti)
24	Males in rural settlements (25-50)	Rural (villages in Kakheti)
25	Females in Tbilisi (25-50)	Tbilisi
26	Males in Tbilisi (25-50)	Tbilisi
	Third Round	
27	Practitioners from the shelters	Tbilisi

28	Practitioners from the shelters	Gori
29	Practitioners with no specific GBV training	Tbilisi
30	Female LGBT people (25–50)	Tbilisi
31	Male LGBT people (25–50)	Tbilisi
32	Female LGBT people (25–50)	Kutaisi
33	Male LGBT people (25–50)	Kutaisi
34	Female LGBT people (25–50)	Batumi
35	Male LGBT people (25–50)	Batumi

Note: LGBT = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender.

A1.1.3 Forms of Violence Included in the Survey

In this report, we look at four forms of violence, henceforth referred to as violence or as FFV. These include controlling behavior/emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. For the analysis of the population group's general experience of violence, this report does not distinguish between partner or non-partner violence, though relevant information pertaining to either partner/non-partner violence is pointed out where this is known and relevant. FFV is typically interpersonal violence, or violence perpetrated by one person against another, but it can include more than one perpetrator. Each of the four forms of violence, as used in this survey, are defined in turn, and the specific indicators or questions that were used to measure each form of violence are included in Box 1A.1.

A1.1.4 Structure of the Survey and of the Violence Module

Given the focus of this survey on exploring the links between GBV, conflict, economic opportunities, and services, the questionnaire modules collected data in these respective areas, in addition to pertinent background information. The modules and themes are detailed in Table 1A.7.

Table 1A.7: Survey Modules and Themes

Module	Themes Covered by the Module
1. Conflict status	IDP affected by conflict in 1990s or 2008; ALP affected by conflict in 1990s or 2008; NAP not affected by conflict
2. Basic household data	Household members and relationship between them; educational levels; marital status; ethnicity; disability status
3. Welfare	Dwelling; land; livestock; durable goods; income; social assistance
4. Employment, skills, and livelihoods	Employment status, sector and characteristics (before and after conflict); unemployment; financial autonomy; jobs training
5. Gender norms and attitudes	Gender norms; norms and violence; violence and the law
6. Violence	Controlling behavior /emotional abuse; sexual harassment; sexual violence; physical violence; most serious partner incident; most serious non-partner incident; health consequences; reporting of violence
7. Conflict and displacement	Pre- and post-conflict situation; perception of GBV and conflict; access to services
8. Services	Awareness of GBV campaigns; access to services; female police officers

Source: World Bank team.

Box 1A.1: Violence Indicators by Category of Violence Used in This Study

Controlling behavior/emotional abuse is threats or acts committed by a person to exert or maintain control over another person. These are psychological in nature and refer to the infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury such as threats or humiliation (adapted from IASC 2015). The questions included in this survey are:

1. **Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?
2. Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?
3. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?
4. **Harassed you by repeatedly sending you messages or calling you?

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature (IASC 2015, from US Department of State, n.d.). The questions included in this survey are:

1. Touched, hugged, or kissed you against your will?
2. Stared or leered at you inappropriately so that it made you feel intimidated?
3. Made sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended?
4. Sent or showed you sexually suggestive photos or pictures, e-mails, or texts?
5. Exposed themselves to you indecently?

Sexual violence refers to any sexual act committed against the person's will (IASC 2015, from WHO 2002). Specific forms of sexual violence such as forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, sexual trafficking, or sexual exploitation are not part of this survey. The questions included in this survey are:

1. Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
2. Had sexual intercourse with you when you were unable to refuse (for example, too drunk)?
3. Had sexual intercourse with you against your will, because you were afraid of what they might do?
4. Forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?

Physical violence refers to a physical assault that is not sexual in nature. This includes hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, and using weapons against a person (IASC 2015, from GBVIMS 2010.) The questions included in this survey are:

1. Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?
2. Dragged, pushed, or shoved you?
3. Kicked you or hit you with their fist or with something else that could hurt you?
4. Choked or burnt you on purpose?
5. Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife, or other weapon against you?

Source: World Bank team.

Note: Indicators with ** in the controlling behavior/mental abuse section were not included in the violence index that served for the main analysis and regressions in this report. This was because one of the indicators (Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?) had results that were atypical, that is, markedly higher than the other indicators and that skewed the reported violence upwards. Conversely, the indicator 'Harass you by repeatedly sending you messages or calling you?' was also excluded because it had results that were markedly lower than the other indicators and that consequently added little value to the measure.

A1.2 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ETHICS REVIEW

Answering questions on GBV and conflict experiences can be traumatic. Sharing such experiences with strangers can be difficult and potentially cause problems with partners who may prefer that information stays private. As such, this research followed WHO Guidelines (Ellsberg and Heise 2005) for researching violence against women to ensure the safety and well-being of respondents and researchers and undertook several activities to sensitize the data collection mechanisms. For example, previously, it was described how only a single gender was interviewed in each survey site and how LGBT FGDs were organized by trusted LGBT nongovernmental organizations. In addition to those techniques, the methodology included a gender sensitivity training and underwent an independent ethics review. Each is described below:

- **A gender sensitivity training was provided to all fieldwork team members.** This included recruitment specialists, survey interviewers, KII specialists, FGD moderators, and regional fieldwork supervisors. The goal of the training was for participants to acknowledge and break down their own gender biases and understand the safety and ethical issues around conducting GBV research. The training included teaching participants about GBV and available services for GBV survivors, all in the Georgian context. Each participant was provided a referral document to direct possible survivors to support services. The gender sensitivity training was carried out in three training sessions for three different groups of participants. The training was informed by several well-known training guidelines (Ellsberg and Heise 2005; Jewkes, Dartnall, and Sikweyiya 2012; WHO 2001). After the fieldwork, researchers were debriefed about their experiences and provided counseling as necessary. The three-day gender sensitivity training was in addition to a two-day training on the study's methodology.
- **The study's methodology passed an independent ethics review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) managed by the Health Research Union in Georgia.** The purpose of an IRB is to protect the rights and welfare of research subjects. An ethics review approves, monitors, and reviews behavioral research involving humans. This includes a risk-benefit analysis. The study's approval by the IRB independently verified that appropriate steps were taken to protect the rights and welfare of participants in this research.

A1.3 UNIQUENESS AND LIMITATIONS OF METHODOLOGY

This study's methodology was designed to complement existing GBV research gaps. The survey assesses respondents' experiences with different forms of violence, including controlling behavior, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and physical violence. Previous studies have rarely included analyses of harassment as part of violence assessments,² but harassment can be widespread and meaningful to measure. Our survey also focuses on economic outcomes and experiences from Georgian conflicts. This approach adds to a limited literature base that examines how conflict correlates to different forms of violence. In current literature, many studies ask survey questions about conflict and violence experiences but most draw on small samples with idiosyncratic populations such as refugees (Saile et al., 2013; Falb et al. 2013a, 2013b; Gupta et al. 2012). Moreover, previous studies often focus only on women and emphasize intimate partner violence (Saile et al. 2013; Falb et al. 2013a; Gupta et al. 2012; Vinck and Pham 2013) rather than assessing multiple forms of violence like this study. However, some studies also look at physical violence outside of the home (Falb et al. 2013b; Hossain et al. 2014). This study represents a contribution to the existing literature by drawing on nationally representative samples, with both male and female respondents, that report conflict and GBV experiences.

² This is generally true, though some notable studies have included harassment and controlling behavior in their measures of GBV. See FRA (2014).

This survey draws from other violence-related survey questionnaires but may not be directly comparable. It is similar because it asks about respondents' experiences with specific types of behaviors. Their responses are then used to create measures for the FFV measured. It is important to note, however, that the current survey asked these questions of all respondents—men and women—and did not limit the violence modules to ever-partnered women—a common approach in some violence-focused surveys. Therefore, these results may not be directly comparable to other nationally representative surveys.

The study also carries with it a few limitations. First, the sensitive nature of some questions could lead to underreporting of certain experiences. Certain gender-inequitable attitudes may be underreported because they are socially undesirable. Certain groups, such as men or those living in very rural areas, may have been more likely than other groups to underreport experiences like sexual violence because of the highly stigmatizing nature of these experiences. Similarly, women currently in a relationship may prefer not to disclose experiences that have happened in the context of that relationship to researchers, despite the confidential nature of those exchanges. Second, this research presents a snapshot in time and does not allow the researchers to compare current rates of violence to historical rates. We simply ask about former levels of violence and well-being, but this is still a measure of the respondent's current thinking, which includes memory biases. In the future, a longitudinal study following subjects over time could track how changes in economic status, exposure to services, and awareness of GBV campaigns are associated with changes in reported rates of violence.

Annex 2: Organizations Addressing GBV in Georgia³

A2.1 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In Georgia, eight government agencies address GBV. These include five ministries: the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Internal affairs; the Ministry of Education and Science; the Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Affairs; and the MRA. It also includes the courts and criminal justice system, the Public Defender's Office, and the Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. Besides these, local governments also have important roles to play.

- **Ministry of Justice.** This ministry is responsible for 'strengthening law and order' and 'developing and improving national legislation' to make it consistent with international standards. Specifically, it worked to align Georgian legislation with the Istanbul Convention. The ministry also prosecutes criminal offenses of GBV. Recently, the main prosecutor's office organized GBV training for prosecutors and aims to establish a special GBV-focused group of prosecutors this year (2017). The Ministry of Justice Department of Public International Law is responsible for GBV issues. It has no specific gender staff but defines 'gender equality and prevention of violence against women' as one of its action fields.
- **Ministry of Internal Affairs.** This ministry includes the national and district-level police, who operate as GBV first responders. Officers can issue restrictive orders against abusers. The Ministry of Internal Affairs employees are regularly trained in GBV issues like gender sensitivity, prevention mechanisms, and legal rights for victims and abusers. The ministry maintains a website with information on domestic violence, including a domestic violence hotline, statistical data, and consultancy support.⁴ Despite these efforts, more can be done to prepare the police for dealing with GBV. A recent study says that Georgian police still align with national gender biases. These biases suggest GBV is a family matter and police should not interfere (Mushkudiani 2016). There is also evidence that many police are unable to properly identify and provide support in cases on GBV.
- **Ministry of Education and Science.** This ministry is responsible for integrating GBV into educational curriculums at various levels. The ministry does not have a designated specialist on GBV.
- **Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia.** This ministry's main function in relation to GBV is to monitor two agencies that work extensively on GBV. These include the Social Service Agency and ATIPFUND. Healthcare providers also operate under this ministry.
 - **ATIPFUND.** Founded in 2006, ATIPFUND became the main governmental service provider for GBV survivors (Javakhishvili and Tsuladze 2011). ATIPFUND runs four shelters for GBV survivors in Tbilisi, Gori, Signagi, and Kutaisi and offers support in approximately 70 locations. According

3 This Annex is based on a Stakeholder analysis prepared by the Analysis and Consulting Team (ACT), 2016 as a background note to the Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey.

