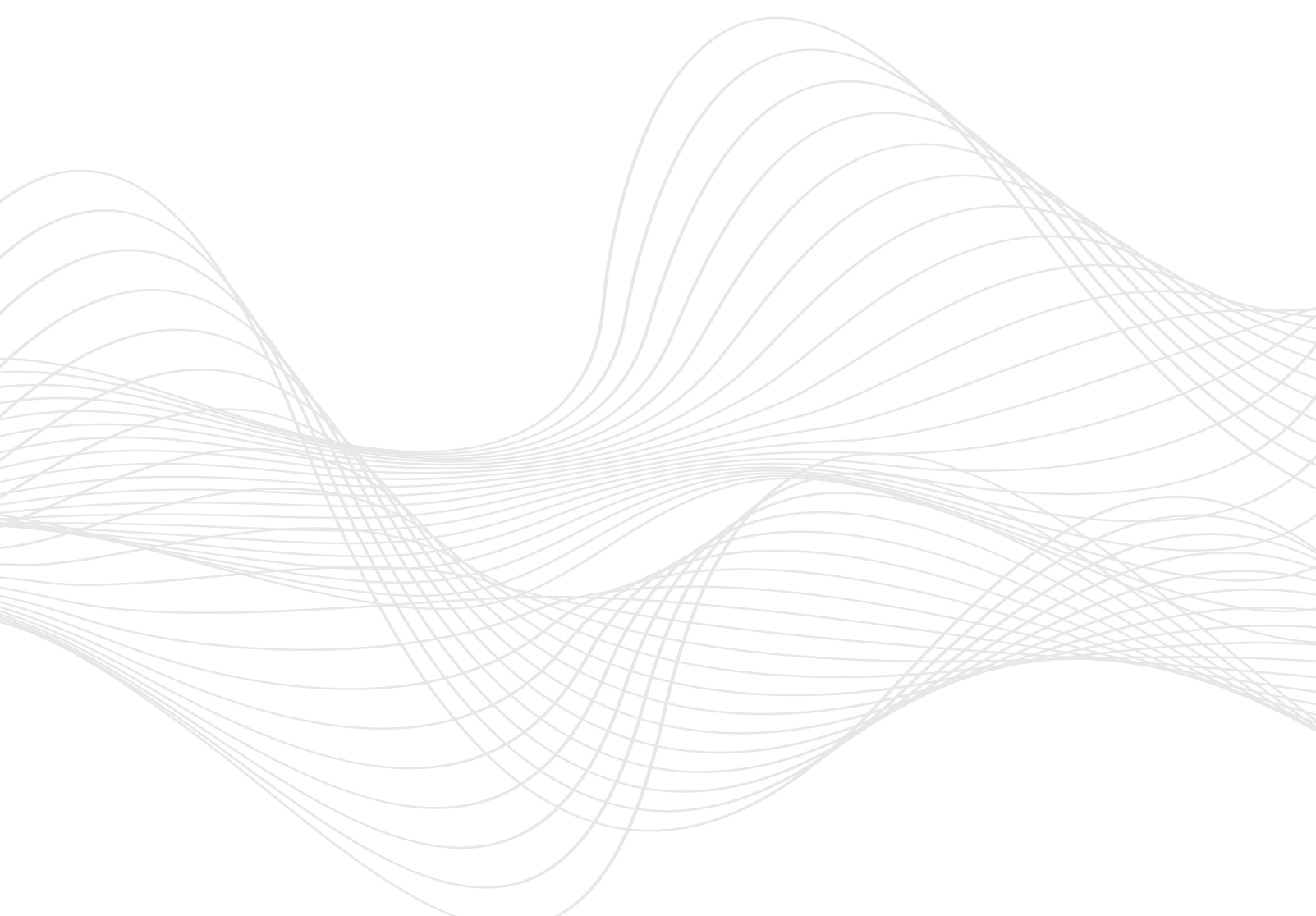


NATIONAL STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2017

SUMMARY REPORT



ევროკავშირი
საქართველოსთვის
The European Union for Georgia



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1. BACKGROUND

Violence against women in its many forms and manifestations, and across all settings, is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Violence against women impacts women across the world, regardless of age, class, race and ethnicity. According to recent estimates, 30 per cent of women aged 15 years or older globally have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence during their lifetime.¹ It is the leading cause of homicide death in women globally² and has many other major health consequences.³ The economic and social costs associated with violence against women are significant, and global evidence shows that violence consistently undermines development efforts at various levels, driving the depreciation of physical, human and social capital.⁴

In Georgia, current research points to widespread experiences of violence against women across the country.⁵ Intimate partner violence, as well as early and forced marriage, are among the most prevalent forms of violence against women in Georgia. These types of violence cut across all divisions of income, culture and class. Despite its scale and socioeconomic impact, violence against women remains largely underreported and under researched in key areas. With the last prevalence study conducted in 2009 by UNFPA,⁶ there is an absence of comprehensive and reliable data on the extent and nature of violence against women in Georgia. Moreover, existing administrative data such as police and criminal justice statistics paint only a partial picture of the problem.

In order to fill the vacuum of nationally representative data on violence against women and to inform the development of evidence-based policy and action on the ground, UN Women in partnership with the National Statistics Office – GEOSTAT, and with the generous support of the European Union, conducted the National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia.

The nationwide study was conducted using a mixed methodology of quantitative and qualitative components. The study drew on international best-practice research methodologies that complemented each other to provide a holistic picture of violence against women – the WHO Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women formed the basis of the women’s quantitative questionnaire;⁷ sexual harassment and stalking questions were drawn from the European Union Fundamental Rights’ Agency (FRA) survey;⁸ and questions on gender attitudes and childhood trauma were adapted from the United Nations Study on Men and Violence.⁹ It is also important to note that relevant SDG indicators¹⁰ and frameworks put forward by the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 57th session, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW) and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 have been incorporated in the study.

2. STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the 2017 National Survey on Violence against Women in Georgia were as follows:

- To obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and girls, committed by intimate partners as well as other perpetrators in the private and public spheres, during their lifetime as well as in the last 12 months
- To assess the extent to which violence against women is associated with a range of health and other outcomes
- To identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of violence
- To assess the extent to which women are aware of and use services for survivors of violence
- To examine men's and women's awareness of and attitudes towards issues of violence against women

3. METHODOLOGY

Study population

The 2017 National Survey on Violence against Women was designed to produce reliable indicators of violence, representative at the national, urban-rural and, to the extent possible, regional level. The survey covered the area of the country controlled by the central government. The target population of the survey included women and men between 15 and 64 years of age living in private households.

Questionnaire development

The questionnaires used in the survey were designed in line with the best international practices, international ethics and safety guidelines for research on violence against women. Major areas covered by the survey are: prevalence of intimate partner violence; prevalence of non-partner sexual violence; prevalence of sexual harassment; child abuse; health consequences of violence; awareness and use of services; and gender attitudes and awareness (men and women).

