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**Institute of Social Studies  
and Analysis**



# **Access to Justice for Internally Displaced and National Minority Women**

Analytical Report

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## Main Findings (Executive Summary)

Aim of the survey is to collect and analyze information on existing situation about access to justice by internally displaced and national minority women and their social, legal and economic needs in Georgia.

Research covers qualitative, as well as quantitative components. At the first, preparatory phase of the research, 3 focus group discussions were conducted. Purpose of the qualitative research was to identify empirical indicators of the quantitative research. Qualitative research was carried out based on interview, particularly face-to-face interview method. Research instrument was a questionnaire. National minority women (18 years old and above) in Marneuli and internally displaced (IDP) women in Rustavi, Gori, Kutaisi, Zugdidi and Tbilisi were interviewed. Sample size was 700 respondents (500 – IDP women and 200 – national minority women). Multistage stratified (cluster) sampling was applied to ensure full representativeness of geographical and demographic characteristics.

Research was carried out in October-November 2013 which was requested by the UN Women.

In General, legal problems occur during the process of implementation of regulations which are predetermined by the legislation. According to focus group discussions in Tbilisi, conducted with the Representatives of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia and NGO representatives, legal problem is defined as follows: Legal problem occurs when a person's rights to practice his/her rights defined by the law (both local legislation as well as the international human rights law) is hindered.

**Main findings for the research are as follows:**

### Internally Displaced Women

#### *Socio-demographic characteristics*

- ✓ Extended families, mostly with 4-5 family members (38.4%), are typical for this target group. Average size of a family in this particular target group is 3.9, which exceeds the average size of a family in Georgia (3.6).
- ✓ Half of the IDP women are married (51.9%), however there are widows among IDPs (23.2%). Number of single women among IDPs is 18.6%.
- ✓ Extended families, early marriages, family status are indicators of traditional family structures in this target group.
- ✓ Employment rate among IDP women is high (18.5%). It is important to note that unemployment rate among IDP women is 36.9%.

- ✓ 35.8% of IDP women don't have a professional occupation. Almost every respondent completed a secondary school; one third received a higher education and one fifth – vocational education. Only 38 respondents from IDPs did not receive secondary education, which is 4.7% of the respondent's total number (798). 42.4% (16 respondents), who did not receive secondary education, stated that reason for not getting an education was marriage, another 42.4% could not name the reason. According to the IDP women (those with no higher education), the reason they could not/did not receive a higher education was marriage (37.1%) and lack of funds (30.9%).
- ✓ For IDP women receiving an education is not such an essential problem, although marriage and family factors were common reasons for termination of studies. In case of IDP's, financial limitations were more common reason for termination of studies. This means that for the IDP women education is socially desirable and expected. The lack of resources might become an obstacle and prevent IDP women to get better education.

### *Family economic condition*

- ✓ Family's own evaluation of their family economic condition and its objective indicators are similar to each other. If we divide family income into three groups, we will receive the following picture: 51.2% of IDP families have less than 300 GEL income, which means that half of the interviewed IDP families are poor, 30.2% have income of 301–500 GEL, and 18.2% – 501–1000 GEL. Consequently, half of the IDP families, assess their economic condition as - very bad ("we are in a very difficult situation, we don't even have enough money for food"), almost one third (29%) – as bad ("Our income is enough only for food, but not for clothing").
- ✓ It is important to note that average income of IDP families is 364.34 GEL. This can be interpreted in different ways.
  - Among IDP women more of them are in paid employment, but the majority of them receive lower salaries.
  - Among IDP more women have average education and average jobs.

Nevertheless, the data about the family average income do not give specific data about the economic situation of women in the family. Many research shows that the monthly family income is not distributed equally among all members of the household. Therefore, also in the families with an average income, women might suffer poverty, as well as the children.

- ✓ Among IDP women data also varies according to the cities where they live. For example, average income of IDP families is the highest in Tbilisi (488 GEL) and the lowest in Kutaisi (295 GEL). This type of average income difference is understood as the consequence of different economic standards among people from the capital city and the periphery or the rural areas of the country. IDP families from smaller cities experience a greater economic hardship than families in the capital city due to the growing opportunities and higher salaries in the capital city.

- ✓ Provision of social assistance to the vulnerable groups depends on self-identification of their family economic conditions. 34.8% of IDP families have full package of the social assistance. 20.6% had it before. 13.2% has applied for it (however, their applications are either rejected or pending). 29% has not applied, however 20.8% from them is planning to apply. Eventually, it can be considered that 74.6% of the population considers that their families are socially vulnerable. It is expected that the social assistance money is given to those IDP families whose monthly income is less than 300 GEL (51,2% of all families in the sample) and are considered as poor. The figures show that only 34.8% of them receive the full package of social assistance. This means that 15.2% of the families are without the proper earning which would prevent them from poverty as well as without full package of social assistance money. The research does not show which families regarding the social assistance money, see themselves as vulnerable: those without the full package of social assistance, those with the social assistance money or also other families. Nevertheless, social assistance money, as shown in most comparative European social policy studies, is for the majority of the economically vulnerable families the major protection against poverty (Ashwin 2000, Clarke 2004, Bauman 2004). Finally, half of the respondents from the target group have less than 300 GEL income. Half of the IDPs think that their family economic conditions are very bad, absolute majority think that their families are socially vulnerable. The majority of the IDP families with 300 GEL /month receive full social assistance money (exactly 34.8% of them).

### *Family Relationships*

- ✓ The number of married women is high and among IDP women, 88.6% of them are married. Among IDP women most of the respondents marry until the age of 25, and women are a bit older at marriage only in Tbilisi, where 12.1% among IDP women who live in the capital marry at that age. Among IDP women there were some case of “children marriage”.
- ✓ Women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positively. Among those who responded that the present cohabitation is “very bad”, were in total only 1.4% women. More than 70% of IDP women expressed a high level of satisfaction (good and very good), the only exception were women in Gori where almost 10% of them responded that the cohabitation is “very bad”. In 3 towns with IDP women (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Zugdidi), none of the women said that the cohabitation is “very bad”.
- ✓ The answers show that most of the women are economically dependent, or have no stable income. A slightly higher number of women-only earners are in Rustavi town (8.7%). In some of the cities the number of those IDP who didn’t have any income was higher than in the total sample: in Kutaisi (43.8%), Zugdidi (28.3%), Gori (30.3%). In these three locations with IDP population, about one third of the respondents don’t earn any money, which means that they are not in regular paid employment and have no regular income.

- ✓ Combining the category of “total dependency” and the category “more or less dependent”, more than half and in one case two third of women respondents are economically fully or more or less dependent from the spouse or partner. In most of the locations women are dependent on their spouses and partners, especially in Tbilisi (47.6%) and Rustavi (41.3%). The highest numbers of economically independent women are in Kutaisi (43.8%).
- ✓ In the sample almost all women responded that they are not going to stop the cohabitation or to ask for divorce in the near future. Among this homogenous answer, there are IDP women from Gori (6%) who answered that they thought about this but haven’t made the decision, yet. Only in two cities, Tbilisi and Gori there were women who reported that they want to stop the cohabitation or divorce, in Tbilisi 1.6% and in Gori 1.5%

### *Privatization of Real Estate*

- ✓ One of the questions to women was whether they have been registered in the course of apartment privatization as the owner or a co-owner. Most of the women owners are in Rustavi (36.7%) and the smallest number are in Zugdidi (5.5%).
- ✓ IDP women are the minority in the area of ownership. In the total sample of IDP women about less than one fourth of women own property (21%) and 3% are the co-owners which increases the number of those who own or co-own to not more than 24%. In total 37% responded that they neither own nor co-own a property, which means that a bit less than two third of property owners are men or that the family does not have any private property
- ✓ An obvious lower number of IDP women who own or co-own the property is in the cities Zugdidi (9.1%) and Gori (18.9%), which show that there is a tiny minority of women who either own or co-own property and that this is rather exceptional.

### *Legal Problems*

- ✓ 34.6% of the IDP families (173 families) had to face legal problems. Total number of cases is 47% (234 cases). This means that every third IDP family had legal problems. Highest percentage falls under the problems related to real estate, particularly on registration of the property. Problems related to obtainment/amendment of documentation, particularly changing/registering an address, restoration of documents for the year in service and registration in the civil registry, are also quite common. From other justiciable events (that respondents had to name themselves), refusal to electricity allowance is the highest among IDP women. Apparently, these problems are very specific to this particular target group, as it is related to their IDP status. All the above listed problems depend on the involvement of the state agencies and the role of the state in general. The possible reasons are: the over-birocratic procedures of the state, the un-flexibility of the state officials, the long procedures instead of quick, user-friendly and flexible procedures and the economic vulnerability of the IDP families.

- ✓ It is important to note that migration related problems in the target group are less important as well as gender discrimination or family problems. This shows that violence against wives and women in the family is seen as a “family matter” and as an individual issue of a particular man, family or a woman. Violence is not seen as a part of gender inequality, women’s subordination and historical patriarhat (Conell, Messerschmidt 2005; Gillis, Diamond, Jebely, Orekhovsky, Ostovich, MacIsaac, Sagrati, Mandell 2006; Johnson 2008; Edwards 2011).
- ✓ Women show the same attitude case of sharing inheritance. Not being the owners of family property was not discussed as a problem at all and was not seen as part of the gender order. Possibly, these issues are either less problematic for the respondents or they do not speak about these problems, or do not consider them as legal problems. Another reason for that can be that the majority of women have no gender awareness education and take the gender inequalities as given.

### *Detailed analysis of legal problems*

- ✓ In the target group, vast majority of respondents did not try to solve their legal problems – did not approach state agencies, a lawyer, a friend, an NGO, etc. however, as it was revealed, IDP women are more proactive in solving problems – half of them approach state agencies.
- ✓ One forth of those who did not take any actions to solve the problem from the group think that nothing would change anyway, which shows that besides lack of information and access to state bodies, respondents do not trust the state agencies.
- ✓ In this target group rate for not approaching the police is rather high. Almost half of them did not approach police because – it was not necessary. However, IDP women state more often that various disputes should be resolved without involvement of the police. National minority women often state that their problem could not be resolved by the police anyway.
- ✓ Rate of approaching court is almost the same in case of IDP women. They approached court only in 12.5% of cases (22 respondents). Reason, for not approaching the court is the same as for not approaching the police. Specifically, in case of one third of the respondents in this group think that the court involvement was not required. IDP women often state that different disputes should be resolved without involvement of the court.
- ✓ Cases of approaching a lawyer are higher than cases of approaching the court or the police. One fourth of IDP women have approached a lawyer/received legal consultation. Those, who did not receive such consultations, state that they did not need it. Vast majority thinks that their problem could not be resolved anyway. Most of the reasons are relatively the same as in case of not approaching the court and the police.
- ✓ It is obvious, that IDP women more commonly have an opinion that disputes/problems should be resolved without involvement of the court/police/lawyer. Women in this group lack information on, and access and trust to the state agencies. They also lack some basic education on how to approach legal



services, how to formulate a complaint and how to support each others with a system of civil, peer, collective or family advocacy.

- ✓ IDP women approached lawyer in 46 cases. Almost half of them (45.7%, 21 cases) approached UN Women Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Centers – these cases are allocated in Zugdidi. In other cities they approached free Legal Aid Centers of the Ministry of Legal Assistance and Corrections or NGO lawyers. In Tbilisi and Rustavi they approached NGO lawyers mostly, in Gori - free Legal Aid Centers of the Ministry of Legal Assistance and Corrections. Mostly they approached lawyers in Zugdidi, fewer cases were reported in Rustavi. There were not cases of approaching the lawyer in Kutaisi. The main criteria when seeking for legal assistance was access and recommendations provided by relatives, neighbours and friends.

*Assessment of UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center from them who have never recieved the legal aid from this clinics*

- ✓ UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center was founded in April 2010 in Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi, Gori and Zugdidi. As it was revealed, 42% of IDP women have heard of the Legal Aid Clinics. In this target group, from those who have heard about these centers, learned about them either from TV or from relatives, although some have received the information from NGOs. Hence, it can be concluded that TV and relatives, neighbors, friends can be considered as very important sources for information dissemination.
- ✓ Most of this target group representatives state that they would approach a legal aid clinic if needed, which shows the readiness of the society to receive legal advice.

*Assessment of UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center from them who have already recieved the legal aid from this clinics*

- ✓ 234 respondents had legal problems among IDP women. They tried to solve them in 176 cases. In 11.9% from these cases they approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. 16 respondents (21 cases) from IDP target group have received a legal consultation from UN Women's legal aid clinic/consultation center. This number is 2.6% from the total number of IDP women (798) and 3.2% from the respondents (500). All the cases are allocated in Zugdidi, this means that from the respondents questioned in Zugdidi (110 respondents) 14.5% approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. None of the respondents approached this center in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori and Rustavi.
- ✓ Most of them state that they have received a court representation (76.2%). The rest of them state that there was not need for a court representation.
- ✓ The respondents selected the center considering an easy access and free consultations. Recommendations received from relatives played also an important role in selecting the center. This indicates that financial affordability is one of the determinants, although dissemination of the

information is also one of the important factors, as some of the respondents choose the center that is recommended by their relatives.

- ✓ 95.2% of those who have received a legal advice from the legal aid clinic positively assess it and state that they received full service, which was timely and prompt. For 81% of them the problem was solved, however in several cases it still remains unsolved. 65.4% state that the lawyer solved their legal problem.

## National Minority Women

### *Socio-demographic characteristics*

- ✓ Extended families, mostly with 4-5 family members, are typical for national minority women (45%). In addition, in national minority group almost every third family consisted of 6 or more family members (29.5%). Average size of a family in this particular target group is 4.6, which exceeds the average size of a family in Georgia (3.6).
- ✓ 68.9% of national minority women are married, 18.1% - widowed. Number of single women among national minorities is 9.9%.
- ✓ Extended families, early marriages, family status are indicators of traditional family structures in both target groups, however the data shows that it is more solid in Marneuli, among national minority women.
- ✓ Employment rate among national minority women is 10.5%. It is important to note that unemployment rate among national minority women is 25.7%. Due to the number of housewives, which is 39.5%, the received data is controversial. As it turned out, national minority women do not consider themselves “unemployed”, which means that they are not interested in any employment. This needs to be understood with the traditional role of a woman among the national minorities’ women of Georgia. They are more often than the rest of the population used to be in charge of unpaid domestic work (house work, gardening, caring for the children) and are traditionally less often in paid employment. “Women’s work” is till today not seen as work but as part of the natural role of a woman, Therefore, these women do not define themselves as “unemployed”.
- ✓ 74.6% of national minority women don’t have a professional occupation. Moreover, one fourth of national minorities completed only 9 years of schooling, more than one third – secondary school. Overall, 134 national minority women, 37.8% of the total number (354) was not able to receive an education. Half of them stated that the reason for not getting an education was changing of marital status (getting married), one tenth said that the reason was lack of financial resources. According to the above data, those two factors were the reasons also for not receiving a higher education. In addition, almost one fifth of the respondents (with no higher education) think that it is not necessary to have a higher education. These results correspond with the above mentioned analysis about the women's

involvement in paid employment. Neither education nor paid employment is seen as part of the women's lives.

- ✓ For national minority women receiving an education is an essential problem and marriage and family factors were the main reasons for termination of studies. Among the national minority a woman's education is less taken for granted and might be prevented by the lack of resources but even more so by the tradition and traditional gender expectations.

### *Family economic condition*

- ✓ Family's own evaluation of their family economic condition and its objective indicators are similar to each other. If we divide family income into three groups, we will receive the following picture: 49.5% of national minority women have income of less than 300 GEL, 19.5% - 301–500 GEL, and 30% 501-1000 GEL and more. Despite that half of the interviewed national minority families are poor (have less than 300 GEL income), only 15% evaluate their economic condition as very bad. 27.5% consider their economic condition as bad, and 45% - as normal. As found out, national minority women evaluate their family economic condition more positively than it is in reality based on the objective criteria. This has again historical and social reasons. The national minority families have experienced transgenerationally bigger economic hardship and have in regard of their economic standards as a consequence of those processes, lower expectations. Therefore, they view their situation positively as it is, when it is compared with the economic situation of other population in Georgia.
- ✓ It is important to note that average income of national minority women families is 409.71 GEL. This can be interpreted in different ways.
  - Firstly, the cause for this is in the households' composition and the traditional family solidarity. Since the national minority families have larger number of family members (see the previous figures) and a stronger traditional extended family solidarity network, there is a higher probability that there are more primarily male-earners in the same extended family. Therefore the average income is higher than among the IDP families.
  - Secondly, among national minority women there might be more women in better paid jobs, but much less women in paid employment at all. This means that among national minority women those persons who succeed to enter paid employment are very rare but they might have better education and better jobs. This means that there is high disparity within national minority women themselves, and that they are divided among those without any income and those who have normal income.

Nevertheless, the data about the family average income do not give specific data about the economic situation of women in the family. Many research shows that the monthly family income is not distributed equally among all members of the household. Therefore, also in the families with an average income, women might suffer poverty, as well as the children.

- ✓ Provision of social assistance to the vulnerable groups depends on self-identification of their family economic conditions. Currently, 2.5% of national minority families have full package of the social assistance, and 1.5% had it before. 3% has applied for it (however, their applications are either rejected or pending). 92% of national minorities have not applied for it, however 29.6% plan to apply. Eventually, it can be considered that 34.2% of national minorities think that their families are socially vulnerable. Finally, half of the respondents from this target group have less than 300 GEL income. Almost half of the national minority women assess their family economic situation as normal, despite the fact that half of these families have less than 300 GEL income. One third of this group think that their families are socially vulnerable. The data shows that this group has difficult economic conditions.
- ✓ Despite of the fact that less national minority families see themselves as economically vulnerable, about 50% of national minority families in the sample (exactly 49,5%) earn less than 300 GEL/month. This disparity shows that the national minority families are traditionally not used to apply for social assistance money and that their extended family system have ensured a relatively strong level of self sustainability. The question that remains is what are the reasons for this? This needs to be further explored, but it is assumed that the reasons have to do with the acces to social justice.
- ✓ National minority women have due to the language barrier and poorer education most probable less information about the welfare opportunities. At the same time, they might have many experiences of being rejected by the welfare officers. Therefore, they less often ask for social assistance money and receive less welfare support. Many of them live in the rural areas and far away from the welfare services where the travel is far and time consuming. They often have no private transportation or a driving license. They need to care for the children and the household and lack time to approach the welfare officers.

### *Family Relationships*

- ✓ The number of married women among national minority women is 90.5%. Women from national minority group from Marneuli get married between 16 and 19 years of age. 11% of national minority women from Marneuli reported to be married at the age of 16.
- ✓ Despite the high number of women who reported experiences of violence by the spouses/partners, especially among the national minority women, women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positive. 1.7% responded that their present cohabitation is very bad, and 67% of them responded that their cohabitation is good or very good.
- ✓ Among national minority women most of the answers show that only the spouse earns money (55.1%). Almost 20% of families face no generated income from the side of the spouses, which shows the unemployment difficulties. Among national minority women there 51.7% of them who are economically dependent from the spouses/partners (51.7%) and 15.2% who are totally independent.

## *Legal Problems*

- ✓ Half of the respondents had legal problems, average 2 cases in each family. Moreover, it is also important that legal problems in case of national minority women are more diverse. Firstly, unfair treatment from public servants is rather problematic and majority of the respondents experienced it (33.2%. 68.4% out of total number of cases). Here, the highest percentage falls under incorrectly calculated bills for utility services which was pointed out by the half of the respondents. Justiciable event in case of national minority women are also related to moral/physiological violence by a spouse, ethnic discrimination, a smaller number of national minority women who obtained secondary or/and higher education due to marriage, concealment of information by public servants, problems with obtainment of passport/ID and physical abuse by a spouse. Thus, justiciable events among national minority women are caused not only by the passive role of the state in this region, but also by gender inequality and ethnic discrimination.
- ✓ It is important to note that migration related problems in this target group are less important. Another interesting tendency is also observed - national minority women speak about violence related problems. However, this group does not discuss gender discrimination or family problems. Poor education and economic dependency makes the women's exit from violent relationship almost impossible. The research did not look at the children but the huge literature on violence against women in the families show that in the families where women experience violence, children experience it, too. Or at least as the secondary victims who hear, see and are the silent victims of violence (Mullender 1996).
- ✓ Women show the same attitude case of sharing inheritance. Not being the owners of family property was not discussed as a problem at all and was not seen as part of the gender order. Possibly, these issues are either less problematic for the respondents or they do not speak about these problems, or do not consider them as legal problems. Another reason for that can be that the majority of women have no gender awareness education and take the gender inequalities as given.

## *Detailed analysis of legal problems*

- ✓ Vast majority of respondents did not try to solve their legal problems – did not approach state agencies, a lawyer, a friend, an NGO, etc. however, percentage of those who did not take any actions among national minority women is very high and concludes 77.1% of the respondents.
- ✓ Again, one can assume that poorer education is a barrier for obtaining proper information in regard of the legal procedures to solve the legal problems. In addition to that, negative experiences with the state officials and increase the passivity of the people who live in the situation of the long-term deprivation. The lack of legal institutions which are physically close and accessible for national minority people, makes the situation even more difficult. One forth of those who did not take any actions to solve the problem think that nothing would change anyway, which shows that besides lack of information and access to state bodies, respondents do not trust the state agencies.

- ✓ Despite lack of information, access to the state agencies and lack of trust, national minority women approached the police in 22.7% cases. Almost half of the target group did not approach police because – it was not necessary. National minority women often state that their problem could not be resolved by the police anyway. This also points out that national minority women, on one hand, demonstrate the readiness to collaborate with various state agencies, and on the other – show lack of trust to the police.
- ✓ Rate of approaching court is almost the same in case of this target group. Reason, for not approaching the court is the same as for not approaching the police. Specifically, in case of one third of the respondents the court involvement was not required. National minority women state that their problem could not be resolved anyway in addition to financial implications, which also was a barrier for them. This clearly shows that financial factors are important for the national minority women.
- ✓ Cases of approaching a lawyer are higher than cases of approaching the court or the police. One third of the national minority women have approached a lawyer/received legal consultation. Those, who did not receive such consultations, state that they did not need it. Vast majority thinks that their problem could not be resolved anyway. Most of the reasons are relatively the same as in case of not approaching the court and the police. Most of them approached private lawyers. Sometime, they approached other NGO lawyers or Georgian Young Lawyers' Association.
- ✓ This shows that national minority women have little information about the role of the NGO's and rather trust state institutions which are well-known, although they have often bad experiences with those institutions. There seem to be a great need to educate new generations of national minority women about the important role of international NGO's in the realm of legal assistance and consultation. In addition to that they probably lack information that these are free of charge services and have little opportunity to get proper information about the NGO'S. Access and reputation was the main criteria for national minority women when seeking for legal assistance.

#### *Assessment of UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center*

- ✓ In marneuli UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center was founded in September 2013, therefore while conducting the survey none of the national minority women had had approached UN Women Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Centers. Only 8% of national minority women were aware of the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. From those who have heard about these centers, learned about them either from TV or from relatives, although some have received the information from NGOs. Hence, it can be concluded that TV and relatives, neighbors, friends can be considered as very important sources for information dissemination.
- ✓ In General, most of the population gets information on justiciable events from their relatives (although, vast majority does not even get this information at all). These results reveal that awareness level on justiciable events in the population is rather low. The fact that majority of national minority women are not aware whether Georgian legislation is available in their native language or not, re-confirms the

above-said. Poor education and language barriers are still huge. From the perspective of national minority families, legal issues are not seen as the woman's activity and concern" and therefore, women themselves do not get involved in this type of activities or gaining knowledge.

- ✓ Most of both target group representatives state that they would approach a legal aid clinic if needed, which shows the readiness of the society to receive legal advice.

## Introduction

This is an important study from content as well as from the methodological perspective. From methodological perspective is important that women are asked about specific issues for which it is not common that women in more traditional societies would be asked for (access to justice, property ownership etc.). One of the characteristics of a traditional society is that the collective is more important than the individual and men are the representatives of the collective. Some individually based rights are granted to men but hardly to women.

The topic itself is gendered, too, because access to justice as a legal or even a political topic is seen as being in the male domain. Therefore, in such research women hardly get asked about such issues and remain a “mute” social group of the studies that are related to political issues and which go beyond the family and the household issues. Their “muteness” is reinforced also due to the fact that women have hardly any opportunity to answer the questions about access to justice in their own right. During the interviews they are hardly alone but accompanied by children, grandparents and even spouses. Many researchers have shown that too often male members of the households answer the interview questions in the name of women. Women might also be restricted to report about violence, their limited access to goods and freedom because of the presence of other family members. Women are often afraid to reveal the truth and fear the consequences. In such a context the family members function as the gate keepers when a woman wants to reveal difficult information.

At the same time women themselves feel not being able and competent to respond to questionnaires which are related to access to justice and to legal issues.

Speaking about gender and ethnicity in post-socialist countries of Eastern European, one can face serious problems with understanding diversity, differences and the acknowledgement of differences in the area of ethnicity and gender. From historic perspective, the state socialist discourse subsumed the category of ethnicity under the only socially and analytically acceptable category – class. The socialist slogan “workers’ security” focused on workers “without ethnicity” and without gender. Socialist workers were granted citizenship status and access to the health and pension systems, but ethnicity and gender was not taken into consideration (Zaviršek et al. 2007). The consequence is that the Eastern European societies still construct barriers for ethnic minority people as well as barriers against gender equality. This is very clearly expressed also in this study in case of Georgia.

Women in Georgia have formal rights, but not rights on the level of everyday life, as there is a gap between the modern legislation and its implementation. On the 8th March 2013 women from Tbilisi marched the streets with the slogan “We want rights, not flowers!”. Georgia has the law against violence against women, in 2010 the Gender Equality Law was adopted and the Gender Equality Council started to work, but gender inequality remains strong. The more normative domestic violence is the more difficult it is for women to report to state or to the non-governmental services and the more difficult it is for the services to intervene,



to make the law suit and for the woman to win. In a *collective-oriented society* the woman has a lot to lose: not only the man who is the legal and symbolic representative of the family, but also the children, the relatives, the neighbourhoods and the whole community.

## I. Research Methodology

### 1.1. Aims and objectives

Aim of the survey is to collect and analyze information on existing situation about access to justice by internally displaced and national minority women and their social, legal and economic needs.

Main objectives of the research are:

- ✓ Assessment of legal situation of IDP and national minority women;
- ✓ Study the access to information and services about different legal and social issues for IDP and national minority women.
- ✓ Assessment of IDP and ethnic minority women involvement in policy making process.

Subsequently, in order to achieve the above listed objectives, a qualitative and a quantitative sociological research was carried out.

### 1.2. Methodology

In order to achieve the above listed objectives a qualitative and quantitative research was carried out. At the first, preparatory stage of the research, 3 focus group discussions were conducted. Purpose of the qualitative research was to define empirical indicators for the quantitative research. Quantitative research was carried out by applying face-to-face interview method.

#### 1.2.1. Description of qualitative research methodology

A qualitative research was conducted by applying a focus group (group discussion) method. Purpose of the qualitative research was to identify empirical indicators of the quantitative research. Research instrument was a semi-structured questionnaire (guideline). Questionnaire, to define measurable indicators during the quantitative research process, was designed through the focus group discussions.

Purpose of the focus group was to identify those valid indicators, criteria that would form the basis for designing the adequate questionnaire. Therefore, group discussions had rather a complementary nature for developing the questionnaire. Within qualitative component of the research 7 focus groups were conducted (see Table №1).

Table №1

Focus Group Discussions		Aministrative Units
1.	Representatives of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia	<i>Tbilisi</i>
2.	Representatives of respective non-governmental organizations	<i>Tbilisi</i>
3.	IDP women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have already received assistance from the legal aid clinics</li> <li>• who have not received the assistance yet</li> </ul>	<i>Gori</i>
4.	IDP women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have already received assistance from the legal aid clinics</li> <li>• who have not received the assistance yet</li> </ul>	<i>Rustavi</i>
5.	IDP women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have already received assistance from the legal aid clinics</li> <li>• who have not received the assistance yet</li> </ul>	<i>Kutaisi</i>
6.	IDP women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have already received assistance from the legal aid clinics</li> <li>• who have not received the assistance yet</li> </ul>	<i>Zugdidi</i>
7.	National minority women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have already received assistance from the legal aid clinics</li> <li>• who have not received the assistance yet</li> </ul>	<i>Marneuli</i>

Focus group members were selected by applying so called “snowball” sampling method, according to pre-defined socio-demographic criteria (age and education). Those, who had already received assistance from the legal aid clinics, were purposely selected.

Moderator’s guidelines were used as a discussion instrument. It consisted of 15-20 key topics to be discussed in different groups. Duration of the discussion varied between 1.5-2 hours. Group discussions were recorded (both audio and video) and participants were informed about it. Discussions were transcribed after coding of the records. Data was analyzed in several stages. First of all, formal analysis of the text was conducted – factual parts and assessment of the events by the respondents were separated. Secondly, structural analysis of the factual data that implied systematization of data according to various criteria was carried out; afterwards, analysis of the assessment part and identification of most common assessment scheme were identified. At the final stage of the analysis, general types of interpretational and factorial parts were identified. During the detailed decoding (developing the transcript) of the row materials the research instrument – questionnaire was revised.

### 1.2.2. Quantitative research method

Research instrument used in the quantitative part of the research was structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was elaborated according to the focus group data and covered following areas:

- I. Family social-demographic characteristics
- II. Family economic situation
- III. Family relationships
- IV. Privatization of real estate in IDP Families
- V. Legal problems
- VI. Detailed analysis of legal problems
- VII. Evaluation of legal aid clinics

## Sampling

- General Unity of the survey: IDP and national minority women (age of 18 and above) in Tbilisi, Rustavi, Gori, Qutaisi, Zugdidi and Marneuli
- Type of survey: Quantitative survey
- Method of the survey: face to face interview
- Instrument of the survey: Questionnaire
- Sample size: 700 respondents (500 – IDP and 200 – National minority women). Main idea of this particular sampling model was to have a full representativeness of geographical and demographic characteristics. At the first stage of the survey detailed sampling frame was defined, which reflected distribution of respondents by regions and cities (**see Table №2**).
- Sample frame: Census data of 2002
- Margins of error: 4.2% - for IDPs and 6,8% - for national minorities (with 95% of reliability);
- Sample design: Multistage stratified sampling. Following design guarantees random selection and ensures representativeness of the data.
  - ✓ *Primary sampling Unite (PSU):* Women, IDP collective centers;
  - ✓ *Secondary sampling unit (SSU):* Families;
  - ✓ *Final sampling unit (FSU):* IDP and national minority women (18 years old and above). Women with families were selected according to demographic data of adult women in their families and level of awareness on juscicable events.

Table №2

	IDP Women	National Minority Women	Margins of Error
Tbilisi	110		9.1%
Kutaisi	100		9.1%
Zugdidi	110		9.2%
Gori	90		9.3%
Rustavi	90		9.2%
Marneuli		200	6.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>200</i>	
<i>Margins of error</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>3.6%</i>

In parallel to sampling, survey instrument – the questionnaire was designed. Questionnaire contained formalized, semi-formalized and open questions.

Institute of Social Research and Analysis conducted a pilot study. Initially 8 pilot interviews were carried out by 3 interviewers. Following the analysis of the process final structure, language and specific questions of the questionnaire were further refined. Final version of the questionnaire was elaborated by the analyst of the Institute of Social Research and Analysis.

Following the finalization of the questionnaire, ToT trainings of the interviewers to familiarize them with the specificity of the questionnaire were conducted. Field work lasted for 2 weeks.

### **1.3. Data analysis**

The answers to the open-ended questions (that were part of the questionnaire) were grouped and formalized through coding (assigning quantitative values). The coded answers were entered into the data-file separately for each survey. The data were analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data were cleaned and weighted. Analysis employed univariate and multivariate measures such as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency, correlation and cross-tabulation.

## II. Socio-Demographic Characteristics

In order to better understand findings of the research, it was necessary to have comprehensive information on socio-demographic characteristics of the research group. In the socio-demographic section, there was a table for household women (18 years old and above), which respondents had to fill out and enter socio-demographic data on household women.

### 2.1. IDP women

Within the framework of the research 500 IDP women were interviewed in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Zugdidi, Rustavi and Gori. Interviews took place in the IDP collective centers. 83.3% of interviewed women were from Abkhazia and 17.4% from Shida Kartli.

#### 2.1.1. Family structure

Survey revealed that IDP families are generally extended families, mainly consisting of 4-5 family members with several generations living in one household. Average size of IDP families (3.9) is higher than average size of a family in Georgia (3.6) (see Table №3).

Table №3

IDP Women		%
Number of Family Members	1	7.6%
	2	17.8%
	3	18.2%
	4-5	38.4%
	6 and more	18.0%

Most of the interviewed families (52.2%) have children under 18. More than half of the IDP women are married, one fourth of them are widows (see Table №4).

Table №4

IDP Women		%
Marital Status	1. Married	51.9%
	2. Being at officially unregistered marriage	0.5%
	3. Single	18.6%
	4. Divorced	4.8%
	5. Widow	23.2%
	6. Single mother	0.9%
	77. Refused to answer	0.1%

Most of the interviewed IDP women are 25-34 years old. About one fifth is 45-54 and 65 and above (see Table №5).

Table №5

<u>IDP Women</u>		%
Age	18-24 year old	12.1%
	25-34 year old	20.4%
	35-44 year old	14.9%
	45-54 year old	18.3%
	55-64 year old	16.0%
	65 year old and above	18.3%

### 2.1.2. Employment and Education

Only 18.5% of interviewed IDP women are employed, whereas more than half are unemployed. There are also many pensioners among the interviewees (see Table №6).