4 Ministry of Internal Affairs. "Domestic Violence." <http://police.ge/en/projects/domestic-violence>.

to ATIPFUND Georgia (2016), the total number of beneficiaries of the shelter system since 2013 (until November 2016) include 17 minors, 244 adult survivors, and 367 dependents. ATIPFUND established its first crisis shelter last year and plans to open more. It also created a free 24/7 national hotline to report GBV or seek counseling. There have been about 2,500 calls since 2015.⁵

- **Social Service Agency.** Founded in 2007, its objective is to provide social services. In 2010, it was tasked with protecting children from a wide range of social problems, including GBV. Starting in July 2016, the agency's social workers became responsible for other GBV survivors as well, dramatically increasing the agency's workload. However, according to KIIs and a 2015 study by Public Defender's Office of Georgia (2015), the agency lacks the human capacity to cover such a broad range of problems. Few of the 240 employees at the agency have been properly trained in GBV or even social work.
- **Educational and health care institutions.** These institutions are required to inform law enforcement bodies if they see evidence of GBV and inform possible survivors about GBV services like shelters and the domestic violence hotline (UNFPA 2010).
- **MRA.** The MRA is mainly tasked with supporting the country's IDP population. Currently, the ministry provides a small stable allowance of GEL 45 per month to registered IDPs, but is considering replacing this program with a 'means-based' program. Recently with the support of UN Women, the MRA hired a gender specialist to oversee the integration of gender perspectives in IDP actions.
- **The courts.** The courts and the criminal justice system issue protective orders against abusers and define the terms of their validity.
- **Public Defender's Office.** This office houses the Department of Gender Equality, which is tasked with the "examination and response to violation of rights on the basis of gender, including gender identity and sexual orientation." The department monitors government services for GBV sensitivity and produces independent reports with GBV-related recommendations for other state agencies.⁶
- **The Interagency Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence.** Established in 2008 by presidential decree, this council is tasked with monitoring the various government efforts to combat GBV. However, it was discontinued after only a few months. In 2014, it was reestablished with a stronger mandate. It now manages the Group to Grant Domestic Violence Victim Status and monitors whether government agencies are fulfilling their National Action Plans related to GBV.
- **Local governments.** Local governments have the freedom to develop their own social programs. As a result, there are too many local initiatives to list here. That said, some initiatives provide financial support or shelter to GBV survivors. For example, there is a special budget line in Zugdidi's municipal budget allocated for GBV survivors. This includes GEL 200 per month for lodging and a one-time assistance payment of GEL 500. Unfortunately, these initiatives are not systematic, and in general, local budgets do not take gender issues into consideration (UN Women 2016).

A2.2 NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At least seven nongovernmental organizations aim to reduce GBV, with another ten that address related challenges. Of the seven, three nongovernmental organizations operate nationwide. These include the Women's Information Center, the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia, and the Georgian Young Lawyer's Association. The other four only operate in Tbilisi and other cities. These cities include

5 ATIPFUND. Statistics. <http://atipfund.gov.ge/geo>.

6 Public defender of Georgia, "About the Department of Gender Equality." <http://www.ombudsman.ge/en/specializirebuli-centrebi/genderuli-tanasworoba/genderuli-tanasworobis-centris-sheaxe>

Sakhli, Sapari, Amagdari, and Atinati.

These organizations provide a wide array of survivor services. These include legal aid, crisis shelters, social counseling, job market access, rehabilitation, training of state agencies in GBV, the professional development of social workers, and help to survivors for attaining proper documentation to receive state support. Most of these nongovernmental organizations provide support to other vulnerable populations as well, including drug addicts, people with disabilities, and LGBT people, among others. These organizations are funded by international donors. As such, services are typically available to survivors for free (Javakhishvili and Tsuladze 2011).

A2.3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Several international agencies actively support efforts to reduce GBV in Georgia. These include the UN, the World Bank, and several bilateral donors, among others.

- **UN agencies.** The three UN agencies—UN Women, UNDP, and UNFPA—work on a joint program to enhance gender equality in Georgia. All three have long-standing gender portfolios in Georgia, providing policy and governance support and coordinating GBV awareness-raising campaigns. In many ways, the UN agencies lead the way on GBV issues among the international organizations in Georgia.
- **The World Bank Group.** GBV is a relatively new focus area for the World Bank. GBV-related work focuses support programs on three areas: (a) reduce domestic violence, (b) improve the safety of women in the workplace and public transport systems, and (c) develop health and livelihood approaches for women at risk of conflict displacement. This research is the World Bank’s first GBV engagement in Georgia.
- **Bilateral aid agencies.** USAID has allocated over US\$1.5 billion to assist Georgia in a wide range of programs. Currently, USAID works with ATIPFUND on the National Referral Mechanism. Among a larger work program, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) also helps local organizations fight GBV and gender inequality. SIDA cooperates with UN Women to support domestic violence shelters. As an aside, the Swedish nongovernmental organization, Kvinna Till Kvinna works in Georgia on women’s rights and sexual or reproductive health, among other efforts.

Annex 3: Quantitative Analysis

A3.1 MEASURE OF VULNERABILITY TO VIOLENCE

We define seven different measures of violence:

For Both Men and Women:

Physical violence is defined as the number of the statements in this category for which the respondents said it ever happened to them. The indicator ranges from 0 to 5.

Sexual violence is defined as the number of the statements in this category for which the respondents said it ever happened to them. The indicator ranges from 0 to 4.

Sexual harassment is defined as the number of the statements in this category for which the respondents said it ever happened to them. The indicator ranges from 0 to 5.

Controlling behavior is defined as the number of the statements in this category for which the respondents said it ever happened to them. The indicator ranges from 0 to 2.

Total violence is defined as the total number of physical violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, and controlling behaviors reported by the respondents. The indicator ranges from 0 to 14.

Sexual abuse is defined as the total number of sexual violence and sexual harassment reported by the respondents. The indicator ranges from 0 to 9.

Only for Women

GBV is defined as the total number of physical violence and sexual violence. The indicator ranges from 0 to 7.

A3.2 BASIC MODEL

In this section, we present the results of the analysis whose aim is to identify the main factors that can be associated with a higher level of reported violence.

We estimate a basic model, which includes fundamental predictors of number of violence. Subsequently, we add further control sets to identify the effect of each sets of variables.

The explanatory variables included in the basic model are presented in Table 3A.1.

From Table 3A.2 to Table 3A.4, we present the result of a linear regression for the total sample, for women only, and men only where the dependent variable is, respectively, the total violence, GBV, and sexual abuse.

Table 3A.1: Explanatory Variables in the Basic Model

	Age	In log
Socio-demographic variables	Gender	1. Female 2. Male
	Level of education	1. Lower secondary 2. Upper secondary/vocational 3. Higher education/bachelor's degree 4. Master's/doctorate degree
	Marital status	1. Single/widower 2. Married/cohabiting 3. Separated/divorced
	Household size	
Geographical variables	Location	1. Tbilisi 2. Other urban areas 3. Rural areas
Conflict status		1. National sample 2. IDPs in collective center 3. IDPs not in collective center 4. ALPs
Employment status	Before the conflict	1. Completely or partly stable 2. Not stable 3. Unemployed 4. Out of labor force
	Currently	1. Completely or partly stable 2. Not stable 3. Unemployed 4. Out of labor force
Economic status	Bottom 40%	
	Housing	1. Adequate 2. Marginal 3. Inadequate
	No asset	

Table 3A.2: Predictors of Number of Total Violence - Basic Model

	Coefficient/(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.278*** (0.102)	-0.230* (0.138)	-0.319** (0.145)
IDP not in collective center	-0.378** (0.150)	-0.499** (0.222)	-0.275 (0.190)

ALP	-0.004 (0.117)	0.06 (0.135)	0.028 (0.174)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.264** (0.116)	-0.449*** (0.164)	-0.044 (0.166)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.454** (0.208)	-0.624** (0.278)	-0.063 (0.221)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.565** (0.236)	-0.716** (0.310)	-0.150 (0.286)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.563** (0.253)	-0.717** (0.334)	-0.126 (0.278)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.012 (0.114)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.105 (0.091)	-0.152 (0.121)	-0.082 (0.145)
Separated/divorced	0.730** (0.294)	1.300*** (0.437)	-0.323* (0.166)
Household size			
	-0.032 (0.027)	-0.071* (0.037)	0.004 (0.041)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.535*** (0.169)	-0.728*** (0.220)	-0.225 (0.236)
Rural	-0.721*** (0.177)	-0.839*** (0.240)	-0.524** (0.236)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.126 (0.123)	0.081 (0.239)	-0.239* (0.123)

Unemployed	0.306*	0.298	0.258
	(0.185)	(0.287)	(0.227)
Out of labor force	-0.042	-0.039	-0.005
	(0.115)	(0.158)	(0.172)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.420***	-0.650***	-0.194
	(0.155)	(0.208)	(0.213)
Out of labor force	0.013	-0.046	0.127
	(0.096)	(0.127)	(0.156)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.005	0.062	-0.096
	(0.116)	(0.159)	(0.172)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.072	0.18	-0.037
	(0.104)	(0.150)	(0.136)
Inadequate	0.1	0.1	0.178
	(0.139)	(0.153)	(0.245)
No asset	0.033	0.012	0.109
	(0.087)	(0.114)	(0.137)
Number of observations	2,985	1,504	1,481
R-squared	0.075	0.128	0.055

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Total Violence* is defined as the total number of physical violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment and controlling behavior reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 14). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs, 2) IDPs living in collective centers, 3) IDPs not living in collective centers, and 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.3: Predictors of Number of GBV - Basic Model

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)
	Female
Conflict status	
Ref: National sampling	
IDP in collective center	-0.050 (0.070)
IDP not in collective center	-0.220** (0.098)
ALP	0.040 (0.088)
Demographic variables	
Age (ln)	
	-0.060 (0.084)
Education	
Ref: Lower secondary	
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.358* (0.192)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.339* (0.197)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.416* (0.214)
Marital status	
Ref: Single/widower	
Married/cohabiting	0.040 (0.070)
Separated/divorced	0.763** (0.307)
Household size	
	-0.043* (0.022)
Location	
Ref: Tbilisi	
Other urban	-0.269** (0.111)
Rural	-0.358*** (0.115)

Employment status	
<i>Employment status currently</i>	
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable	
Employed - Not stable	0.089 (0.145)
Unemployed	0.043 (0.131)
Out of labor force	-0.006 (0.090)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>	
Ref: Employed	
Unemployed	-0.263*** (0.098)
Out of labor force	-0.054 (0.082)
Economic status	
<i>Bottom 40%</i>	0.127 (0.104)
<i>Housing</i>	
Ref: Adequate	
Marginal	0.109 (0.086)
Inadequate	-0.024 (0.092)
No asset	-0.016 (0.069)
Number of observations	1,480
R-squared	0.081

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable GBV is defined as the total number of physical violence and sexual violence reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 9). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if

the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.4: Predictors of Number of Sexual Abuse - Basic Model

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.052 (0.053)	-0.040 (0.076)	-0.051 (0.063)
IDP not in collective center	-0.170** (0.080)	-0.253** (0.121)	-0.105 (0.092)
ALP	-0.015 (0.043)	-0.015 (0.051)	0.006 (0.061)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.080 (0.052)	-0.199** (0.083)	0.065 (0.069)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.146** (0.015)	-0.246* (0.135)	0.073 (0.052)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.186* (0.023)	-0.273** (0.082)	0.026 (0.067)
Master's or doctorate degree			
Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower	-0.113**	(dropped)	(dropped)
Married/cohabiting	-0.065** (0.030)	-0.132** (0.065)	-0.025 (0.068)
Separated/divorced	0.119* (0.063)	0.211 (0.188)	-0.161* (0.083)
Household size			
	0.002 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.013)

Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.185** (0.085)	-0.325*** (0.120)	0.003 (0.100)
Rural	-0.247*** (0.089)	-0.350*** (0.130)	-0.101 (0.017)
Employment status			
<i>Employment status currently</i>			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.093** (0.045)	-0.086 (0.089)	-0.120** (0.048)
Unemployed	0.174** (0.082)	0.226 (0.159)	0.102 (0.071)
Out of labor force	-0.044 (0.049)	-0.034 (0.079)	-0.078 (0.054)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.186*** (0.069)	-0.308*** (0.106)	-0.084 (0.089)
Out of labor force	0.000 (0.045)	0.015 (0.062)	0.000 (0.067)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.057 (0.050)	-0.045 (0.073)	-0.064 (0.065)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.073 (0.049)	0.145* (0.075)	-0.006 (0.053)
Inadequate	0.090 (0.067)	0.128* (0.075)	0.070 (0.112)
No asset	0.011 (0.040)	-0.036 (0.061)	0.128** (0.055)
Number of observations	2,960	1,497	1,463
R-squared	0.053	0.085	0.043

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable Sexual Abuse

is defined as the total number of sexual violence and sexual harassment reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 7). The explanatory variables include: a) Conflict Status: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) Age: age of the respondents in log c) Education of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) Gender: male or female e) Marital status a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) Household size: ranging from 1 to 10 f) Location: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) Current Employment Status: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) Employment Status before the conflict: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) Bottom 40%: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) Housing: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) No asset: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.5–3A.8 replicate the same regression presented in Tables 3.1–3.4 by type of reported violence (and within each type again for the overall sample and by gender). Distinguishing by type of violence allows us to identify factors that can be correlated with the level of reported violence within each category of violence.

Table 3A.5: Predictors of Number of Physical Violence

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	−0.086* (0.048)	−0.086 (0.054)	−0.084 (0.088)
IDP not in collective center	−0.128* (0.071)	−0.173** (0.071)	−0.056 (0.146)
ALP	0.070 (0.069)	0.078 (0.080)	0.113 (0.112)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	−0.089 (0.065)	−0.094 (0.078)	−0.078 (0.111)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	−0.139** (0.093)	−0.184 ** (0.06)	−0.022 (0.127)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	−0.16 *** (0.006)	−0.185 ** (0.090)	−0.041 (0.164)

Master's or doctorate degree	-0.229**	-0.296**	-0.047
	(0.110)	(0.132)	(0.168)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.114**	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.054)		
Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.024	0.024	-0.048
	(0.046)	(0.058)	(0.076)
Separated/divorced	0.361**	0.668***	-0.11
	(0.154)	(0.228)	(0.098)
Household size			
	-0.019	-0.039**	0.007
	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.023)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.174**	-0.216**	-0.095
	(0.075)	(0.089)	(0.125)
Rural	-0.291***	-0.297***	-0.266**
	(0.078)	(0.090)	(0.128)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.037	0.14	-0.128*
	(0.067)	(0.133)	(0.065)
Unemployed	0.094	0.042	0.117
	(0.089)	(0.128)	(0.123)
Out of labor force	-0.007	-0.023	0.056
	(0.060)	(0.074)	(0.100)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.150*	-0.229**	-0.058
	(0.086)	(0.088)	(0.134)
Out of labor force	0.006	-0.065	0.103
	(0.054)	(0.061)	(0.098)

Economic status			
Bottom 40%	0.089	0.115**	0.047
	(0.065)	-0.048	(0.105)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.022	0.047	0.006
	(0.051)	(0.059)	(0.083)
Inadequate	-0.04	0.001	-0.053
	(0.068)	(0.082)	(0.112)
No asset	0.001	0.021	-0.047
	(0.045)	(0.052)	(0.079)
Number of observations	2,909	1,473	1,436
R-squared	0.0412	0.0827	0.0402

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Physical Violence* is defined as the total number of physical violence forms (1) slapped you or thrown something at you 2) dragged, pushed or shoved you 3) kicked you, hit you with their fist or with something else 4) choked or burnt you on purpose 5) threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.6: Predictors of Number of Sexual Violence

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	0.011	0.036	0.001
	(0.019)	(0.031)	(0.017)
IDP not in collective center	-0.034	-0.048	-0.028*
	(0.023)	(0.040)	(0.015)

ALP	-0.018 (0.018)	-0.036 (0.025)	0.005 (0.016)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.081*** (0.021)	-0.095*** (0.026)	-0.043 (0.028)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.115** (0.039)	-0.190* (0.100)	0.020 (0.017)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.121* (0.067)	-0.167* (0.096)	-0.017 (0.021)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.098*** (0.006)	-0.236** (0.087)	0.002 (0.024)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.035** (0.015)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.008 (0.022)	0.017 (0.031)	-0.014 (0.022)
Separated/divorced	0.065** (0.029)	0.107** (0.049)	0.001 (0.047)
Household size			
	0.0000 (0.005)	-0.0040 (0.008)	0.0030 (0.006)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.110*** (0.025)	-0.053*** (0.011)	-0.046** (0.019)
Rural	-0.122*** (0.027)	-0.061*** (0.005)	0.025 (0.020)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.048*** (0.016)	-0.041 (0.029)	-0.056*** (0.019)

Unemployed	-0.001 (0.026)	0.001 (0.043)	-0.012 (0.030)
Out of labor force	0.001 (0.019)	0.015 (0.033)	-0.017 (0.018)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.004 (0.031)	-0.035 (0.032)	0.026 (0.046)
Out of labor force	0.000 (0.022)	0.011 (0.032)	-0.024 (0.023)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.012 (0.027)	0.015 (0.043)	-0.038 (0.025)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.051** (0.023)	0.063* (0.038)	0.039* (0.020)
Inadequate	-0.015 (0.019)	-0.028 (0.026)	0.019 (0.026)
No asset	-0.021 (0.020)	-0.038 (0.032)	0.000 (0.011)
Number of observations	2,842	1,443	1,399
R-squared	0.0398	0.0398	0.0395

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Violence* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) physically forced you to have sex 2) had sexual intercourse with you when you were unable to refuse 3) had sexual intercourse with you against your will 4) forced you to do something sexual that you found humiliating) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 4). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs leaving in collective centers 3) IDPs not leaving in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.7: Predictors of Number of Sexual Harassment

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.06 (0.045)	-0.073 (0.064)	-0.049 (0.056)
IDP not in collective center	-0.135* (0.071)	-0.205* (0.106)	-0.078 (0.086)
ALP	0.003 (0.038)	0.02 (0.046)	0.001 (0.054)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.080* (0.045)	-0.233*** (0.076)	0.105* (0.058)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.040 (0.055)	-0.072 (0.078)	0.056 (0.052)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.074 (0.063)	-0.120 (0.079)	0.043 (0.069)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.061 (0.084)	-0.083 (0.118)	0.025 (0.060)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.079* (0.048)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.057 (0.035)	-0.148*** (0.052)	-0.014 (0.062)
Separated/divorced	0.061 (0.084)	0.116 (0.118)	-0.165*** (0.058)
Household size	0.002 (0.008)	0.000 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.010)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			

Other urban	-0.175** (0.076)	-0.271** (0.105)	-0.041 (0.092)
Rural	-0.225*** (0.078)	-0.289** (0.112)	-0.125 *** (0.030)
Employment status			
<i>Employment status currently</i>			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.042 (0.041)	-0.034 (0.081)	-0.065 (0.042)
Unemployed	0.176** (0.072)	0.228 (0.141)	0.117* (0.060)
Out of labor force	-0.045 (0.041)	-0.049 (0.062)	-0.059 (0.049)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.184*** (0.058)	-0.275*** (0.093)	-0.107 (0.074)
Out of labor force	0 (0.035)	0.006 (0.048)	0.021 (0.056)
Economic status			
<i>Bottom 40%</i>	-0.044 (0.040)	-0.058 (0.058)	-0.029 (0.054)
<i>Housing</i>			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.023 (0.039)	0.084 (0.055)	-0.043 (0.051)
Inadequate	0.102 (0.063)	0.153** (0.069)	0.051 (0.109)
No asset	0.031 (0.033)	0.001 (0.051)	0.128*** (0.047)
Number of observations	2,934	1,483	1,451
R-squared	0.0576	0.108	0.0478

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Harassment* is defined as the total number of sexual harassment forms (1) touched, hugged or kissed you against your will 2) stared or leered at you inappropriately 3) made sexually suggestive comments 4) sent or showed you sexually suggestive photos 5) exposed themselves to you indecently) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and

ALPs 2) IDPs leaving in collective centers 3) IDPs not leaving in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.8: Predictors of Number of Controlling Behavior

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.139*** (0.029)	-0.103** (0.040)	-0.181*** (0.040)
IDP not in collective center	-0.083* (0.047)	-0.08 (0.073)	-0.105** (0.050)
ALP	-0.048 (0.035)	0.011 (0.047)	-0.075 (0.048)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.091** (0.040)	-0.154*** (0.053)	-0.026 (0.059)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.175*** (0.061)	-0.189** (0.077)	-0.123 (0.094)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.228*** (0.076)	-0.259*** (0.099)	-0.144 (0.110)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.187** (0.074)	-0.209** (0.090)	-0.11 (0.115)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.01 (0.033)	(dropped)	(dropped)

Marital status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.04 (0.048)	-0.01 (0.047)	-0.04 (0.048)
Separated/divorced	0.419*** (0.122)	-0.043 (0.086)	0.419*** (0.122)
Household size			
	-0.017* (0.009)	-0.030** (0.013)	-0.002 (0.013)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.172*** (0.049)	-0.185*** (0.063)	-0.137* (0.078)
Rural	-0.190*** (0.049)	-0.201*** (0.063)	-0.163** (0.077)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	0.009 (0.043)	0.027 (0.070)	0.014 (0.052)
Unemployed	0.055 (0.056)	0.069 (0.085)	0.04 (0.070)
Out of labor force	0.011 (0.034)	0.014 (0.046)	0.023 (0.054)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.097** (0.045)	-0.138** (0.061)	-0.055 (0.064)
Out of labor force	0.010 (0.030)	0.010 (0.040)	0.020 (0.050)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.031 (0.038)	-0.001 (0.052)	-0.077 (0.057)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.023	-0.006	-0.04

	(0.035)	(0.052)	(0.047)
Inadequate	0.045	-0.030	0.154**
	(0.054)	(0.066)	(0.076)
No asset	0.021	0.028	0.031
	(0.029)	(0.037)	(0.049)
Number of observations	2,982	1,502	1,480
R-squared	0.675	0.1184	0.0987

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Controlling Behavior* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) belittled or humiliated in front of other people 2) threatened to hurt you or someone you care about) ported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 2). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs leaving in collective centers 3) IDPs not leaving in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.3 Adding Controls

In this section, we present the results we obtained on adding further controls to the basic model. We add these sets of indicators one at a time.

In Tables 3A.9 and 3A.10, we report only coefficients and standard errors for the added controls, as results do not change (if not marginally) from the ones presented in the basic model estimations. On the other hand, from Table 3A.11 to Table 3A.17 we present analysis limited to married or cohabiting respondents therefore we report the full regression findings as the basic model has been modified not including the explanatory variable *marital status*.