Sample design and study population

The 2014 general population census database was used as the sampling frame for the survey. Two-stage cluster sampling was applied, where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the enumeration area, and the secondary sampling unit (SSU) is the address

of a household. Stratification was made using two variables: region and settlement type (urban or rural).

The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews. The number of field personnel selected across Georgia amounted to 181 persons, including 22 regional supervisors and 159 interviewers. Fieldwork began on 14 August 2017 and concluded on 29 September 2017. In total, 6,006 women aged 15-64 and 1,601 men aged 15-64 completed the questionnaire.

The data presented has been weighted at the household and individual level.¹¹

Qualitative research

The qualitative research was conducted to complement the quantitative survey, include the voices of men and women to support the statistics, understand the unique experiences of minority and marginalized populations, and enable the triangulation of data. Qualitative fieldwork was carried out during August and September 2017. Data was collected in two urban and three rural sites. Service providers, community members (women, men and youth), survivors of violence and members of marginalized groups were covered through 15 key informant interviews, 12 in-depth interviews and 20 focus group discussions.

4. MAIN FINDINGS

4.1 Intimate partner violence (IPV)

“I was in a very difficult situation. I was beaten. Also my husband raped me when I was pregnant, and because of that I bled and doctors suspected [violence], as these symptoms were not usual.” (Respondent, IPV in-depth interview)

- Approximately 14 per cent of ever-partnered women aged 15-64 reported having experienced physical, sexual and/or emotional violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Six per cent reported experiencing physical abuse by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 2 per cent reported sexual partner abuse.
- Almost 10 per cent of women had experienced some form of economic violence in their lifetime.

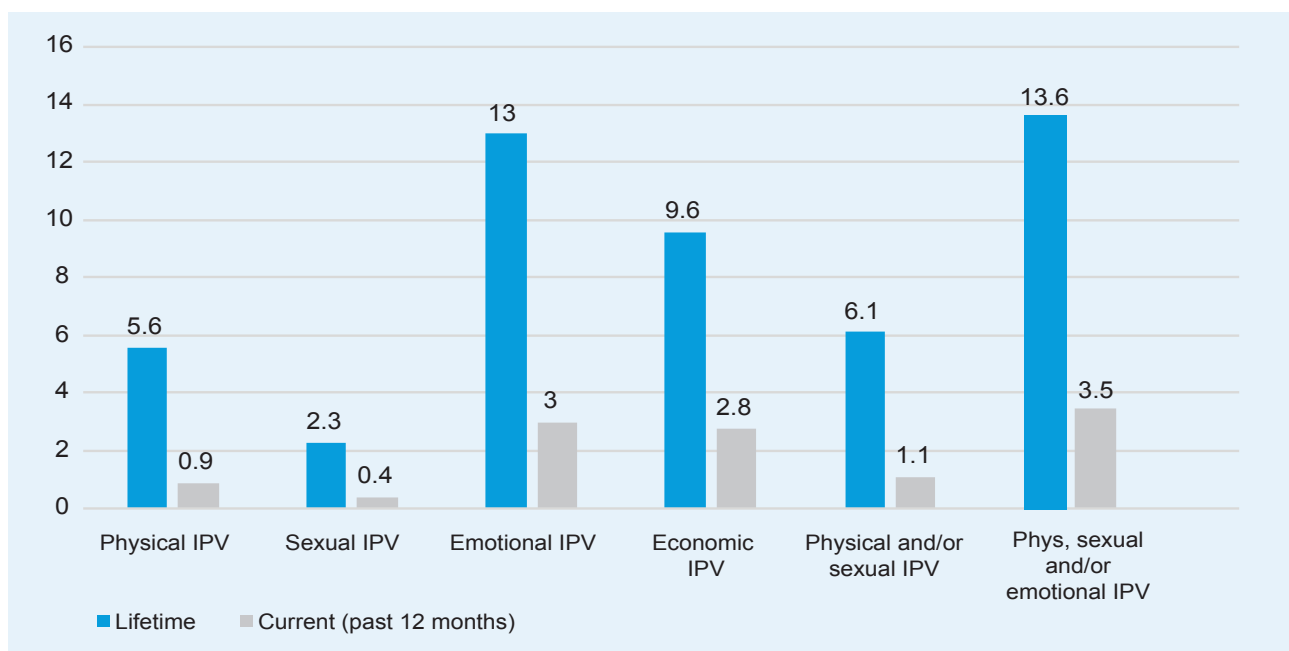
“He turned off the electricity, gas and water as he paid for all of these. He was telling me that he could stop paying for them whenever he wanted, saying, ‘You are dependent on me. I earn money. You are nothing without me.’” (Respondent, IPV in-depth interview)

Violence during pregnancy

Overall, 2 per cent of women who had ever been pregnant reported being physically abused during at least one pregnancy. In Georgia, this could account for approximately 15,000 women in the country.

Among those women, 37 per cent reported being punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant. Of the women who reported being beaten during pregnancy, 64 per cent said that they had been beaten by the same person before the pregnancy as part of an ongoing pattern of abuse. Moreover, 6 per cent of women reported that the violence became worse during pregnancy.

Figure 1: Percentage of women aged 15-64 reporting different types of intimate partner violence by time period, among women who have ever had a husband or partner