Table №6

<u>IDP Women</u>		%
Employment status	Employed in a public sector	5.9%
	Employed in a private licensed business	9.4%
	Self-employed/Farmer	3.1%
	Owens a licensed business	0.1%
	Pensioner	25.2%
	Student	2.4%
	Unemployed	36.9%
	Housewife (non-pensionable age)	17.0%

35.8% of IDPs do not have a professional occupation at all/yet. Those who have a profession are mostly teachers, medics or economists (See Table №7).

Table №7

<u>IDP Women</u>		%
Occupation	Teacher	12.8%
	Economist	11.4%
	Lawyer	3.5%
	Involved in the sphere of art	0.9%
	Involved in the health care sector	12.6%
	Involved in the agricultural sector	3.1%
	Engineer	3.8%
	Service sector	6.3%
	Social sciences	1.8%
	Humanities	2.6%
	Natural sciences	1.9%
	Applied sciences	3.0%
	Refused to answer	0.6%
	Has no profession/Has no profession, yet	35.8%

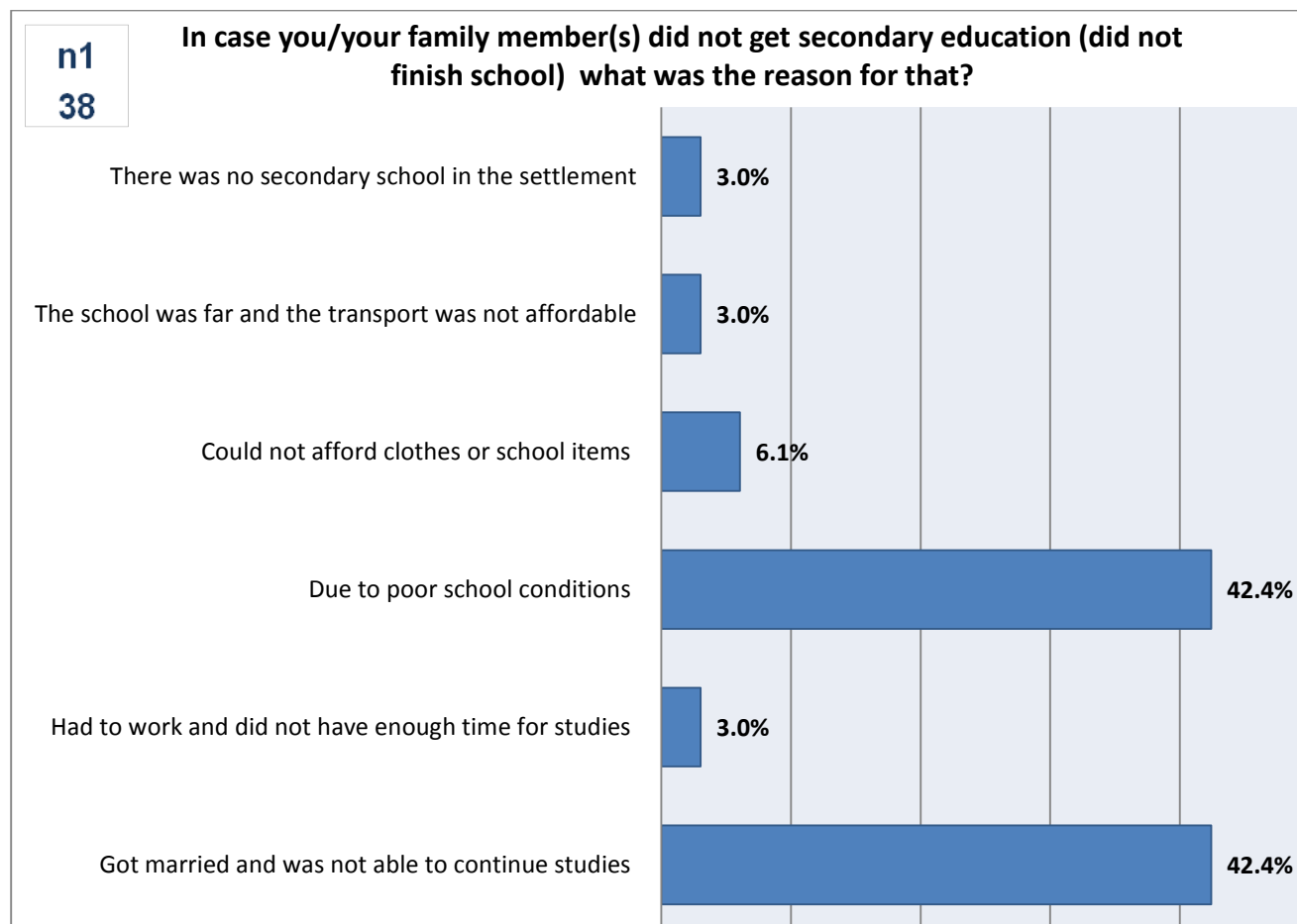
One third of the IPD women have a secondary education, another third – higher education (See Table №8).

Table №8

IDP Women		%
Education	1. Illiterate	0.5%
	2. Primary education (including 4 grades)	1.0%
	3. Basic education(including 9 grades)	3.3%
	4. Secondary education	31.5%
	5. Vocational education	6.0%
	6. Secondary technical education	20.6%
	7. Incomplete higher education	3.3%
	8. Higher education	31.3%
	9. Student/applicant/pupil	2.3%
	77. Refused to answer	0.4%

Those respondents who could not receive a secondary education consider that they could not continue studies because of the getting married (42.4%). Some say that they were obliged to work (6.1%). It is also important to note, that almost half of those who have not received a secondary education, can not name the reason (see Diagram №1).

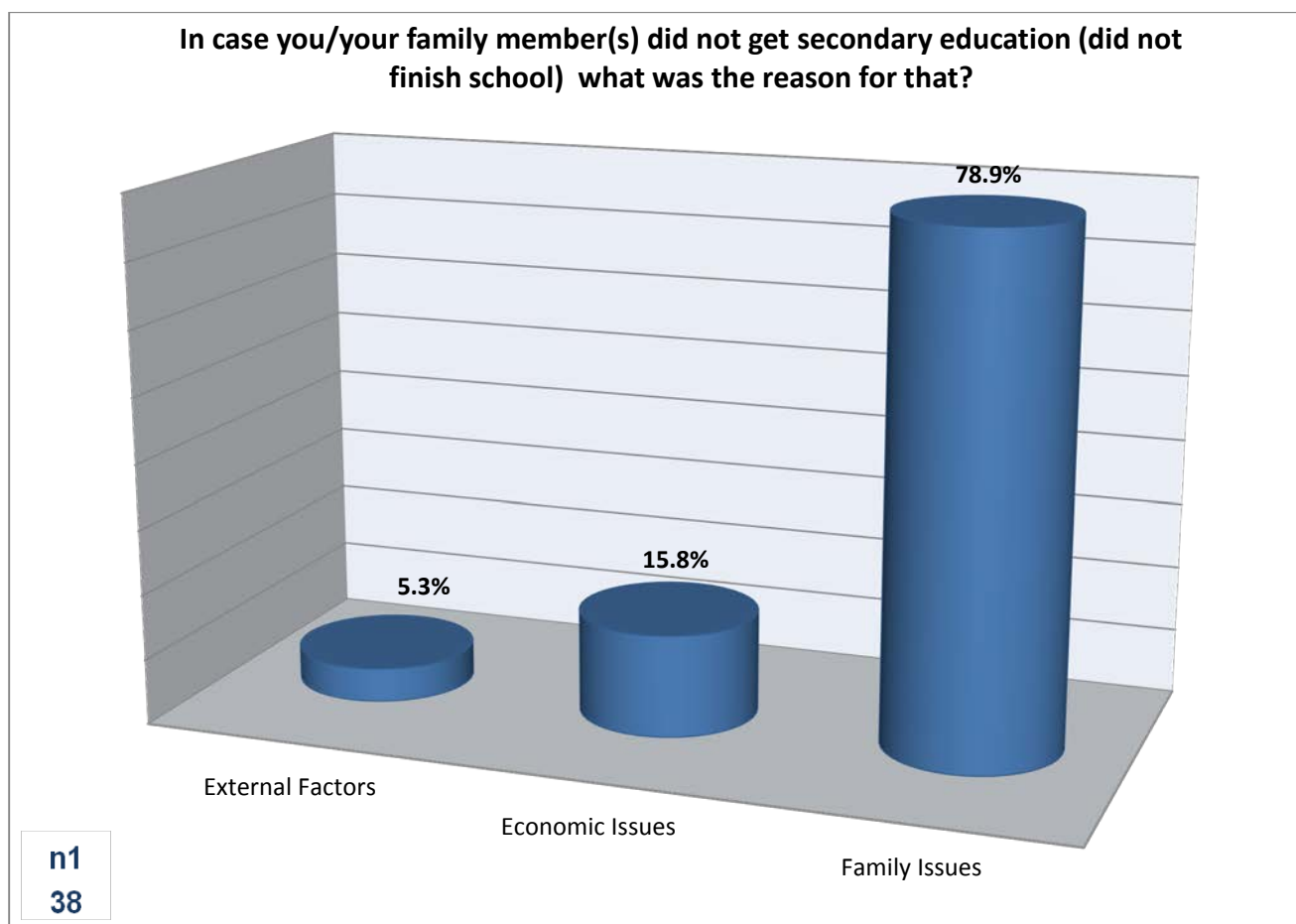
Diagram №1





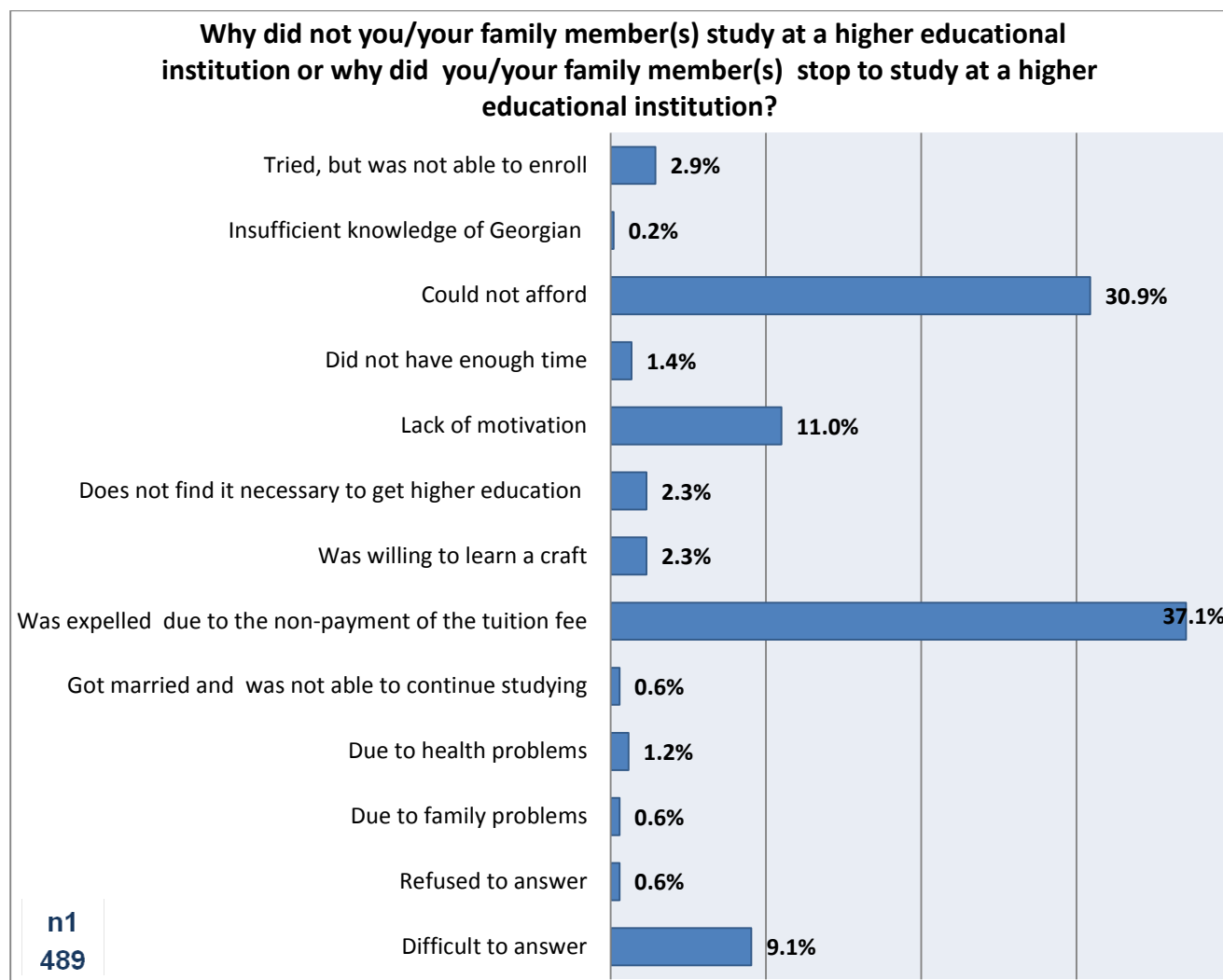
The reasons named by the IDPs can be divided into 3 groups: 1. Termination of a school due to the family reasons (answer “got married and was not able to continue studies”); 2. Termination of studies due to financial problems (answers: “School was too far away and there was no money for transportation”; “Had no money to buy clothing and other school items”; “Was obliged to work and had no time for studies”); 3. Termination of studies due to other reasons (answers: “There was no secondary school in the settlement” and “Poor conditions in the school”). From the above groups, family reasons, has the highest percentage (78.9%). Most frequent answer within this group was – getting married. Least important was other factors (5.3%) (see diagram №2).

Diagram №2



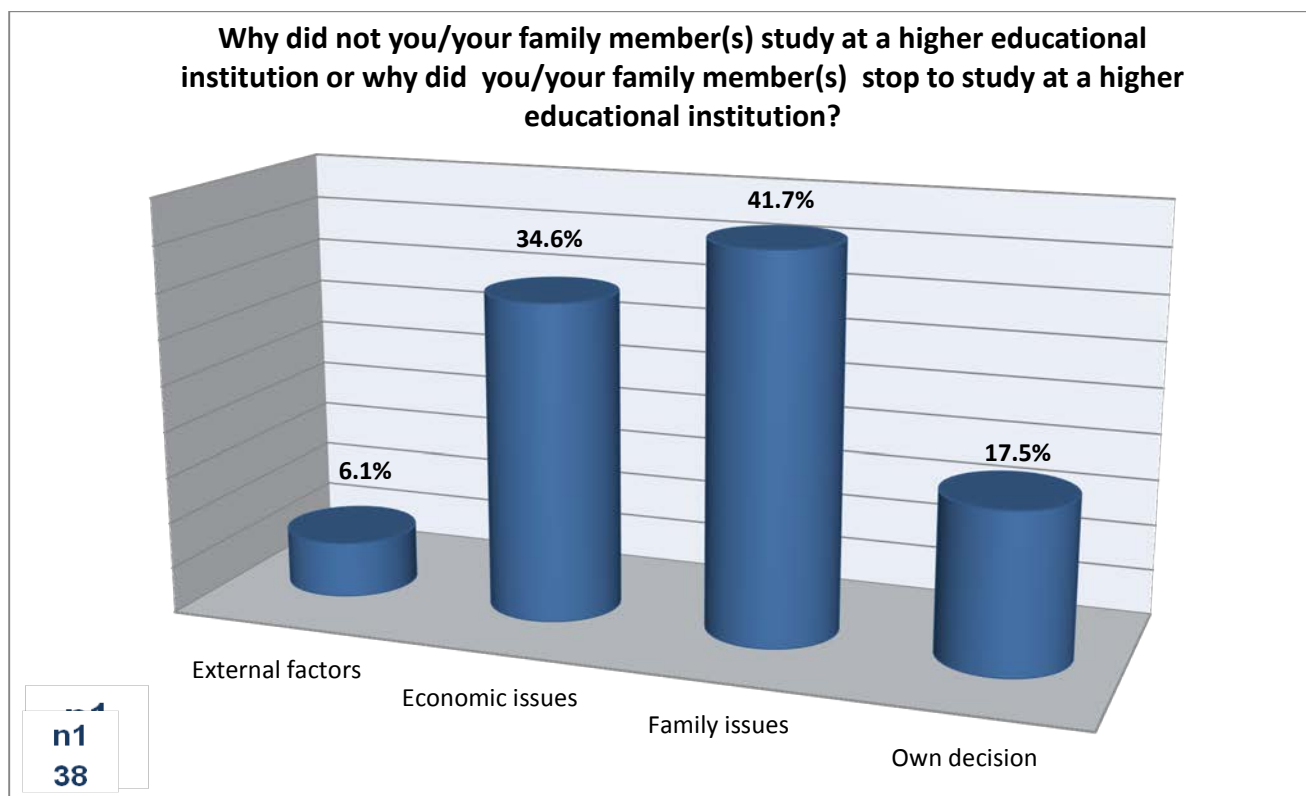
Those respondents who could/did not receive a higher education state that the reason was getting married (37.1%) and not having sufficient funds (30.9%). It is noteworthy, that 9.1% cannot name the reason (see Diagram №3).

Diagram №3



The reasons that IDP women named for not receiving a higher education, were divided into four groups: 1. Personal decision for not getting a higher education (answers: “lack of will”, “thinks that there is no need for getting a higher education” and “wanted to get a vocational training”); 2. Had to give up studies because of the family reasons (“got married and could not continue studies” and “family situation”); 3. Give up studies because of the financial reasons (answer: “lack of funds”); 4. Had to give up studies because of other reasons (answers: “tried but could not pass the exams”, “not knowing Georgian well enough”, “lack of time”, “war” and “poor health”). It was revealed, that out of these 4 groups, family reasons (41.7%) and financial problems (34.6%) were the most dominant for the IDP women. Obviously, from the group of “family reasons” most common answer was getting married, and from financial group – lack of funds (see Diagram №4).

Diagram №4

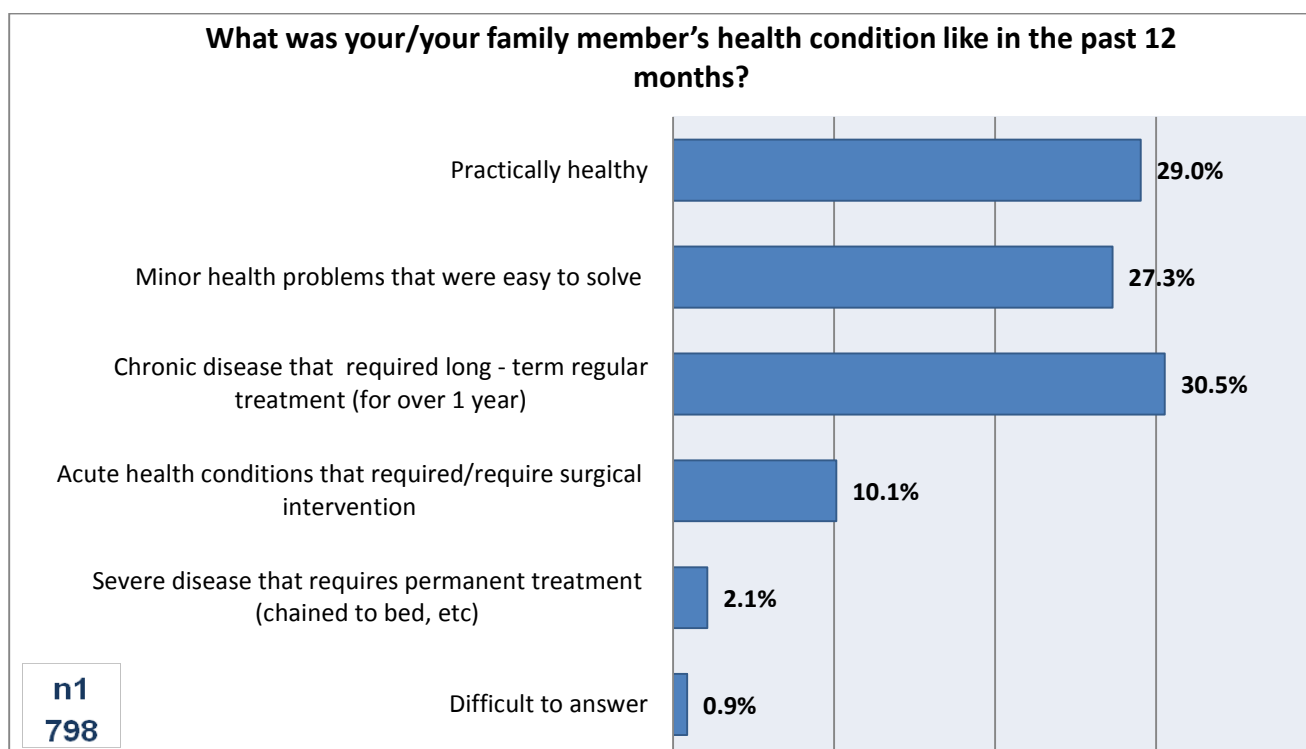


Factor analysis showed that the second (family reasons) and the third (financial conditions) factors are at the same level, which means that these reasons have the same impact on not receiving a higher education.

### 2.1.3. Health Care and Insurance

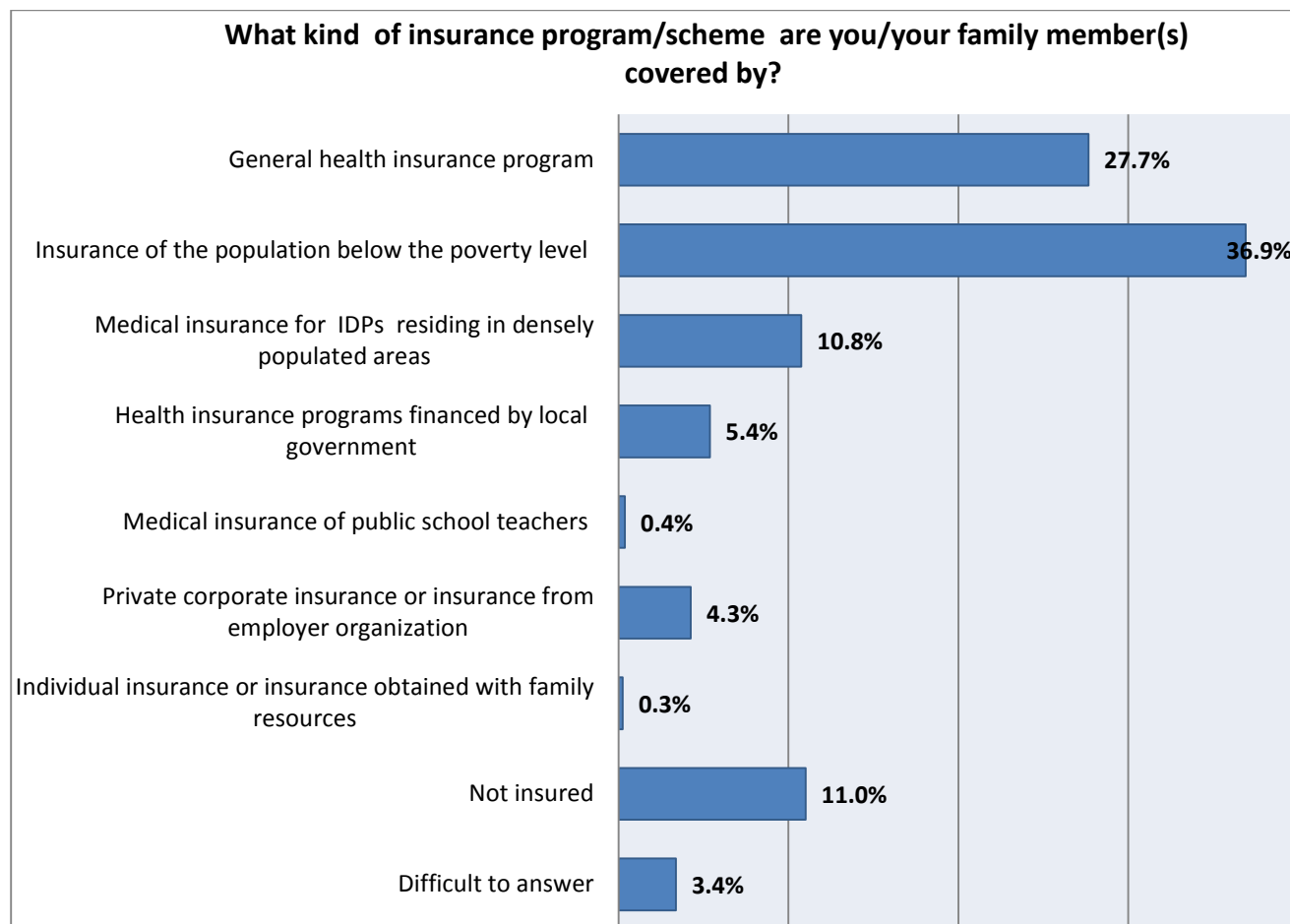
30.5% of IDP women say that during the past 1 year they have suffered from chronic disease. 19% consider that they are generally healthy, and 27.3% have some minor health problems. (see Diagram №5).

Diagram №5



89.7% of the respondents had no problems related to healthcare services for the past 5 years. Only 2.8% point out to the lack of professionalism of the medical personnel, and 1.9% was unjustly refused to use state medical programme. Majority of the interviewees 36.9% have insurance for persons below the poverty line, so called insurance for vulnerable groups, one fourth – is enrolled in universal insurance (27.7%). 11% have no insurance whatsoever (see Diagram №7).

Diagram №7



## Summary

In this target group, we see extended families, which mainly consist of 4-5 members (38.4%). Average family size in this target group is 3.9, which is higher than average family size in Georgia (3.6).

IDPs have high number of children, particularly, 52.2% of IDP families have children under 18. It should be noted that number of children in the families is 1 or 2. Average number of children is 1.78.

Among IDP women 51.9% is married. As for widows, their number is 18.1%. 18.6% of IDP women are single.

Extended families, early marriages, family situations indicate on traditional models of family set-up in this target group.

Employment rate among IDP women is 18.5%. It is also significant, that unemployment rate in IDP women is 36.9%. 35.8% of IDP have no professional occupation. Almost all interviewed IDP women have secondary education, one fifth received higher education, and one fifth – vocational education. Only 38 IDP women did not received secondary education, which is 4.7% of overall IDPs interviewed (798). 42.4% out of the name marriage as a reason, another 42.4% of can not name the reason.

IDP women (those who have not received higher education) state that they could/did not receive higher education because of getting married (37.1%) and lack of funds (30.9%). In case of IDP women, also financial reasons were important for terminating the studies.

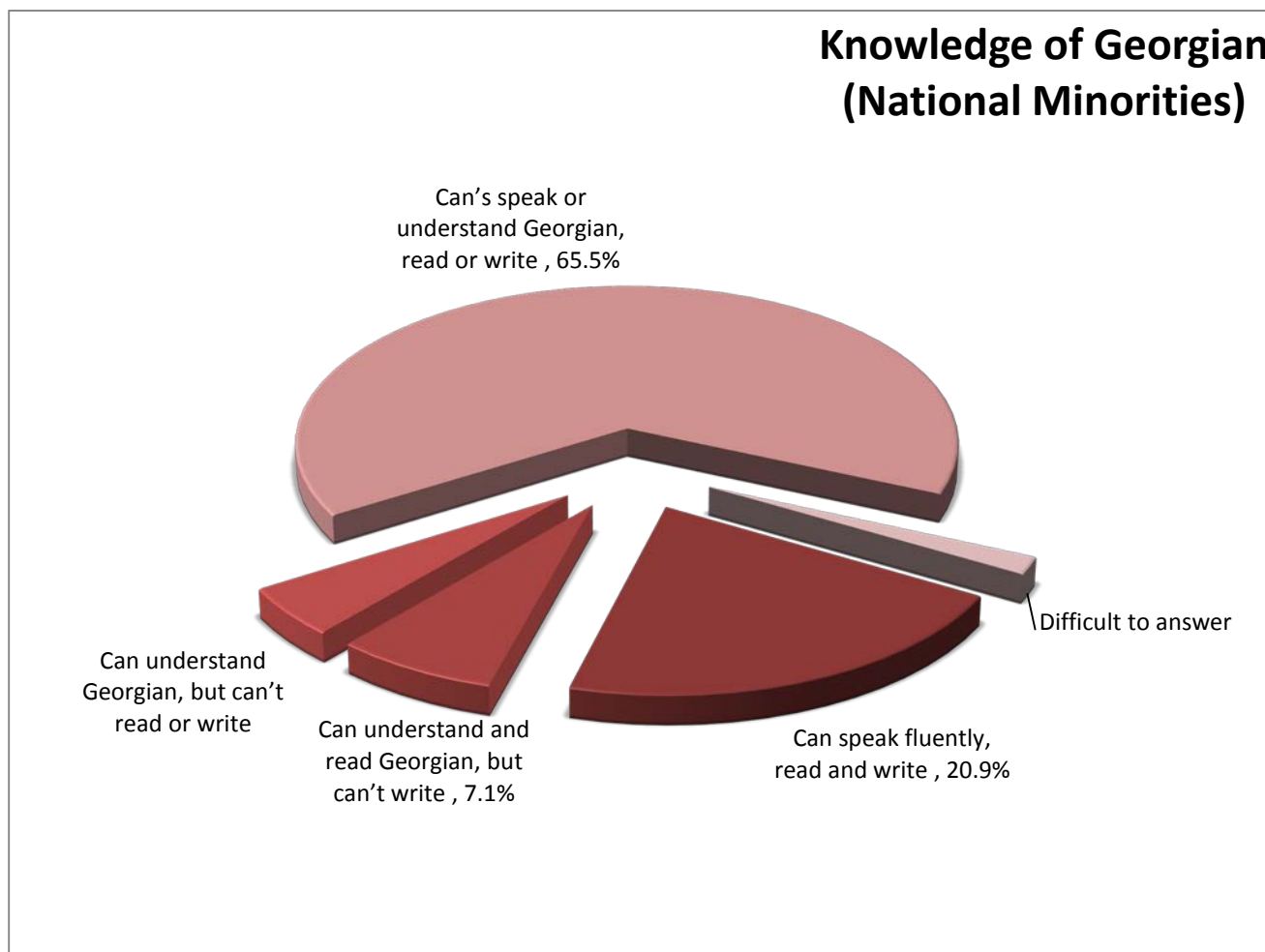
One third of IDPs state that they have chronic decease, although at same time they also state that they are practically healthy. One fourth state that they have minor health related problems, one tenth state that they have serious health problems.

IDP women, mostly have an insurance for people below the poverty line, so called insurance for vulnerable groups (36.9%), more than one fifth have universal insurance. One tenth of IDP women have insurance, 11% have no insurance at all.

## 2.2. National Minority Women

Within the framework of the research 200 national minority women were interviewed in Marneuli. Most of the women interviewed were of Azeri ethnicity. Most of the ethnic minorities don't speak, read, write or understand Georgian. Only 20.9% of women can read, write and speak Georgian (see Diagram №8).

Diagram №8



### 2.2.1. Family structure

Survey revealed that national minority families are generally extended families mainly consisting of 4-5 family members. Nearly one third of the families have 6 and more members. Average size of a national minority family is 4.6, which is higher than average size of a family in Georgia 3.6 (see Table №9). Most of the interviewed families (69.5%) have children under 18.

Table N9

National Minority Women		%
# of Family Members	1	6.5%
	2	8.0%
	3	11.0%
	4–5	45%
	6 and more	29.5%

Most of the national minority women (68.9%) are married, one fifth of them are widows. Rate of single women is rather low (see Table №10).

Table №10

National Minority Women		%
Marital Status	1. Married	68.9%
	2. Being at officially unregistered marriage	0.3%
	3. Unmarried	9.9%
	4. Divorced	2.5%
	5. Widow	18.1%
	6. Single mother	0.3%

Most of the interviewed women are 25–34 or 45–54 years old (see Table №11).

Table №11

National Minority Women		%
Age	18-24 year old	12.1%
	25-34 year old	20.9%
	35-44 year old	14.7%
	45-54 year old	20.9%
	55-64 year old	15.3%
	65 years old and above	16.1%

### 2.2.2. Employment and education

Only 10.5% of the interviewed women are employed and 25.7% are unemployed. 39.5% consider themselves housewives and one fifth of the interviewees are pensioners (see table №12)

Table №12

National Minority Women		%
Employment	1. Employed in the public sector	5.4%
	2. Employed in a private licensed business	1.7%
	3. Self-employed	3.4%
	4. Owns a licensed business	–
	5. Farmer	–
	6. Pensioner	21.2%
	7. Student	3.1%
	8. Unemployed	25.7%
	9. Housewife (non-pensionable age)	39.5%

74.6% of national minority women do not have a professional occupation either at all or yet. This number is almost two times higher than the number of IDP women. And those who have a professional occupation are mostly from the medical field (doctor, nurse, dentist, veterinarian). None of the interviewees are from the

field of natural sciences or art. Agriculture, services and social sciences are also underrepresented (see table №13).

Table №13

National Minority Women		%
Occupation	1. Teacher	4.8%
	2. Economist	3.4%
	3. Lawyer	1.1%
	4. Involved in the sphere of art	–
	5. Involved in the health care sector	7.9%
	6. Involved in the agricultural sector	0.6%
	7. Engineer	1.4%
	8. Service sector	0.6%
	9. Social sciences	0.3%
	10. Humanities	1.4%
	11. Natural sciences	–
	12. Applied sciences	1.4%
	77. Refused to answer	2.5%
	88. Has no profession/Has no profession, yet	74.6%

39% of national minority women have a secondary education, 25.7% - basic. Number of those with higher education is also low (see Table №14).