A3.3.1 Gender Views and Beliefs

We estimate a new version of the basic model (Table 3A.9) in which we add an indicators of gender norms and attitudes that can be correlated to the experience of GBV. The indicator *Acceptability of violence against women* is equal to 1 if the respondent considers acceptable at least one of the following reasons for a man to hit his spouse/partner:

- She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction.
- She disobeys him.
- She refuses to have sexual relations with him.

- She asks him whether he has other girlfriends.
- He finds out that she has been unfaithful

A3.3.2 Controlling for Levels of Stress

From the questionnaire, it is possible to get information about the level of stress of the respondents related to the work situation. In particular, we use two variables related to the *Perception of Unemployment* (for all respondents). The variables are:

- Ashamed to face family: which is equal to 1 if the respondent admits to be ashamed to face his family because the respondent is out of work or does not make enough money, 0 otherwise
- Sometimes drink or stay away: which is equal to 1 if the respondents admits to drink sometimes or to stay away from home when he cannot find a job

As each one of these variables have a share of missing value higher than 9 percent, we include the category 'missing'. Therefore, each variable is 0 if no, 1 if yes, and missing if the respondent does not know or rather not say. Table 3A.10 presents the results for this set of added controls.

Table 3A.9: Predictors of Violence Number Including Gender Views Variables

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)						
	Total Violence			GBV	Sexual Abuse		
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Total	Female	Male
Acceptability of violence against women	0.257** (0.109)	0.357** (0.156)	0.11 (0.145)	0.216** (0.095)	0.199*** (0.058)	0.221*** (0.082)	0.164** (0.077)
Number of observations	2968	1499	1469	1475	2944	1492	1452
R-squared	0.079	0.136	0.055	0.088	0.064	0.097	0.059
	Coefficient /(Standard Error)						
	Physical Violence			Sexual Violence			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
Acceptability of violence against women	0.014 (0.047)	0.07 (0.064)	-0.067 (0.069)	0.087*** (0.029)	0.150*** (0.049)	0.015 (0.020)	
Number of observations	2893	1469	1424	2827	1438	1389	
R-squared	0.0481	0.0959	0.0449	0.0373	0.0628	0.0413	
	Coefficient /(Standard Error)						
	Sexual Harassment			Controlling Behavior			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
Acceptability of violence against women	0.116** (0.047)	0.075 (0.059)	0.152** (0.070)	0.045 (0.033)	0.066 (0.048)	0.015 (0.042)	
Number of observations	2,919	1,479	1,440	2965	1497	1468	
R-squared	0.061	0.111	0.051	0.0688	0.1161	0.0488	

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variables are *Total Violence*, *GBV*, *Sexual Abuse*, *Physical Violence*, *Sexual Violence*, *Sexual Harassment*, *Controlling Behavior*. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) *Overcrowding*: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) *Bathroom*: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) *Heating*: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/ other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model the explanatory variable *Acceptability of violence against women* which is equal to 1 if the respondent considers acceptable at least one of the following reasons for a man to hit his spouse: 1) she does not complete her chores 2) she disobeys him 3) she asks him if he has other girlfriends 4) he finds out that she has been unfaithful.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.10: Predictors of Violence Number Including Indicators of Economic Stress

	Coefficient/(Standard Error)						
	Total Violence			GBV	Sexual Abuse		
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Total	Female	Male
Ashamed to face family							
Agree	0.366*** (0.110)	0.323** (0.137)	0.426** (0.169)	0.112 (0.089)	0.076 (0.047)	0.07 (0.061)	0.093 (0.070)
Missing	-0.321** (0.154)	-0.254 (0.186)	-0.281 (0.213)	-0.054 (0.101)	-0.168* (0.090)	-0.270* (0.137)	-0.017 (0.087)
Sometimes I drink or stay away							
Agree	0.211 (0.262)	0.469 (0.466)	0.239 (0.293)	0.046 (0.247)	0.066 (0.096)	0.228 (0.219)	0.059 (0.095)
Missing	-0.103 (0.160)	-0.129 (0.199)	-0.028 (0.225)	-0.159 (0.101)	0.018 (0.091)	0.048 (0.133)	-0.02 (0.072)
Number of observations	2985	1504	1481	1,480	2960	1497	1463
R-squared	0.089	0.136	0.079	0.085	0.056	0.090	0.049

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)					
	Physical Violence			Sexual Violence		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ashamed to face family						
Agree	0.128** (0.058)	0.086 (0.071)	0.169* (0.086)	0.042* (0.023)	0.028 (0.038)	0.063** (0.028)
Missing	-0.092 (0.074)	-0.014 (0.100)	-0.131 (0.103)	0.014 (0.039)	-0.031 (0.037)	0.05 (0.060)
Sometimes I drink or stay away						
Agree	-0.028 (0.128)	-0.202* (0.107)	0.029 (0.142)	0.023 (0.047)	0.242 (0.178)	0.002 (0.038)
Missing	-0.112 (0.072)	-0.128 (0.095)	-0.065 (0.114)	-0.038 (0.032)	-0.036 (0.045)	-0.014 (0.038)
Number of observations	2909	1473	1463	2842	1443	1399
R-squared	0.057	0.099	0.057	0.028	0.044	0.061

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)					
	Sexual Harassment			Controlling Behavior		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ashamed to face family						
Agree	0.035 (0.036)	0.044 (0.044)	0.033 (0.056)	0.165*** (0.039)	0.167*** (0.048)	0.170*** (0.061)
Missing	-0.178** (0.074)	-0.241* (0.131)	-0.067 (0.054)	-0.059 (0.062)	0.043 (0.077)	-0.135* (0.078)
Sometimes I drink or stay away						
Agree	0.041 (0.076)	-0.019 (0.062)	0.058 (0.077)	0.164 (0.114)	0.444 (0.338)	0.146 (0.124)
Missing	0.054 (0.078)	0.082 (0.122)	-0.007 (0.052)	-0.016 (0.063)	-0.061 (0.075)	0.05 (0.089)
Number of observations	2,934	1,483	1,451	2982	1502	1480
R-squared	0.0576	0.108	0.0478	0.090	0.131	0.082

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variables are Total Violence, GBV, Sexual Abuse, Physical Violence, Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, Controlling Behavior. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. f) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing

in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) *Overcrowding*: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) *Bathroom*: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) *Heating*: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model two explanatory variables: *Ashamed to face family*: which is equal to 1 if the the respondent admits to be ashamed to face his family because the respondent is out of work or does not make enough money, 0 if not and missing if he doesn't know or rather not say; *Sometimes I drink or stay away*: which is equal to 1 if the respondents admit to drink sometimes or to stay away from home when he cannot find a job, and missing if he doesn't know or rather not say.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.4 ADDING CONTROLS AVAILABLE ONLY FOR NON-SINGLE RESPONDENTS

In this section, we present some estimations obtained including in the basic model further variables which are available from the questionnaire only for subgroups of the sample.

A3.4.1 Controlling for Partner's Issues (Married or Cohabiting Respondents)

In the questionnaire, respondents who are married or cohabiting (1,901 observations) are asked two questions about the partner's level of stress related to possible unemployment (question 4.21):

- Does the partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work?
- Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?

We combine the two variables creating an indicator of 'partner issue' that is equal to 1 if respondents answer yes to at least one of the two previous questions (from Table 3A.11 to Table 3A.17).

Table 3A.11: Predictors of Number of Total Violence - Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.296*** (0.097)	-0.216* (0.122)	-0.376** (0.167)
IDP not in collective center	-0.430*** (0.142)	-0.566*** (0.184)	-0.306 (0.230)
ALP	0.196 (0.123)	0.193* (0.104)	0.2 (0.235)

Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.192	-0.243	-0.239
	(0.141)	(0.208)	(0.218)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.062	0.218	-0.35
	(0.163)	(0.171)	(0.284)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.295	0.064	-0.700**
	(0.192)	(0.218)	(0.341)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.342*	-0.147	-0.537
	(0.190)	(0.213)	(0.331)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.155	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.118)		
Household size			
	-0.023	-0.048	0.007
	(0.031)	(0.038)	(0.050)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.628***	-0.651***	-0.553**
	(0.172)	(0.225)	(0.251)
Rural	-0.828***	-0.835***	-0.790***
	(0.178)	(0.220)	(0.275)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.335***	-0.425**	-0.243*
	(0.106)	(0.171)	(0.136)
Unemployed	0.147	0.14	0.132
	(0.185)	(0.281)	(0.242)
Out of labor force	-0.112	-0.192	-0.009
	(0.124)	(0.184)	(0.159)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.259	-0.565**	-0.03

	(0.167)	(0.222)	(0.235)
Out of labor force	0.031	-0.044	0.109
	(0.115)	(0.165)	(0.150)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.073	-0.119	-0.078
	(0.109)	(0.133)	(0.188)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.076	0.018	-0.151
	(0.097)	(0.156)	(0.103)
Inadequate	0.036	-0.058	0.167
	(0.142)	(0.163)	(0.223)
No asset	0.084	0.09	0.1
	(0.097)	(0.146)	(0.138)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.165	0.118	0.265
	(0.104)	(0.131)	(0.170)
Number of observations	1873	889	984
R-squared	0.087	0.092	0.094

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable Total Violence is defined as the total number of physical violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment and controlling behavior reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 14). The explanatory variables include: a) Conflict Status: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) Age: age of the respondents in log c) Education of the respondent, a categorical variable defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) Gender: male or female. f) Household size: ranging from 1 to 10 f) Location: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) Current Employment Status: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) Employment Status before the conflict: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) Bottom 40%: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) Housing: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) No asset: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable marital status) the variable Partner's issues which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise. All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.12: Predictors of Number of GBV Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)
	Female
Conflict status	
Ref: National sampling	
IDP in collective center	-0.119* (0.064)
IDP not in collective center	-0.295*** (0.084)
ALP	0.061 (0.068)
Demographic variables	
Age (ln)	
	-0.132 (0.118)
Education	
Ref: Lower secondary	
Upper secondary/vocational	0.174 (0.122)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.174 (0.118)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.004 (0.137)
Household size	
	-0.041 (0.025)
Location	
Ref: Tbilisi	
Other urban	-0.208* (0.125)
Rural	-0.319*** (0.120)
Employment status	
Employment status currently	
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable	
Employed - Not stable	-0.214** (0.084)

Unemployed	0.064 (0.164)
Out of labor force	-0.11 (0.101)
Employment status before the conflict	
Ref: Employed	
Unemployed	-0.279** (0.122)
Out of labor force	-0.002 (0.091)
Economic status	
Bottom 40%	-0.009 (0.091)
Marginal	-0.009 (0.091)
Inadequate	0.048 (0.116)
No asset	0.091 (0.089)
Partner issue ref: no issue	
partner has at least one issue	0.02 (0.091)
Number of observations	876
R-squared	0.059

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable GBV is defined as the total number of physical violence and sexual violence reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 9). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes

drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.13: Predictors of Number of Sexual Abuse Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.083*	-0.029	-0.129*
	(0.049)	(0.068)	(0.071)
IDP not in collective center	-0.233***	-0.310***	-0.183**
	(0.071)	(0.108)	(0.090)
ALP	0.095*	0.122**	0.055
	(0.049)	(0.059)	(0.079)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.039	-0.092	0.034
	(0.058)	(0.065)	(0.114)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.106**	0.186**	0.034
	(0.054)	(0.077)	(0.073)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.006	0.096	-0.08
	(0.054)	(0.072)	(0.085)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.007	0.084	-0.054
	(0.069)	(0.111)	(0.085)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
<i>Male</i>	-0.016	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.053)		
Household size	0.005	-0.008	0.018
	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.247***	-0.320***	-0.138
	(0.087)	(0.118)	(0.115)