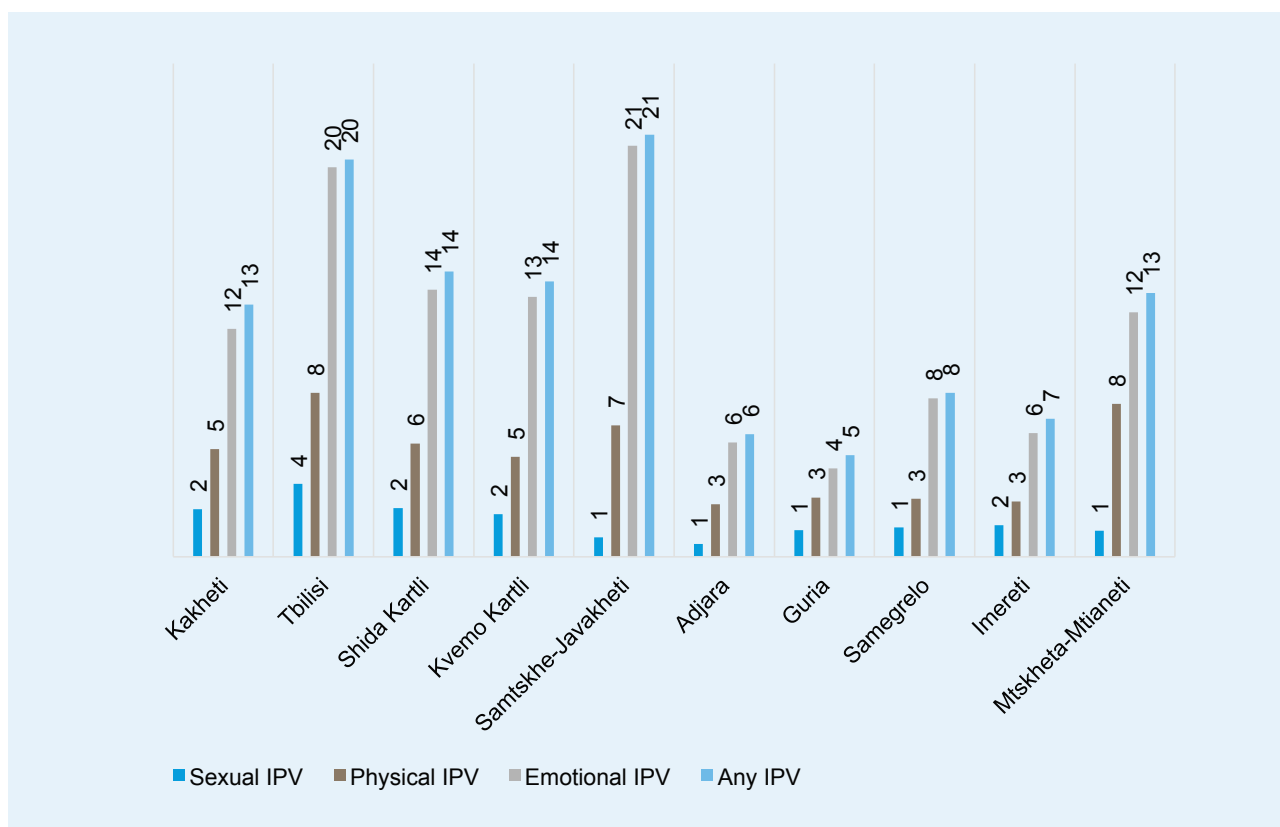


4.2 Regional comparison of IPV

Figure 2 shows the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional intimate partner violence by regions in Georgia. The highest reported rates of intimate partner violence are in Tbilisi and Samtskhe-Javakheti. The lowest reported rates of violence are in

Guria and Adjara. Overall, reported rates of intimate partner violence were higher in urban areas (16 per cent reporting physical, sexual or emotional IPV) than in rural areas (11 per cent reporting physical, sexual or emotional IPV).

Figure 2:
Percentage of ever-partnered women who reported experiencing IPV, by region



Analysis

The study found that violence is a common experience in many women's lives, with one in seven women aged 15-64 reporting that they have experienced physical, sexual and/or emotional violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.



Emotional abuse and controlling behaviour by intimate partners was found to be one of the most common acts of violence. This is relatively consistent with the findings from the 2009 study. The latest findings are further reflected in the qualitative data. Control, isolation and blame were the most common forms of emotional violence reported. This suggests, as other studies have shown, that IPV often reflects a pattern of coercive control.¹²

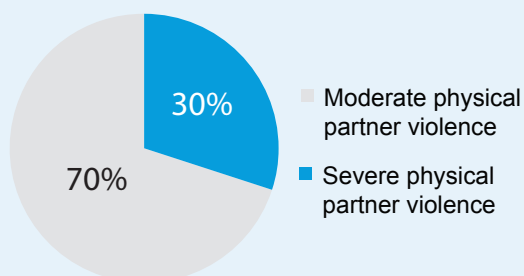
“My husband was against me spending more time than he defined for me, for example, at the park with my dog or going out with my friends. He literally restricted my contact to the outside world, as well as restricted [my use of] social networks [and] contact with my relatives by phone. He often took my phone and hid it from me.” (Respondent, IPV in-depth interview)

The rates of IPV identified in this study are similar to, although slightly lower than, the 2009 study.¹³ This could be attributed in part to the fact that the 2009 study had a smaller sample. It is also possible that the investment in addressing violence against women by the Government, civil society and the UN system over the past decade has contributed to a reduction in rates of violence.

Frequency and severity of violence

Overall, the study showed that women were more likely to experience frequent acts of intimate partner violence, rather than one-off incidents. This is in line with other studies that suggest women’s experiences of violence are often frequent and severe, demonstrating a pattern of violence within relationships marked by violence, rather than isolated incidents.

The results around the severity of violence indicated that women were more likely to experience moderate forms of violence rather than severe forms of violence. It is important to note, however, that while more women reported moderate forms of violence, many women experienced severe violence such as choking, burning or violence involving a weapon.



It is important to note, however, that rates of violence reported in a survey will always be an underrepresentation of women’s actual experiences of violence due to various barriers to disclosure, including shame, stigma and fear. While the reported rates of IPV in this study are lower than global averages, they are similar to some other countries in central Europe.¹⁴ Nevertheless, the study found that gender attitudes of both men and women in Georgia remain relatively conservative (see section below) and continue to condone violence under certain circumstances. The discrepancy between gender attitudes and reported rates of violence suggest that women in Georgia may still feel constrained disclosing experiences of violence in an interview. In this study, reported rates of childhood sexual abuse through an anonymous survey method resulted in higher rates of disclosure, further suggesting that rates of violence reported in face-to-face interviews are likely an underrepresentation of reality.

Finally, the study found that reported rates of IPV were significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas in Georgia. Rates of reported IPV were particularly high in Tbilisi. Internationally, the pattern is usually reversed. That is, rates of violence against women are usually found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas because gender norms tend to be more conservative and there are fewer services available to survivors of violence in rural areas.¹⁵

In fact, this study found that women and men in rural areas of Georgia held more conservative and violence-condoning attitudes than urban respondents. Therefore, it is quite likely that, rather than rates of violence actually being higher in urban areas, these results reflect several conclusions: women in urban areas have higher levels of awareness; violence is less normalized in urban areas; and urban women felt more confident than rural women to disclose their experiences of violence.

4.3 Non-partner violence

- Overall, 26 per cent of women reported having experienced sexual violence and/or sexual harassment by a non-partner, including sexual abuse as a child.
- The study found that 2.7 per cent of women aged 15-64 reported experiencing sexual violence by someone other than a husband or partner in their lifetime.
- Male colleagues and friends/acquaintances, as well as strangers, were identified as the most common known perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence.
- Sexual harassment was the most common form of non-partner sexual abuse reported. Overall, one in five women (20 per cent) reported having experienced at least one form of sexual harassment in their lifetime. The most common types of sexual harassment are shown in Figure 4.

Violence during childhood

Overall, 14 per cent of women reported that they had experienced some form of child abuse. The most common form of child abuse reported by women was physical abuse (6 per cent), followed by emotional abuse and neglect (5 per cent). Nine per cent of women reported having experienced childhood sexual abuse.