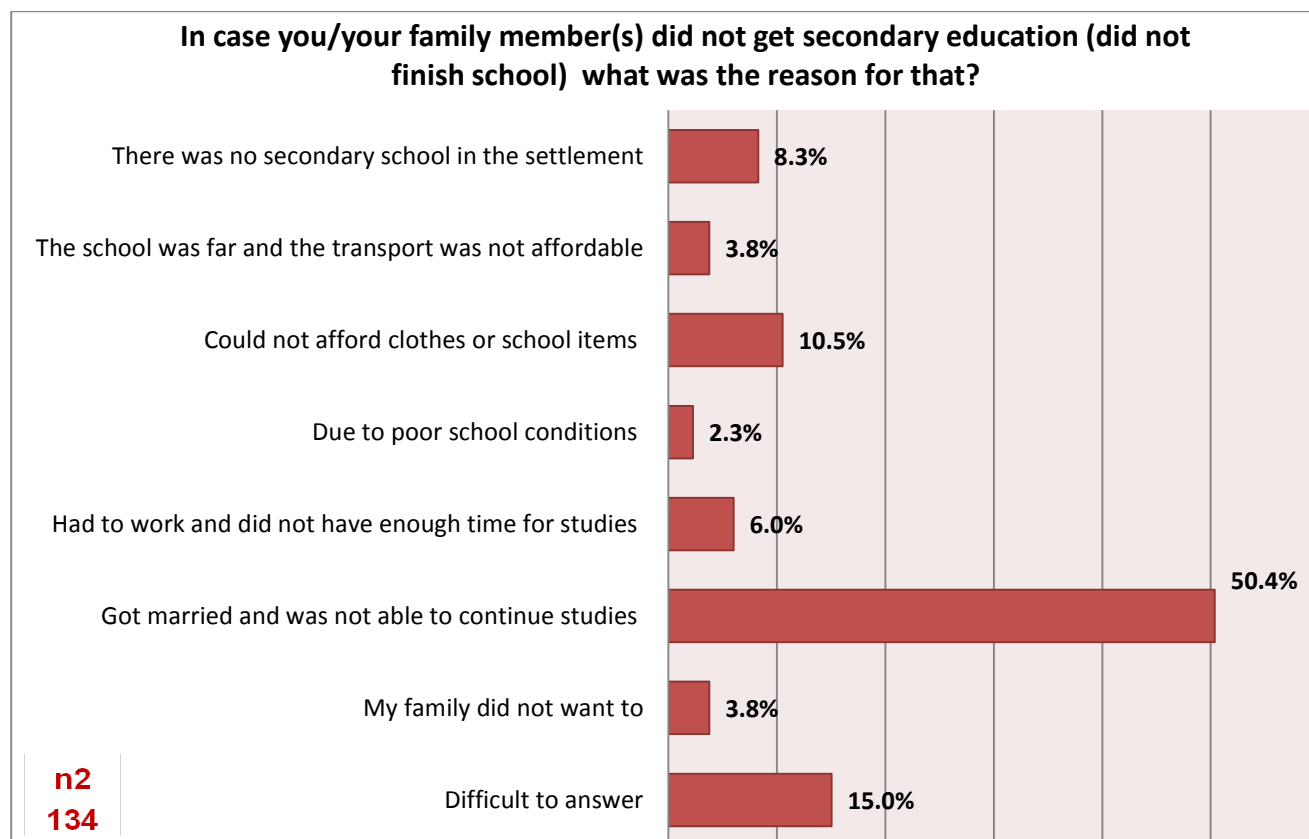
Table №14

National Minority Women		%
Education	1. Illiterate	5.4%
	2. Primary education (4 years of schooling)	6.8%
	3. Basic education (9 years of schooling)	25.7%
	4. Secondary education	39.0%
	5. Vocational education	3.7%
	6. Secondary technical education	5.4%
	7. Incomplete higher education	0.6%
	8. Higher education	11.6%
	9. Student/applicant/pupil	2.0%
	77. Refused to answer	–

Those respondents, who could not get a secondary education, state that the reason for that was marriage (50.4%), some state that they could not afford buying clothing or school items and therefore could not complete their studies (10.5%). It is also important to note that 15% of those who did not receive a secondary education can not name the reason (see Diagram №9).

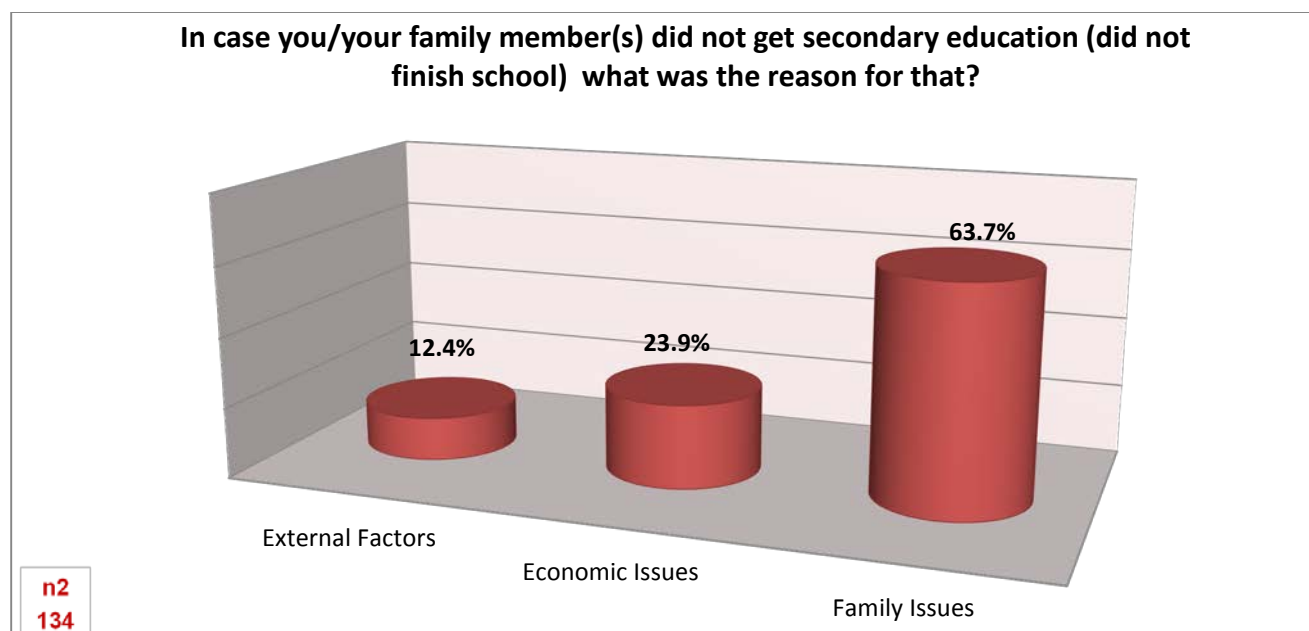


Diagram №9



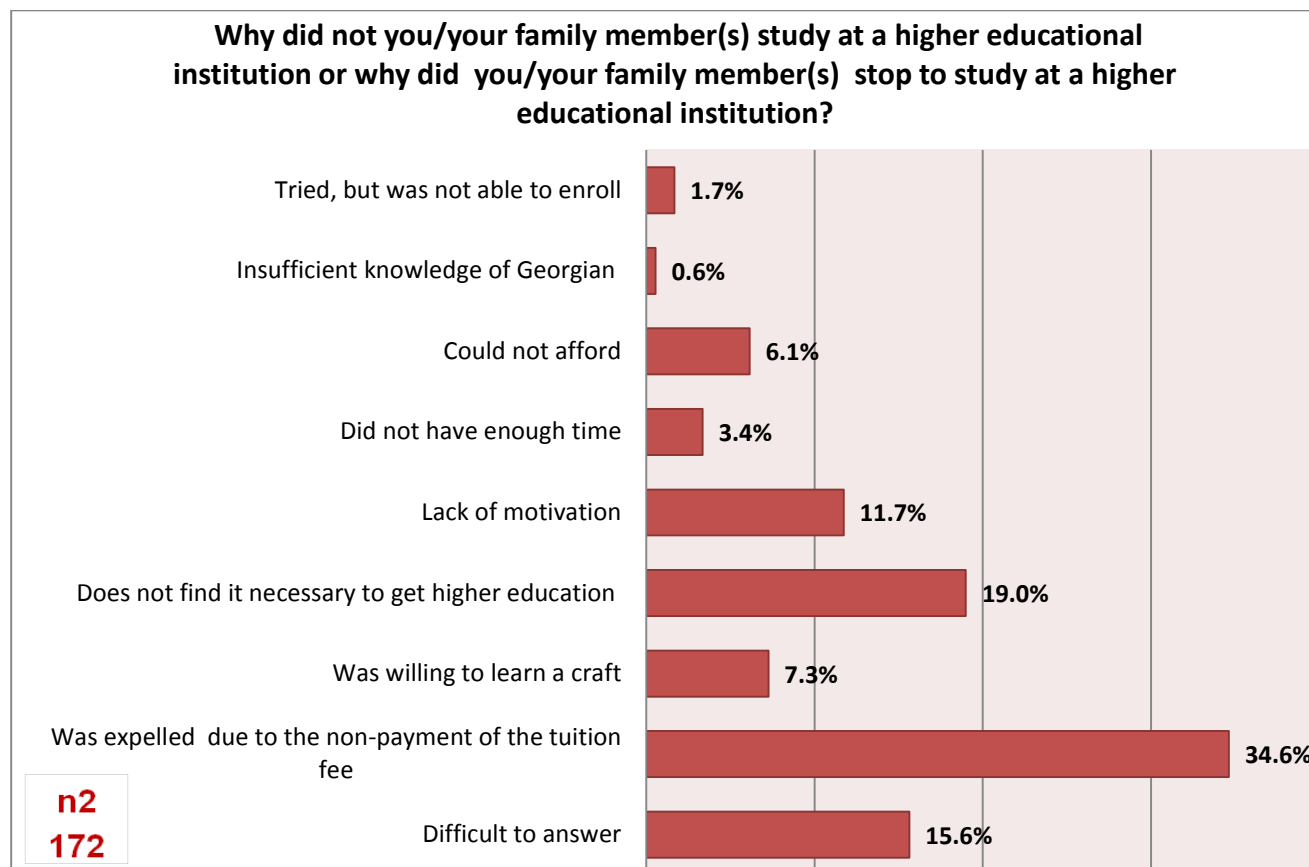
The reasons that national minority women named for not completing a secondary education, were divided into three groups: 1. family reasons (answer: “got married and was not able to continue studies”) 2. Financial problems (answers: “School was too far away and there was no money for transportation”; “Had no money to buy clothing and other school items”; “Was obliged to work and had no time for studies”); 3 Other factors (answers: “There was no secondary school in the settlement”; “Poor conditions in the school”). From the above groups, family reasons have the highest percentage (63.7%) and getting married is the most common answer (see Diagram №10).

Diagram №10



Those respondents, who could/did not receive a higher education, state that the reason was a marriage/crating a family (34.6%). One fifth of the interviewed women think that it is not necessary to get a higher education. It is also important to note, that 15% of those who did not get a higher education cannot name the reason (see Diagram №11).

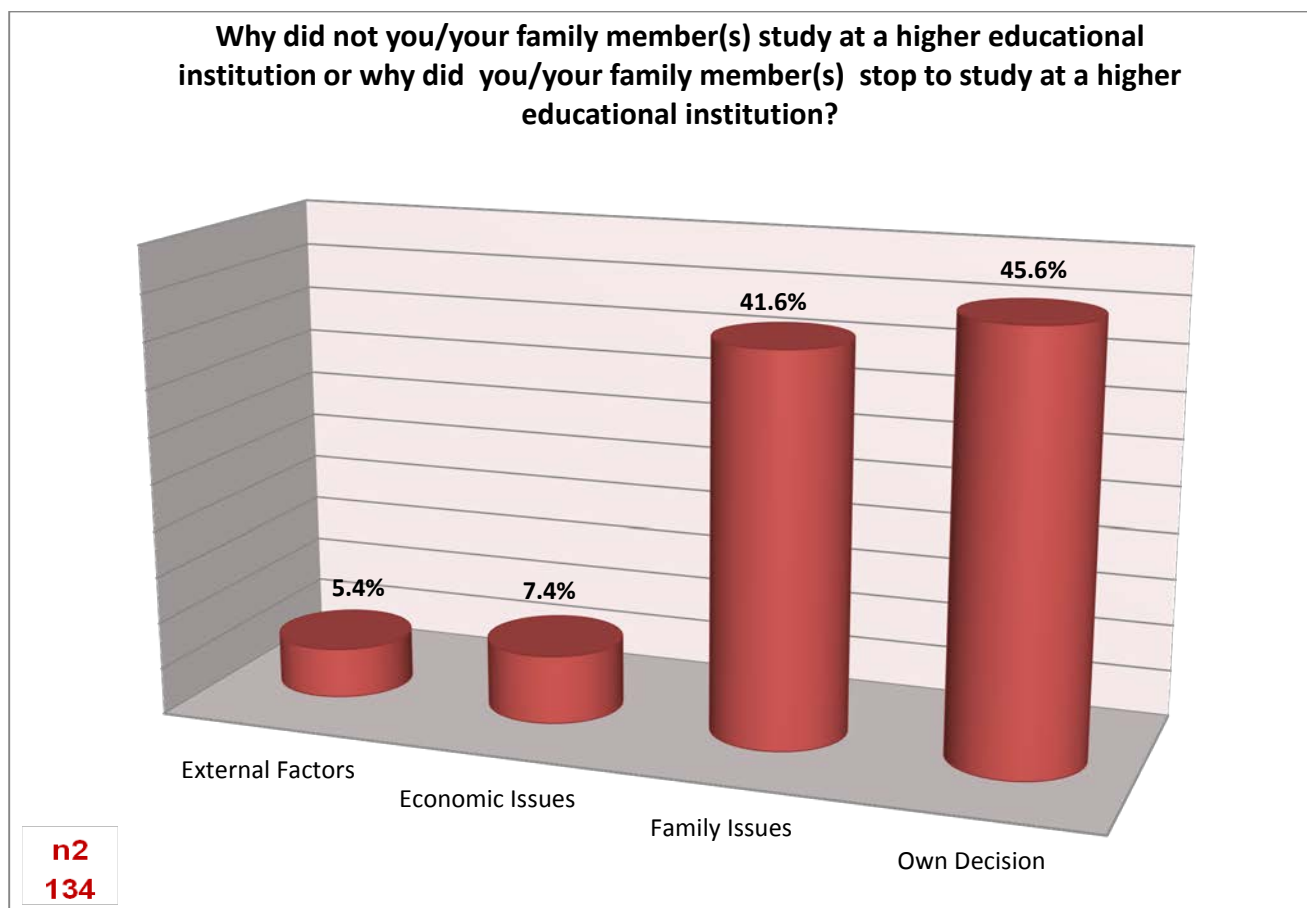
Diagram №11



The reasons, that national minority women named for not getting a higher education, can be divided into four groups: 1. Personal decision (answers: “Lack of will”; “Thinks that there is no need for getting a higher education”; “Wanted to get a vocational training”).

The reasons that IDP women named for not receiving a higher education, were divided into four groups. 1. Personal decision for not getting a higher education (answers: “lack of will”; “Thinks that there is no need for getting a higher education”; “Wanted to get a vocational training”); 2. Family reasons (answers: “Got married and could not continue studies”; “Family situation”); 3. Financial reasons (answer: “Lack of funds”); 4. Other reasons (answers: “Tried but could not pass the exams”; “Not knowing Georgian well enough”; “Lack of time”; “War” and “Poor health”). It was found out, that out of these 4 groups, personal decision (45.6%) and family factors (41.6%) were the most common answers among the national minority women. Most common answer from the group of “Personal decision” was “thinks that it is not necessary to get a higher education”, as for “Family Reasons” group – “getting married”. Other factors and financial situation were least important for not receiving a higher education (see Diagram №12).

Diagram №12

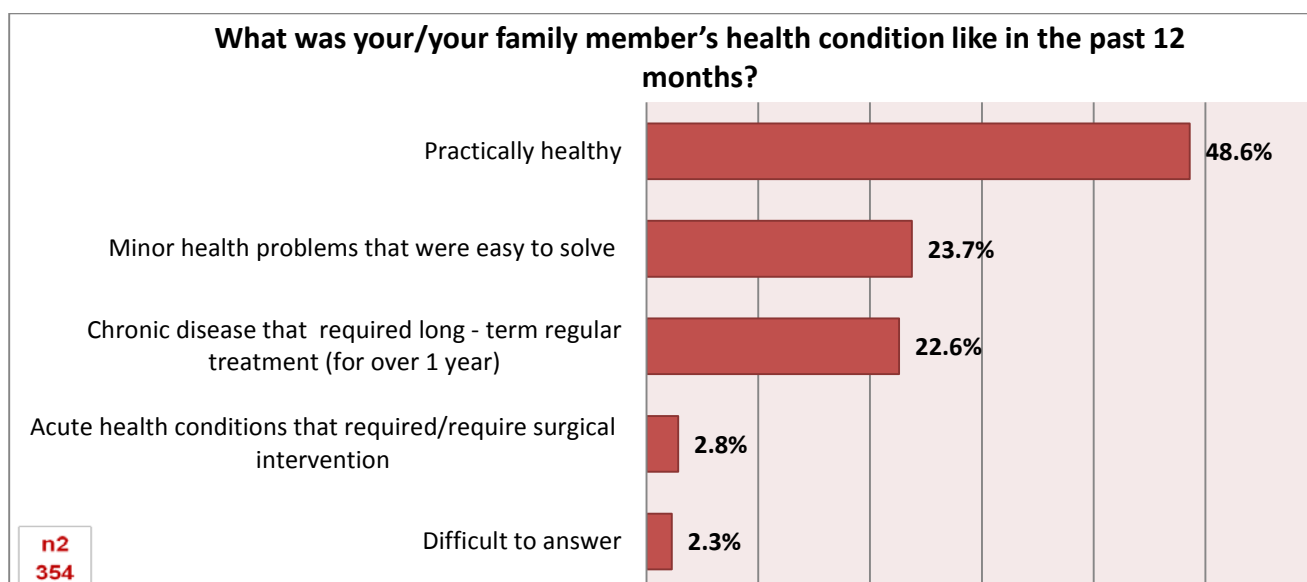


Factor analysis showed that the third (financial conditions) and the fourth (other) factors are at the same level, which means that these reasons have the same impact on not receiving a higher education.

### 2.2.3. Health care and insurance

Almost half of the national minority women state that they have been practically healthy for the past 1 year. Almost one fifth has some minor health problems, and another one fifth – chronic disease (see diagram №14).

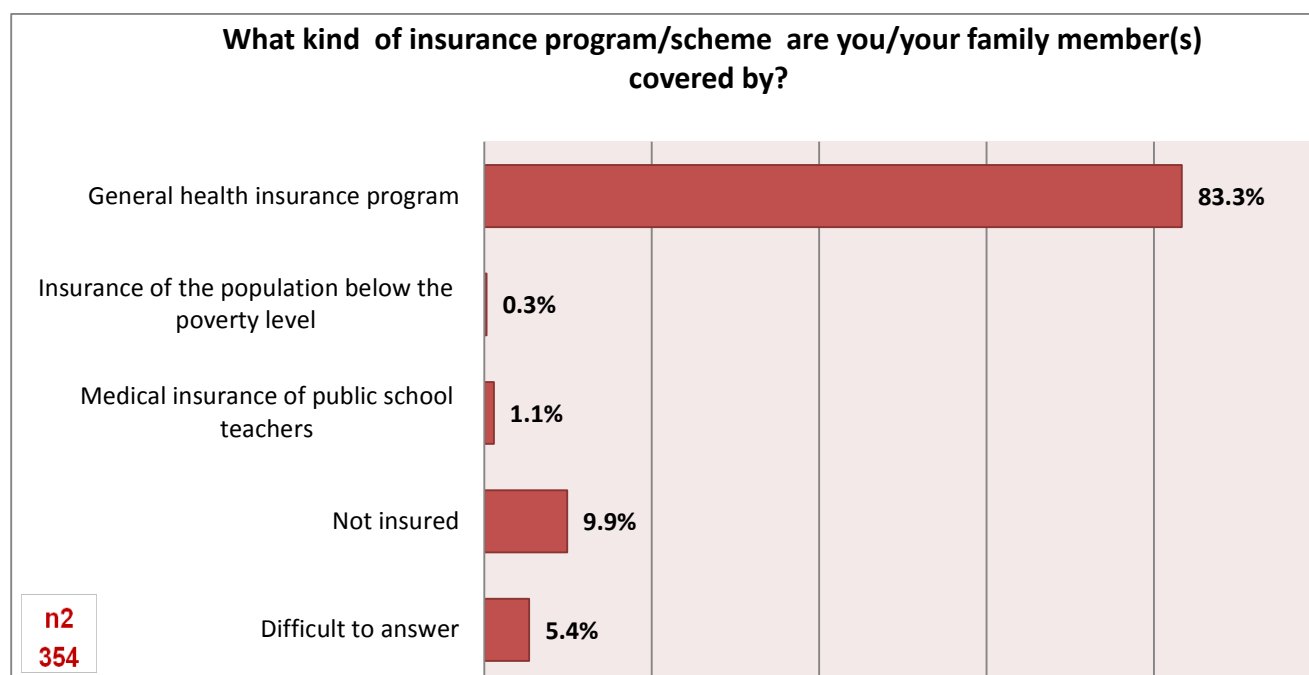
Diagram №14



87% of the respondents had no problems in receiving health care services for the past 5 years. Only 2.3% point out on the low professionalism of the medical personnel.

Most of the interviewed women (83.3%) don't have universal insurance. From the respondents, only one family is socially vulnerable. Some of the respondents have public school teacher insurance package. Other types of insurance were not identified. 9.9% don't have insurance at all (see Diagram №15).

Diagram №15



## Summary

In both target groups, we see extended families, which mainly consist of 4-5 members (45%). Moreover, every third national minority family consists of 6 or more members (29.5%). Average family size in this target group is 4.6, which is higher than average family size in Georgia (3.6).

This target group has high number of children, particularly, 69.5% of national minority families have children under 18. It should be noted that in both target groups, number of children in the families is 1 or 2. Average number of children is 1.91.

Most women among national minority women are married (68.9%). 9.9% of national minority women are single. This indicates that national minority women are more expected to create families in early age.

Extended families, early marriages, family situations indicate on traditional models of family set-up in this group, yet according to the data it is very solid in Marenuli among national minority women.

Employment rate among national minority women is 10.5%. It is also significant, that unemployment rate in national minority women is 25.7%. Due to the number of housewives, which is 39.5%, the received data is controversial. As it turned out, national minority women do not consider themselves “unemployed”, which means that they are not interested in any employment. This needs to be understood with the traditional role of a woman among the national minorities’ women of Georgia. They are more often than the rest of the population used to be in charge of unpaid domestic work (house work, gardening, caring for the children) and are traditionally less often in paid employment. “Women’s work” is till today not seen as work but as part of the natural role of a woman, Therefore, these women do not define themselves as “unemployed”.

This can be explained by the fact that 74.6% of national minority women either don’t have a professional occupation or don’t have it yet. Moreover, only one fourth of the national minority women have completed 9 years of schooling and more than one third – secondary school. In conclusion, 37.8% of women (134 out of 354) have not received secondary education. Half of them state that the reason for that was getting married, for one tenth – lack of funds. 20.3% of families could not receive education due to financial problems. It was revealed that most common reason for not completing the studies was marriage, which once again indicates that early marriages is rather frequent, which refrains women from getting the education. This assumption was reconfirmed with grouping the reasons, where out of three groups family reasons received the highest percentage.

The data shows that all the above listed factors had refrained national minority women from getting a higher education (34.6%), however almost one fifth of the respondents (those who have not received higher education) consider that it is not necessary to have a higher education. These results correspond with the above mentioned analysis about the women's involvement in paid employment. Neither education nor paid employment is seen as part of the women's lives.

Research reveals that education system for national minority women is closed due to various reasons. Assumption “higher education is not needed” is reinforced by the data, 74.6% of women do not have a professional occupation. For national minority women receiving an education is an essential problem and marriage and family factors were the main reasons for termination of studies. Among the national minority a woman education is less taken for granted and might be prevented by the lack of resources but even more so by the tradition and traditional gender expectations.

Half of the national minority women are practically healthy, one fifth have minor problems, almost the same number have chronic disease. 83.3% have universal insurance and only 1 family is socially vulnerable. Some of the respondents have insurance for public school teachers. Other types of insurances were not identified. 9.9% of national minority women have no insurance at all.

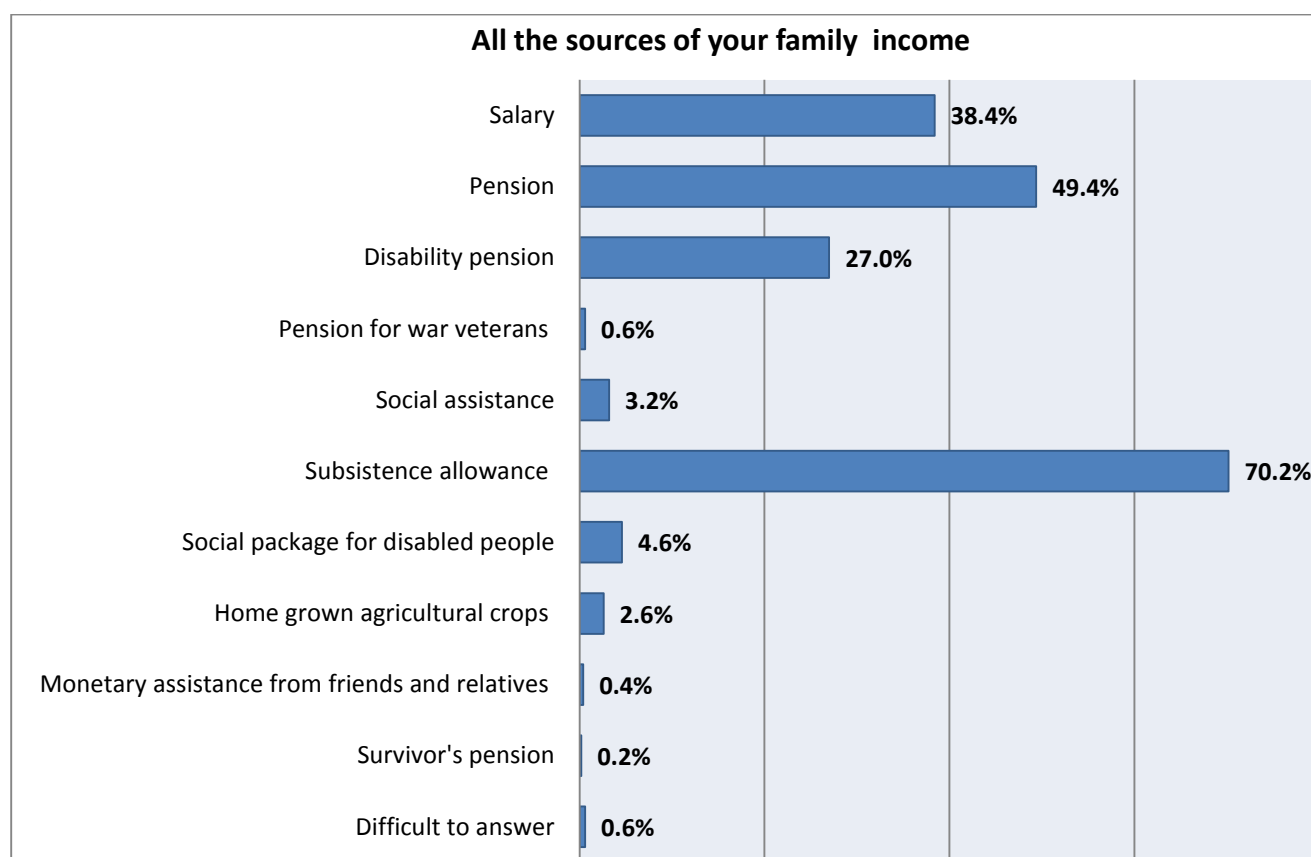
### III. Family economic situation

During the analysis of the various aspects of the research groups it is important to look at and take into consideration objective indicators of the economic condition as well as subjective self-appraisal. This part measures economic conditions of the households.

#### 3.1. IDP women

Majority of internally displaced families receive IDP allowance (70.2%). Almost half state that their income source is pension (49.4%). Income source for 38.4% of the respondents is a salary and for 27% - social assistance (see Diagram №16).

Diagram №16



Consequently, income sources of the IDP women are IDP allowance, pension, salary and social assistance. This points out their difficult economic condition, as they depend on the state and allowance granted by the state.

IDP family income is mainly 301-500 GEL. Exactly half of the interviewed families have less than 300 GEL income. Only 18.2% of IDP families have more than 500 GEL (see Table №15).

Table №15

IDP Women	%
Up to 100 GEL	6.0
101–200 GEL	23.8
201–300 GEL	21.0
301–500 GEL	30.2
501–1000 GEL	14.2
1001 and more	4.0
No family income	0.4
Refused to reply	0.2
Difficult to reply	0.2

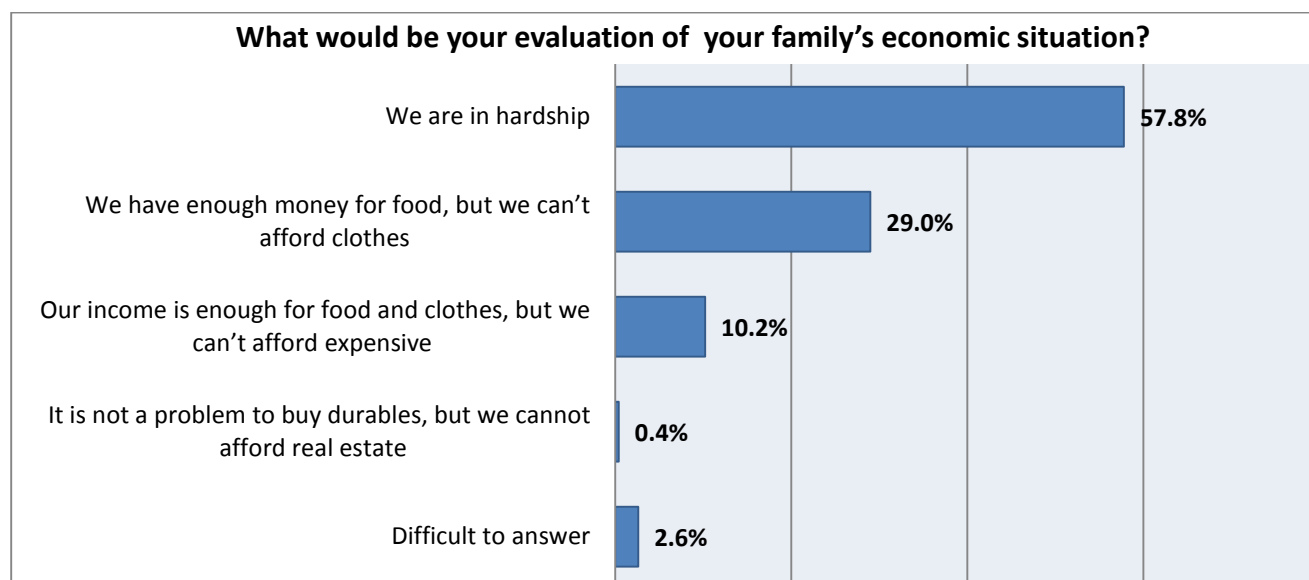
Average income of IDP families is 364.24 GEL, however this data varies according to the cities, i.g. highest average income is recoded in Tbilisi (488 GEL) and the lowest in Kutaisi (GEL 295) (see Table №16).

Table №16

Cities (IDP women)	Average Income
Tbilisi	488
Rustavi	397
Gori	363
Kutaisi	295
Zugdidi	310

In the economic analysis population's self-assessment is very important. When assessing their family economic condition IDP women state they have rather difficult situation, money is not enough even for food (57.8%). Almost one third states that their income is enough for food, but not for clothing (see Diagram №17).

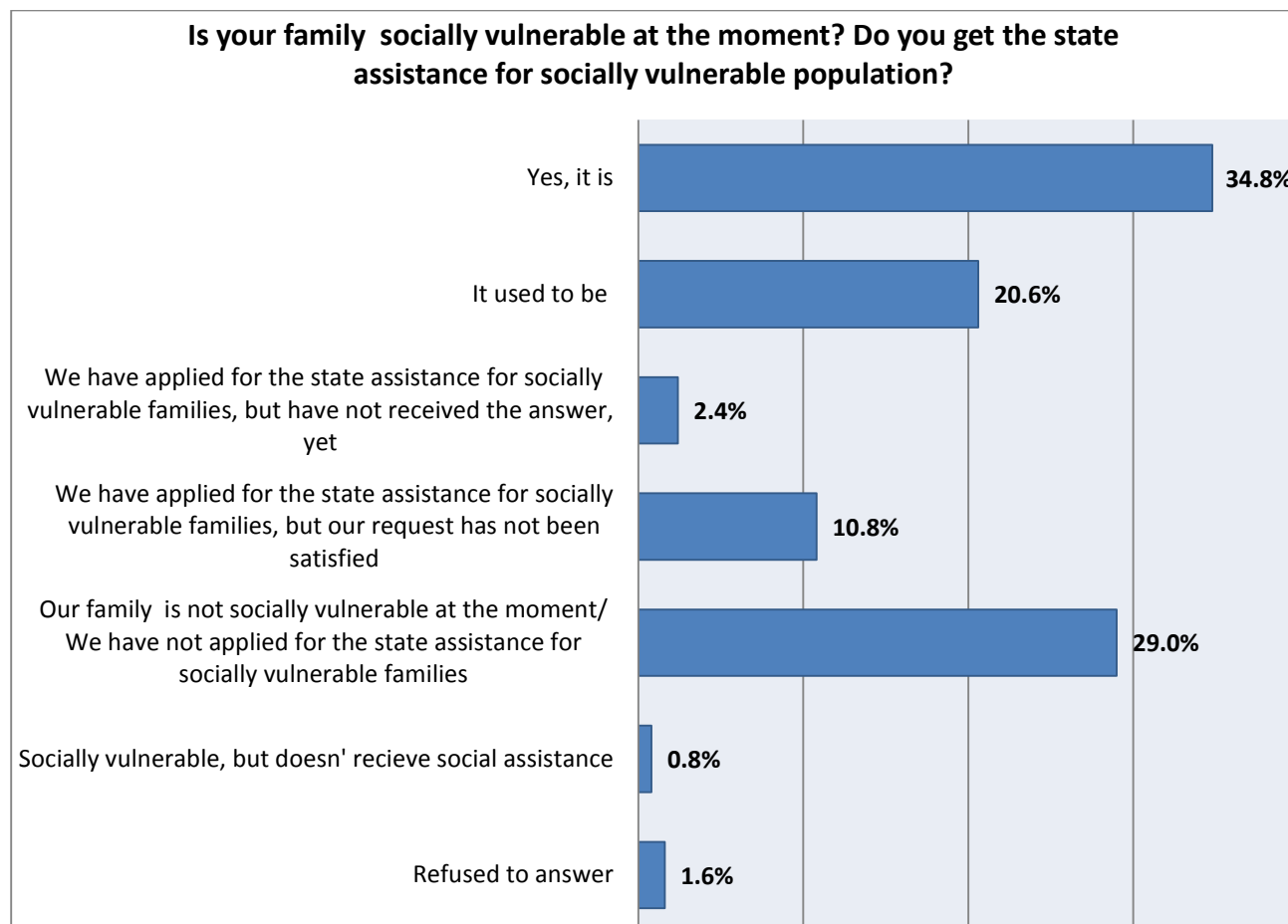
Diagram №17





This result is logical if we consider, that 34.8% of IDP women are socially vulnerable, 20.6% was before, but not anymore. Furthermore, it is important to note that only 29% of IDP families did not apply for the state assistance/subsistence, others did, but the response is either negative (10.8%) or is pending (2.4%). Those, who don't have the subsistence yet, 20.8%, plan to apply for it.