Rural	-0.321*** (0.091)	-0.381*** (0.123)	-0.226* (0.123)
Employment status			
<i>Employment status currently</i>			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.146*** (0.045)	-0.195*** (0.073)	-0.110** (0.051)
Unemployed	0.056 (0.076)	0.081 (0.142)	0.021 (0.075)
Out of labor force	-0.044 (0.052)	-0.051 (0.090)	-0.064 (0.052)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.106 (0.067)	-0.235** (0.096)	-0.003 (0.090)
Out of labor force	0.01 (0.051)	-0.016 (0.077)	0.046 (0.060)
Economic status			
<i>Bottom 40%</i>	-0.075 (0.051)	-0.092 (0.062)	-0.065 (0.086)
<i>Housing</i>			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.038 (0.052)	0.092 (0.080)	-0.021 (0.054)
Inadequate	0 (0.063)	-0.06 (0.060)	0.076 (0.103)
No asset	0.048 (0.043)	0.027 (0.065)	0.105* (0.055)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.105** (0.047)	0.081 (0.061)	0.174** (0.073)
Number of observations	1860	884	976
R-squared	0.066	0.082	0.074

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Abuse* is defined as the total number of sexual violence and sexual harassment reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 7). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative

respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise. All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.14: Predictors of Number of Physical Violence Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.078 (0.049)	-0.108** (0.045)	-0.079 (0.094)
IDP not in collective center	-0.12 (0.084)	-0.190*** (0.061)	-0.018 (0.175)
ALP	0.128 (0.078)	0.028 (0.064)	0.238 (0.157)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.079 (0.079)	-0.125 (0.105)	-0.124 (0.144)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.004 (0.100)	0.116 (0.105)	-0.152 (0.174)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.068 (0.103)	0.102 (0.098)	-0.294 (0.197)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.152 (0.113)	-0.055 (0.115)	-0.276 (0.206)

Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.142** (0.057)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.021 (0.018)	-0.036 (0.022)	-0.002 (0.028)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.209*** (0.080)	-0.14 (0.100)	-0.281** (0.129)
Rural	-0.300*** (0.081)	-0.210** (0.090)	-0.402*** (0.142)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.158*** (0.050)	-0.159** (0.073)	-0.137* (0.071)
Unemployed	0.07 (0.110)	0.094 (0.162)	0.063 (0.152)
Out of labor force	-0.047 (0.065)	-0.096 (0.087)	0.033 (0.103)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.088 (0.102)	-0.252** (0.114)	0.008 (0.156)
Out of labor force	0.025 (0.057)	-0.03 (0.069)	0.065 (0.097)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	0.032 (0.063)	-0.002 (0.074)	0.042 (0.105)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.076* (0.046)	-0.052 (0.059)	-0.085 (0.071)
Inadequate	-0.017	0.06	-0.085

	(0.084)	(0.106)	(0.126)
No asset	0.03	0.07	-0.019
	(0.049)	(0.070)	(0.081)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.033	-0.026	0.086
	(0.059)	(0.076)	(0.092)
Number of observations	1831	874	957
R-squared	0.050	0.053	0.061

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Physical Violence* is defined as the total number of physical violence forms (1) slapped you or thrown something at you 2) dragged, pushed or shoved you 3) kicked you, hit you with their fist or with something else 4) choked or burnt you on purpose 5) threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon) reported by respondents. (ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) *Overcrowding*: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) *Bathroom*: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) *Heating*: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.15: Predictors of Number of Sexual Violence Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.016	-0.014	0.003
	(0.023)	(0.035)	(0.021)
IDP not in collective center	-0.065***	-0.107**	-0.031
	(0.025)	(0.044)	(0.020)
ALP	0.035**	0.034*	0.03

	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.015	-0.005	-0.035
	(0.030)	(0.039)	(0.049)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.025	0.061**	-0.009
	(0.016)	(0.030)	(0.020)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.022	0.076**	-0.026
	(0.025)	(0.036)	(0.034)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.008	0.049	-0.02
	(0.035)	(0.066)	(0.027)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.026	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.019)		
Household size			
	0.003	-0.006	0.011
	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.022	-0.066	0.034
	(0.033)	(0.053)	(0.021)
Rural	-0.045	-0.110**	0.033
	(0.035)	(0.055)	(0.023)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.045**	-0.060*	-0.037**
	(0.018)	(0.032)	(0.019)
Unemployed	-0.017	-0.035	-0.014
	(0.031)	(0.059)	(0.032)
Out of labor force	-0.021	-0.018	-0.029**
	(0.023)	(0.039)	(0.013)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	0.015	-0.028	0.073

	(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.053)
Out of labor force	0.019	0.028	0.009
	(0.023)	(0.036)	(0.022)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.054**	-0.049	-0.063*
	(0.026)	(0.037)	(0.032)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.031	0.042	0.019
	(0.026)	(0.043)	(0.019)
Inadequate	0.006	-0.013	0.027
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.032)
No asset	0.014	0.023	0.003
	(0.023)	(0.036)	(0.023)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.018	0.049	0.002
	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.018)
Number of observations	1795	861	934
R-squared	0.024	0.038	0.053

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Violence* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) physically forced you to have sex 2) had sexual intercourse with you when you were unable to refuse 3) had sexual intercourse with you against your will 4) forced you to do something sexual that you found humiliating) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 4). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.16: Predictors of Number of Sexual Violence Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.066 (0.042)	-0.014 (0.055)	-0.131* (0.067)
IDP not in collective center	-0.167*** (0.058)	-0.202** (0.083)	-0.154* (0.082)
ALP	0.064 (0.042)	0.091* (0.053)	0.026 (0.066)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.024 (0.046)	-0.086 (0.056)	0.064 (0.085)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.084* (0.050)	0.126* (0.066)	0.045 (0.072)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.012 (0.049)	0.025 (0.062)	-0.054 (0.075)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.001 (0.055)	0.035 (0.075)	-0.034 (0.079)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.01 (0.046)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	0.002 (0.010)	-0.002 (0.015)	0.007 (0.012)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.225*** (0.073)	-0.255*** (0.093)	-0.172 (0.108)
Rural	-0.277*** (0.078)	-0.272*** (0.099)	-0.256** (0.116)
Employment status			

Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.104*** (0.037)	-0.138** (0.058)	-0.073 (0.045)
Unemployed	0.073 (0.064)	0.114 (0.118)	0.039 (0.069)
Out of labor force	-0.025 (0.043)	-0.035 (0.073)	-0.033 (0.051)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.120** (0.056)	-0.206** (0.082)	-0.069 (0.074)
Out of labor force	-0.009 (0.044)	-0.043 (0.067)	0.034 (0.050)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.022 (0.040)	-0.043 (0.048)	-0.006 (0.070)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.007 (0.041)	0.05 (0.060)	-0.04 (0.053)
Inadequate	-0.006 (0.057)	-0.048 (0.049)	0.048 (0.097)
No asset	0.035 (0.036)	0.004 (0.053)	0.102** (0.049)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.089** (0.039)	0.035 (0.041)	0.169** (0.069)
Number of observations	1850	879	971
R-squared	0.069	0.078	0.087

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Harassment* is defined as the total number of sexual harassment forms (1) touched, hugged or kissed you against your will 2) stared or leered at you inappropriately 3) made sexually suggestive comments 4) sent or showed you sexually suggestive photos 5) exposed themselves to you indecently) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household*

size: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.17: Predictors of Number of Controlling Behavior Including Indicators of Partner Issues - Only Married or Cohabiting Respondents

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.140*** (0.032)	-0.084* (0.045)	-0.176*** (0.047)
IDP not in collective center	-0.084* (0.050)	-0.077 (0.074)	-0.104 (0.066)
ALP	-0.013 (0.040)	0.055 (0.046)	-0.071 (0.062)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	-0.07 (0.053)	-0.031 (0.084)	-0.138* (0.074)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.168** (0.083)	-0.074 (0.114)	-0.261** (0.120)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.245** (0.103)	-0.134 (0.142)	-0.362** (0.146)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.202** (0.097)	-0.165 (0.129)	-0.236 (0.144)
Gender			
Ref: Female			

Male	0.028 (0.038)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.008 (0.011)	-0.006 (0.017)	-0.008 (0.015)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.177*** (0.056)	-0.185** (0.078)	-0.153** (0.074)
Rural	-0.219*** (0.054)	-0.253*** (0.074)	-0.180** (0.074)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.034 (0.044)	-0.072 (0.075)	0.005 (0.057)
Unemployed	0.038 (0.063)	0.015 (0.095)	0.046 (0.086)
Out of labor force	-0.025 (0.039)	-0.051 (0.057)	0.02 (0.050)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.079 (0.055)	-0.112 (0.073)	-0.041 (0.078)
Out of labor force	0 (0.040)	0.006 (0.057)	-0.005 (0.056)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.024 (0.037)	-0.02 (0.053)	-0.048 (0.059)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.039 (0.034)	-0.016 (0.055)	-0.055 (0.037)
Inadequate	0.049 (0.055)	-0.057 (0.061)	0.164** (0.080)
No asset	0.013	0	0.025

	(0.034)	(0.051)	(0.051)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.024	0.053	0.007
	(0.039)	(0.059)	(0.059)
Number of observations	1872	888	984
R-squared	0.051	0.056	0.069

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Controlling Behavior* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) belittled or humiliated in front of other people 2) threatened to hurt you or someone you care about) ported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 2). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's issues* which is equal to 1 if the respondent answers yes to at least one of the following questions: 1) Does your partner (fully or partly) spend most of her/his time out of work or looking for a work? 2) Does the partner (fully or partly) sometimes drink or stay away from home when he/she cannot find work?, and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.4.2 Controlling for Partner Issues (Married or Cohabiting Respondents with Employed Partner)

Moreover, from the questionnaire, we have further information on partners' issues for respondents who are not only married or cohabiting (question 2.2 codes 4 and 5) but whose partner is currently employed (question 4.6 codes 2, 3, 4, and 5) for a total of 825 observations. In particular, we include in the basic model the variable *Partner's occupational stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise (from Table 3A.18 to Table 3A.24).