Figure 3:

Percentage of women aged 15-64 who reported experiencing non-partner sexual violence, childhood sexual abuse, stalking or sexual harassment in their lifetime

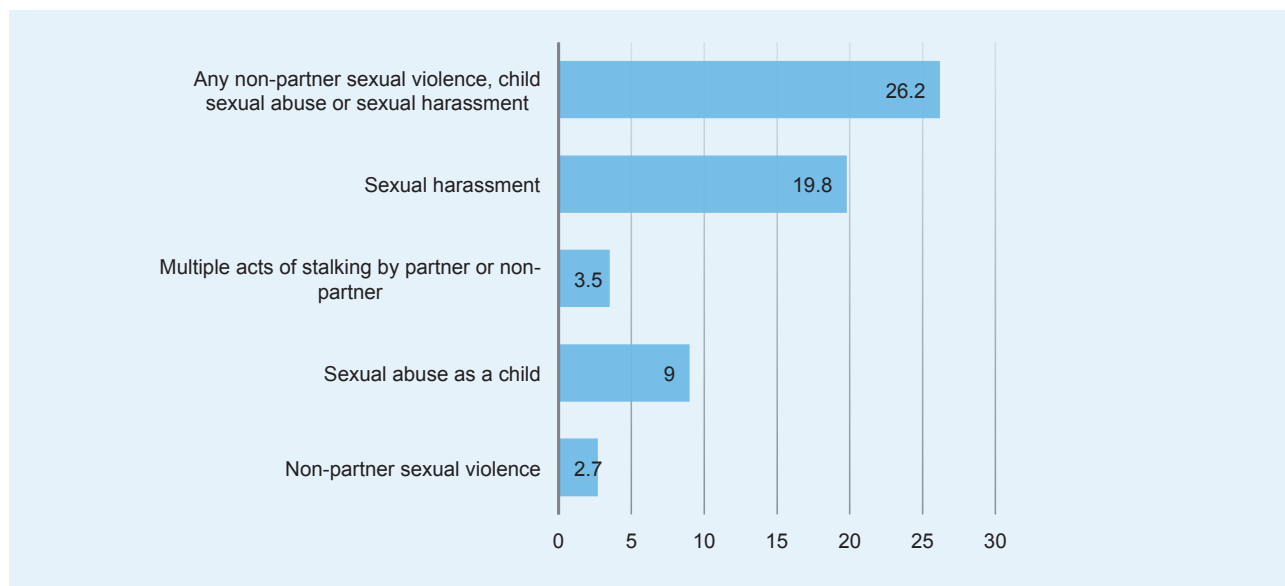
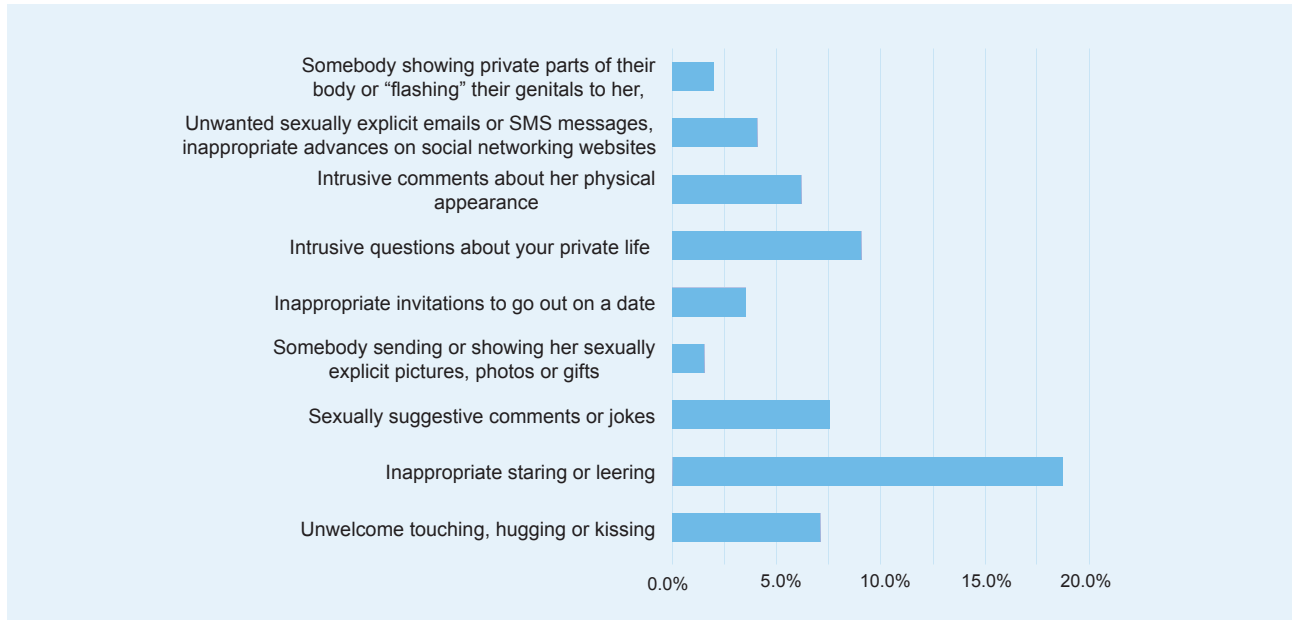


Figure 4: Percentage of women who reported experiencing different types of sexual harassment in their lifetime



Stalking

Women were also asked if they had ever experienced stalking, with 3.5 per cent reporting that they had experienced multiple forms of stalking in their lifetime and 3.3 per cent in the last 12 months. The most common form of stalking reported by respondents was offensive or threatening text messages or emails (2 per cent), loitering or being followed (1 per cent) and offensive, threatening or silent phone calls (1 per cent).

- More than one in four women (27 per cent) reported having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner, sexual violence by a non-partner (including during childhood) or sexual harassment in their lifetime.



4.4 Overall rates of violence

By combining women's experiences of violence, the study found that:

- Twelve per cent of women reported having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner, or sexual violence by a non-partner, in their lifetime.

Analysis

The study confirms that violence by non-partners is also a concern in Georgia. Non-partner physical and emotional violence was also identified as relatively common among women in the qualitative interviews. In particular, women reported experiencing physical and emotional abuse from family members, including parents-in-law, brothers, stepchildren and sisters-in-law.

This was the first comprehensive study in Georgia to explore sexual harassment. While there was a relatively low level of awareness of this issue at the time of the study, which was before the #MeToo campaign, sexual harassment and stalking were identified as serious forms of abuse in Georgia. In the Georgian context, according to the qualitative research, sexual harassment is largely normalized; reporting on experiences of harassment is frowned upon. It is often identified as “friendly harassment” or a compliment.