Diagram №18



## Summary

If we compare the data to each-other, we will see that self-assessment of their family economic conditions and objective reality is quite similar. If we divide family income into three groups, we will get the following picture: 51.2% of IDP families have less than 300 GEL income, which means that half of the interviewed IDP families are poor, 30.2% have 301-500 GEL income, and 18.2% - 501-1000 GEL. Consequently, half of the IDPs evaluate their economic situation as very bad (our situation is very difficult, we don't even have enough money for food), almost one third (29%) – as bad (our income is enough for food, but not for clothing).

It is important, that average income of IDP family is 364.34 GEL. This can be interpreted in different ways.

- Among IDP women more of them are in paid employment, but the majority of them receive lower salaries.
- Among IDP more women have average education and average jobs.

In this group, data varies according to the cities, e.g. the highest average income is Tbilisi (488 GEL), whereas the lowest is in Kutaisi (295 GEL). This type of average income difference is understood as the consequence of different economic standards among people from the capital city and the periphery or the rural areas of the country. IDP families from smaller cities experience a greater economic hardship than families in the capital city due to the growing opportunities and higher salaries in the capital city.

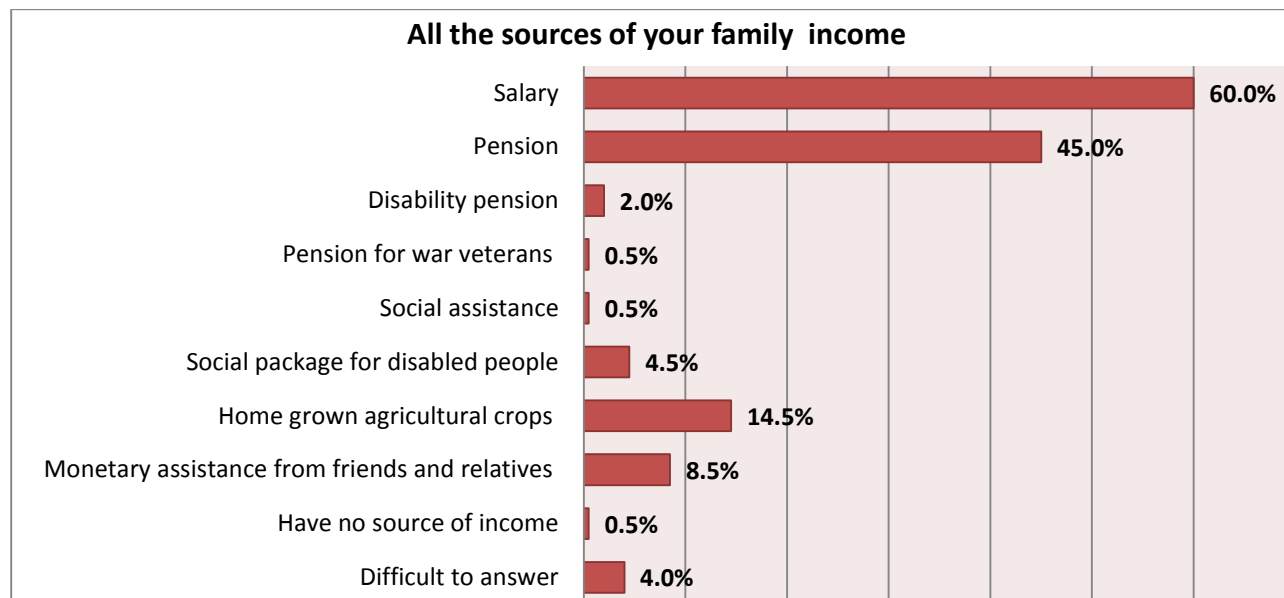
Provision of social assistance to the vulnerable groups depends on self-identification of their family economic conditions. 34.8% of IDP families have full package of the social assistance. 20.6% had it before. 13.2% has applied for it (however, their applications are either rejected or pending). 29% has not applied, however 20.8% from them is planning to apply. Eventually, it can be considered that 74.6% of the population considers that their families are socially vulnerable. It is expected that the social assistance money is given to those IDP families whose monthly income is less than 300 GEL (51,2% of all families in the sample) and are considered as poor. The figures show that only 34.8% of them receive the full package of social assistance. This means that 15.2% of the families are without the proper earning which would prevent them from poverty as well as without full package of social assistance money. Nevertheless, social assistance money, as shown in most comparative European social policy studies, is for the majority of the economically vulnerable families the major protection against poverty (Ashwin 2000, Clarke 2004, Bauman 2004). Finally, half of the respondents from the target group have less than 300 GEL income. Half of the IDPs think that their family economic conditions are very bad, absolute majority think that their families are socially vulnerable.

The majority of the IDP families with 300 GEL /month receive full social assistance money (exactly 34.8% of them). In the end, half of the respondents have less than 300 GEL income. Half of the IDPs think that their family economic situation is very bad, and absolute majority think that is socially vulnerable. Data reveals that economic condition of the group is rather difficult.

## 3.2. National minority women

National minority women state that their source of income is: salary (60%), pension (45%), or agricultural products (14.5%)<sup>1</sup> (see Diagram №19).

Diagram №19



Average monthly income for one third of the national minority family is 101-200 GEL, for 29.5% - 501-1000. Half of the interviewees have less than 300 GEL income, and 49% - are than 500 GEL. Average income is 409.71 GEL. See below household income distribution (see table №17).

Table №17

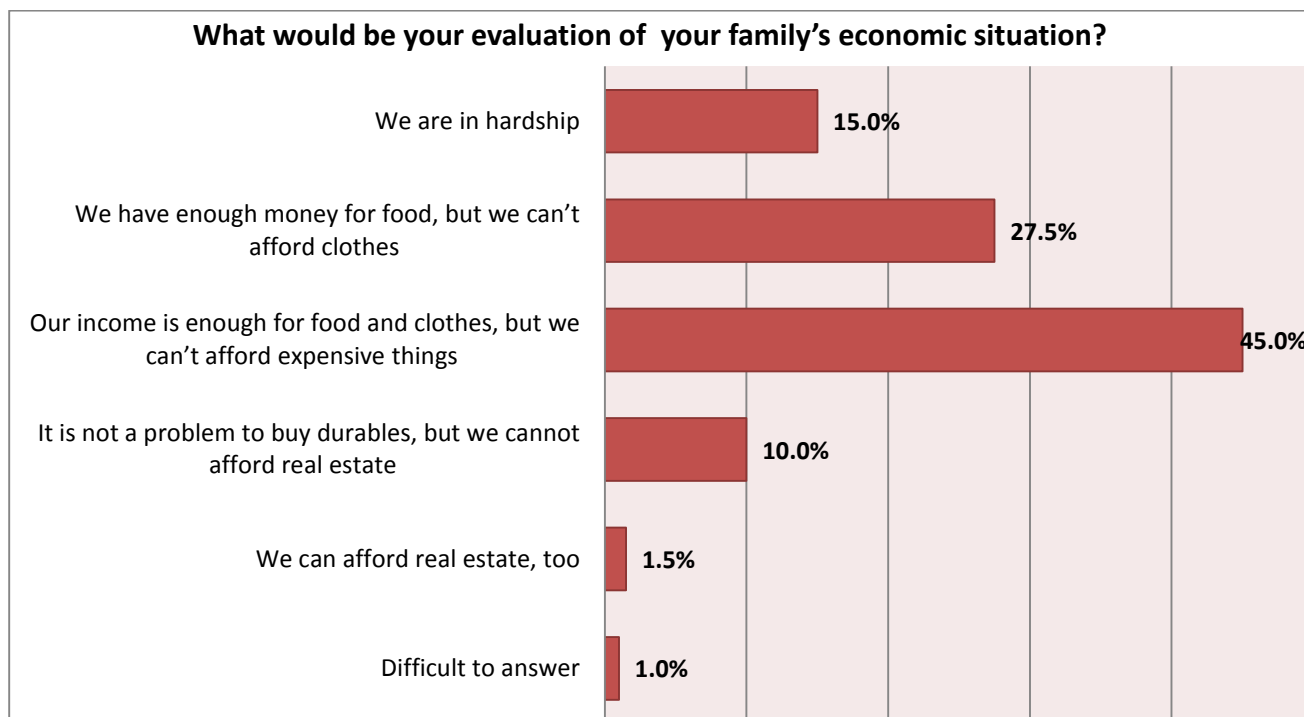
National Minority Women	%
Up to 100 GEL	3.5
101–200 GEL	31.0
201–300 GEL	15.0
301–500 GEL	19.5
501–1000 GEL	29.5
1001 and more	0.5
No family income	–
Refused to reply	0.5
Difficult to reply	0.5

When assessing their family economic condition 45% of the respondents think that their income is sufficient for food and clothing, however not enough for buying expensive items. One fourth thinks that their income is enough for food, but not for clothing. One tenth state that they can buy expensive goods/items without any problem, however cannot buy a real estate. 15% of the families do not have enough money even for food (see Diagram №19).

<sup>1</sup> >100%

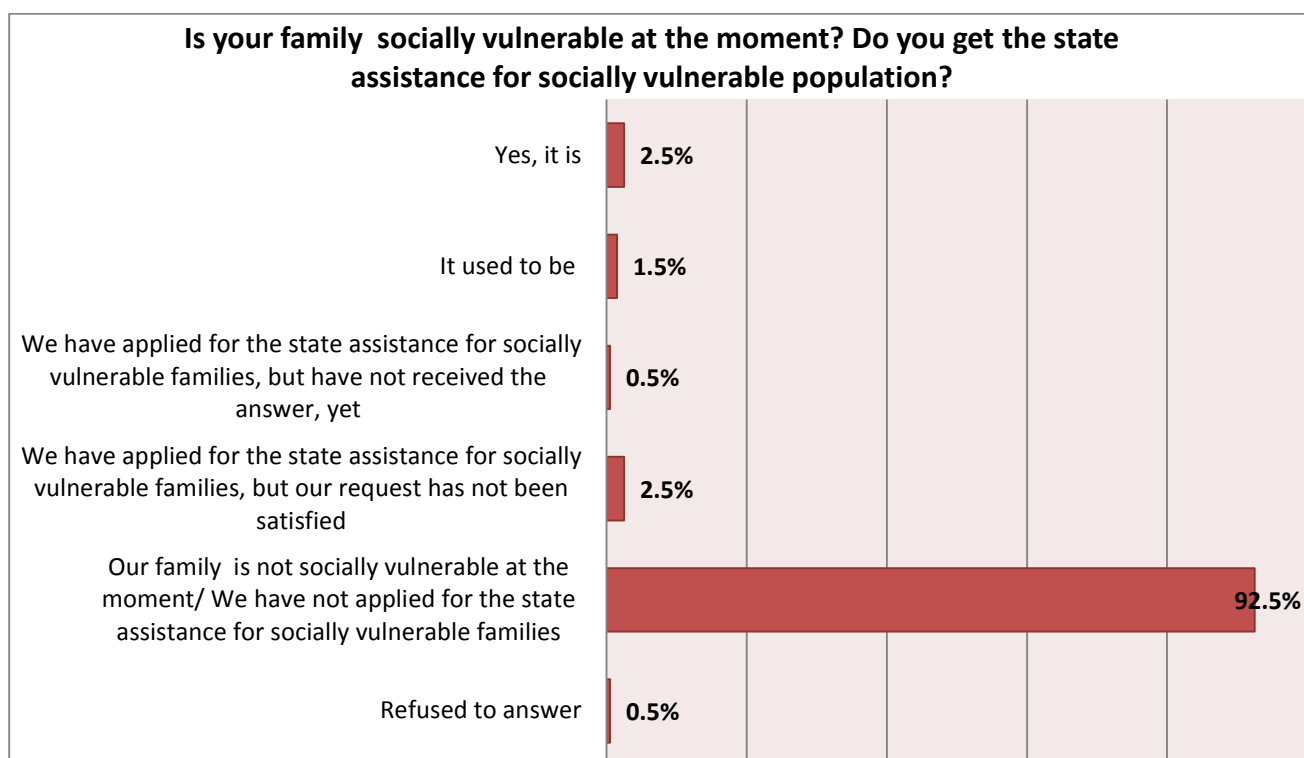
2.5% of the national minority women have expressed that they are socially vulnerable. Absolute majority of socially vulnerable families – 92.5% did not apply for the state allowance, however 29.6% of the respondents are going to apply.

Diagram №19



2.5% of the national minority women are socially vulnerable. Absolute majority of socially vulnerable families – 92.5% did not apply for the state allowance (see Diagram №20), however 29.6% of the respondents are going to apply.

Diagram №20



## Summary

If we compare the data to each-other, we will see that self-assessment of their family economic conditions and objective reality is quite similar. If we divide family income into three groups, we will get the following picture: 49.5% of national minority families have less than 300 GEL income, 19.5% - 201-500 GEL, and 30% - 501 GEL. Despite the fact that half of the national minority women are poor (have less than 300 GEL income), only 15% evaluate their economic situation as very bad, 27.5% say that it's bad, and 45% - as normal. As found out, national minority women evaluate their family economic situation better, that it is according to the objective criteria. This has again historical and social reasons. The national minority families have experienced transgenerationally bigger economic hardship and have in regard of their economic standards as a consequence of those processes, lower expectations. Therefore, they view their situation positively as it is, when it is compared with the economic situation of other population in Georgia.

It is important to note that average income of national minority women families is 409.71 GEL. This can be interpreted in different ways.

- Firstly, the cause for this is in the households' composition and the traditional family solidarity. Since the national minority families have larger number of family members (see the previous figures) and a stronger traditional extended family solidarity network, there is a higher probability that there are more primarily male-earners in the same extended family. Therefore the average income is higher than among the IDP families.
- Secondly, among national minority women there might be more women in better paid jobs, but much less women in paid employment at all. This means that among national minority women those persons who succeed to enter paid employment are very rare but they might have better education and better jobs. This means that there is high disparity within national minority women themselves, and that they are divided among those without any income and those who have normal income.

Provision of social assistance to the vulnerable groups depends on self-identification of their family economic conditions. Currently, 2.5% of national minority families have full package of the social assistance, and 1.5% had it before. 3% has applied for it (however, their applications are either rejected or pending). 92% of national minorities have not applied for it, however 29.6% plan to apply. Eventually, it can be considered that 34.2% of national minorities think that their families are socially vulnerable. Finally, half of the respondents from this target group have less than 300 GEL income. Almost half of the national minority women assess their family economic situation as normal, despite the fact that half of these families have less than 300 GEL income. One third of this group think that their families are socially vulnerable. The data shows that this group has difficult economic conditions.

Despite of the fact that less national minority families see themselves as economically vulnerable, about 50% of national minority families in the sample (exactly 49,5%) earn less than 300 GEL/month. This disparity

shows that the national minority families are traditionally not used to apply for social assistance money and that their extended family system have ensured a relatively strong level of self sustainability.

National minority women have due to the language barrier and poorer education most probable less information about the welfare opportunities. At the same time, they might have many experiences of being rejected by the welfare officers. Therefore, they less often ask for social assistance money and receive less welfare support. Many of them live in the rural areas and far away from the welfare services where the travel is far and time consuming. They often have no private transportation or a driving license. They need to care for the children and the household and lack time to approach the welfare officers.

## IV. Family relationship

### 4.1. IDP Women

#### *Early marriage and violence*

Early marriage is today mostly known in traditional very gendered societies, where the girl-child moves from the house of the father to the house of the husband, and where especially female children are not persons in their own rights, but are less valued, seen as the property of the men in the society and their value depend from the reproductive capacities and virginity before marriage. Such values system is connected with the patrifocal inheritance system, where male children own the property, stay in the family house, and bring the wife who is the primary carer for the elderly as the son's reward for the property. Female child does not inherit the family property and moves into the spouse household and is responsible for the spouse parents.

The number of married women is high and among IDP women, 88.6% of them are married. Among IDP women most of the respondents marry until the age of 25, and women are a bit older at marriage only in Tbilisi, where 12.1% among IDP women who live in the capital marry at that age. Among IDP women there were some case of "children marriage", according to the UN Convention of the Rights of Children. "Children marriage" is defined any marriage of the person bellow the age of 18, and especially below 16. In 1994 Georgia signed and accepted (but not clear weather ratified), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child from 1989<sup>2</sup>, which defines the child everyone bellow 18 years of age. In two cities with IDP settlements, in Kutaisi 1.1% were married at the age of 13, and in the Zugdidi 3.3% of children marry at the age of 13. There were 1% of marriages at the age of 14 in Tbilisi; 2.2% in Zugdidi; by the age of 17, half of the women are already married (see the Table №18). "Children marriage" or early marriage exists at the age of 13 and 14 among IDP women.

Table №18

Age of marriage	IDP girls (in all locations)
13	4.4%
14	3.2%
15	12.2%
16	17.5%
17	50%
18	82.1%

<sup>2</sup> UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, 1989; [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?mtldsg\\_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?mtldsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en) (29. 12. 2013). Optional protocol, 2013 ; <http://www.crin.org/Law/instrument.asp?InstID=1002> (29. 12. 2013).

### *Satisfaction with the cohabitation with the spouse or partner*

Women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positively. Among those who responded that the present cohabitation is “very bad”, were in total only 1.4% women.

IDP women expressed more often that the relationship with the spouse is very bad and bad, but the majority of them are satisfied with the relationship. More than 70% of IDP women expressed a high level of satisfaction (good and very good), the only exception were women in Gori where almost 10% of them responded that the cohabitation is “very bad”. In 3 towns with IDP women (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Zugdidi), none of the women said that the cohabitation is “very bad” (see Table №19).

Table №19

Scale	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
<b>Very bad</b>	-	2.1%	-	-	4.5%	1.4%
<b>Bad</b>	1.6%	2.1%	-	1.9%	4.5%	2.1%
<b>Moderate</b>	19.4%	16.7%	23.4%	3.8%	18.2%	16.8%
<b>Good</b>	56.5%	16.7%	40.6%	28.8%	22.7%	33.9%
<b>Very good</b>	22.6%	62.5%	35.9%	65.4%	50.0%	45.9%

### *Generating income*

One of the important questions was who earns more in the family, herself or the partner. Men are the primary breadwinners, and a very small number of women earn the money as the only breadwinners. In Tbilisi almost 40% of men are the only breadwinners. In cities like Kutaisi and Zugdidi unemployment is very obvious, as none of the spouses generate income (see Table №20).

Table №20

Who earns more?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
<b>More or less the same</b>	17.5%	10.9%	4.7%	11.3%	15.2%	13.0%
<b>Only I earn the money</b>	3.2%	8.7%	3.1%	5.7%	3%	4.5%
<b>Only he/she earns the money</b>	39.7%	15.2%	26.6%	20.8%	3%	21.2%
<b>I earn more</b>	6.3%	4.3%	-	3.8%	-	3.8%
<b>He/she earns the money</b>	14.3%	45.7%	21.9%	45.5%	1.9%	30.8%
<b>None of us</b>	17.5%	13%	43.8%	28.3%	30.3%	25.0%
<b>Difficult to answer</b>	-	2.2%	-	3.8%	5.8%	1.4%

The answers show that most of the women are economically dependent, or have no stable income. A slightly higher number of women-only earners are in Rustavi town (8.7%). The number of women-only earners most probable correlated with the answer about “who earns more money”. 3.8% of women reported that they earn more than men, which probably means also that among these women are also those who are the only breadwinners in the family.



In the total sample of respondents 21.2% answered that only the man earns money. A higher percentage above the average-total sample was found also among IDP women who live in Tbilisi (39.7%).

In some of the cities the number of those IDP who didn't have any income was higher than in the total sample: in Kutaisi (43.8%), Zugdidi (28.3%), Gori (30.3%). In these three locations with IDP population, about one third of the respondents don't earn any money, which means that they are not in regular paid employment and have no regular income. This has an impact on their economic vulnerability, level of poverty, social network, social capital and the transgenerational poverty, as family poverty impacts upon the children's poverty and the education prospects of the children.

### *The economic dependency of women on their spouses/partners*

In most of the locations women are dependent on their spouses and partners, especially in Tbilisi (47.6%) and Rustavi (41.3%). The highest numbers of economically independent women are in Kutaisi (43.8%) (see Table №21).

Table №21

Are you economically dependent on your spouse/partner	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
I am totally dependent	47.6%	41.3%	35.9%	25.5%	45.2%	36.3%
I am more or less dependent	12.7%	30.4%	14.1%	11.8%	3.2%	16.6%
I am more or less independent	4.8%	8.7%	3.1%	15.7%	-	6.6%
I am totally independent	23.8%	13.0%	43.8%	29.4%	9.7%	26.0%
Refused to answer	6.3%	-	1.6%	9.8%	-	3.5%
Difficult to answer	4.8%	6.5%	1.6%	7.8%	41.9%	11.1%

Combining the category of "total dependency" and the category "more or less dependent", more than half and in one case two third of women respondents are economically fully or more or less dependent from the spouse or partner (see Table №22).

Table №22

Economic dependency	Totally dependent	More or less dependent	More or less independent	Totally independent	Refused to answer	Difficult to answer
Total (IDP women)	36.3%	16.6%	6.6%	26.0%	3.5%	11.1%
Analytical grouping	52.9%		16.6%		6.6%	

In some groups of women the percentage was quite different than the total sample number, like for instance among IDP women in Kutaisi where 43.8% of women respond that they are fully economically independent and in Zugdidi where 29.4% of IDP women are fully economically independent. In Rustavi only 13% of women responded that they are totally independent.

In the capital city Tbilisi the IDP women get divided among a high number of those who are fully dependent (47.6%) and among relatively high number of women who are totally independent (23.8%), which can be

most probably interpreted with the higher diversity of life styles in the city compared with smaller cities and towns (see Table №23).

Table №23

“Totally dependent” or “more or less dependent” on spouse/partner	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori
Total	60.3%	71.7%	50%	37.3%	47.7%

### *Ending cohabitation or divorce*

The section about family relations also asked women weather they are going to stop cohabitation/divorce in the near future.

In the sample almost all women responded that they are not going to stop the cohabitation or to ask for divorce in the near future. Among this homogenous answer, there are IDP women from Gori (6%) who answered that they thought about this but haven’t made the decision, yet. Only in two cities, Tbilisi and Gori there were women who reported that they want to stop the cohabitation or divorce, in Tbilisi 1.6% and in Gori 1.5% (see Table №24).

Table №24

Are you going to stop cohabitation/divorce in the near future?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori
No	98.4%	100%	100%	100%	92.5%
I have though about this but have not made a decision, yet	-	-	-	-	6.0%
Yes, I want to stop cohabitation/divorce	1.6%	-	-	-	1.5%

A very small number of women who divorce in comparison with the EU - 28 countries where divorce is constantly growing (Zaviršek 2012), shows that divorce is not an option for women, who through the divorce does not only loose the marriage, but also the social status, the children and the income and housing.

The questions about the family relations are very challenging in the society with a very normative and traditional polarisation of gender. In order to move beyond the normative answers the qualitative methodology would be required.

## Summary

The number of married women is high and among IDP women, 88.6% of them are married. Among IDP women most of the respondents marry until the age of 25, and women are a bit older at marriage only in Tbilisi, where 12.1% among IDP women who live in the capital marry at that age. Among IDP women there were some case of “children marriage”, according to the UN Convention of the Rights of Children. “Children marriage” is defined any marriage of the person bellow the age of 18, and especially below 16.

Women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positively. Among those who responded that the present cohabitation is “very bad”, were in total only 1.4% women.

More than 70% of IDP women expressed a high level of satisfaction (good and very good), the only exception were women in Gori where almost 10% of them responded that the cohabitation is “very bad”.

The answers show that most of the women are economically dependent, or have no stable income. 3.8% of women reported that they earn more than men, 4.5% reported that only they earn money.

In most of the locations women are dependent on their spouses and partners, especially in Tbilisi (47.6%) and Rustavi (41.3%). The highest numbers of economically independent women are in Kutaisi (43.8%). Combining the category of “total dependency” and the category “more or less dependent”, more than half and in one case two third of women respondents are economically fully or more or less dependent from the spouse or partner.

In the sample almost all women responded that they are not going to stop the cohabitation or to ask for divorce in the near future. Among this homogenous answer, there are IDP women from Gori (6%) who answered that they thought about this but haven’t made the decision, yet. Only in two cities, Tbilisi and Gori there were women who reported that they want to stop the cohabitation or divorce, in Tbilisi 1.6% and in Gori 1.5%

## 4.2. National Minority Women

### *Early marriage and violence*

The number of married women among national minority women is 90.5%. Women from national minority group from Marneuli get married between 16 and 19 years of age. 11% of national minority women from Marneuli reported to be married at the age of 16 (see Table №25).

Table №25

Age of marriage	National Minority Girls (in Marneuli)
13	0
14	2.2%
15	3.9%
16	11%
17	12.2%
18	12.2%

Violence against women in family seems to be one of the important problems among ethnic minority women. Women were asked to specify different types of violence: physical, psychological and economic violence by spouse, violence committed by the third party and peer violence. Among national minority women 38.8% of them responded that they experienced these types of violence. This is an extremely high incidence of reported violent acts (3.5%). National minority women experienced mostly psychological and physical violence and peer violence. It is expected that the incidence of violence is even higher, because women are afraid of reporting all case of violence. This is especially true in traditional societies, with a very normative gender order and a high women's economic dependency.

### *Satisfaction with the cohabitation with the spouse or partner*

Despite the high number of women who reported experiences of violence by the spouses/partners, especially among the national minority women, women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positive. 1.7% responded that their present cohabitation is very bad, and 67% of them responded that their cohabitation is good or very good (see Table №26).

Table №26

Scale 1-5	Marneuli
Very bad (1)	0.6%
Bad (2)	1.9%
Moderate (3)	29.7%
Good (4)	28.4%
Very good (5)	39.4%

The term "cohabitation" is a very broad term, which can include the relationship among the intimate partners, the economic situation, wider community life, and the life with the children etc. It would be

interesting to get women's understanding of what does the term meant for them. The very positive responses need to be questioned. Sometimes women refuse to be critical because of the men's control, due to the fact that they are not alone while they answer the questionnaire, they fell ashamed to disclose the difficult situation they face in the family, they fell guilty to tell the third person about difficult situation or they fell they have to protect themselves and the "family face" with positive answers.

### *Generating income*

One of the important questions was who earns more in the family, herself or the partner. Among national minority women most of the answers show that only the spouse earns money (55.1%). Almost 20% of families face no generated income from the side of the spouses, which shows the unemployment difficulties (see Table №27).

Table №27

Who earns the money?	Marneuli
More or less the same amount	6.4%
Only I earn money	5.8%
Only he/she earns money	55.1%
I earn more	5.1%
He/she earns more	1.9%
Refused to answer	0.6%
None of us earns money	19.2%
Difficult to answer	5.8%

Among national minority women there 51.7% of them who are economically dependent from the spouses/partners and 15.2% who are totally independent (see Table №28).

Table №28

Are you economically dependent on your spouse/partner	Marneuli
I am totally dependent	51.7%
I am more or less dependent	9%
I am more or less independent	10.3%
I am totally independent	15.2%
Refused to answer	3.4%
Difficult to answer	10.3%

Combining the category of "total dependency" and the category "more or less dependent", more than half and in one case two third of women respondents are economically fully or more or less dependent from the spouse or partner. In Marneuli only 15.2% responded that they are totally independent.

The national minority women in 98.7% are not going to stop marriage or cohabitation (see Table №29).

Table №29

Are you going to stop cohabitation/divorce in the near future?	Marneuli
No	98.7%
I have though about this but have not made a decision, yet	0.6%
Yes, I want to stop cohabitation/divorce	-
Difficult to answer	0.6%

A very small number of women who divorce in comparison with the EU - 28 countries where divorce is constantly growing (Zaviršek 2012), shows that divorce is not an option for women, who through the divorce does not only loose the marriage, but also the social status, the children and the income and housing.

The questions about the family relations are very challenging in the society with a very normative and traditional polarisation of gender. In order to move beyond the normative answers the qualitative methodology would be required.

## Summary

The number of married women among national minority women is 90.5%. Women from national minority group from Marneuli get married between 16 and 19 years of age. 11% of national minority women from Marneuli reported to be married at the age of 16.

Despite the high number of women who reported experiences of violence by the spouses/partners, especially among the national minority women, women generally evaluated their present cohabitation with the spouse/partner quite positive. 1.7% responded that their present cohabitation is very bad, and 67% of them responded that their cohabitation is good or very good.

Among national minority women most of the answers show that only the spouse earns money (55.1%). Almost 20% of families face no generated income from the side of the spouses, which shows the unemployment difficulties. Among national minority women there 51.7% of them who are economically dependent from the spouses/partners and 15.2% who are totally independent. Combining the category of “total dependency” and the category “more or less dependent”, more than half and in one case two third of women respondents are economically fully or more or less dependent from the spouse or partner. In Marneuli only 15.2% responded that they are totally independent.

The national minority women in 98.7% are not going to stop marriage or cohabitation.

## V. Privatization of real estate

The questions about the privatization of real estate only applied to IDP women out of whom a total of 500 were interviewed in five cities - Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Zugdidi, Gori and Rustavi. Many IDP people are very concerned due to the fact that they cannot own the property in which they live.

The questionnaire looked at the gender disparity in the area of privatization and property ownership. One of the questions to women was whether they have been registered in the course of apartment privatization as

the owner or a co-owner. Most of the women owners are in Rustavi (36.7%) and the smallest number are in Zugdidi (5.5%) (see Table №30).

Table №30

Have you been registered in the course of apartment privatization as the owner or a co-owner?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
Yes, I am the owner	24.5%	36.7%	22%	5.5%	18.9%	21.0%
Yes, I am a co-owner	1.8%	8.9%	1%	3.6%	-	3.0%
I am neither the owner, nor a co-owner	48.2%	40%	33%	9.1%	58.9%	37.0%
I have never applied to the State for privatization	-	-	1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.2%
Apartments cannot be privatized in our settlement	18.2%	1.1%	35%	64.5%	-	25.4%
The issue of privatization isn't decided yet	2.7%	1.1%	-	0.9%	-	1.0%
It's not privatized yet	1.8%	6.7%	8%	-	20.0%	6.8%
Doesn't live in her own apartment/ Lives in the rented apartment	0.9%	4.4%	-	12.8%	-	3.8%
Refused to answer	1.8%	-	-	0.9%	-	0.6%
Difficult to answer		1.1%	-	-	-	0.2%

IDP women are the minority in the area of ownership. In the total sample of IDP women about less than one fourth of women own property (21%) and 3% are the co-owners which increases the number of those who own or co-own to not more than 24%. In total 37% responded that they neither own nor co-own a property, which means that a bit less than two third of property owners are men or that the family does not have any private property (see Table №31).

Table №31

The ownership issue	I am the owner	I am the co-owner	I am neither owner nor co-owner
Total sample of IDP women	21%	3%	37%
Analytical grouping	24%		37%

In four cities IDP women do have more ownership and co-ownership of the property than in the total sample, but the number of those who responded that they are neither owners nor co-owners are higher, too (see Table №32). The cities where women own and co-own more property than the average of the total number are Rustavi (45.6%), Tbilisi (26.3%) and Kutaisi (23%) (see Table №32).

Table №32

	I am owner or I am the co-owner	I am neither the owner nor the co-owner
Rustavi	45.6%	45.1%
Tbilisi	26.3%	48.2%
Kutaisi	23%	33%
Gori	18.9%	58.9%
Zugdidi	9.1%	9.1%



An obvious lower number of IDP women who own or co-own the property is in the cities Zugdidi (9.1%) and Gori (18.9%), which show that there is a tiny minority of women who either own or co-own property and that this is rather exceptional. The two cities have in common a tiny number of female property ownership and co-ownership, but differ from each other in regard of men ownership. While in Gori 52.9% of women responded that they are neither owners nor co-owners which means that they are men who own the property, in Zugdidi people face the problems of not having the right to own the property and therefore only 9.1% of women answered that they are neither owner nor co-owner. In Zugdidi 64.5% of apartments in the settlement where IDP live cannot be privatized.