Table 3A.18: Predictors of Number of Total Violence – Including Partner’s Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.374***	-0.460***	-0.152
	(0.126)	(0.139)	(0.256)
IDP not in collective center	-0.572***	-0.758***	-0.113
	(0.185)	(0.223)	(0.321)
ALP	0.09	0.094	-0.156
	(0.135)	(0.136)	(0.342)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	0.097	0.135	-0.067
	(0.252)	(0.323)	(0.352)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.141	0.586**	-0.465
	(0.315)	(0.258)	(0.601)
Higher vocational/bachelor’s degree	0.111	0.502*	-0.435
	(0.304)	(0.270)	(0.576)
Master’s or doctorate degree	-0.183	0.075	-0.521
	(0.294)	(0.253)	(0.591)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.022	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.144)		
Household size			
	-0.043	-0.028	-0.061
	(0.037)	(0.046)	(0.044)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.716***	-0.755***	-0.520*
	(0.228)	(0.279)	(0.284)
Rural	-0.805***	-0.683***	-0.869***
	(0.203)	(0.244)	(0.311)
Employment status			
<i>Employment status currently</i>			

Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.357*** (0.133)	-0.522*** (0.195)	-0.218 (0.159)
Unemployed	0.016 (0.186)	0.126 (0.241)	0.155 (0.227)
Out of labor force	-0.322* (0.191)	-0.308 (0.248)	-0.326 (0.260)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.008 (0.220)	-0.476* (0.252)	0.618* (0.338)
Out of labor force	0.181 (0.188)	0.12 (0.227)	-0.008 (0.313)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.266** (0.120)	-0.370** (0.152)	-0.102 (0.162)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.023 (0.140)	0.057 (0.184)	-0.115 (0.132)
Inadequate	0.258 (0.199)	0.068 (0.206)	0.623 (0.397)
No asset	0.089 (0.140)	0.041 (0.177)	0.228 (0.192)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.106 (0.138)	0.255* (0.149)	-0.349 (0.273)
Number of observations	820	510	310
R-squared	0.106	0.114	0.214

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Total Violence* is defined as the total number of physical violence, sexual harassment and controlling behavior reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 14).. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3)

Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) *Overcrowding*: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) *Bathroom*: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) *Heating*: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.19: Predictors of Number of Sexual Abuse - Including Partner's Job Stability Female

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)
	Female
Conflict status	
Ref: National sampling	
IDP in collective center	-0.254*** (0.090)
IDP not in collective center	-0.395*** (0.097)
ALP	0.081 (0.089)
Demographic variables	
<i>Age (ln)</i>	0.046 (0.173)
Education	
Ref: Lower secondary	
Upper secondary/vocational	0.383** (0.162)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.394** (0.158)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.122 (0.152)
<i>Household size</i>	-0.045 (0.033)
Location	
Ref: Tbilisi	
Other urban	-0.283* (0.157)

Rural	-0.292** (0.134)
Employment status	
<i>Employment status currently</i>	
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable	
Employed - Not stable	-0.225*** (0.085)
Unemployed	0.112 (0.156)
Out of labor force	-0.154 (0.119)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>	
Ref: Employed	
Unemployed	-0.22 (0.147)
Out of labor force	0.093 (0.120)
Economic status	
<i>Bottom 40%</i>	-0.198*
<i>Housing</i>	
Ref: Adequate	
Marginal	-0.011 (0.114)
Inadequate	0.126 (0.125)
No asset	0.172 (0.123)
Partner issue ref: no issue	
partner has at least one issue	0.208** (0.092)
Number of observations	502
R-squared	0.105

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable GBV is defined as the total number of physical violence and sexual violence reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 9). The explanatory variables include: a) Conflict Status: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without

IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) Age: age of the respondents in log c) Education of the respondent, a categorical variable defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) Gender: male or female e) Household size: ranging from 1 to 10 f) Location: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) Current Employment Status: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) Employment Status before the conflict: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) Bottom 40%: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) Housing: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) No asset: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable marital status) the variable Partner's job stability which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise. All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.20: Predictors of Number of Sexual Abuse - Including Partner's Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.053 (0.068)	-0.1 (0.084)	0.1 (0.116)
IDP not in collective center	-0.208** (0.101)	-0.346*** (0.123)	0.032 (0.163)
ALP	0.135* (0.073)	0.051 (0.060)	0.181 (0.168)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	0.04 (0.086)	0.001 (0.105)	0.103 (0.161)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.127 (0.106)	0.172 (0.153)	0.057 (0.115)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.05 (0.081)	0.09 (0.132)	0.039 (0.109)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.001 (0.092)	0.032 (0.142)	-0.045 (0.101)
Gender			
Ref: Female			

Male	-0.064 (0.066)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.003 (0.016)	-0.012 (0.020)	0.002 (0.022)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.273** (0.113)	-0.333** (0.138)	-0.099 (0.143)
Rural	-0.314*** (0.101)	-0.310** (0.122)	-0.228 (0.148)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.107** (0.048)	-0.178** (0.083)	-0.113** (0.052)
Unemployed	0.121 (0.120)	0.107 (0.180)	0.219 (0.166)
Out of labor force	-0.086 (0.085)	-0.118 (0.120)	-0.027 (0.127)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	0.005 (0.113)	-0.181 (0.115)	0.282 (0.216)
Out of labor force	0.078 (0.082)	0.087 (0.101)	-0.104 (0.119)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.100* (0.054)	-0.151** (0.071)	0.031 (0.098)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.06 (0.073)	0.1 (0.096)	-0.034 (0.059)
Inadequate	0.026 (0.071)	-0.022 (0.083)	0.148 (0.105)
No asset	0.056	0.021	0.205***

	(0.065)	(0.080)	(0.071)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.110**	0.133**	-0.061
	(0.052)	(0.066)	(0.089)
Number of observations	813	506	307
R-squared	0.080	0.093	0.198

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Abuse* is defined as the total number of sexual violence and sexual harassment reported by respondents (ranging from 0 to 7). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.21: Predictors of Number of Physical Violence - Including Partner's Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.152**	-0.202***	-0.070
	(0.068)	(0.066)	(0.163)
IDP not in collective center	-0.195**	-0.262***	0.039
	(0.091)	(0.065)	(0.235)
ALP	0.009	0.032	-0.126
	(0.065)	(0.080)	(0.141)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	0.007	0.029	-0.049
	(0.122)	(0.152)	(0.207)
Education			

Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.122 (0.148)	0.306** (0.134)	-0.136 (0.301)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.175 (0.148)	0.317** (0.133)	-0.045 (0.329)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.027 (0.144)	0.084 (0.139)	-0.173 (0.292)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	0.086 (0.074)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.036 (0.023)	-0.032 (0.030)	-0.036 (0.028)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.202* (0.110)	-0.186 (0.126)	-0.211 (0.197)
Rural	-0.244** (0.098)	-0.166 (0.111)	-0.368* (0.208)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.168** (0.065)	-0.189** (0.076)	-0.158 (0.110)
Unemployed	-0.040 (0.112)	0.097 (0.159)	-0.086 (0.143)
Out of labor force	-0.158* (0.089)	-0.125 (0.106)	-0.208 (0.148)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.028 (0.114)	-0.190 (0.129)	0.186 (0.266)
Out of labor force	0.076 (0.086)	0.046 (0.092)	0.069 (0.194)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.103	-0.127	-0.069

	(0.077)	(0.095)	(0.102)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.005	-0.044	0.037
	(0.062)	(0.068)	(0.111)
Inadequate	0.162	0.130	0.217
	(0.123)	(0.116)	(0.266)
No asset	0.076	0.123	-0.025
	(0.067)	(0.085)	(0.138)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.059	0.196***	-0.175
	(0.074)	(0.067)	(0.179)
Number of observations	805	501	304
R-squared	0.082	0.094	0.121

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Physical Violence* is defined as the total number of physical violence forms (1) slapped you or thrown something at you 2) dragged, pushed or shoved you 3) kicked you, hit you with their fist or with something else 4) choked or burnt you on purpose 5) threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/ other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise. All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.22: Predictors of Number of Sexual Violence - Including Partner's Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.019 (0.042)	-0.056 (0.045)	0.092 (0.083)
IDP not in collective center	-0.094*** (0.034)	-0.136*** (0.048)	-0.042 (0.030)
ALP	0.068** (0.027)	0.051* (0.026)	0.053 (0.050)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	0.018 (0.045)	0.017 (0.053)	-0.024 (0.063)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.035 (0.040)	0.08 (0.052)	-0.047 (0.067)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.03 (0.038)	0.078 (0.048)	-0.035 (0.079)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.01 (0.038)	0.036 (0.043)	-0.029 (0.077)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.02 (0.027)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.013 (0.009)	0.011 (0.007)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.045 (0.051)	-0.093 (0.067)	0.06 (0.045)
Rural	-0.089** (0.042)	-0.126** (0.057)	0.007 (0.026)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			

Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.02 (0.021)	-0.042 (0.032)	-0.012 (0.029)
Unemployed	0.01 (0.054)	0.011 (0.072)	0.03 (0.073)
Out of labor force	-0.024 (0.024)	-0.033 (0.035)	-0.001 (0.016)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	0.043 (0.064)	-0.034 (0.043)	0.175 (0.139)
Out of labor force	0.035 (0.034)	0.044 (0.040)	-0.046 (0.038)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.067** (0.030)	-0.072* (0.039)	-0.045 (0.030)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.01 (0.039)	0.031 (0.054)	-0.028 (0.023)
Inadequate	0.016 (0.035)	-0.005 (0.030)	0.084 (0.069)
No asset	0.044 (0.037)	0.055 (0.051)	0.046 (0.030)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.009 (0.032)	0.015 (0.047)	-0.037 (0.041)
Number of observations	792	495	297
R-squared	0.048	0.068	0.175

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Violence* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) physically forced you to have sex 2) had sexual intercourse with you when you were unable to refuse 3) had sexual intercourse with you against your will 4) forced you to do something sexual that you found humiliating) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 4). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed

- not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.23: Predictors of Number of Sexual Harassment - Including Partner's Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.033 (0.053)	-0.043 (0.064)	0.013 (0.095)
IDP not in collective center	-0.111 (0.088)	-0.210** (0.105)	0.074 (0.160)
ALP	0.072 (0.059)	0.003 (0.055)	0.132 (0.135)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	0.023 (0.064)	-0.014 (0.077)	0.124 (0.139)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.09 (0.093)	0.093 (0.138)	0.106 (0.114)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.018 (0.074)	0.014 (0.124)	0.073 (0.088)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.014 (0.081)	-0.002 (0.135)	-0.015 (0.077)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.045 (0.057)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Household size	-0.001 (0.014)	0.001 (0.018)	-0.008 (0.019)

Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.227**	-0.240**	-0.158
	(0.090)	(0.106)	(0.143)
Rural	-0.224**	-0.184*	-0.238
	(0.089)	(0.105)	(0.154)
Employment status			
<i>Employment status currently</i>			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.088**	-0.135*	-0.099**
	(0.040)	(0.070)	(0.047)
Unemployed	0.112	0.099	0.189
	(0.089)	(0.131)	(0.150)
Out of labor force	-0.063	-0.084	-0.028
	(0.073)	(0.102)	(0.126)
<i>Employment status before the conflict</i>			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.038	-0.148*	0.105
	(0.083)	(0.087)	(0.161)
Out of labor force	0.044	0.045	-0.06
	(0.069)	(0.086)	(0.114)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.035	-0.079	0.075
	(0.048)	(0.063)	(0.099)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.052	0.069	-0.005
	(0.057)	(0.075)	(0.057)
Inadequate	0.011	-0.018	0.073
	(0.054)	(0.068)	(0.102)
No asset	0.014	-0.033	0.160**
	(0.053)	(0.061)	(0.067)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	0.102***	0.117**	-0.022
	(0.039)	(0.049)	(0.076)
Number of observations	809	503	306
R-squared	0.068	0.074	0.153

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Sexual Harassment* is defined as the total number of sexual harassment forms (1) touched, hugged or kissed you against your will 2) stared or leered at you inappropriately 3) made sexually suggestive comments 4) sent or showed you sexually suggestive photos 5) exposed themselves to you indecently) reported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 5). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Table 3A.24: Predictors of Number of Controlling Behavior - Including Partner's Job Stability