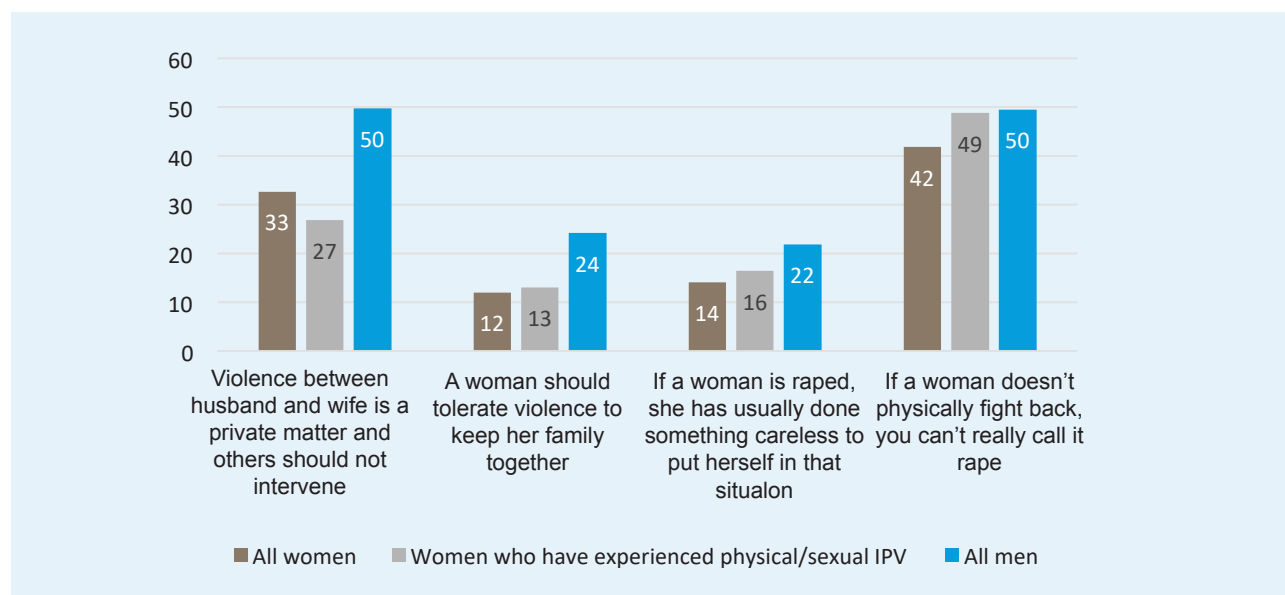
Sexual harassment in the workplace was frequently mentioned by women in the qualitative interviews. Women reported that they were requested to engage in sexual relationships with their bosses, while others were hired not because of their skills

and qualifications but based on their physical appearance.

“I had an experience when I went to a job interview, with some guy. I tried my best to be dressed modestly, with black trousers and a black t-shirt, low-heeled shoes, no make-up. I entered the room, and he said he understood [why I was harassed] and added that I am the kind of woman who should be harassed [...]. In his mind this was a compliment. I started to cry, because I couldn't do or say anything.” (Woman, urban FGD participant)

4.5 Attitudes towards gender relations and violence against women

Figure 5: Percentage of women and men who agree with statements that normalize violence



The study findings on gender attitudes show a pattern of agreement with inequitable gender norms:

- Most women (66 per cent) and men (78 per cent) agree that a woman's most important role is to keep the home in order.
- Almost a quarter of all women (23 per cent) and nearly half of all men (42 per cent) believe that a wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees.

“For me, a respectful woman is someone who raises children, teaches them and is a parent of successful children. At the same time, she cooks well and can iron well.” (Woman, rural FDG participant)

The study findings indicate that women and men show a relatively high degree of tolerance and acceptance towards the use of violence against women in relationships:

- Almost one quarter of women (22 per cent) and one third of men (31 per cent) believe that wife-beating is justified under certain circumstances, such as if she has been unfaithful or if she neglects the children.
- Both male (50 per cent) and female (33 per cent) respondents were likely to agree that IPV is a private matter and that others should not intervene. Women who had experienced IPV were less likely to agree with this statement (27 per cent).
- Men (24 per cent) were twice as likely than women (12 per cent) to agree that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.
- Close to half of all women (42 per cent) and men (50 per cent) agree with the statement that if a woman does not physically fight back, you cannot call it rape.
- Twenty-two per cent of men and 14 per cent of women agree that if a woman is raped, she has usually done something careless to put herself in that situation.
- In general, women who had experienced IPV were more likely to agree with the rape myth statements. Men were also more likely to agree with such statements.

Overall, men and women in rural areas tended to have more conservative and violence-condoning attitudes than those in urban areas (see Figure 6). Also, men and women in the older age ranges tended to have more conservative and violence-condoning attitudes than the younger generation. For example, Figure 7 shows that 16 per cent of women aged 15-24 believe that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together, compared to 34 per cent of women aged 55-64.

“Would you beat someone for no reason?! Would you let someone beat you in vain?! Nobody beats someone without having a reason; otherwise, he’d be a crazy person. So the conclusion is that, if a neighbour beats his wife, then – from this man’s point of view – she deserved it.” (Man, rural FDG participant)

The study findings indicate that many women and men hold inequitable views on sex and sexual violence:

Figure 6: Percentage of women who agree with violence-condoning statements, by urban versus rural