In regard of the privatization of the property some of the settlements with the IDP people have the problem that the apartments cannot be privatized or that the privatization is not decided yet, or that the property is not yet privatized. The **Table №33** below shows that Kutaisi and Zugdidi have the biggest problem in this regard and the apartments where they live cannot be privatized, while in some cities people still wait for the privatization of the property especially in Gori, where the number of those who wait is 20%.

Table №33

	The apartments can not be privatized	The issue of privatization isn't decided, yet	The property is not privatized, yet
Tbilisi	18.2%	2.7%	1.8%
Rustavi	1.1%	1.1%	6.7%
Kutaisi	35%	-	8%
Zugdidi	64.5%	0.9%	-
Gori	-	-	20%

In regard of gender of the family member who owns the property, the answered showed a much gendered society. In case women own the property, this is more often the case when they are parents (**see Table №34**).

Table №34

Which family member owns the property? (Female)	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori
Parent	37.5%	30%	16.7%	-	-
Child	12.5%	40%	50%	-	33.3%
Sibling	12.5%	10%	-	-	-
Grandchild	-	-	-	-	33.3%

It's not privatized yet	-	10%	-	-	-
Grandmother	-	-	16.7%	-	-
Mother-in-law	-	10%	-	-	-
Aunt	12.5%	-	-	-	-
Refused to answer	12.5%	-	-	66.7%	-
Difficult to answer	12.5%	-	-	33.3%	33.3%

Among female owners, there were mostly the parent (30.3% in the total sample), followed by the child (27.3%) and sibling (6.1%), and their number is relatively low compared with men's ownership of the property.

It is interesting that in Zugdidi and in Gori people either refused to answer the questions about the female ownership or found them "difficult to answer". In Zugdidi no respondents answered the question about female ownership, among them two third refused to answer the question, and 33.3% found the question a difficult one. Also in Gori 33.3% of the respondents found the question difficult and in Tcerovni city again, nobody answered the question. These "unanswered answers" correlate with the level of male ownership.

Among male property owners, the figures were much higher. Most often the property owners are the spouses (77%), which confirm also the fact that the majority of women are married, followed by male parent (7.9%) and child (9.2%) (see Table №35).

Table №35

Which family member owns the property? (male)	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
Spouse	71.1%	73.1%	74.1%	71.4%	85.2%	77%
Parent	4.4%	11.5%	-	28.6%	11.1%	7.9%
Child	6.7%	15.4%	22.2%	-	3.7%	9.2%
Sibling	2.2%	-	3.7%	-	-	1.3%
Grandchild	2.2%	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Grandfather	2.2%	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Father-in-law	8.9%	-	-	-	-	2.6%

The spouses as the male owners of the property are high in all locations of the IDP women included in the research. In some cities the percentage of the spouses owning the property was even bigger, like in Gori (85.2%). These answers show that the property ownership according to gender is even less equally distributed than shown in the section of the Family relations.

IDP women who own the property share the ownership property with someone. There was no example that the woman would not share the property which she owned. They mostly share the property ownership with children (45.5%), followed by the spouse (27.3%), the parent (15.2%), the grandchild (6.1%) and the sibling (3%).

The majority of women share the property ownership with one person (96.9%), very few women also with two persons (3.1%). Gender distribution of the persons, with whom IDP women share property ownership, is almost equally distributed among both genders, but with 6.3% in favour of male (56.3%) in comparison with female (43.8%).

More than two third of the respondents expressed that the family property is equally shared between women themselves and the other co-owners (78.9%). There were 21.1% of women who found this question “difficult to answer”. It would be very important to understand where did they see the difficulty, especially because the findings among IDP women in the city of Tbilisi show that only 33.3% of them think that the family property is shared equally between themselves and the co-owners, while for 66.7% of the respondents this was a question “difficult to be answered” (see Table №36).

Table №36

Is the property equally shared between you and the other co-owner(s)?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
Yes, it is equally shared	33.3%	77.8%	100%	100%	100%	78.9%
Difficult to answer	66.7%	22.2%	-	-	-	21.1%

Women were also asked whether they agree with this kind of property distribution. 93.6% agreed to this property distribution, while 1.3% disagreed. Again, for some of the women this question was “difficult to answer” (4.8%). In 4 city locations women agreed a bit less with the kind of property distribution: in Gori (88.9%), Rustavi (92.7%) and in Tbilisi (92.8%). In a context of very homogeneous answers it seems to be important that in some locations IDP women don’t agree with this kind of property distribution: in Gori 5.6% of women disagreed; in Zugdidi 4.8%, and in Rustavi 1.2% of women disagreed with this kind of property distribution. The open question remains what is hidden in the answer “difficult question” and this kind of open ended answers might be interpreted as a form of resistance, freedom seeking, or being suspicion to the “outsider” (see Table №37).

Table №37

Did you agree to this kind of property distribution?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
Yes, I did	92.8%	92.7%	100%	95.2%	90.1%	93.6%
No, I did not	-	1.2%	-	4.8%	2.8%	1.3%
Refused to answer	-	1.2%	-	-	-	0.3%
Difficult to answer	7.2%	4.9%	-	-	7.0%	4.8%

The questionnaire also asked women whether other family members agree with this kind of property distribution, and the majority of women have positive answer (91.1%). Almost 5% of women from Zugdidi answered (4.8%) that other family members don’t agree with this kind of property distribution. In the total

sample 1.3% of women answered that the family members don't agree, 1.3% refused to answer and 6.4% of women again found this question "difficult to answer" (see Table №38).

Table №38

Did the other family members agree to this kind of property distribution?	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Kutaisi	Zugdidi	Gori	Total
Yes, they did	90.4%	85.4%	100%	95.2%	90.1%	91.1%
No, they did not	1.2%	1.2%	-	4.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Refused to answer	1.2%	3.7%	-	-	-	1.3%
Difficult to answer	7.2%	9.8%	-	-	8.5%	6.4%

In all question about family property distribution and ownership the Kutaisi women expressed 100% of normatively positive answer. This might be the consequence of the individual situation of the women. They might face the lack of privacy, fear from responding differently than it is expected from them, guilt, shame or even violence.

## Summary

The questionnaire looked at the gender disparity in the area of privatization and property ownership. One of the questions to women was whether they have been registered in the course of apartment privatization as

the owner or a co-owner. Most of the women owners are in Rustavi (36.7%) and the smallest number are in Zugdidi (5.5%).

IDP women are the minority in the area of ownership. In the total sample of IDP women about less than one fourth of women own property (21%) and 3% are the co-owners which increases the number of those who own or co-own to not more than 24%. In total 37% responded that they neither own nor co-own a property, which means that a bit less than two third of property owners are men or that the family does not have any private property.

In regard of gender of the family member who owns the property, the answered showed a much gendered society. In case women own the property, this is more often the case when they are parents (30.3%). Among male property owners, the figures were much higher. Most often the property owners are the spouses (77%), which confirm also the fact that the majority of women are married, followed by male parent (7.9%) and child (9.2%).

## VI. Legal problems

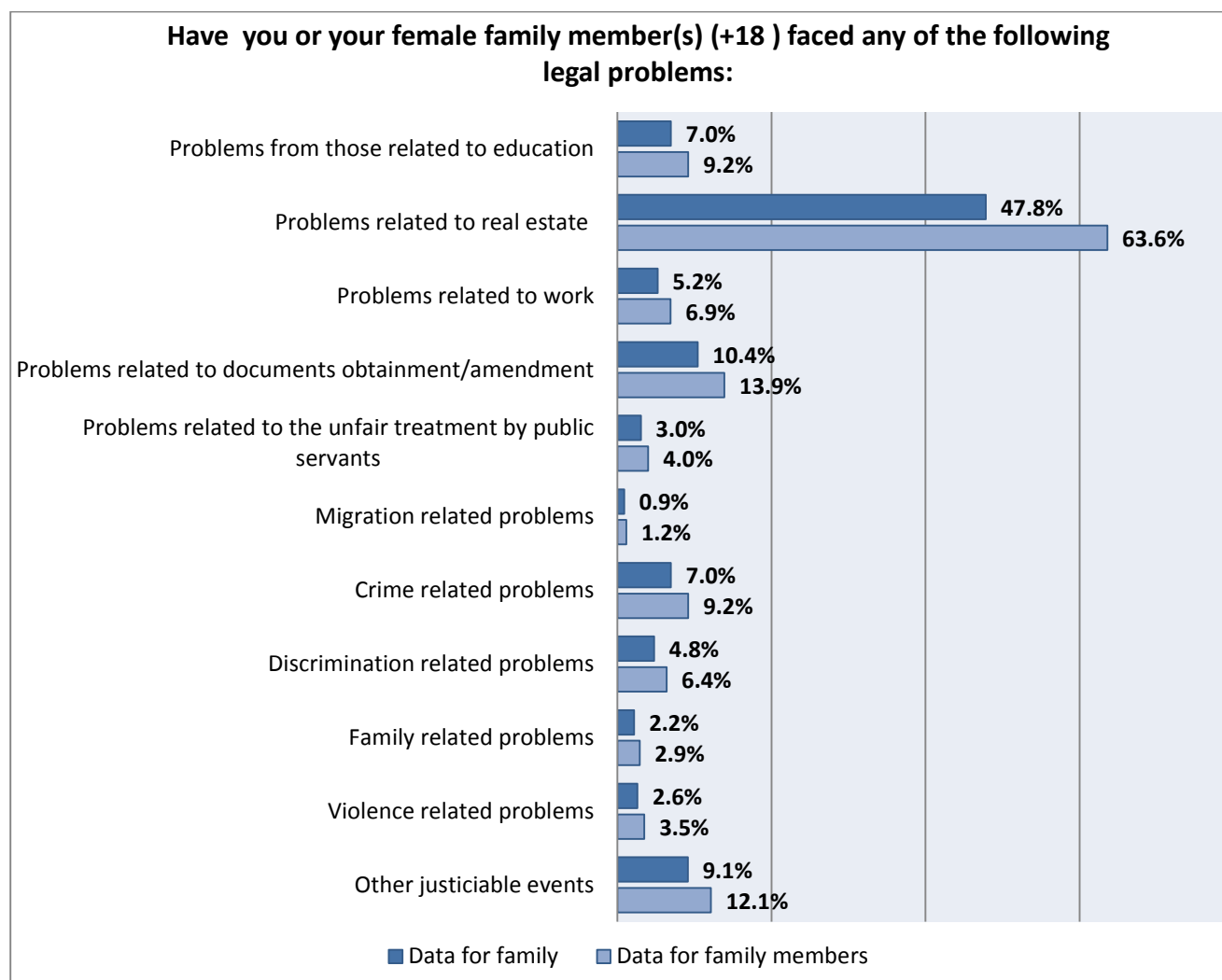
Focus groups defined Justiciable events as follows: Justiciable event occurs when a person's rights to practice his/her rights defined by the law (both local legislation as well as the international human rights law) is hindered.

## 6.1. IDP Women

In this target group 34.6% (173 families) of the IDP families had to face a justiciable event. Percentage of the cases is 47% (234 cases), which means that every third IDP family had problems with justice.

Legal problems of the IDP families are mostly related to the real estate (47.8%; out of 63.6% of cases). Problems related to obtainment/amendment of documents are also quite frequent (10.4%, out of 13.9% of cases), criminal cases (7%, out of 9.2% of cases), education (7%, out of 9.2% of cases), and other justiciable events (9.1%, out of 12.1% cases) (see diagram №21).

Diagram №21



As found out, least important problem among IDPs is migration. Family and violence related problems were stated rather rarely. For more details, list of top justiciable events is as follows (see table №29).

Table №29

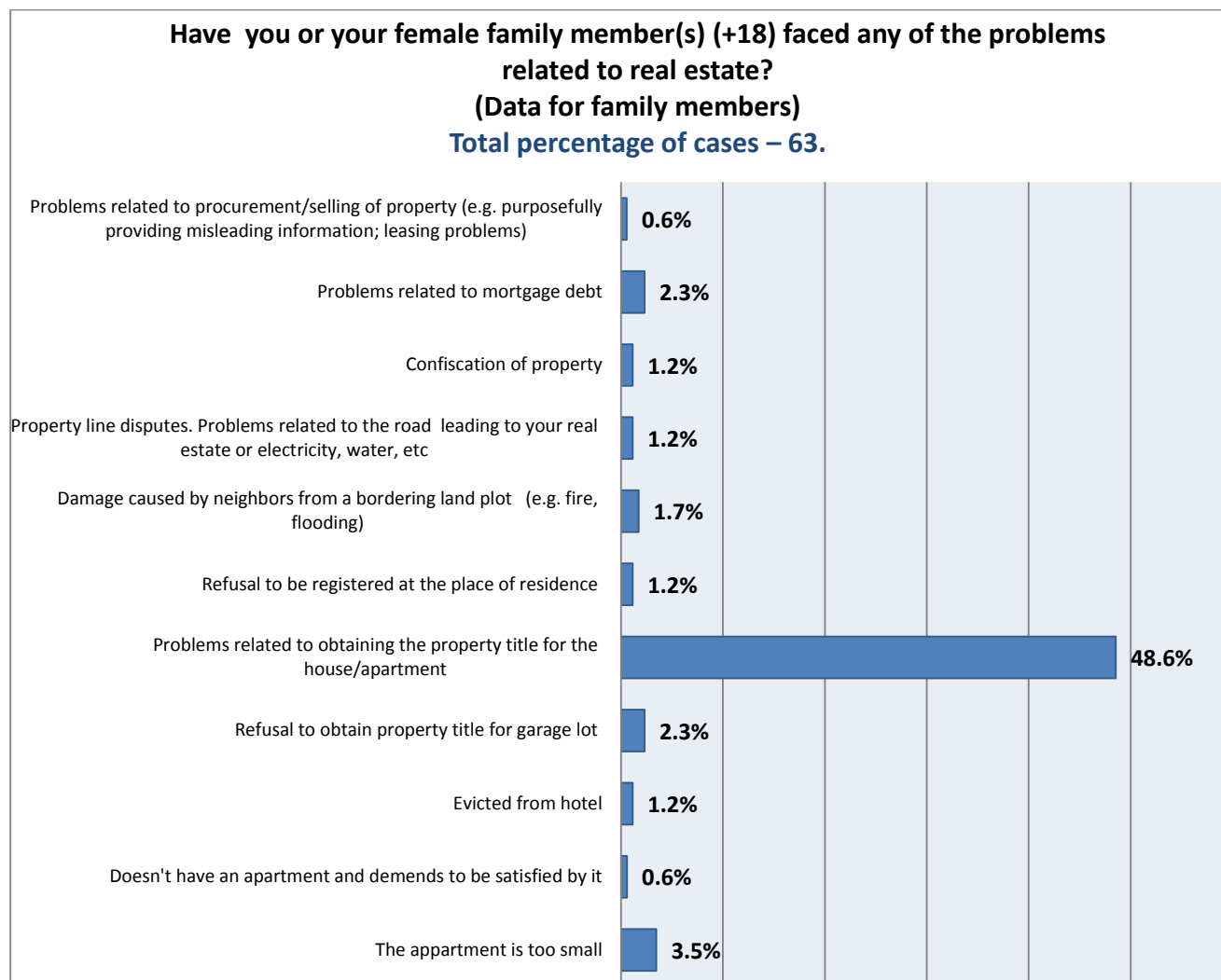
Field	IDPs
Problems related to real estate	Percentage <b>63.6%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property registration related problems (48.6%)</li> </ul>

<b>Document obtainment/amendment</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>13.9%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem with changing/registering the address (2.9%)</li> <li>• Problems related to the restoration of documents for the years of service (2.9%)</li> <li>• Problems related to registration in the civil registry (2.9%)</li> </ul>
<b>Other Justicable events</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>12.1%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refusal to electricity subsistence (2.9%)</li> <li>• Refusal to receive NGO assistance (1.7%)</li> <li>• Illegal cancelation of social assistance (1.7%)</li> <li>• Temporary refusal on using living space (1.7%)</li> <li>• Cancelation of single mother's allowance (1.2%)</li> </ul>
<b>Education related problems</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>9.2%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No funding provided (2.9%)</li> <li>• Not able to continue studies because of marriage (2.3%)</li> </ul>
<b>Criminal Cases</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>9.2%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft in the yards, street, etc. (4.6%)</li> <li>• Flat robbery (2.3%)</li> </ul>
<b>Work related problems</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>6.9%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ungrounded dismissal (4.0%)</li> </ul>
<b>Discrimination related problems</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>6.4%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discrimination because of an IDP status (4.6%)</li> </ul>
<b>Unfair treatment by public servants</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>4%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wrongly calculated bills for utility services (1.7%)</li> <li>• Concealment of information by public servant(s) (1.7%)</li> </ul>
<b>Violence related problems</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>3.5%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moral/psychological violence by the spouse (2.9%)</li> <li>• Violence (Physical, moral/psychological, sexual or economic) by others (2%)</li> </ul>
<b>Family related</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>2.9%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child alimony related problems (2.3%)</li> <li>• Problems related to child guardianship (child guardianship obtainment) (0.6%)</li> </ul>
<b>Migration related problems</b>	<p>Percentage: <b>1.2%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal deportation (0.6%)</li> <li>• IDP subsistence was cut because of crossing the boarder (0.6%)</li> </ul>

Let's discuss each justiciable event in details. IDPs families most frequently have a real estate related problems. From these problems registration of the property is the most common. Real estate related problems mainly concerned registration of the property, overall 48.6% of the respondents had to face this

problem. None of the respondent name illegal seizure of the property as a problem (see Diagram №22). Problems related to a real estate are most commonly named by the respondents 65 years old and above. As per marital status, these problems most frequently are named by widows and single mothers. Therefore, people with such problems are either pensioners, or unemployed or housewives.

Diagram №22



After real estate related problems, IDP families most commonly have to face problems with changing documentation. Here highest rate has problems related to changing/registering the address (2.9%), restoration of the documentation for years in service (2.9%) and registering in the civil registry (2.9%) (see Diagram №23). IDPs from Shida Kartli have to face such problems more often. As per age, this problem was mainly highlighted by respondent between age of 55-64, as per marital status – by widows and single persons.

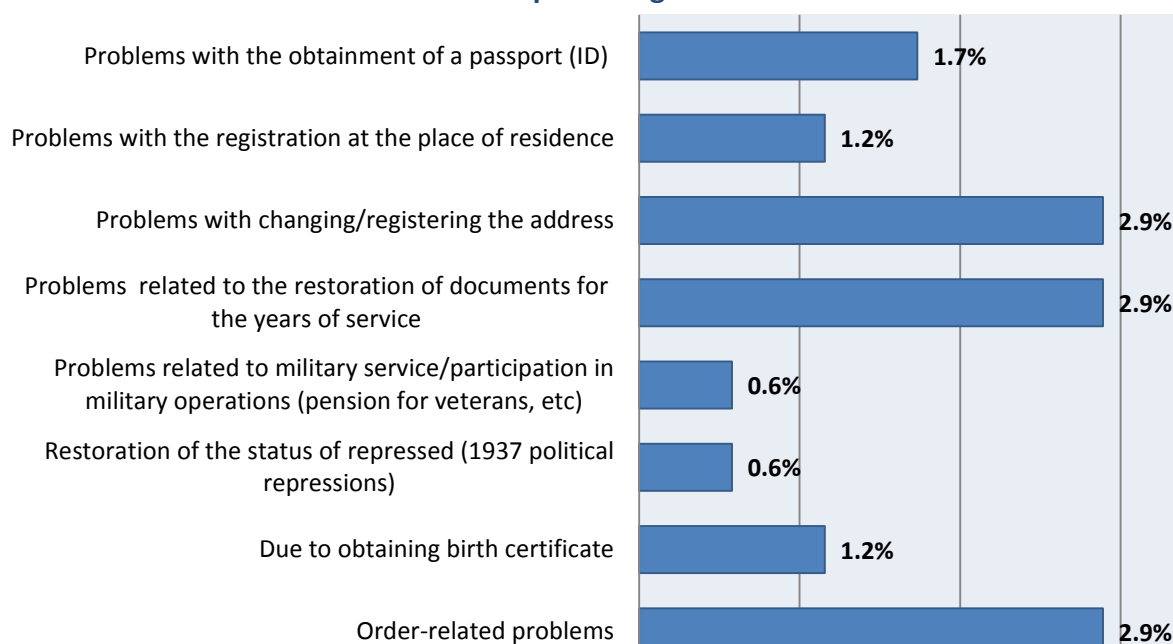
Diagram №23



**Have you or your female family member(s) (+18 ) faced one of the problems related to documents obtainment/amendment?**

**(Data for family members)**

**Total percentage of cases – 13.9%**



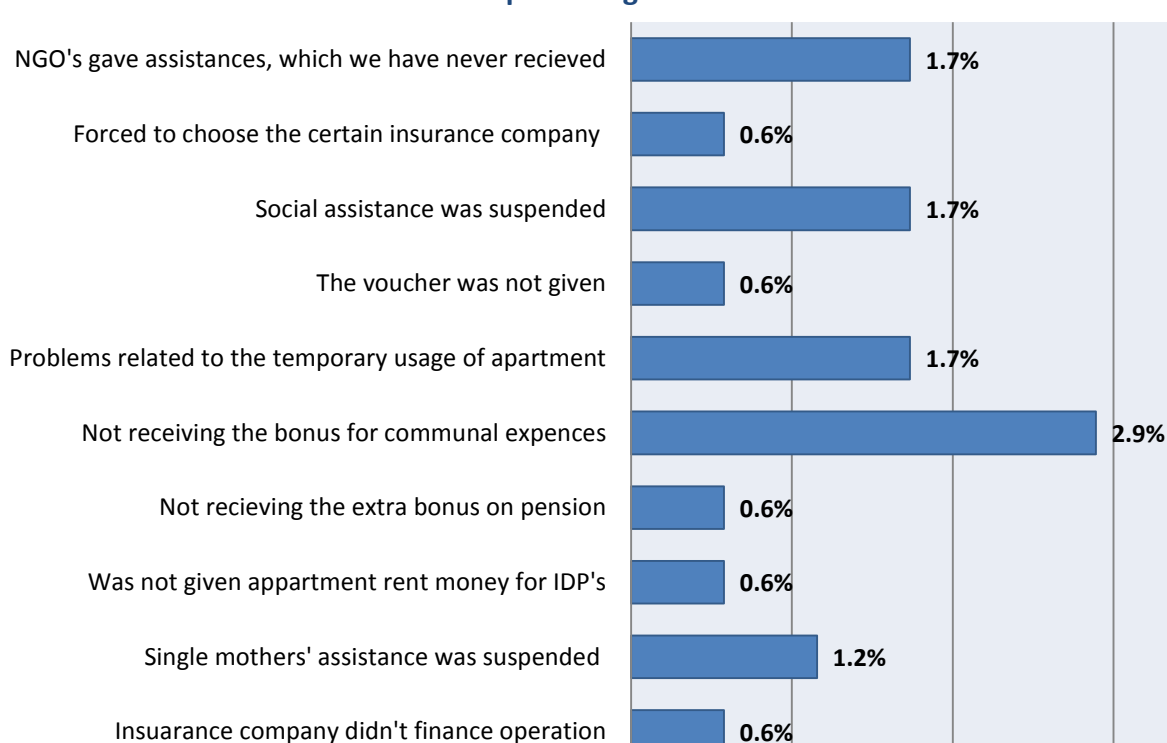
Next come other Justiciable events, from where most problematic for IDP women is cancelation of the electricity allowance (see Diagram №24).

Diagram №24

**Have you or your female family member(s) (+18 ) experienced any other legal problems?**

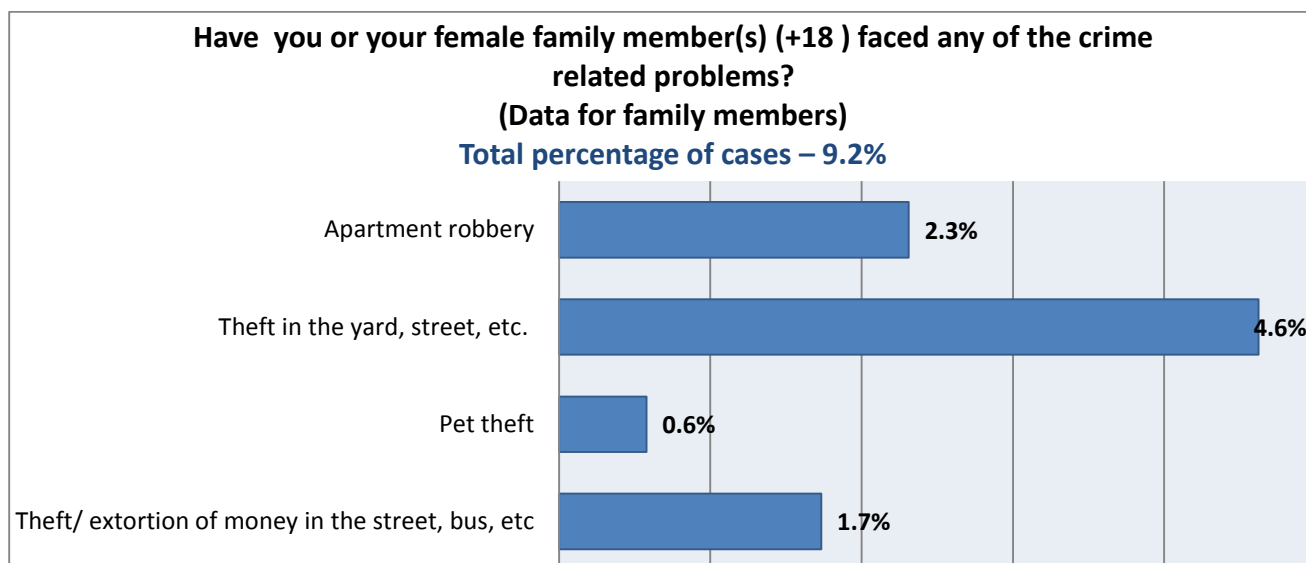
**(Data for family members)**

**Total percentage of cases – 12.1%**



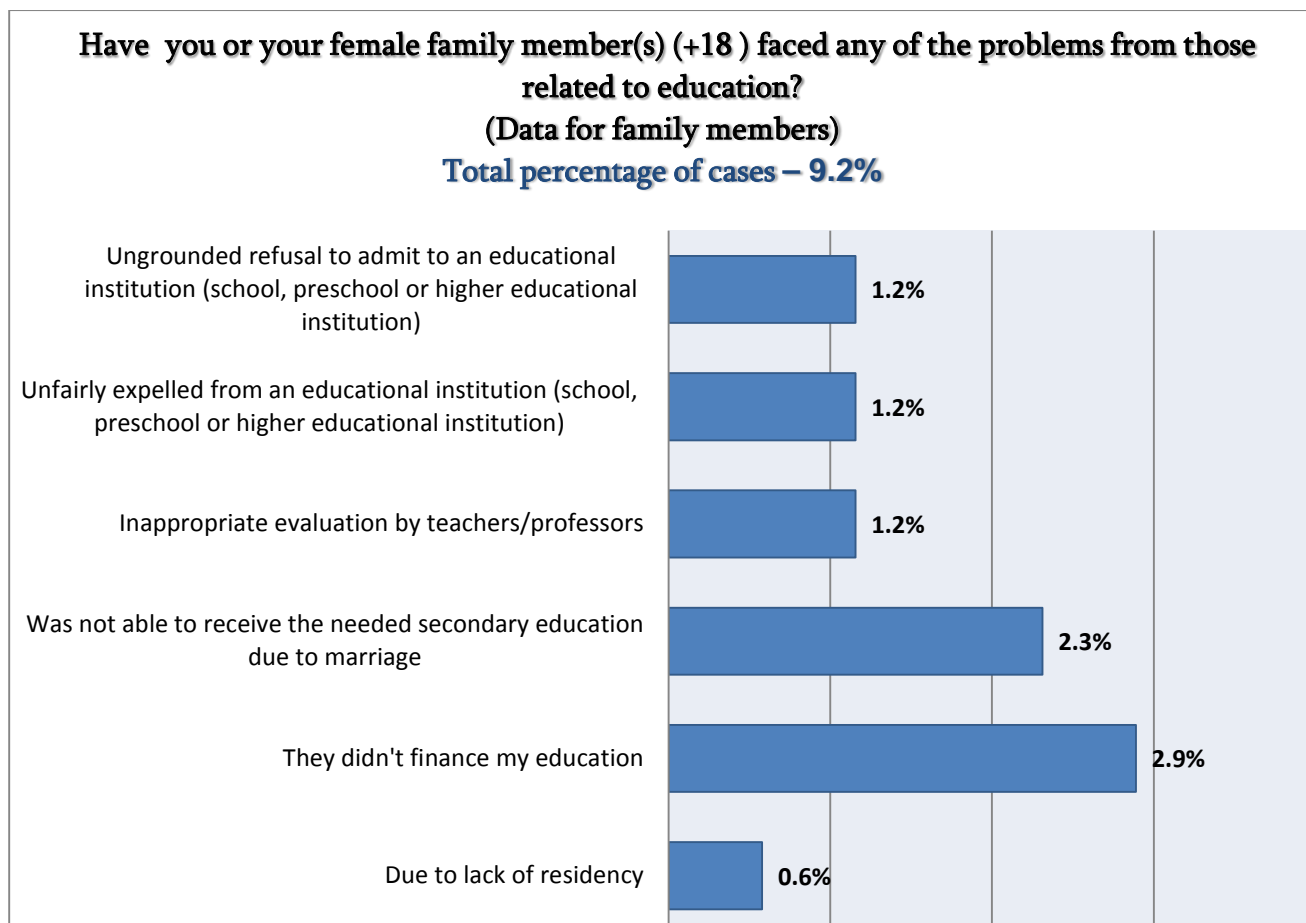
After above listed three areas criminality comes next for IDP families. The highest rate from here has theft (4.6%) and flat robbery (2.3%) (see Diagram №25).

Diagram №25



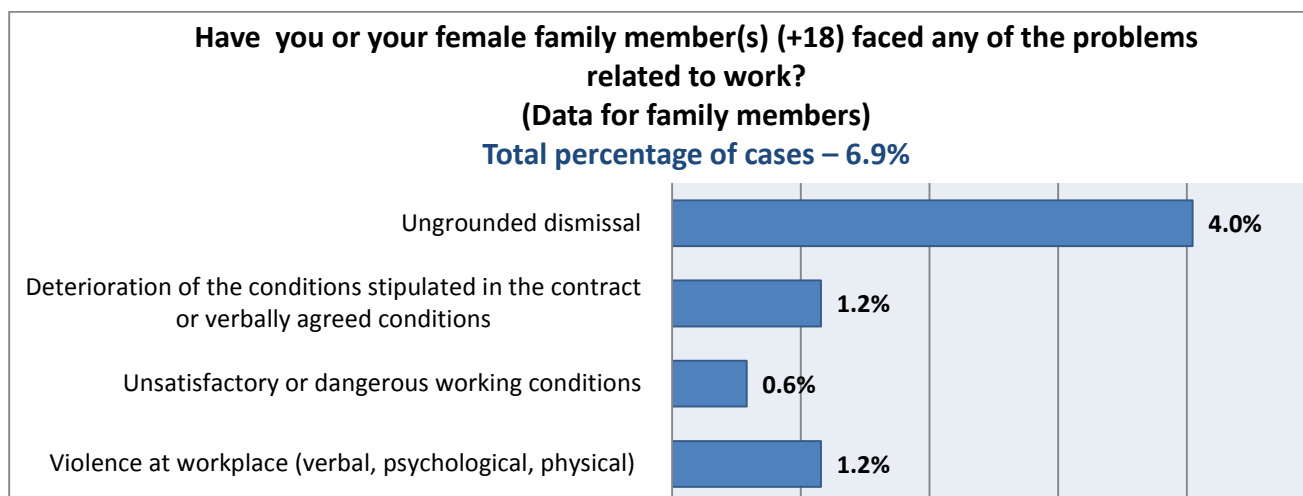
Next come education related problems, where most frequent answers are - rejection for funding (2.9%) and termination of secondary/higher education due to getting married (2.3%). None of the interviewees name a problem that would be related to getting (access) to education (e.g. people with special needs/disabilities) (see Diagram №26).

Diagram №26



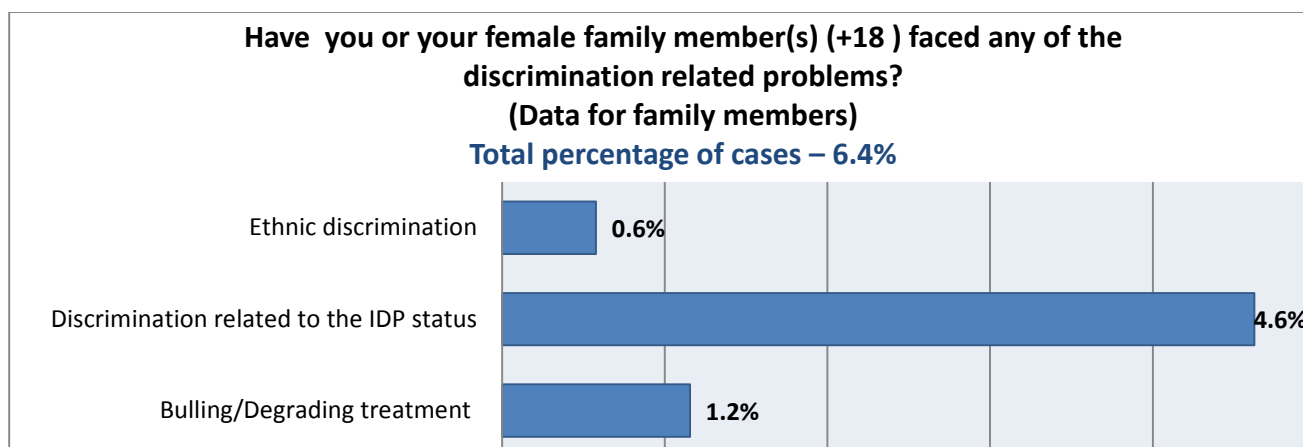
6.9% experienced job related problems. Here most common is termination of a contract without proper explanation (see diagram №27).