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.178*** (0.042)	-0.172*** (0.044)	-0.184** (0.086)
IDP not in collective center	-0.175*** (0.064)	-0.158* (0.089)	-0.185*** (0.062)
ALP	-0.038 (0.058)	0.031 (0.063)	-0.198 (0.147)
Demographic variables			
Age (ln)	0.047 (0.103)	0.098 (0.129)	-0.12 (0.135)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	-0.103 (0.140)	0.115 (0.112)	-0.384 (0.257)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.12 (0.156)	0.088 (0.132)	-0.428 (0.299)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.149	-0.031	-0.303

	(0.151)	(0.116)	(0.314)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.006	(dropped)	(dropped)
	(0.055)		
Household size	-0.007	0.012	-0.028
	(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.018)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.240***	-0.231***	-0.210**
	(0.070)	(0.087)	(0.095)
Rural	-0.254***	-0.217**	-0.273***
	(0.071)	(0.090)	(0.100)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	-0.08	-0.155	0.053
	(0.069)	(0.098)	(0.100)
Unemployed	-0.021	0.013	0.022
	(0.081)	(0.111)	(0.102)
Out of labor force	-0.088	-0.075	-0.091
	(0.065)	(0.082)	(0.080)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.011	-0.159	0.151
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.170)
Out of labor force	0.035	-0.005	0.029
	(0.072)	(0.087)	(0.150)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.06	-0.089	-0.065
	(0.058)	(0.083)	(0.081)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.028	0.009	-0.118
	(0.050)	(0.064)	(0.074)
Inadequate	0.07	-0.039	0.260*

	(0.077)	(0.084)	(0.133)
No asset	-0.038	-0.09	0.047
	(0.045)	(0.055)	(0.071)
Partner issue ref: no issue			
partner has at least one issue	-0.054	-0.053	-0.114
	(0.066)	(0.079)	(0.106)
Number of observations	820	510	310
R-squared	0.074	0.084	0.190

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Controlling Behavior* is defined as the total number of sexual violence forms (1) belittled or humiliated in front of other people 2) threatened to hurt you or someone you care about) ported by respondents.(ranging from 0 to 2). The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings. We add to the basic model (which here exclude the variable *marital status*) the variable *Partner's job stability* which is equal to 1 if the partner has a job which is stable or partly stable and 0 otherwise.

All the regressions are based on the sample of married or cohabiting respondents (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.5 FACTORS CORRELATED TO TRADITIONAL VIEWS

In this section, we want to identify what characteristics are correlated with the prevalence of norms and attitudes toward GBV. We use again the indicators described in Section 1 *Acceptability of violence* (Table 3A.25).

Table 3A.25: Factors Related to Norms and Beliefs toward Gender

Coefficient/(Standard Error)	Acceptability of Violence
Conflict status	
Ref: National sampling	
IDP in collective center	-0.017
	(0.031)
IDP not in collective center	-0.055*
	(0.031)

ALP	−0.141*** (0.046)
Demographic variables	
<i>Age (ln)</i>	0.097*** (0.035)
Education	
Ref: Lower secondary	
Upper secondary/vocational	−0.067 (0.048)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	−0.174*** (0.052)
Master's or doctorate degree	−0.192*** (0.054)
Gender	
Ref: Female	
Male	0.058* (0.031)
Location	
Ref: Tbilisi	
Other urban	−0.01 (0.039)
Rural	0.077** (0.039)
Economic status	
Bottom 40%	−0.025 (0.031)
Number of observations	2,967
R-squared	0.0515

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Acceptability* of which is equal to 1 if the respondent considers acceptable at least one of the following reasons for a man to hit his spouse: 1) she does not complete her chores 2) she disobeys him 3) she asks him if he has other girlfriends 4) he finds out that she has been unfaithful. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise. All the regressions are based on the full sample. Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.6 PREDICTORS OF THE PROBABILITY OF BEING A VICTIM OF THE FFV OR MORE FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Among the 708 respondents who report to have had at least one form of violence, 129 declare to have been victim of more than one form of violence.

To verify if there are some factors that can predict the probability to be a more forms of victim of violence, we estimate a linear regression where we investigate which variables of the basic model are significantly correlated with the probability to have reported more than one form of FFV. The analysis is limited to respondents who report at least one form of violence (Table 3A.26).

Table 3A.26: Factors Related to the Probability to Have Reported the FFV or More Forms of Violence

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	-0.05 (0.039)	-0.019 (0.052)	-0.085 (0.109)
IDP not in collective center	-0.081* (0.046)	-0.081 (0.075)	-0.072 (0.157)
ALP	0.227*** (0.068)	0.246*** (0.088)	0.256 (0.232)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	0.019 (0.055)	0.04 (0.076)	0.006 (0.059)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.004 (0.072)	-0.039 (0.099)	0.205 (0.191)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	-0.049 (0.086)	-0.095 (0.105)	0.171 (0.121)
Master's or doctorate degree	-0.09 (0.086)	-0.127 (0.125)	0.102 (0.102)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.05*** (0.008)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Marital Status			
Ref: Single/widower			

Married/cohabiting	-0.004 (0.049)	-0.032 (0.070)	0.061 (0.050)
Separated/divorced	-0.032 -0.004	-0.039 (0.090)	-0.057 (0.098)
Household size	-0.015 (0.013)	-0.003 (0.016)	-0.01 (0.014)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.083** (0.037)	-0.068 (0.058)	-0.029 (0.047)
Rural	-0.109*** (0.039)	-0.188*** (0.060)	-0.022 (0.049)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	0.067 (0.079)	0.348** (0.156)	0.144** (0.072)
Unemployed	0.138* (0.077)	0.216* (0.118)	0.093* (0.055)
Out of labor force	0.004 (0.046)	0.066 (0.063)	-0.032 (0.049)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.159*** (0.060)	-0.135 (0.207)	-0.211*** (0.073)
Out of labor force	0.035 (0.039)	0.034 (0.054)	0.047 (0.052)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	-0.026 (0.038)	-0.007 (0.056)	-0.037 (0.050)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	0.082* (0.049)	0.09 (0.056)	0.067 (0.045)
Inadequate	-0.02 (0.063)	-0.095 (0.057)	0.095 (0.075)

No asset	0.082*	-0.033	0.082**
	(0.031)	(0.047)	(0.040)
Number of observations	698	347	351
R-squared	0.0665	0.0802	0.1308

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable *Probability of systematic violence* which is equal to 1 if the respondent reported to have been a victim of four or more forms of violence. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

A3.7 AWARENESS OF AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

To verify what factors can help prevent GBV, we use two questions of the questionnaire:

- Question 8.1: Have you heard of any campaign or activities in your community or workplace about preventing GBV?
- Question 8.3: Have you seen or heard an advertisement or public service announcement about GBV?
- We built a measure of awareness that is equal to 1 if the respondent reports to have heard at least of a campaign/activity or of an advertisement once or more than once (Table 3A.27).

Table 3A.27: Awareness of Services

	Coefficient /(Standard Error)		
	Total	Female	Male
Conflict status			
Ref: National sampling			
IDP in collective center	0.062 (0.044)	0.081 (0.082)	0.047 (0.072)
IDP not in collective center	-0.001 (0.108)	-0.049 (0.090)	0.08 (0.118)

ALP	0.197** (0.094)	0.204* (0.108)	0.196* (0.108)
Demographic variables			
<i>Age (ln)</i>	-0.135*** (0.012)	-0.111*** (0.011)	-0.121*** (0.013)
Education			
Ref: Lower secondary			
Upper secondary/vocational	0.151*** (0.022)	0.124** (0.048)	0.166** (0.064)
Higher vocational/bachelor's degree	0.266*** (0.031)	0.177*** (0.033)	0.348*** (0.036)
Master's or doctorate degree	0.248*** (0.015)	0.214*** (0.034)	0.276*** (0.045)
Gender			
Ref: Female			
Male	-0.165*** (0.022)	(dropped)	(dropped)
Marital Status			
Ref: Single/widower			
Married/cohabiting	-0.012 (0.033)	0.042 (0.045)	-0.067* (0.042)
Separated/divorced	-0.028 (0.029)	0.013 (0.072)	-0.064 (0.077)
Household size			
	0.000 (0.008)	0.008 (0.009)	-0.006 (0.012)
Location			
Ref: Tbilisi			
Other urban	-0.018 (0.031)	-0.019 (0.039)	-0.017 (0.067)
Rural	-0.179*** (0.028)	-0.161*** (0.029)	-0.198*** (0.027)
Employment status			
Employment status currently			
Ref: Employed - Completely or partly stable			
Employed - Not stable	0.02 (0.047)	0.018 (0.059)	0.023 (0.038)

Unemployed	0.058*	0.011	0.085**
	(0.039)	(0.059)	(0.044)
Out of labor force	-0.015	-0.018	-0.008
	(0.028)	(0.034)	(0.039)
Employment status before the conflict			
Ref: Employed			
Unemployed	-0.090**	-0.054	-0.110**
	(0.038)	(0.074)	(0.048)
Out of labor force	-0.085***	-0.099***	-0.081**
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.033)
Economic status			
Bottom 40%	0.037*	0.036	0.04
	(0.025)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Housing			
Ref: Adequate			
Marginal	-0.067***	-0.105***	-0.03
	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.034)
Inadequate	-0.068*	-0.114**	-0.001
	(0.039)	(0.047)	(0.053)
Economic empowerment			
No official technical training	-0.081***	-0.105***	-0.057*
	(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.030)
No technical skills	-0.031	-0.014	-0.055*
	(0.024)	(0.032)	(0.031)
Number of observations	2,798	1,401	1,397
R-squared	0.1367	0.1309	0.1225

Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.