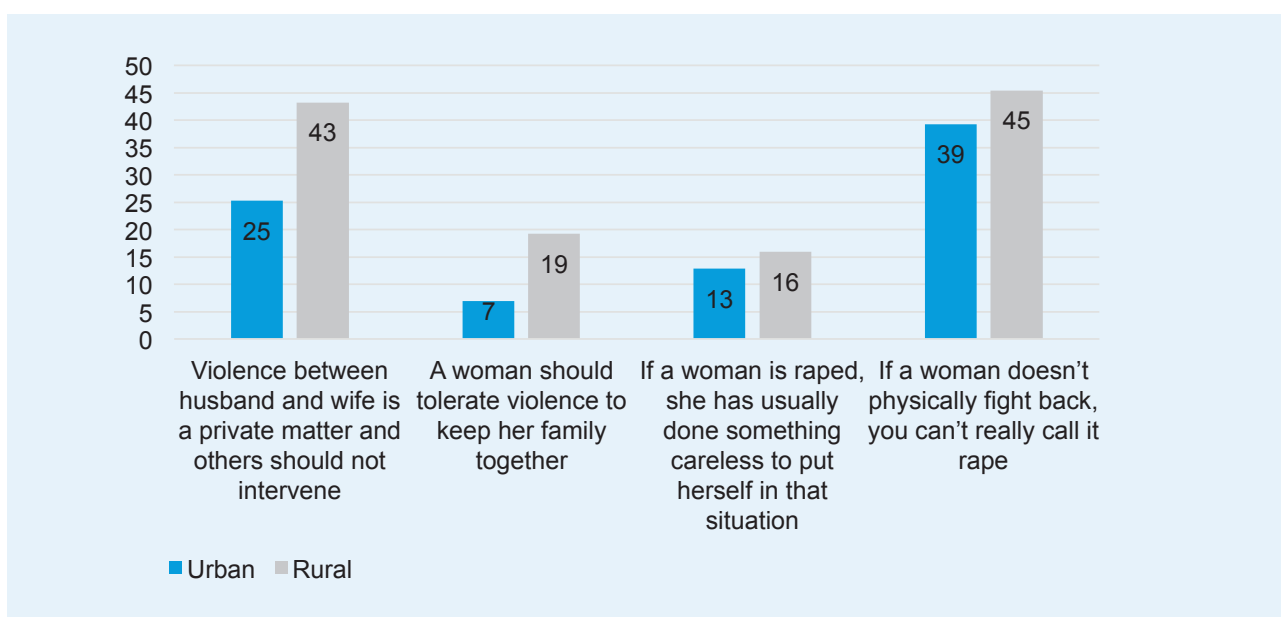
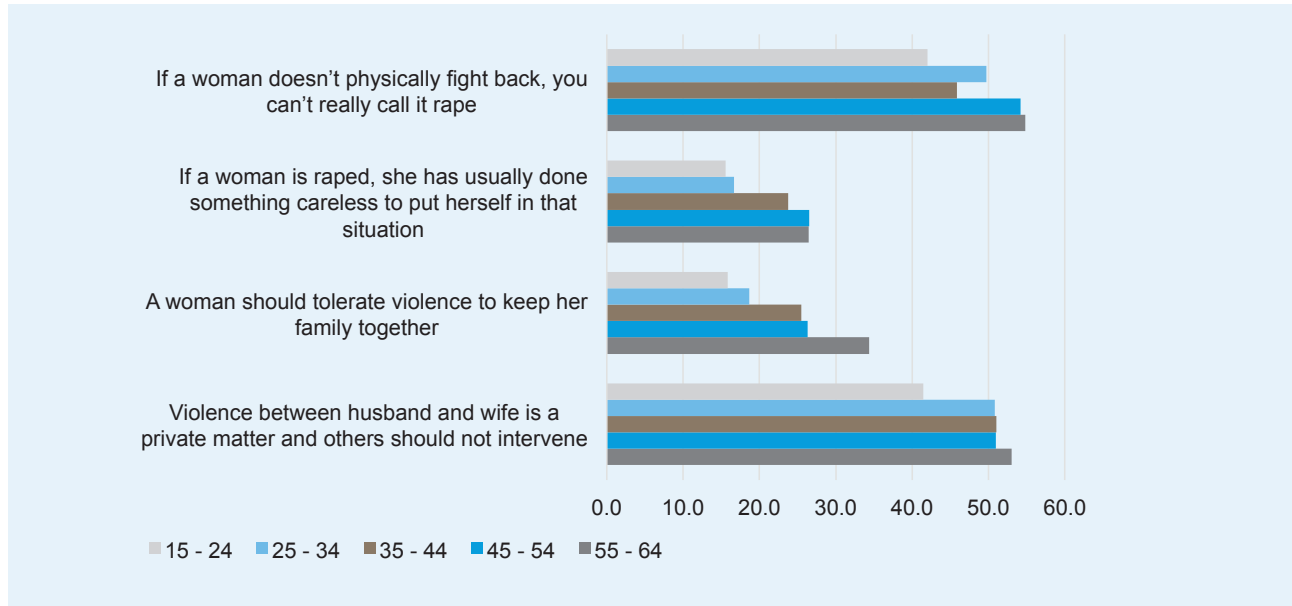
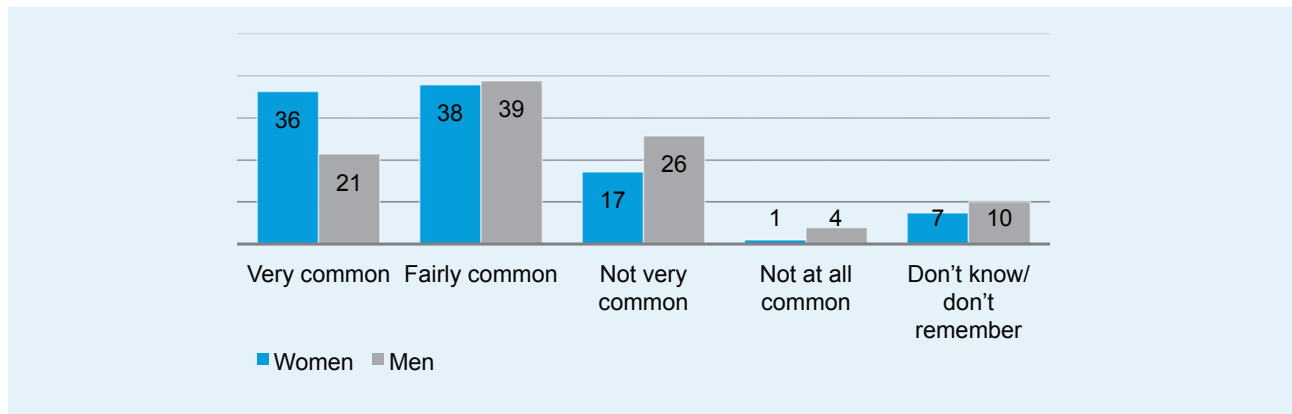


Figure 7:
Percentage of women who agree with violence-condoning statements, by age group



4.6 Awareness of services and laws

Figure 8:
How common violence against women is in Georgia, according to men and women (percentage)

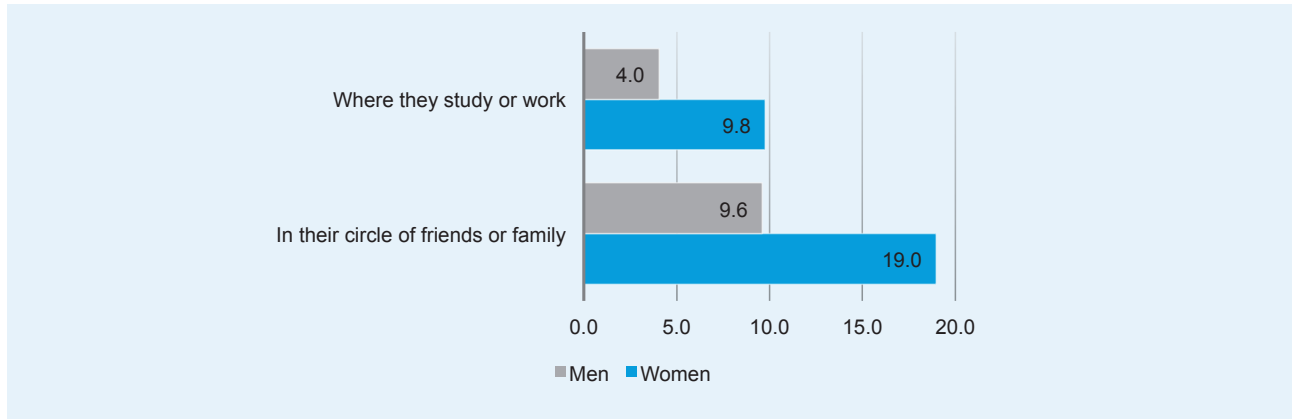


According to the study, the majority of men and women believe that violence against women is either very common or fairly common. Women are

more likely than men to believe that violence against women is very common.