Diagram №27



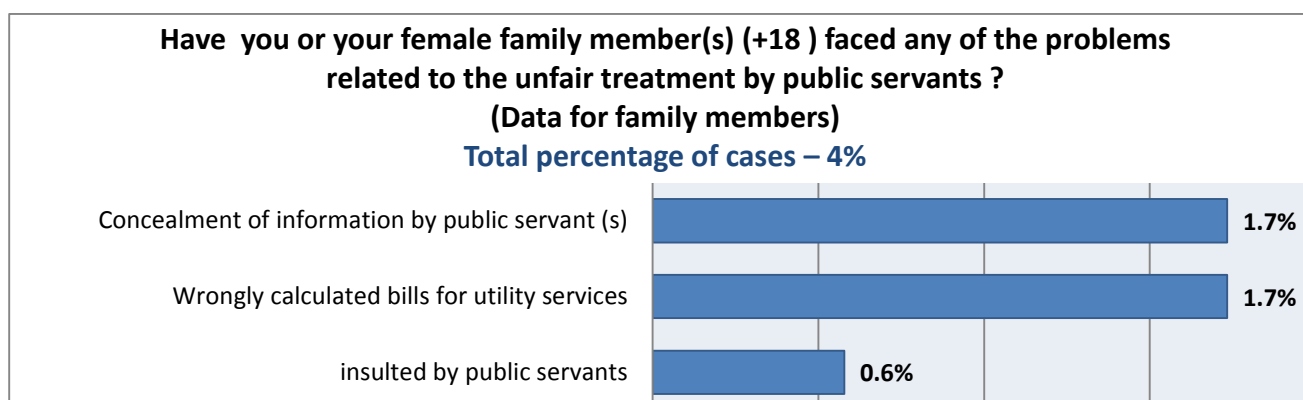
From discrimination related problems, most common is IDP status related discrimination. IDP women have never experienced sex or age related discrimination (See Diagram №28).

Diagram №28



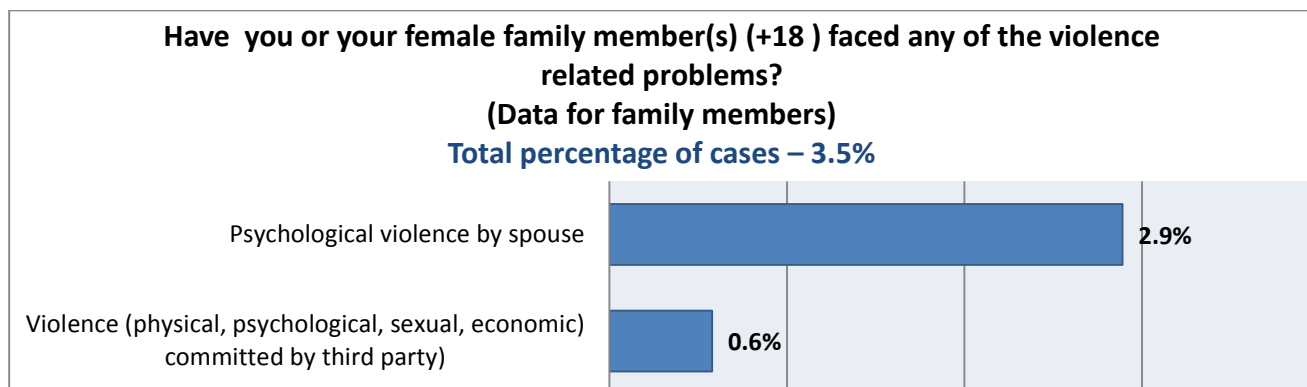
4% of cases fall under unfair treatment from public servants. Here, IDP women most frequently name a problem of concealment of public information by public servants and wrongly calculated communal bills (see Diagram №29).

Diagram №29



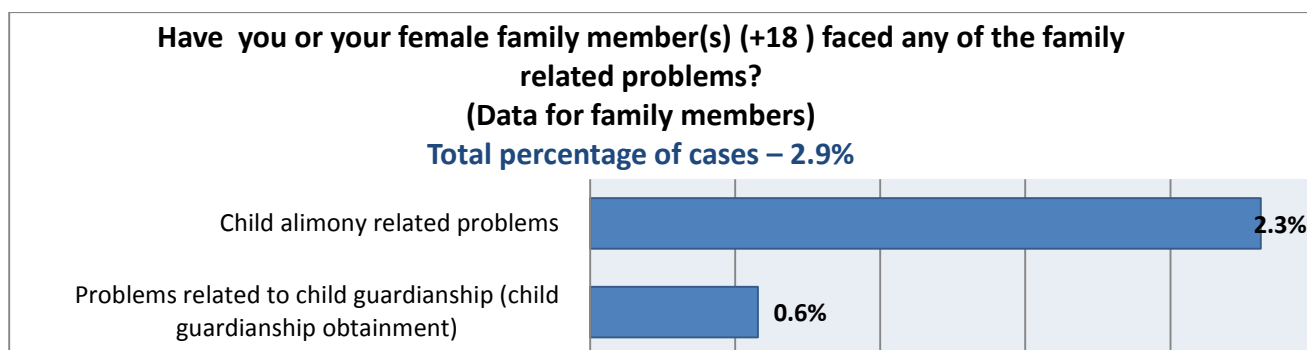
IDP women hardly ever name violence related problems, they only point out on moral/physiological abuse/violence by their husbands and abuse (moral/psychological, economic, sexual or physical) by others. Other answers are not considered or not qualified as violence by the respondents, in case if we assume that all respondents are honest (see Diagram №30).

Diagram №30



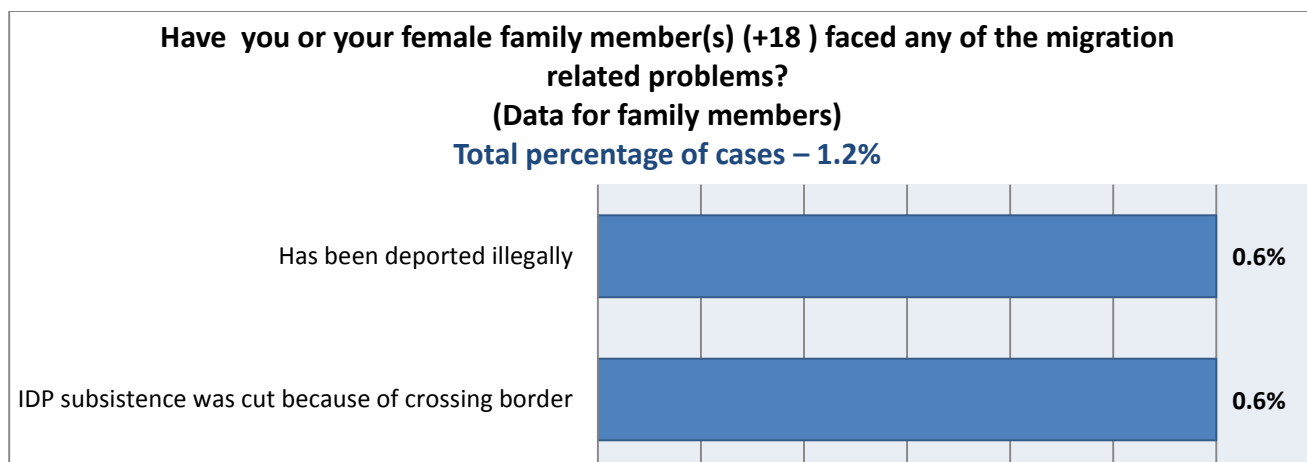
Situation is similar also in case of justiciable events related to the families. Respondents do name neither property disputes with the family members during the divorce nor inheritance related disputes (See Diagram №31).

Diagram №31



Migration related problems are hardly ever noted by IDPs. Only few problems were highlighted that indicates that this problem is least important for this target group (see diagram №32).

Diagram №32



## Summary

34.6% IDP families (173 families) have legal problems, total percentage of cases – 47% (234 families). This means that every third IDP family has faced legal problems. Legal problems of IDP families are mainly related to real estate. Highest rate here falls under the property registration. Problems related to changing/obtaining the documentation is also quite frequent, where the highest rate falls under changing/registering the address, restoration of the documents for the years in service, problems related to the registering in the civil registry. From other justiciable events (that respondents had to name themselves) most common problem is refusal to electricity allowance. Apparently, these problems are very specific to this particular target group, as it is related to their IDP status. All the above listed problems depend on the involvement of the state agencies and the role of the state in general. The possible reasons are: the over-birocratic procedures of the state, the un-flexibility of the state officials, the long procedures instead of quick, user-friendly and flexible procedures and the economic vulnerability of the IDP families.

No migration related problems are registered among IDPs, which means that migration is not a problem for this target group. IDP women hardly ever mention violence related problems. Very rarely they point out only moral/physiological violence by their husbands and others (moral/psychological, economic, sexual or physical). Other answers are not recorded or are not considered as violence by the respondents. This shows that violence against wives and women in the family is seen as a “family matter” and as an individual issue of a particular man, family or a woman. Violence is not seen as a part of gender inequality, women’s subordination and historical patriarhat (Connell, Messerschmidt 2005; Gillis, Diamond, Jebely, Orekhovsky, Ostovich, MacIsaac, Sagrati, Mandell 2006; Johnson 2008; Edwards 2011).

Same is also with division of the heritage. It could indeed be that that respondents either don’t speak about these problems or don’t consider them as legal problems. Not being the owners of family property was not discussed as a problem at all and was not seen as part of the gender order. Possibly, these issues are either less problematic for the respondents or they do not speak about these problems, or do not consider them as legal problems. Another reason for that can be that the majority of women have no gender awareness education and take the gender inequalities as given.

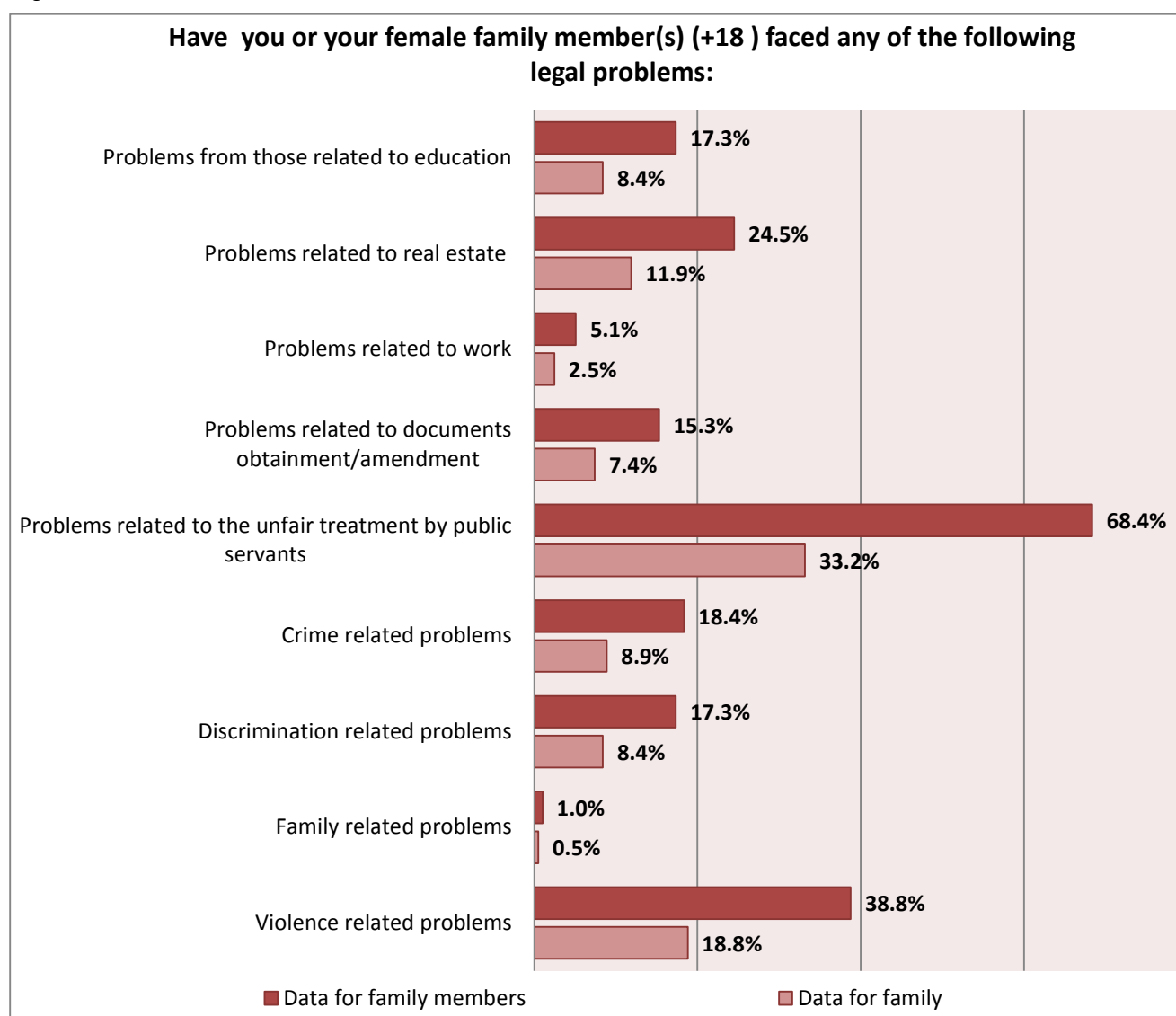
Thus, justiciable events of IDP women are mainly related to property registration, changing/registering the address, restoration of the years in service, registration in the civil registry and refusal to electricity subsistence. It can be concluded that these problems are typical for this particular age group because they are related to the IDP status. All these problems are related to and depend on the engagement of the state agencies and the state itself.

## 6.2. National minority women

49% of national minority families (98 families), out of 101% of cases (202 cases) experienced a justifiable event, which means that half of the national minority women had legal problems, average statistics for these families are 2 cases for each (see Diagram №33).

Legal problems of national minorities are rather diverse and are related to unfair treatment of public servants (33.2. out of 68.4% cases), violence (18.8% out of 38.8% of cases), real estate (11.9% out of 24.5% cases), criminality (8.9% out of 18.4% of cases), discrimination (8.4%, out of 17.3% of cases), education (8.4% out of 17.3% of cases) and document obtainment/amendment (7.4 out of 15.3% of cases).

Diagram №33



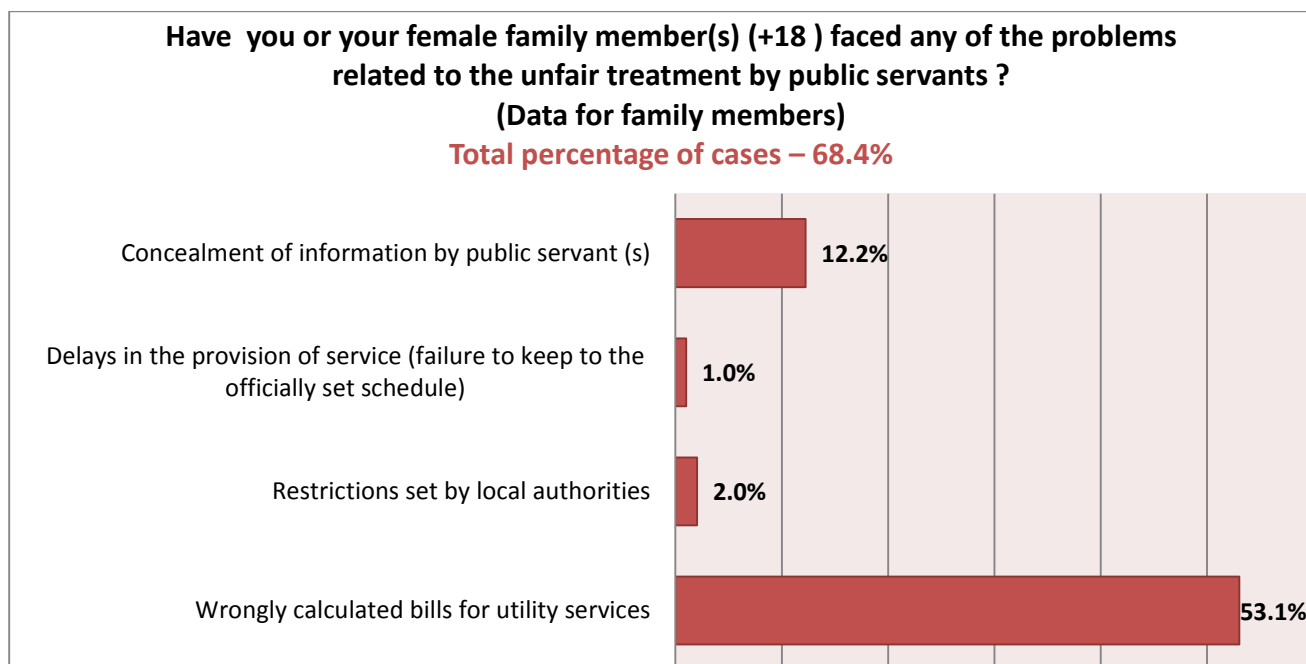
Migration related and other justiciable problems have not been named by the national minority women. In more details, list of “top” justiciable events is as follows. (see Table №30):

Table №30

Area	National Minorities
<b>Unfair treatment by public servants</b>	Percentage: <b>68.4%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wrongly calculated bills for utility services (53.1%)</li> <li>Concealment of information by public servant(s) (12.2%)</li> </ul>
<b>Violence related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>38.8%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moral/psychological violence by the spouse (15.3%)</li> <li>Physical violence by the spouse (8.2%)</li> <li>Peer violence in school (7.1%)</li> <li>Economical violence by the spouse (4.1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Real estate related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>24.5%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bordering related problem of the land plot (6.1%)</li> <li>Illegal property seizure (5.1%)</li> <li>Problems related to privatization of the flat (5.1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Criminal related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>18.4%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flat robbery (7.1%)</li> <li>Domestic animal stealing (6.1%)</li> <li>Pit pocketing / theft in the street, bus (3.1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Education related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>17.3%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not able to continue studies because of marriage (12.2%)</li> <li>Inappropriate evaluation by teachers (4.1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Discrimination related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>17.3%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discrimination on ethnic bases (14.3%)</li> </ul>
<b>Problem related to changing documents</b>	Percentage: <b>15.3%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem in getting the passport (Identification Card) (9.2%)</li> <li>Problem in registration at the place of residence (3.1%)</li> <li>Problem in changing/identifying address of the place of residence (3.1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Work Related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>5.1%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence at work (2.0%)</li> </ul>
<b>Family related problems</b>	Percentage: <b>1%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child (children) alimony related problems (1%)</li> </ul>
<b>Migration related problems</b>	Percentage: –
<b>Other justiciable events</b>	Percentage: –

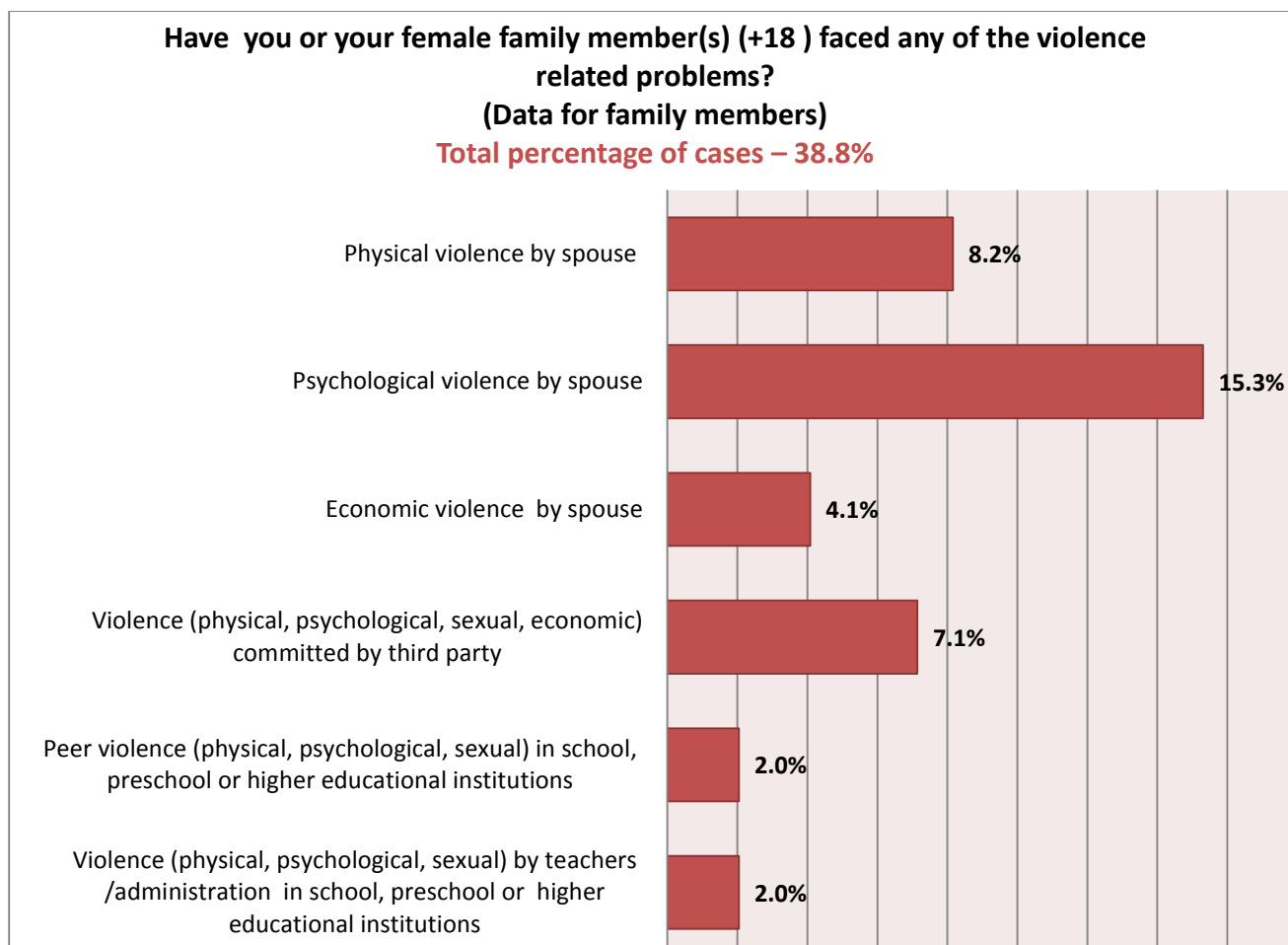
Let's discuss every justiciable even in details. National minority women most frequently complain about unfair treatment by public servants. Highest percentage falls under issue of wrongly calculated utility expenses, which 53.1% of respondents faced. National minorities also highlight the problem of concealment of public information from public servants (12.2%). None of the respondents mentions a problem such as insult from public servants (See diagram №34).

Diagram №34



Violence ranks as second highest among justiciable events. This means, that one third of interviewed women point out on violence related problems. Here, most commonly named problems were moral/psychological violence by a husband (15.3%), physical abuse by a husband (8.2%) and violence at school by class mates (7.1%) (see Diagram №35).

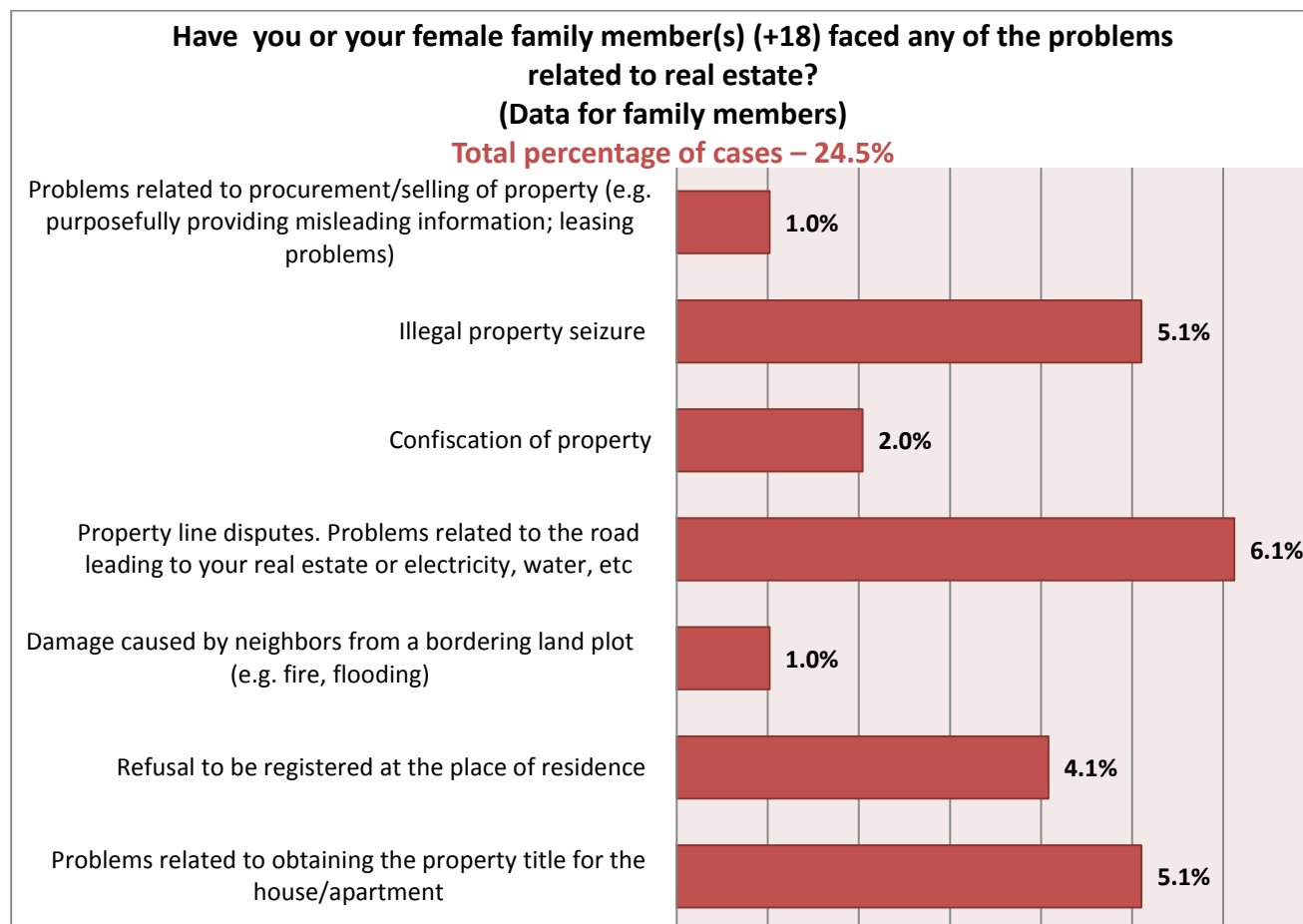
Diagram №35





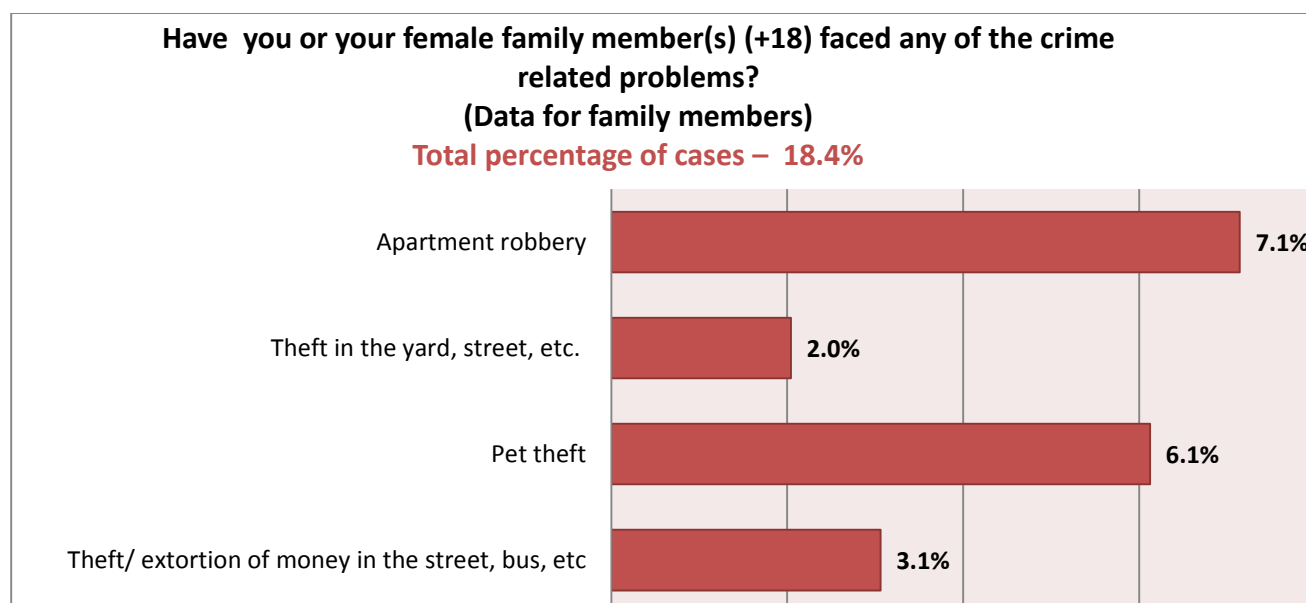
From real estate related problems, national minority women most commonly name problems related bordering related problems of the land plot (6.1%), illegal seizure of property (5.1%), privatization of the flat and refusal on registration the place of residence (4.1%) (see Diagram №36).

Diagram №36



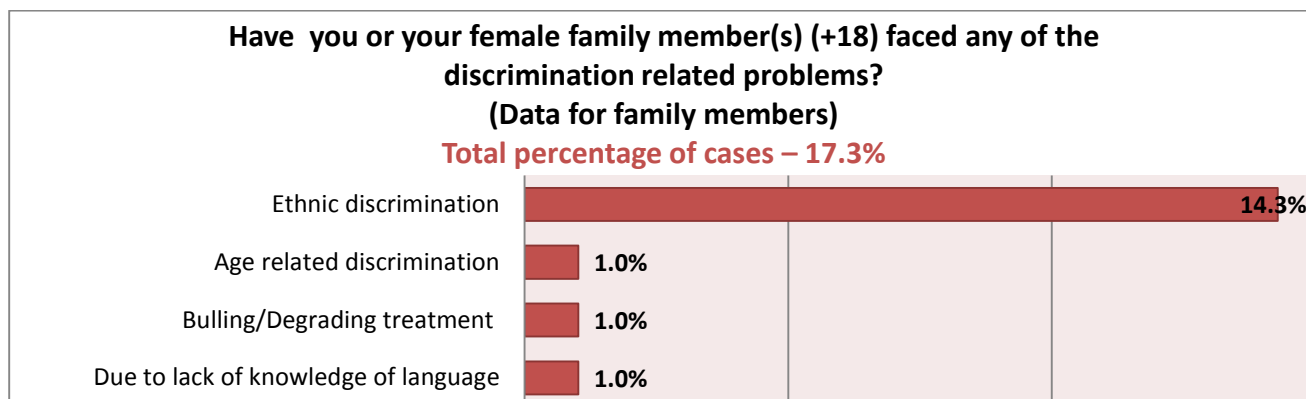
Criminal cases rank as fourth. Most problematic issue here for national minority women is house robbery (7.1%) and stealing of domestic animals (6.1%) (see Diagram №37).

Diagram №37



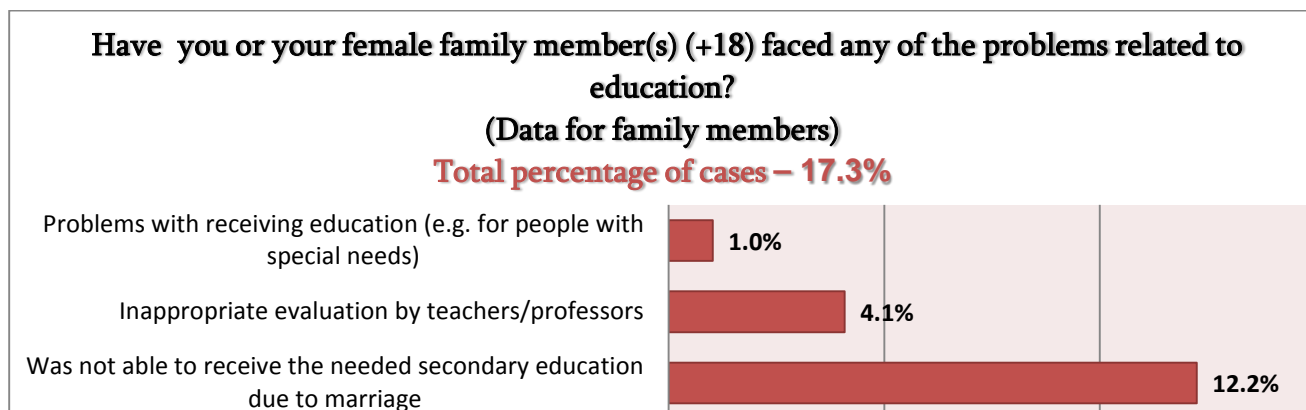
As for discrimination related problems, most frequently they had to face ethnic discrimination. Like IDP women, national minority women don't name discrimination by gender as a justiciable event (see Diagram №38).