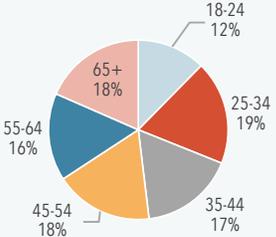
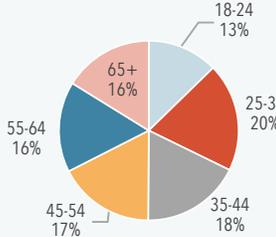
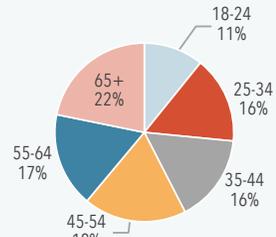
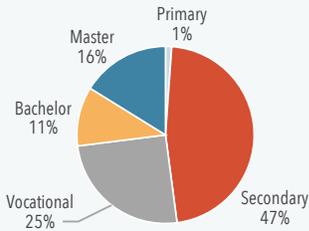
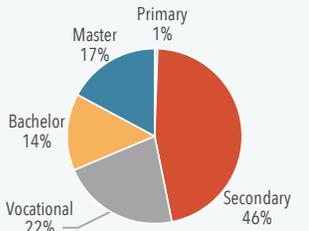
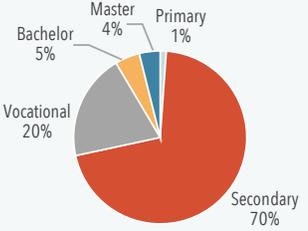
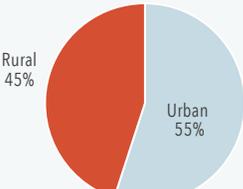
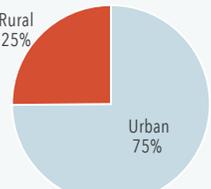
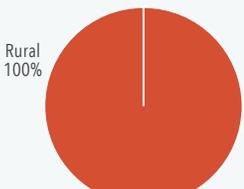
Note: The table reports the linear regression results of the OLS estimation equation. The dependent variable Awareness which is equal to 1 if the respondents reported to have heard of a campaign and/or of an advertisement related to GBV. The explanatory variables include: a) *Conflict Status*: which identifies the four target groups: 1) nationally representative respondents without IDPs and ALPs 2) IDPs living in collective centers 3) IDPs not living in collective centers 4) ALPs. b) *Age*: age of the respondents in log c) *Education* of the respondent, a categorical variables defined as 1) Lower secondary education 2) Upper secondary education 3) Higher vocational/bachelor degree 4) Master or doctoral degree. d) *Gender*: male or female e) *Marital status* a categorical variable defined as: 1) single or widower 2) Married or cohabiting 3) Separated/divorced. e) *Household size*: ranging from 1 to 10 f) *Location*: categorical variable defined as 1) residing in Tbilisi 2) residing in other urban areas 3) residing in rural areas g) *Current Employment Status*: which is defined in the four categories: 1) Employed - Stable or partially stable 2) Employed - not stable 3) unemployed 4) out of the labor force h) *Employment Status before the conflict*: which is defined in the three categories: 1) Employed 2) Unemployed 3) Out of the labor force i) *Bottom 40%*: which is equal to 1 if the respondent belong to the lower 40% of the welfare distribution, 0 otherwise j) *Housing*: A housing index was created using three indicators that capture living conditions in the dwelling: (a) Overcrowding: whether a dwelling has more than two members of the household by room (excluding kitchen, hallways, storage); (b) Bathroom: whether the dwelling has a bathroom, even if shared; this indicates access to sewage and water networks; and (c) Heating: whether the dwelling has a heating system, which means the dwelling relies on burning fuel for heat. Based on how individuals scored on each indicator their housing was considered 1) adequate 2) marginal 3) inadequate k) *No asset*: which is equal to 1 if

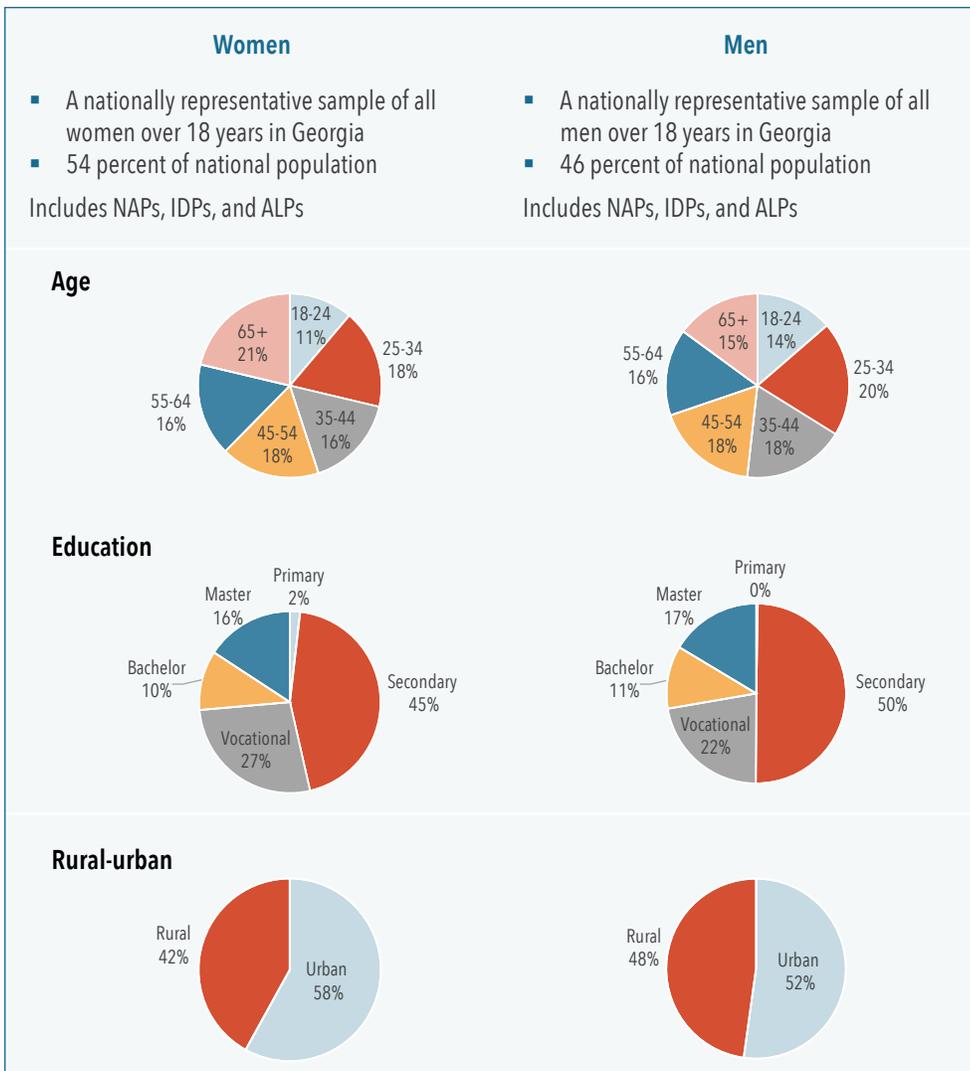
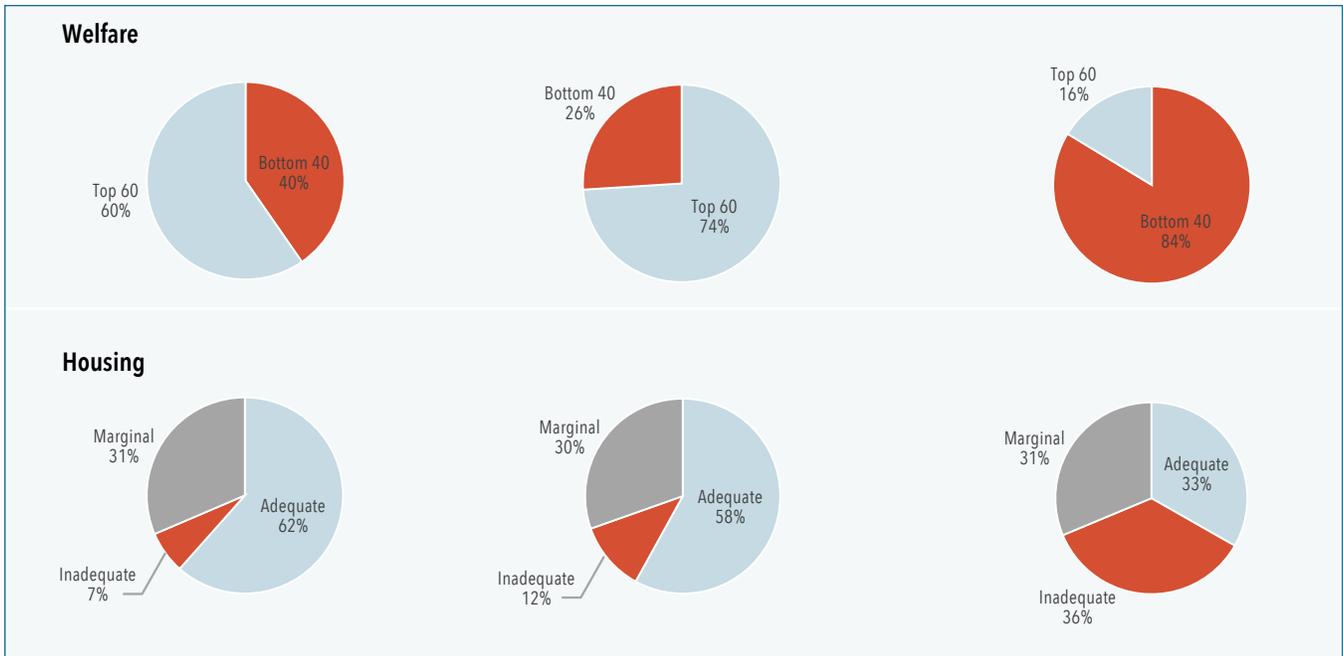
the respondent doesn't own any of the following assets: land/plot, apartment/house/summer house, company/business, car, jewelry/gold/other valuables, cash savings.

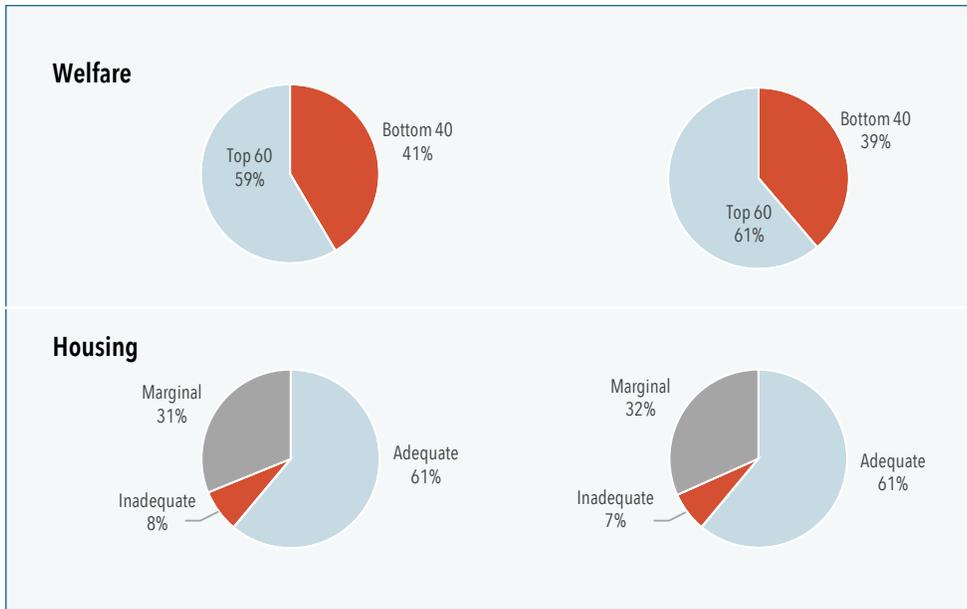
All the regressions are based on the full sample (column Total), on women only (column Female) and on men only (column Male). Standard errors, clustered, are reported in parentheses. Significance: p-value<0.01 ***; p-value<0.05 **; p-value<0.1 *.

Annex 4: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Sample Groups

Table 4A.1: Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Sample Groups

Nonconflict-Affected Person	Internally Displaced Person	Administrative Line Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any non-IDP or non-ALP 93.8 percent of the national population From all regions of Georgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders 5.1 percent of national population Displaced from Abkhazia and South Ossetia during conflicts in the 1990s and 2008; now living in all parts of Georgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person residing in areas bordering current or former conflict zones 1.1 percent of national population Defined as areas where barbed wire fences were installed in 2008 by the government along former conflict zones
Age	Age	Age
		
Education	Education	Education
		
Rural-urban	Rural-urban	Rural-urban
		





Source: Population's Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016.
 Note: Chart data weighted by sampling weights.