Figure 9:

Percentage of men and women who reported knowing a woman who has been a victim of domestic violence



The study found that 19 per cent of women and 9.6 per cent of men knew of someone who had experienced domestic violence in their family or circle of friends, and 9.8 per cent of women and 4 per cent of men reported knowing a victim where

they worked or studied. These rates are higher than women’s direct reports of violence, which is to be expected, but this could also suggest that actual rates of violence are higher than those directly reported by women themselves.

Table 1:

Percentage of men and women who reported knowing a woman who has been a victim of domestic violence

	Women (%)	Men (%)
Believes that, according to the law, a husband who forces his wife to have sex against her will is committing a criminal act	43.9	38.0
Knows that there are laws in Georgia about violence/domestic violence against women	67.4	73.5
Has recently seen or heard of advertising addressing campaigns against violence against women	78.3	72.6
Is aware of hotlines	76.8	71.0
Is aware of shelters	61.7	48.8
Is aware of crisis centres	38.0	31.6
Would find it acceptable if doctors routinely ask women who have certain injuries, whether they have been caused by violence	90.5	85.8

The study found that most people (67 per cent of women and 74 per cent of men) know that there are laws in Georgia addressing violence against women. However, less than half of men (38 per cent) and women (44 per cent) believe that marital rape is a crime. Encouragingly, however, almost all men and women felt that it would be acceptable for doctors to do routine screening for violence-related injuries.

Analysis

The study’s findings on attitudes reveal that inequitable gender norms are common. For example, a high proportion of respondents believed that a woman’s most important role is to care for her family and that if a woman does not physically fight back, then it is not rape. Most women and men agreed that intimate partner violence is a private matter and that

outsiders should not intervene. Moreover, almost one third of women and men agreed with at least one of the justifications for a husband to hit his wife, showing a high level of acceptance and condoning of violence in Georgia.

Compared to international data, gender attitudes in Georgia appear to be more conservative than in many other parts of Europe.¹⁶ However, it is positive to note that since the 2009 study in Georgia, attitudes have improved. Furthermore, men and women in the younger generation tended to have more non-discriminatory gender attitudes than people of the older generation. This is a very positive sign, suggesting that progress is being made by the concerted efforts to raise awareness and promote women’s empowerment and rights over the past decade.



4.7 Women’s coping strategies and response to IPV

- Thirty-six per cent of women who reported having experienced physical or sexual partner violence have never told anyone about it.
- Only 26 per cent of women who reported having experienced physical or sexual partner violence had reported this violence to any agency or support service.
- Among those women who did report to agencies or support services, women most commonly told police (18 per cent), health-care workers (8 per cent) or the courts (5 per cent).
- Among women who did not seek help, the most commonly cited reasons were that they thought it would bring a bad name to their family (19 per cent), they were afraid or had been threatened with more violence (13 per cent) or they were ashamed or worried they would not be believed (10 per cent).
- Women who had sought help following partner violence reported that they did so because the violence had reached a point where they could not endure any more (80 per cent) or because they were badly injured (21 per cent). Women were also encouraged by family or friends to seek help (18 per cent).

Figure 10: Reasons for seeking help (among women who sought help) and for not seeking help (among women who had not sought help)

Reasons for seeking help	Reasons for not seeking help
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could not endure more violence • Badly injured • Encouraged by friends/family • Threatened or tried to kill her • Afraid he would hit her/more violence • Afraid he would kill her • Saw that the children were suffering • He threatened or hit children • Thrown out of the home • Afraid she would kill him 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring bad name to their family • Fear of threats/consequences/more violence • Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid she would not be believed or she would be blamed • Did not know her options • Violence normal/not serious • Afraid she would lose children • Afraid he would end relationship • Believed it would not help/knew other women were not helped • Threatened that he would commit suicide

Women who chose to leave or to stay

Nearly half (46 per cent) of all of the women who had experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence left the home for at least one night because of the violence. Among those women in abusive relationships who chose to stay, one in three (38 per cent) did so because of the sanctity of marriage. Women also did not want to leave their children (17 per cent) or bring shame upon their family (16 per cent).

Analysis

The study found that most women did not tell anyone about their experiences of intimate partner violence nor did they seek help from any agencies. This highlights the extreme difficulties that women suffering IPV face in seeking and obtaining help in Georgia, as is the case in many other countries.

“I was thinking I should keep the family together. My first marriage collapsed, now the second one... I thought that if I divorce for the second time, people will think that I am an indecent woman. I also tried because of the children. They need a father as well as a mother.” (Respondent, IPV in-depth interview)

The study has demonstrated some considerable shifts in reasoning towards staying in abusive relationships. For example, since the 2009 study, there has been a 10 per cent decrease in the rate of women who stayed with violent husbands because they believed the violence to be normal.¹⁷ This can be interpreted as a positive development and an indication that fewer women are willing to tolerate violence as a normalized occurrence.

There have also been some positive shifts in women’s help-seeking behaviour. This study found that 18 per cent of women who experienced violence sought help from the police, compared to only 2 per cent in the 2009 study.¹⁸ This indicates a possible increase in women’s confidence in the willingness

and effectiveness of police to intervene in cases of intimate partner violence.

Overall, however, it seems that women receive very little support or encouragement from society. The qualitative interviews indicated that women lack social connections and social support even from the closest people, such as family members and co-workers/employers. In the Georgian context, social networks and social capital are much more important than formal institutions. Problems of all sorts are usually solved with the support of personal connections rather than official support. Thus, the lack of social encouragement leaves victims of violence alone in coping with the problem.

4.8 Qualitative findings

The qualitative interviews analysed the unique experiences of marginalized women, including women with disabilities, LGBT women, immigrant women and ethnic minorities. The findings demonstrate that discrimination and stigmatization based on identity, ethnicity and physical as well as mental ability exacerbate the violence experienced by these groups of women. The most common forms of violence identified by respondents were emotional and physical. In particular, among women with disabilities and LGBT women, emotional abuse was used by family members to control and isolate women, and physical abuse was often used as a form of punishment for not conforming to societal norms or standards, particularly among transgender children. Women with disabilities living in institutions also reported experiencing physical and sexual violence by both health-care workers and fellow patients.

The qualitative research found that Azeri women experience many different forms of violence in their lifetime. Violence is linked to the subordinate position of Azeri women within both the family and the community, as well as their marginalized position within Georgian society. Forced, early marriage is common among this ethnic group, and economic dependency facilitates both emotional and physical violence. Sexual partner violence was also commonly reported among Azeri women, who experience physical violence if they refuse sex.

The qualitative research with immigrant women from Egypt and Iraq largely found that experiences of IPV and non-partner violence in Georgia were minimal. Immigrant women spoke positively about their transition to Georgian society and their effort to integrate, as well as relief about the safety of their children, especially girls, travelling to and from school. The most significant issues reported

by immigrant women related to language and employment opportunities. The traditional division of labour has meant that many women are expected to remain within the household and are not expected or supported in finding outside work. Moreover, as they have never worked in their home country, many lack the relevant skills and experience needed to secure employment.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The 2017 National Survey on Violence against Women in Georgia is the first population-level survey since 2009 that measures the prevalence of violence against women and its associated health consequences for women in Georgia. The findings from this comprehensive study show that women in Georgia are at greatest risk of violence from male intimate partners. Women also experience violence by non-partners, particularly in the form of sexual harassment and stalking. Although sexual harassment is the most common form of non-partner sexual violence in Georgia, there is currently no legal definition of sexual harassment and no legislation protecting women.

