

#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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

(2010-2014 estimates)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **ForSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

The natural sex ratio at birth is **105 boys to 100 girls**

Source: Guilмотo, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © istockphoto

Created by **ForSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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

Normal - 105 boys to 100 girls

2004 - **115 boys to 100 girls**

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **ForSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

In 2016, the sex ratio at birth
reached normalcy, the first
time since 1992

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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



Source: Guilmoto, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.


Photo: © Mon Petit Chou Photography on Unsplash

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends



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.

Source: Guilmoto, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA/Dina Oganova

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **ForSet**

#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA/Dina Oganova

Created by **forSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

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)

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © UNFPA

Created by **ForSet**

#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

Co-residing couples stay
in **wife's family**:

Urban areas - **25%**

Rural areas - **10%**

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © Nino-Ana Samkharadze on Chai Khana

Created by **ForSet**



#GeoCensus2014

#SRBTrends

43% of Georgia's population live
in **three-generational households**

43%

Source: Guilмото, C.Z. and Tafuro, S. (2017). Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia - An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data. Tbilisi, Georgia: Geostat; UNFPA.

Photo: © Jemo Popkhadze

Created by **forSet**

