On average, fertility progression in Georgia is **2.2 times higher** with no prior **male child** in the family

*(2010-2014 estimates)*


**Photo:** © UNFPA

**Created by:** ForSet
The natural sex ratio at birth is **105 boys to 100 girls**


**Photo:** © UNFPA

 CREATED BY ForSet
In Georgia, the ratio at birth of girls to boys is a relatively normal level for the first two births, but is skewed towards boys for all later births.

Normal ratio - 105 boys to 100 girls
1st child - 107 boys to 100 girls
2nd child - 106 boys to 100 girls
3rd or more - 123 boys to 100 girls

(2010-2014 estimates)


Photo: © istockphoto

Created by ForSet
Between 1990 and 2015, 2004 had the largest instance of **masculine births**

Normal - 105 boys to 100 girls
2004 - **115 boys to 100 girls**


**Photo:** © UNFPA

**Created by** ForSet
In 2016, the sex ratio at birth reached normalcy, the first time since 1992.


Photo: © UNFPA

Created by ForSet
Due to the **sex-selective births**, **31,446** girls were not born between 1990 and 2015.


**Photo:** © Mon Petit Chou Photography on Unsplash

Created by ForSet
Recently, family dynamics in Georgia are becoming **less patriarchal** and parents feel that daughters are proving to be more reliable and emotionally available than their sons. In this sense, they are perceived as an increasingly precious resource.


**Photo:** © UNFPA/Dina Oganova

Created by ForSet
If the first two births are girls, the sex ratio at birth for the 3rd child sky rockets in male births:

Normal ratio - 105 boys to 100 girls
3rd child when first two children are girls - 174 boys to 100 girls

(2010-2014 estimates)


Photo: © UNFPA

Created by ForSet
In Georgia, national minorities have higher instances of male births:

- Normal: 105 boys to 100 girls
- Georgians: 107 boys to 100 girls
- Armenians: 117 boys to 100 girls
- Azeris: 126 boys to 100 girls

(2010-2014 estimates)


Photo: © UNFPA

Created by ForSet
The gender of the previous children effects the decision of having another child. Here are the probabilities of having a third child when the first two are:

- All girls - 50%
- All boys - 28%
- Mix - 23%

(2010-2014 estimates)


Photo: © UNFPA/Dina Oganova

Created by ForSet
The gender of the previous children effects the decision of having another child. Here are the probabilities of having a fourth child when the first three are:

All girls - **43%**
All boys - **25%**
Mix - **21%**

(2010-2014 estimates)


**Photo:** © UNFPA

Created by ForSet
Co-residing couples stay in wife’s family:

Urban areas - 25%
Rural areas - 10%


Photo: © Nino-Ana Samkharadze on Chai Khana

Created by ForSet
43% of Georgia’s population live in three-generational households


Photo: © Jemo Popkhadze

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