Diagram №38



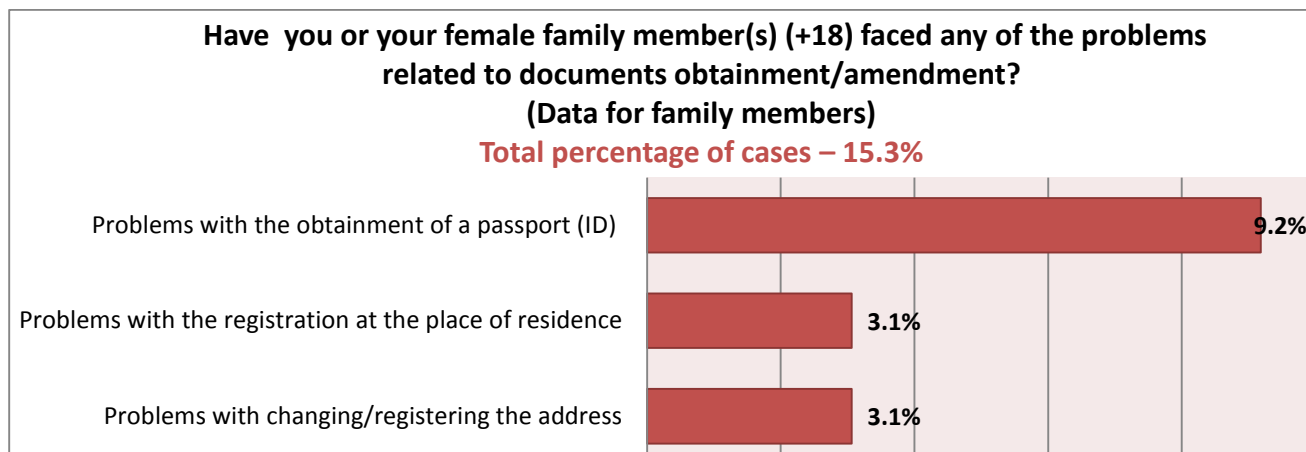
Regarding education related problems, respondent point out that they were not able to receive a secondary/higher education because of getting married (12.2%) and inappropriate evaluation by teachers (4.1%) (see Diagram №39).

Diagram №39



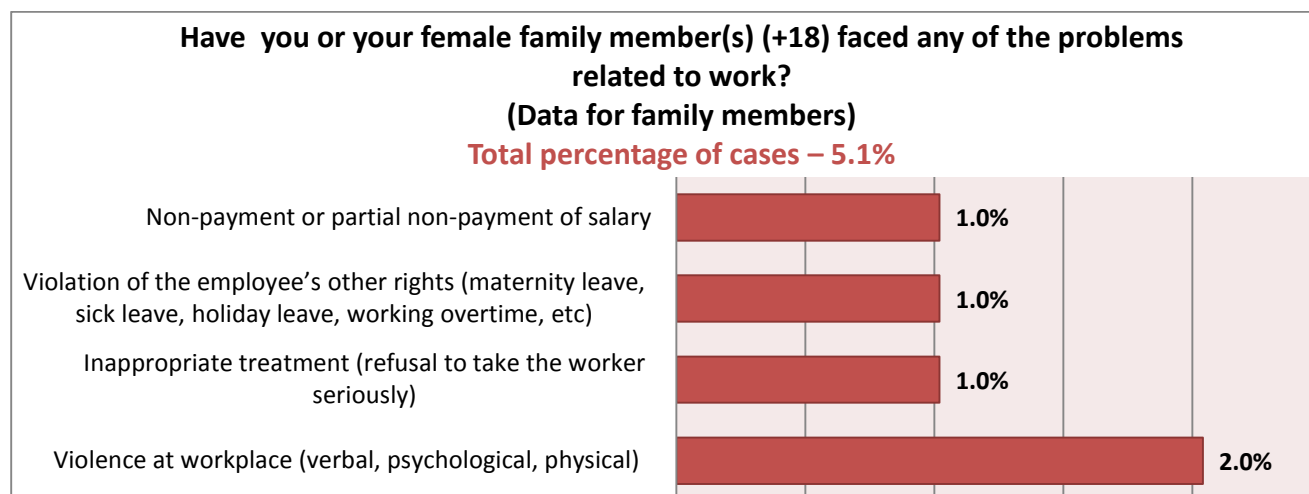
Among changing the documents related problems most commonly complications occur when changing the passport (identification card) (9.2%) (see Diagram №40).

Diagram №40



5.1% have job related problems, here most frequently respondents have to face violence at work (verbal, psychological, physical abuse) (see Diagram №41).

Diagram №41



Only 1% of interviewees have family related problems, mainly child alimony related problems. This target group has no problems with regards to migration. They don't name any justiciable events/problems.

## Summary

Half of the interviewed women had to face Justiciable events, 2 cases per family (which indicates that, number of justiciable events in case of national minorities is higher than in case of IDP women). Besides, it is also important to note that, legal scope of justiciable event in case of national minority is more diverse. First of all, here most problematic event is unfair treatment from public servants (33.2%, out of 68.4%), that absolute majority of the interviewees has faced. Here the biggest percentage falls under wrongly calculated bills, that was named by the half of the respondents.

Therefore, justiciable event of the national minority women are mostly related to wrongly calculated bills, moral/psychological violence by their husbands, ethnic discrimination, not being able to get an education because of the marriage, concealment of public information from public servants, problems related to obtainment of the passport/identification card and problems related to physical violence by husbands.

National minority women Justiciable events are related not only to the passive role of the state in the region (half of the respondents had to face a problem of wrongly calculated bills; One tenth of the respondents had to face a problem related to concealment of public information by the public servants; almost one tenth of the respondents had to face problems with obtaining a passport/identification cards), but also with gender inequality (15.3% of the respondents has experienced moral/psychological abuse by their husbands. One tenth could not get secondary/higher education because of creation of the family; almost one tenth has experienced physical violence from their husbands) and cultural attitudes (14.3% has faced ethnic discrimination).

It is also important to state that migration related problems are less important for this target group. Same is also with division of the heritage. It could indeed be that that respondents either don't speak about these problems or don't consider them as legal problems. Not being the owners of family property is not discussed as a problem at all and is not seen as part of the gender order. Possibly, these issues are either less problematic for the respondents or they do not speak about these problems, or do not consider them as legal problems. Another reason for that can be that the majority of women have no gender awareness education and take the gender inequalities as given.

One interesting tendency can also be observed from the data – national minority women talk about violence. Poor education and economic dependency makes the women's exit from violent relationship almost impossible. The research did not look at the children but the huge literature on violence against women in the families show that in the families where women experience violence, children experience it, too. Or at least as the secondary victims who hear, see and are the silent victims of violence (Mullender 1996). However, this group does not say much about discrimination and family problems.

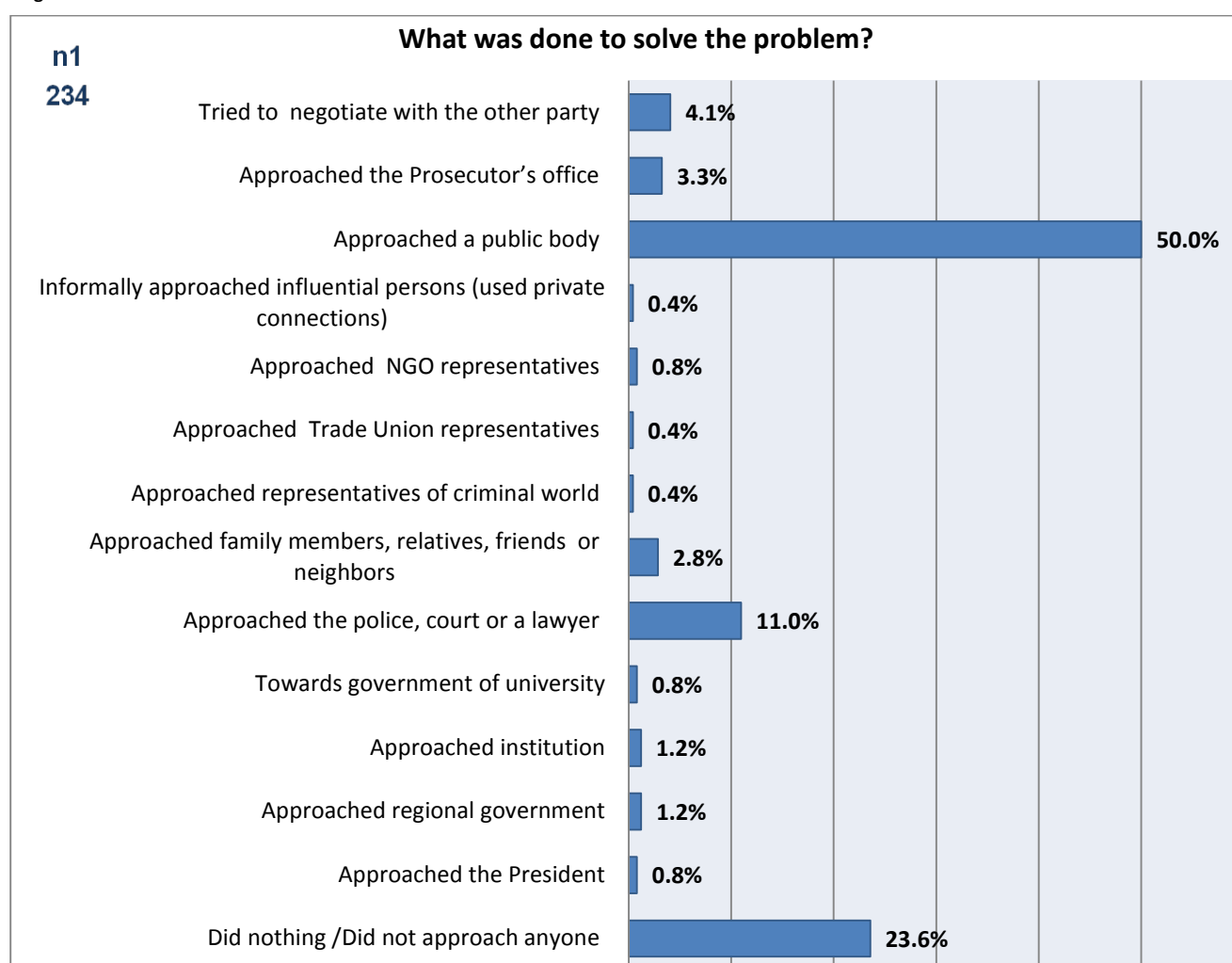
## VII. Detailed description of the legal problems

After naming the justiciable events respondents were asked to name what ways they used to solve the problem, e.g. whether they approached the police or the court or lower, etc.

### 7.1. IDP women

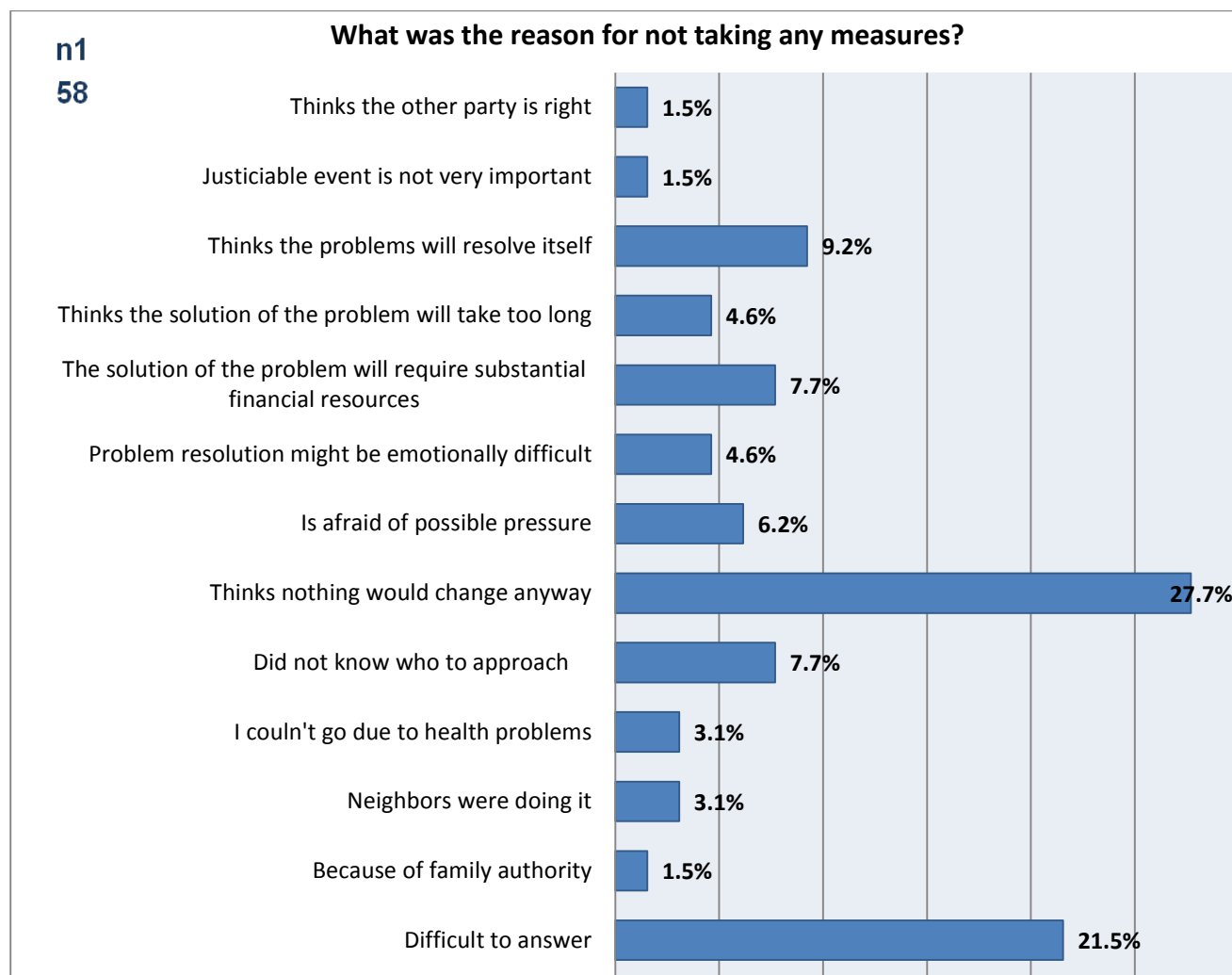
As discovered, IDP women try to resolve justiciable events more actively. Those who experienced it half of them approached the state agencies, and one tent approached either the police, or the court or a private lawyer. However, one third of the interviewees did not do anything in order to solve the problem (see **Diagram №42**)

Diagram №42



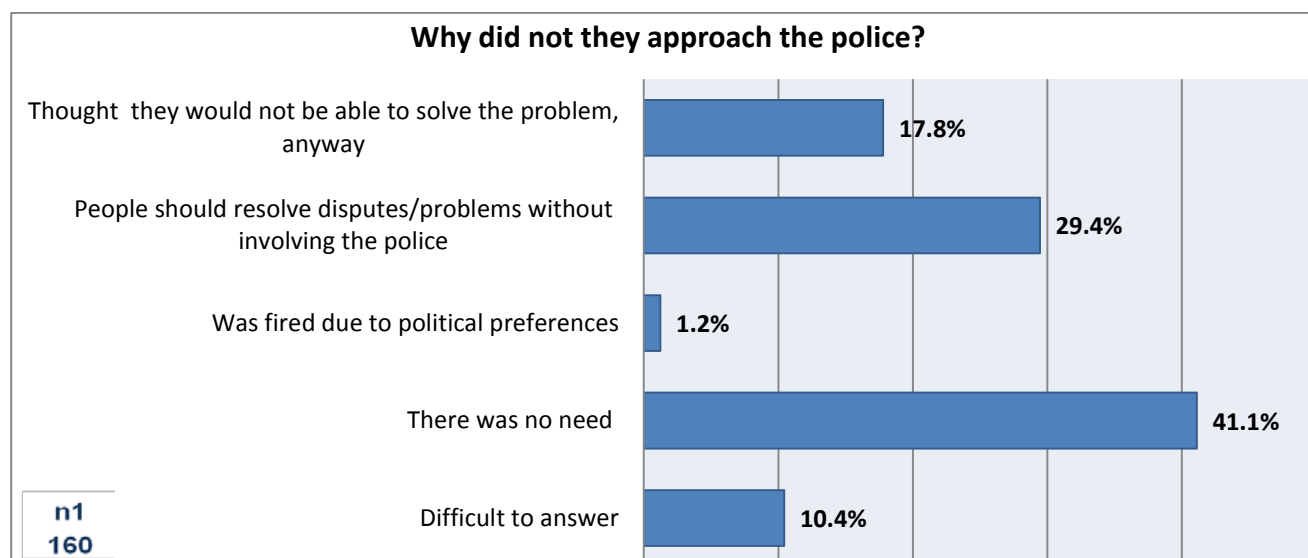
One fifth of the IDP women can not name the reason for taking no actions for solving the problem, 27.7% think that nothing would change anyways (see **Diagram №43**). These reasons were grouped in several groups, however highest rate among these groups has low level of trust to the State institutions ("thinks that nothing would change anyways" – 27.7%).

Diagram №43



74.6% of the respondents, three forth of the interviewees (176 respondents) have tried to solve the problem. 16 respondents (8%) have approached the police; others have stated that there was no need for approaching the police. One third of the respondents think that different disputes' people should resolve without involvement of the police, and about one fifth think that the problem could not be solved by the police anyways (see diagram №44).

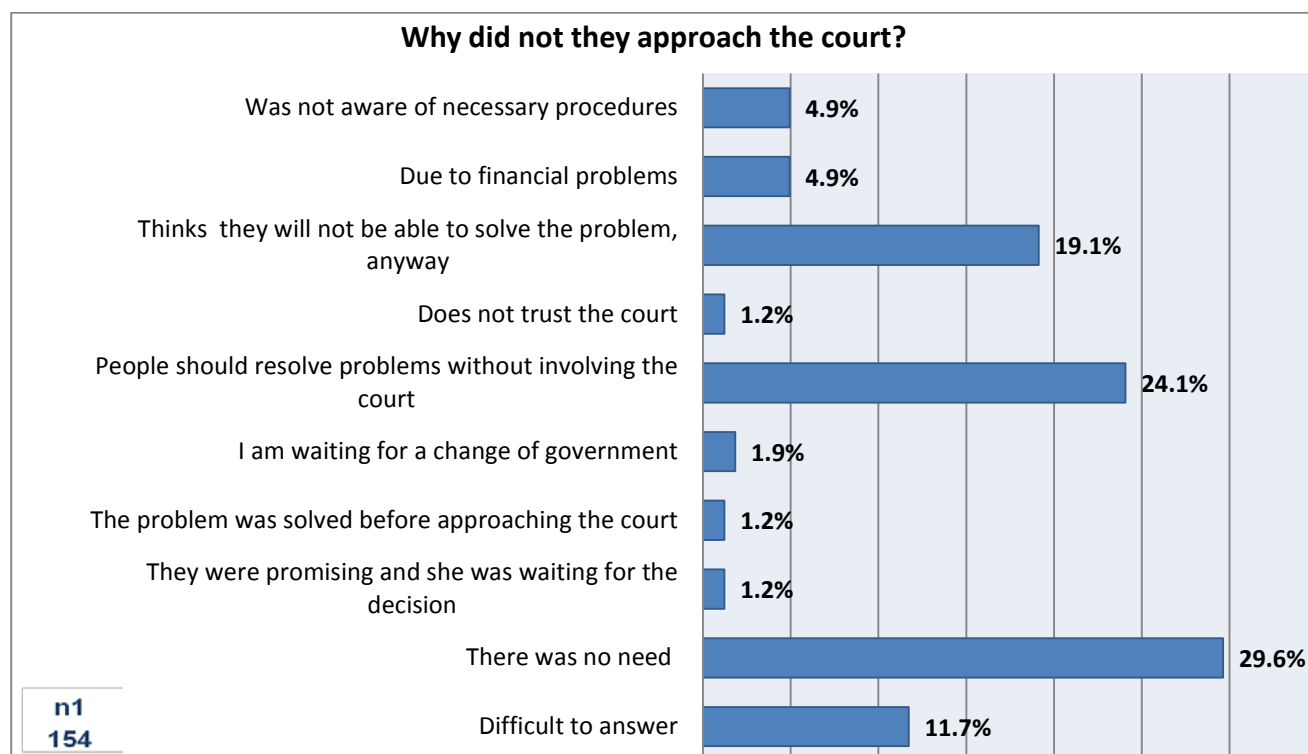
Diagram №44



Rate of approaching the court is also low. Out of 176 respondent only 22 approached the court. For some of them (63.6%) court decision was effectively executed, for others (36.4%) – it has not been executed at all.

Many IDP women (154 persons) have not approached the court, because they do not see the need for that (39.6%). One fourth thinks that various disputes should be solved without court involvement, and another one fifth, court could not solve their problem anyways (see Diagram №45)

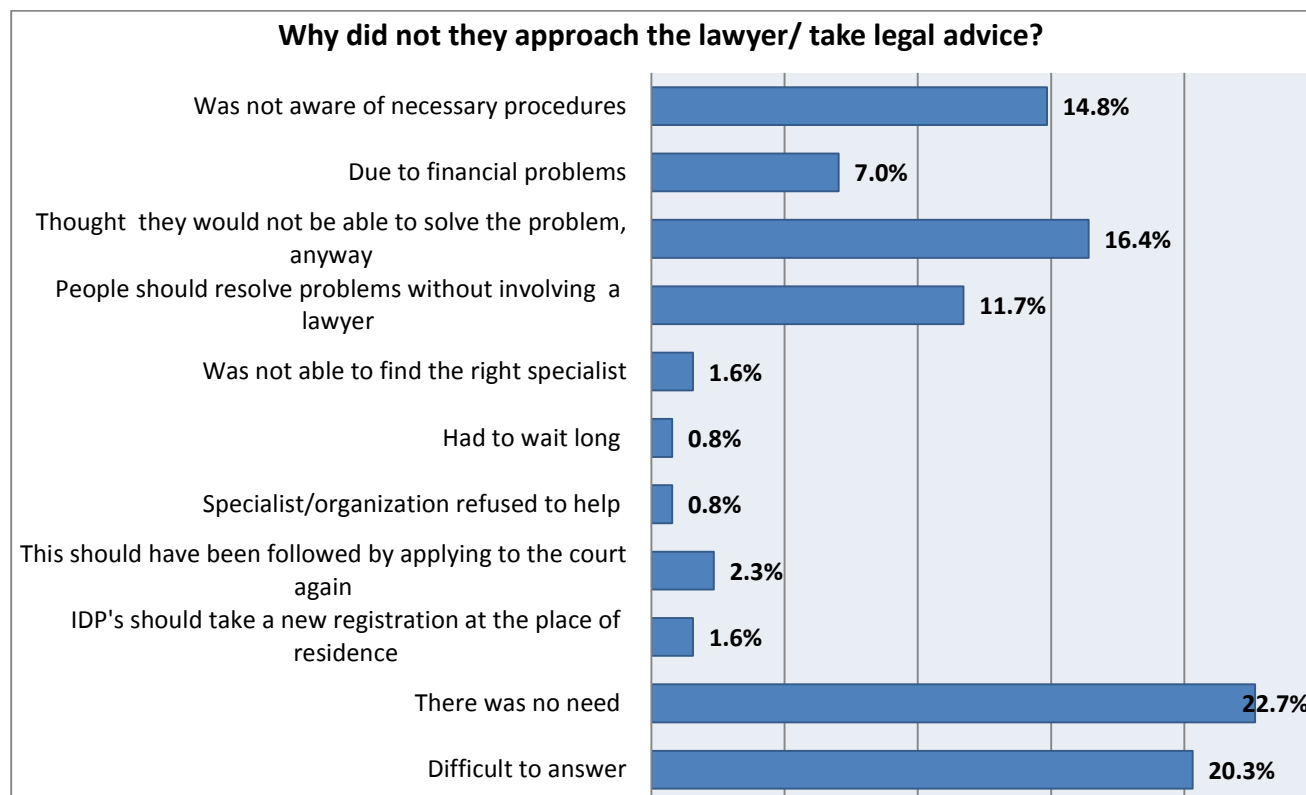
Diagram №45



## Legal Aid/Consultation

One fourth of the IDP women have approached the lawyer (176 cases), whereas the rest (120 cases) have not. The reason for not approaching the lawyer was that there was no need for that (22.7%). 16.4% think that the lawyer could not solve the problem anyways, 14.8% did not know the necessary procedures, and for one tenth the disputes should be solved without lawyer's involvement. It is also important to state, that for one fifth it is difficult to explain the reason (see Diagram №46).

Diagram №46

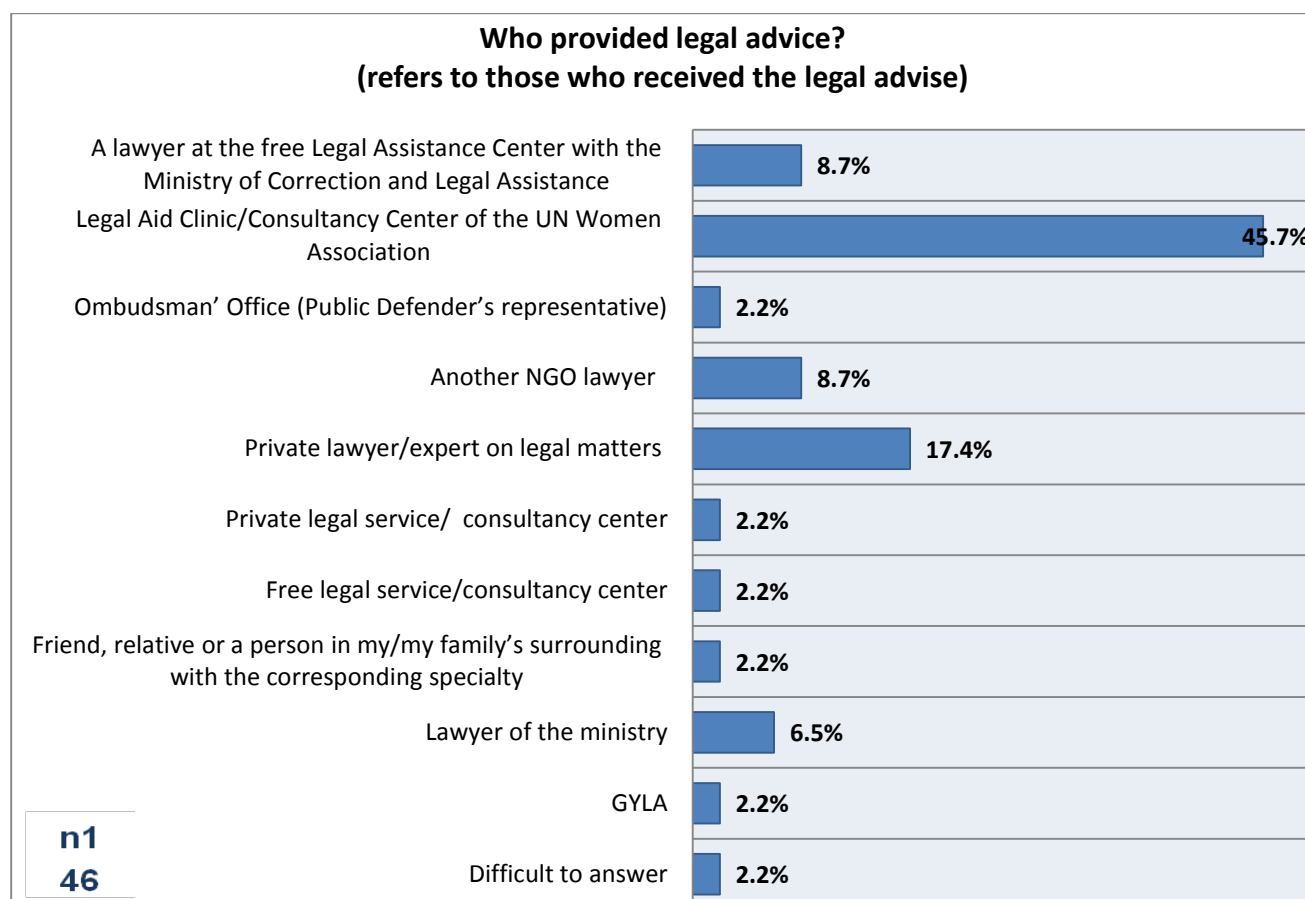


234 respondents had legal problems among IDP women. They tried to solve them in 176 cases. In 11.9% from these cases they approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. 16 respondents (21 cases) from IDP target group have received a legal consultation from UN Women's legal aid clinic/consultation center. This number is 2.6% from the total number of IDP women (798) and 3.2% from the respondents (500). All the cases are allocated in Zugdidi, this means that from the respondents questioned in Zugdidi (110 respondents) 14.5% approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. None of the respondents approached this center in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori and Rustavi.

As it was noted, 26.1% (46 cases) approached the lawyer. Half of them (16 persons, 21 cases) consulted UN women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center, the rest – either a private lawyer, the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance, or lawyers of other non-governmental organizations. **The Diagram №47** indicates the allocation of legal services among those respondents, who received the legal advice. This data shows the distribution of legal services among 46 cases.

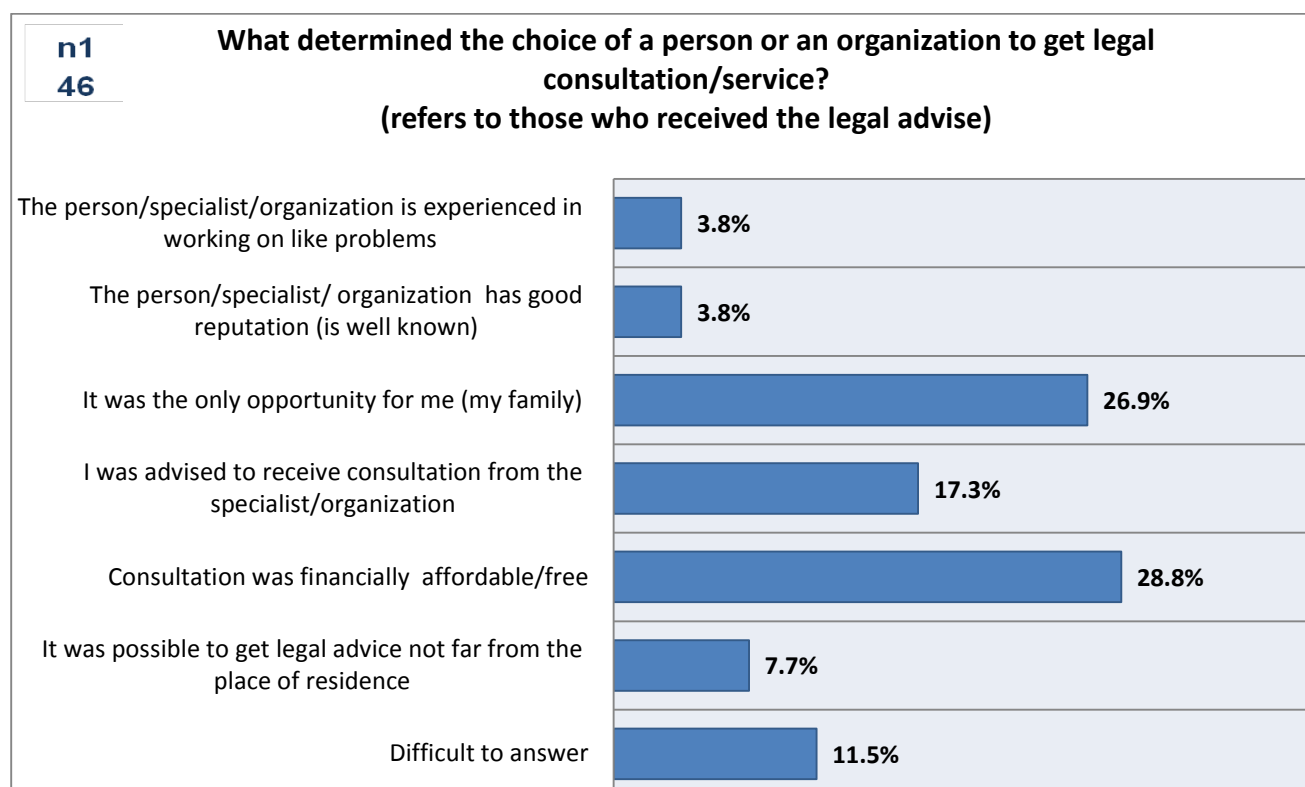


Diagram №47



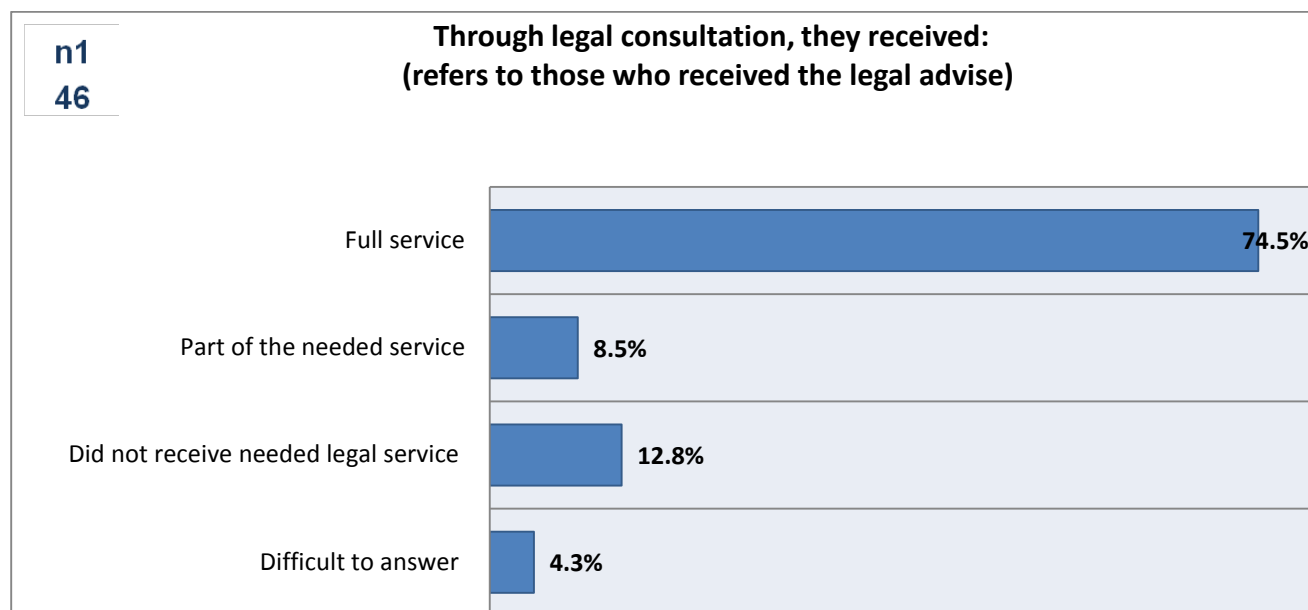
These respondents (46 cases) chose that particular person/organization for legal consultation, mainly because it was either free or affordable (see Diagram №48).