The study findings indicate that women and men show a high degree of tolerance and acceptance towards the use of violence against women in relationships, as well as inequitable views on sex and sexual violence. That violence was viewed as justifiable by both women and men in the study reflects the broader sociocultural reinforcement of IPV and gender inequality.

Compared to international data, the rates of violence reported by women in Georgia are lower than the average rates across Europe. However, gender attitudes in Georgia appear to be considerably more conservative than in many other parts of Europe, which can indicate underreporting of prevalence. The fact that reported rates of childhood sexual abuse through an anonymous survey method resulted in higher rates of disclosure further suggests that rates of violence reported in face-to-face interviews are likely an underrepresentation of reality.

Nevertheless, there have been clear positive improvements in attitudes and practices since the 2009 study in Georgia:

- Gender attitudes are less conservative.
- Men and women in the younger generation show more non-discriminatory attitudes.
- There has been a decrease in the rate of women who stayed with violent husbands because they believed the violence to be normal.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence who have reported it to the police.

All of this suggests that the concerted efforts to raise awareness and promote women's empowerment and rights in the country over the past decade are having a positive impact.

Ending violence against women in Georgia requires the changing of behaviours, beliefs and structures that reinforce gender inequalities and normalize violence. Gender roles that maintain women's subordinate position within the household underpin the normalization of violence against women, in particular within the domestic sphere, as violence is used as a tool to maintain men's power over the family unit. Men appeared to have more inequitable gender attitudes across the study than women. This highlights the importance of working with men and boys to promote gender equality. The findings also highlight the need for justice and health-response services to better meet the needs of women who have experienced violence or harassment.

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⁵Please see the following:

- Chitashvili, M., Javakhishvili, N., Arutiunov, L., Tsuladze, L. and Chachanidze, S., 2010. National research on domestic violence against women in Georgia. Tbilisi: UNFPA Georgia.
- UNFPA. Men and Gender Relations in Georgia. 2015, Tbilisi: UNFPA.
- Sumbadze, N. Perceptions of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti. 2014, Tbilisi: UN Women.

⁶Chitashvili, M., Javakhishvili, N., Arutiunov, L., Tsuladze, L. and Chachanidze, S., 2010. National research on domestic violence against women in Georgia. Tbilisi: UNFPA Georgia.

⁷García-Moreno et al., 2005.

⁸FRA, 2014. Violence against women: an EU-wide survey – Survey methodology, sample and fieldwork. Technical report. Luxembourg: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.

⁹Fulu, E., Warner, X., Miedema, S., Jewkes, R., Roselli, T. and Lang, J., 2013. Why Do Some Men Use Violence Against Women and How Can We Prevent It?: Quantitative Findings from the United Nations Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNV.

¹⁰Please find the final list of SDG indicators with suggested list of disaggregation variables at this link: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

¹¹The initial household weights were calculated by using the following parameters: number of PSUs in stratum; number of selected PSUs in stratum; number of households in stratum; number of households responses in PSU; size of household in stratum. Individual weights were calculated using the following parameters: number of women in PSU; number of responses for women in PSU; distribution of the women by following age groups in the stratum level.

¹²Stark, E., 2007. Coercive control. New York: Oxford.

¹³The rate of physical and/or sexual IPV among women aged 15-49, the age range of the sample population in the 2009 study, was 6 per cent, with a 95 per cent confidence interval of 5.4-6.6 per cent.

¹⁴FRA, 2014. Violence against women: an EU-wide survey – Main results. Luxembourg: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.

¹⁵García-Moreno et al., 2005.

¹⁶FRA, 2014.

¹⁷Chitashvili, M, et al., 2010.

¹⁸Ibid.

7. ANNEX: HOW VIOLENCE WAS MEASURED

Intimate Partner Violence

Physical

Has your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever:

- a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?
- b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?
- c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?
- d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you?
- e) Choked or burned you on purpose?
- f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?

Sexual

- a) Did your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down?
- b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse when you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?
- c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever force you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?

Psychological

Has your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever:

- a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?
- b) Said or did something that made you feel humiliated in front of other people?
- c) Did things that made you feel scared or intimidated?
- d) Destroyed things that are important to you?
- e) Threatened to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?
- f) Stopped you from seeing female friends?
- g) Restricted your contact with your family?
- h) Insisted on knowing where you are in a way that made you feel controlled/afraid?
- i) Stopped you from getting health care?

Economic

Does your current or most recent husband/partner generally do any of the following:

- a) Prohibits you from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects?
- b) Takes your earnings from you against your will?
- c) Refuses to give you money that you need for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)?

Non-partner Violence

Non-partner sexual violence

In your whole life, including when you were a child, has any male person, except any husband/male partner, done the following to you:

- a) Ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you.
- b) Ever had sex with you when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?
- c) Forced or persuaded you to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?
- d) Attempted but NOT succeeded to force you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by holding you down or putting you in a situation where you could not say no?
- e) Touched you sexually when you did not want them to? This includes, for example, the touching of breasts or private parts.
- f) Made you touch his private parts against your will?

Childhood sexual abuse

Before you reached 18 years of age:

- a) Without any specific need, like medical treatment, someone touched your buttocks or genitals or made you touch them when you did not want to
- b) You had sex with a man who was more than 5 years older than you
- c) You had sex with someone because you were threatened or frightened or forced

Sexual harassment

I want you to think about any male or female person, except your husband/male partner (for women with a husband/partner). Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, in your whole life, any person has done the following to you:

- a) Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing?
- b) Inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel humiliated?
- c) Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended?
- d) Somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made you feel offended?
- e) Inappropriate invitations to go out on a date?
- f) Intrusive questions about your private life that made you feel offended?
- g) Intrusive comments about your physical appearance that made you feel offended?
- h) Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages and/or inappropriate advances on social networking websites, such as Facebook or in internet chat rooms, that offended you?
- i) Somebody showing the private parts of their body or “flashing” their genitals to you, against your will?
- j) Somebody made you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes?

Stalking

Now, I want you to think about any male or female person, except your current husband/male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, in your whole life, any person has repeatedly done the following to you:

- a) Sent you emails, text messages or instant messages that were offensive or threatening?
- b) Sent you letters or cards that were offensive or threatening?
- c) Made offensive, threatening or silent phone calls to you?
- d) Posted offensive comments about you on the internet?
- e) Shared intimate photos or videos of you?
- f) Loitered or waited for you outside your home, workplace or school without a legitimate reason, then deliberately followed you around?
- g) Deliberately interfered with or damaged your property?