Diagram №48



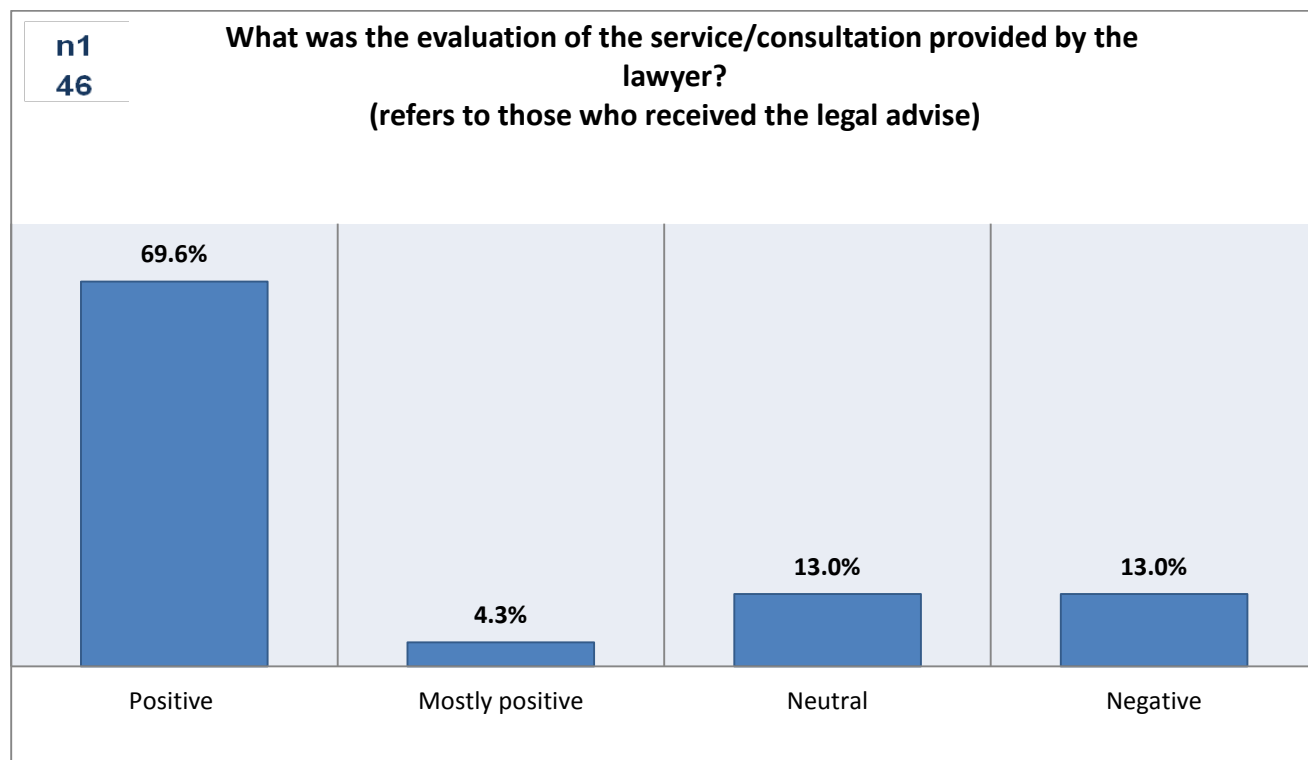
Majority of them have received full service. Only in 12 cases they have received the partial service (see **Diagram №49**).

Diagram №49



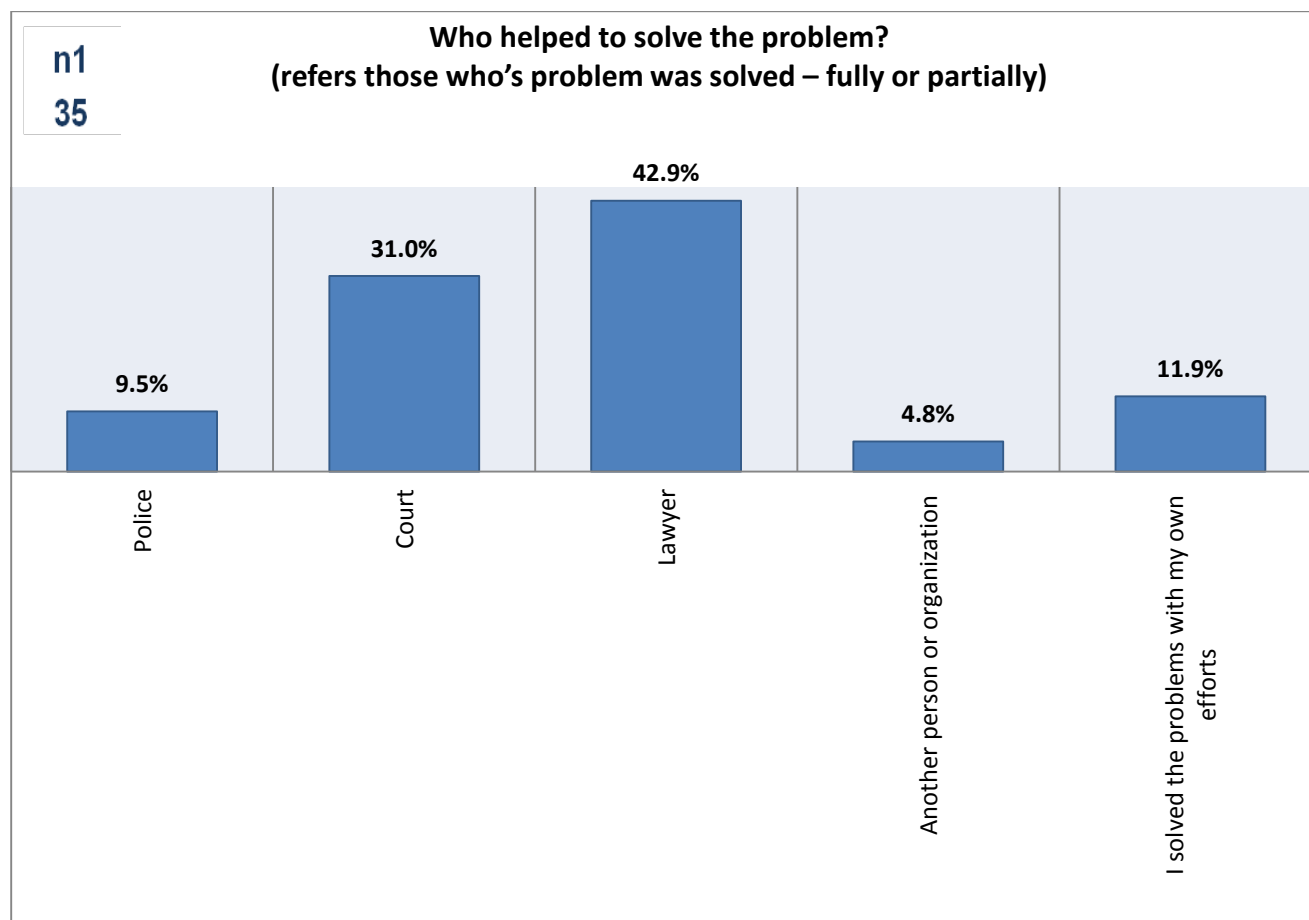
Majority of these respondents state that received legal consultation was timely and prompt. The respondents assess the service received from the lawyers mostly positively, number of negative evaluations is rather low (see **Diagram №50**).

Diagram №50



Half of those who received legal consultation think that the problem was solved due to the help received from the lawyer (see **Diagram №51**).

Diagram №51



Most of them who approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center state that they have received a court representation (76.2%). The rest of them state that there was not need for a court representation.

The respondents selected the center considering an easy access and free consultations. Recommendations received from relatives played also an important role in selecting the center. This indicates that financial affordability is one of the determinants, although dissemination of the information is also one of the important factors, as some of the respondents choose the center that is recommended by their relatives.

95.2% of those who have received a legal advice from the legal aid clinic positively assess it and state that they received full service, which was timely and prompt. For 81% of them the problem was solved, however in several cases it still remains unsolved. 65.4% state that the lawyer solved their legal problem.

## Summary

Majority of interviewees did not try/take any actions to resolve the problem – they did not approach the state agencies, lawyer, friend, non-governmental organization, etc. As found out, IDP women are relatively active in solving problem – half of them approach state agencies.

Moreover, one fourth of those who did not take any actions for solving the problem, think that nothing would change anyways. This indicates that, besides lack of information and access to state agencies, respondents also lack the trust to the state agencies.

Half of the representatives of this target group have not approached the police for same reason – was not needed. Although, IDP women often share the opinion that various disputes should be solved without engagement of the police.

The rate of approaching the court is almost the same. The reasons for not approaching the court are similar to the reasons for not approaching the police, e.g. one third of cases did not require the court. IDP women more commonly had a position various disputes should be solved by people without involvement of the police.

It is obvious, that IDP women more commonly have an opinion that disputes/problems should be resolved without involvement of the court/police/lawyer. Women in this group lack information on, and access and trust to the state agencies. They also lack some basic education on how to approach legal services, how to formulate a complaint and how to support each others with a system of civil, peer, collective or family advocacy.

### Legal aid / consultation

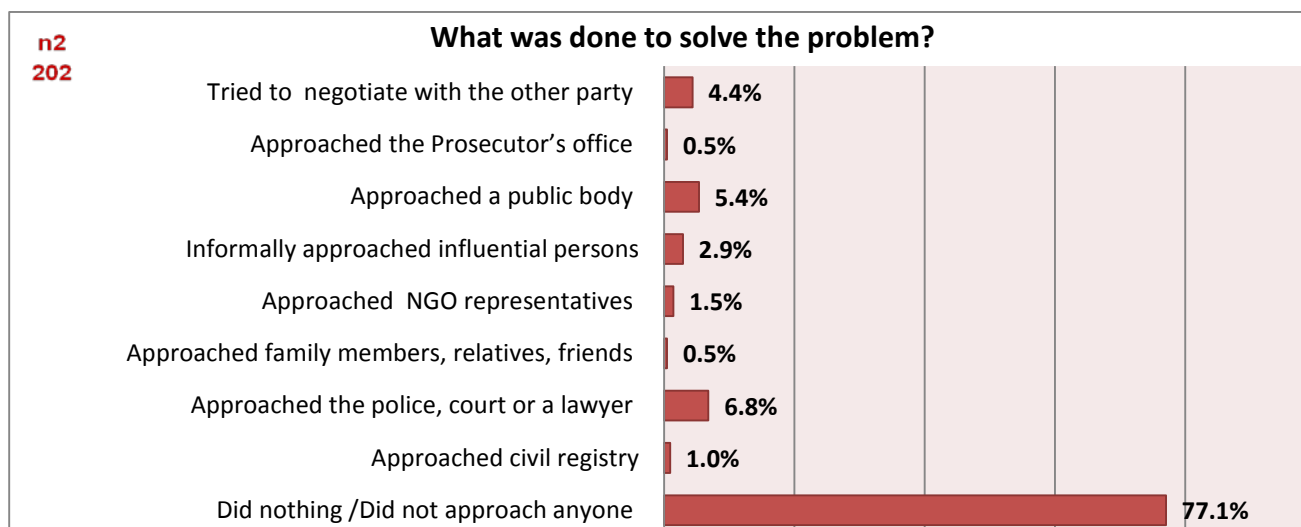
The rate of approaching the lawyer is higher than the rate of approaching the court and the police. One forth of IDP women have approached/consulted the lawyer. Those, who have not received such a consultation, most of them state that they did not need it. Some think that they could not solve the problem. Most of the reasons are the same as the reasons for not approaching the court or the police.

IDP women approached lawyer in 46 cases. Almost half of them (45.7%, 21 cases) approached UN Women Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Centers – these cases are allocated in Zugdidi. In other cities they approached free Legal Aid Centers of the Ministry of Legal Assistance and Corrections or NGO lawyers. In Tbilisi and Rustavi they approached NGO lawyers mostly, in Gori - free Legal Aid Centers of the Ministry of Legal Assistance and Corrections. Mostly they approached lawyers in Zugdidi, fewer cases were reported in Rustavi. There were not cases of approaching the lawyer in Kutaisi. The main criteria when seeking for legal assistance was access and recommendations provided by relatives, neighbours and friends. Most of the respondents received a full service, that was timely and fast. They positively assess the service received from the lawyers.

## 7.2. National Minority Women

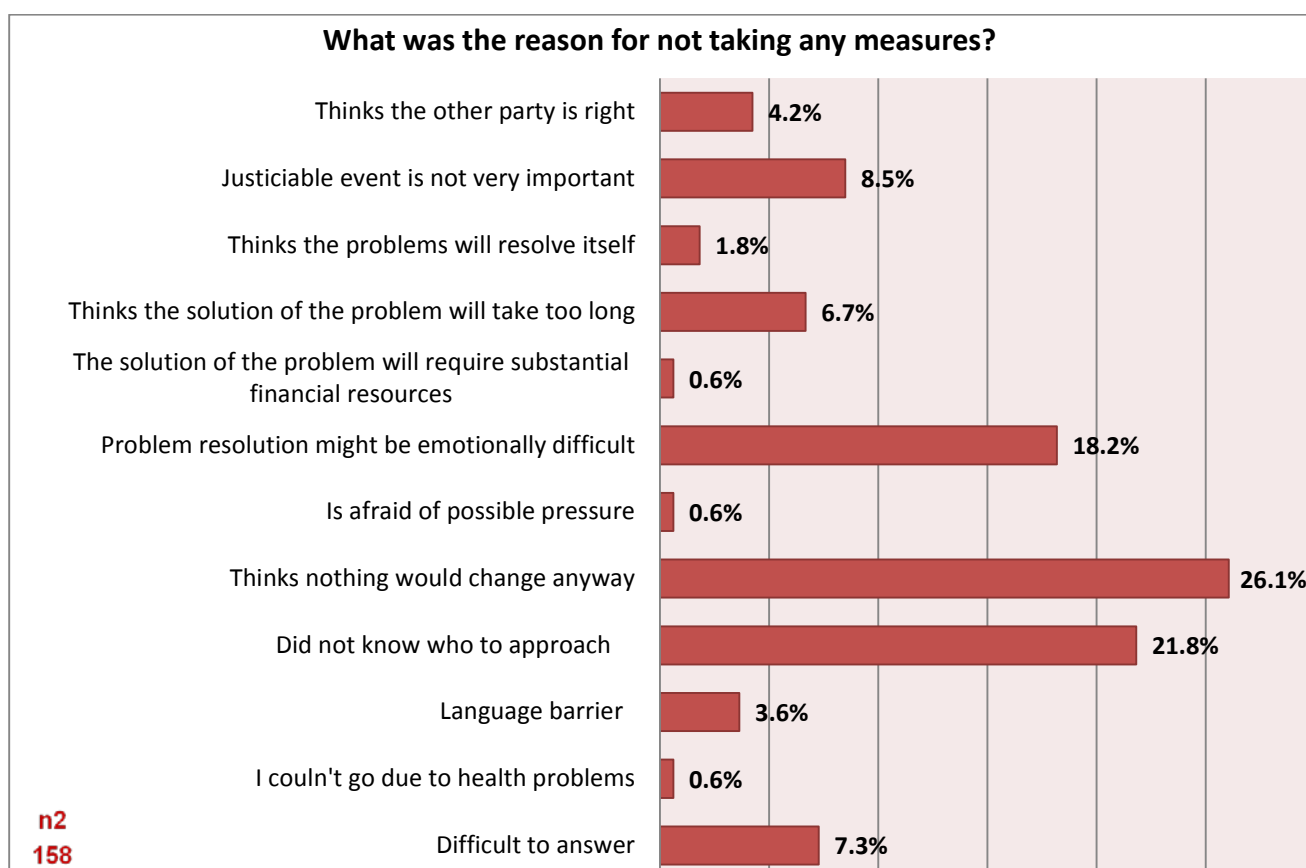
As found out, national minority women give less effort to solving justiciable events. Those who had legal problems (202 cases), vast majority did nothing/approached no one in order to solve the problem. Only one fifth approached different state agencies or NGOs (see diagram №52).

Diagram №52



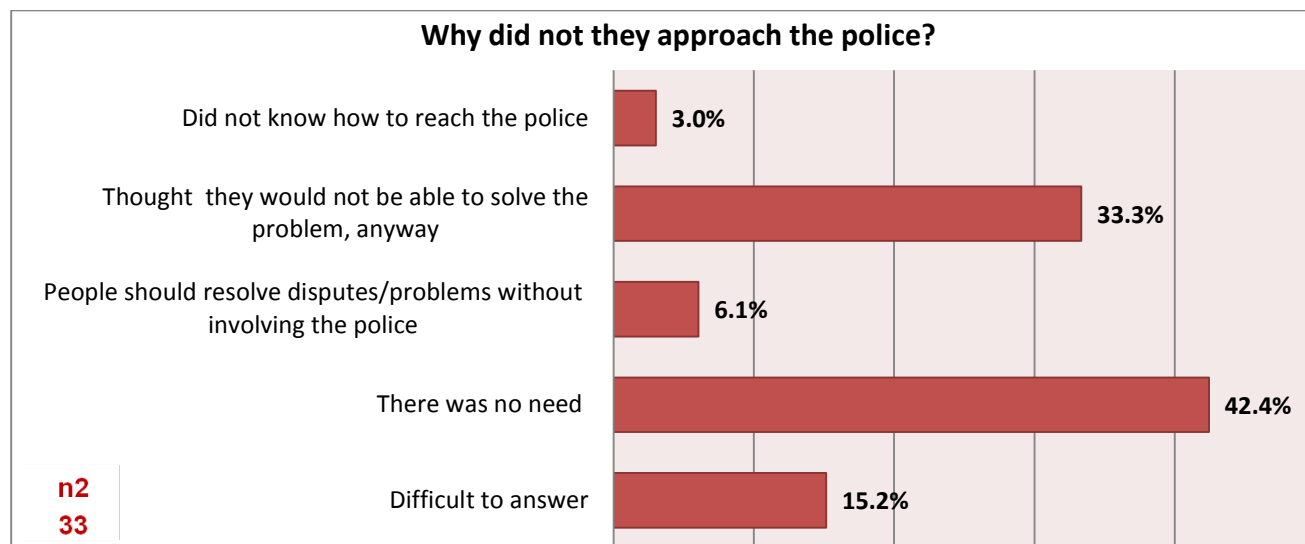
Ethnic minority women name several factors for taking no actions for solving the problems. One fourth of them think nothing would change anyways; one fifth think did not know whom to approach; 18.2% think that the process itself would have been emotionally difficult; 3.6% had a language barrier. It should also be noted that answers to this question were diverse (see diagram №53).

Diagram №53



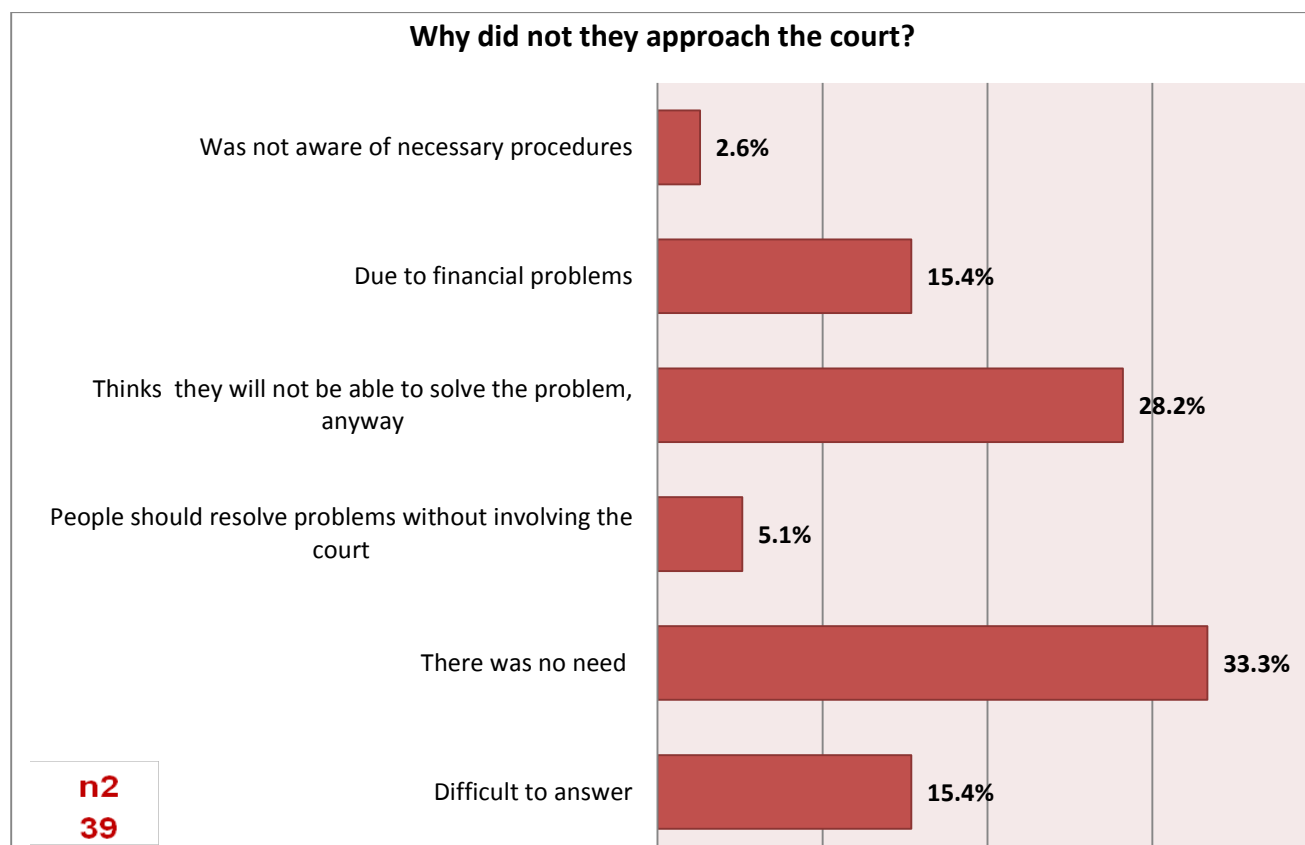
National minority women have approached the police only in 22.7% of cases, which is almost three times more than IDP cases. They state that when approaching the police language was not a barrier (80%). Those who did not approach the police (75%) state that the reason for that was on one hand there was no need for that and on the other – problem would not be solved anyway (see diagram №54).

Diagram №54



One tenth of national minority women (those who have approached someone for solving the problem) have approached the court sums-up to 5 cases. The reasons for not approaching the court are similar to the reasons for not approaching the police. Only difference is that for 15.4% had a financial barrier (see diagram №55).

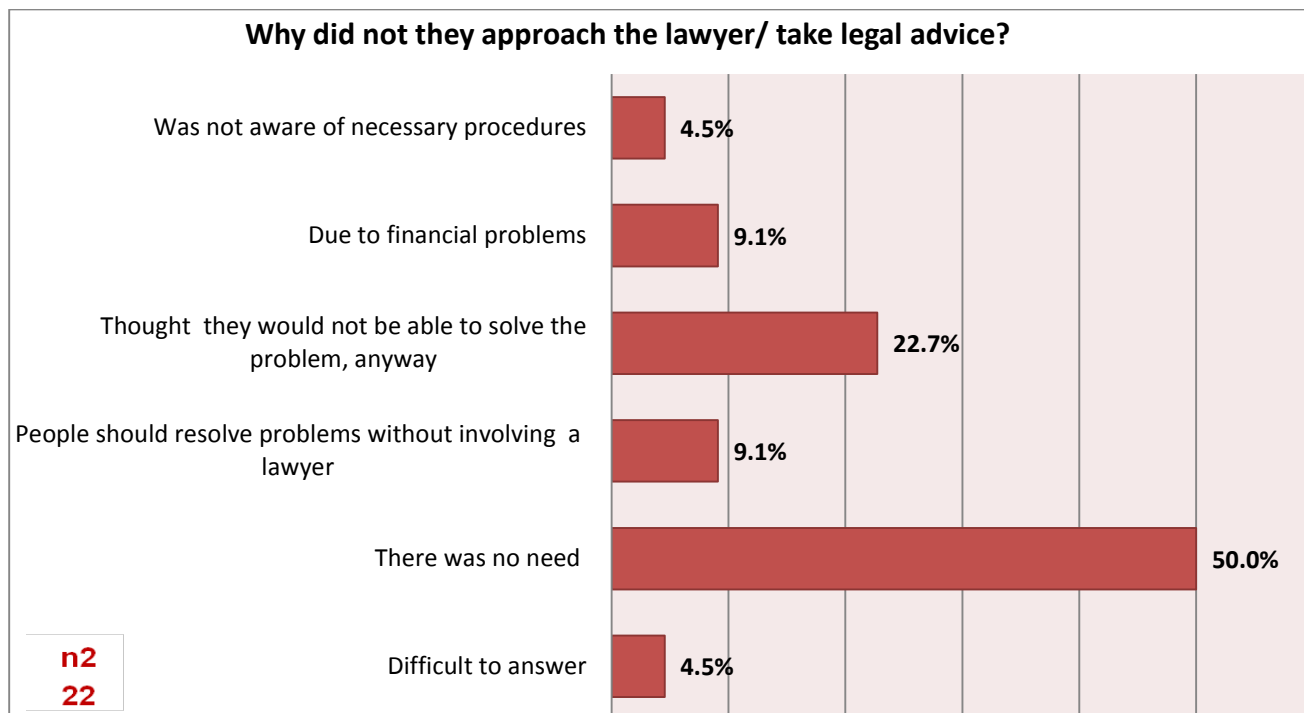
Diagram №55



## Legal Aid/Consultation

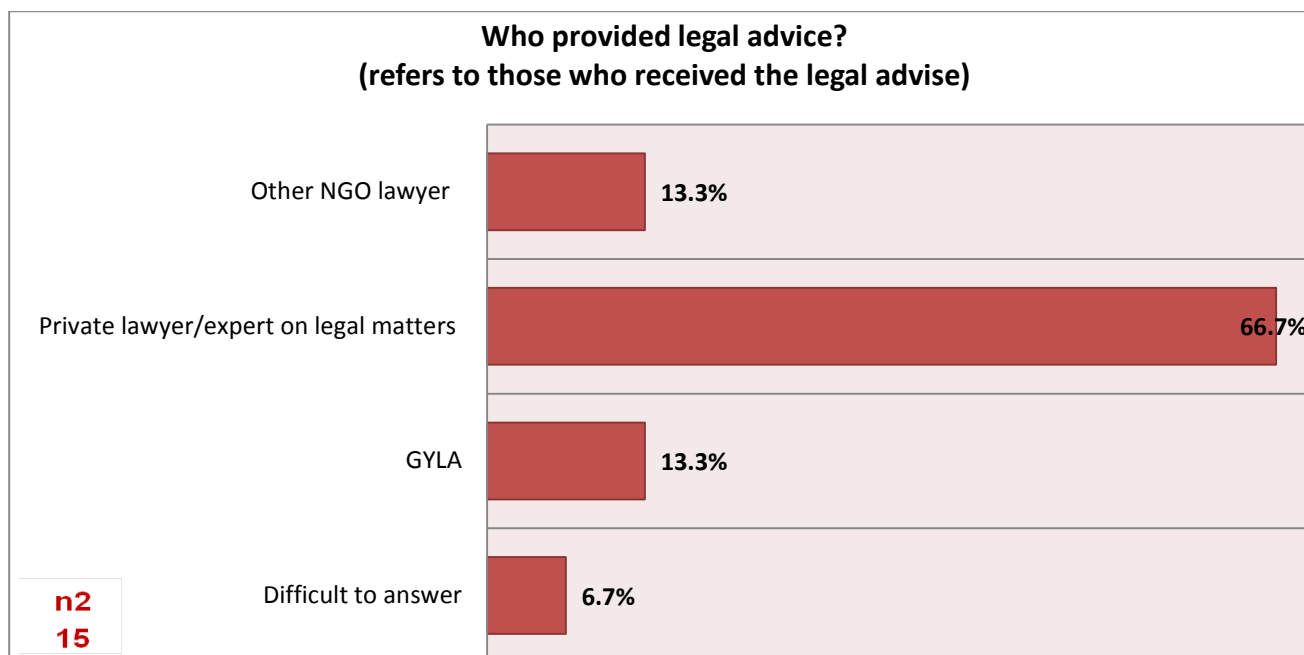
One third of IDP women (44 cases) have approached the lawyer. The reasons for not approaching the lawyer are similar to the reasons for not approaching the police or the court (see diagram №56).

Diagram №56



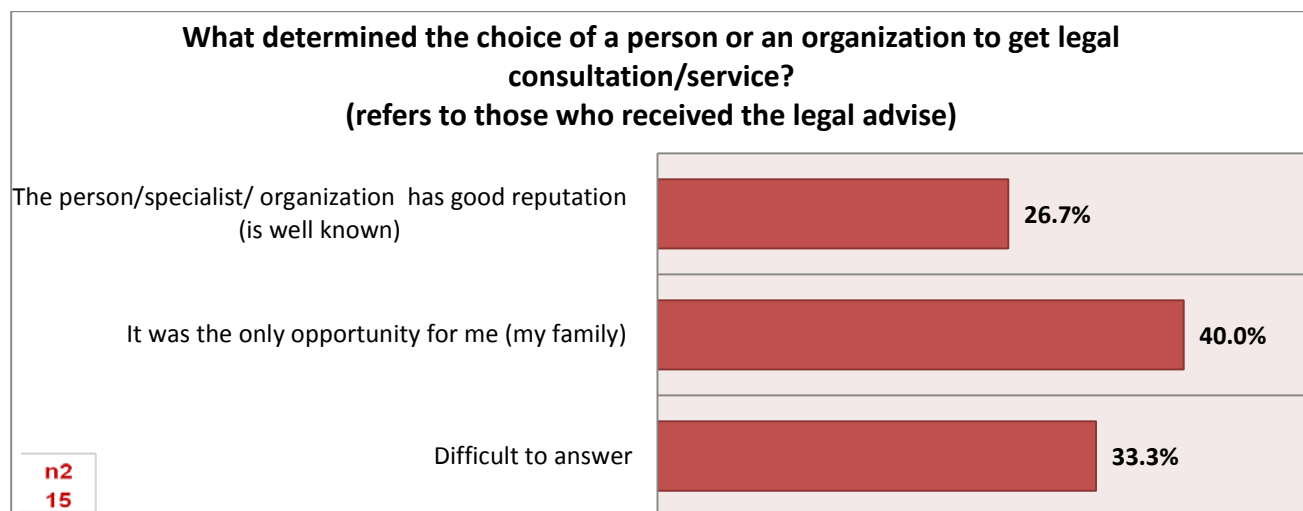
National minority women consulted the lawyer only 15 times. 66.7% of them have consulted a private lawyer (see diagram №57).

Diagram №57



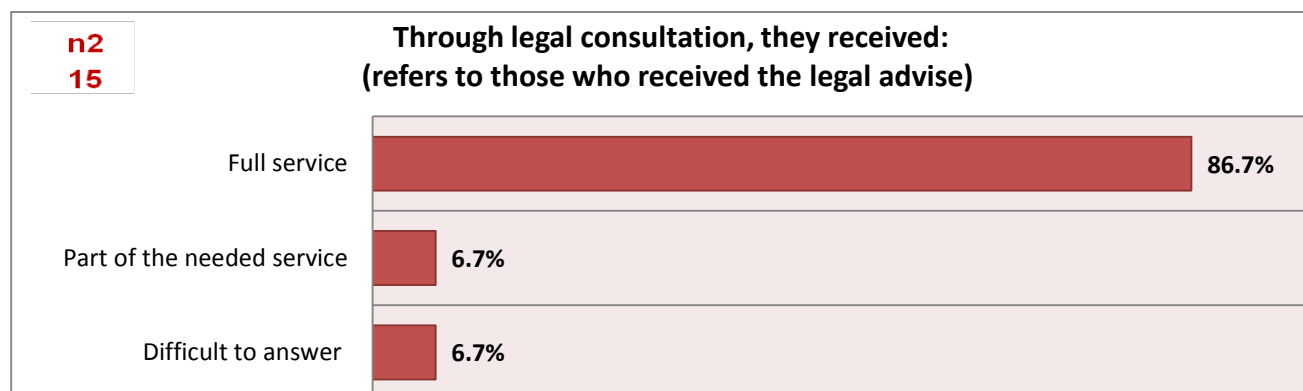
In this case, respondents' decision to consult a lawyer was triggered by its affordability and lawyers' good reputation (see Diagram №58).

Diagram №58



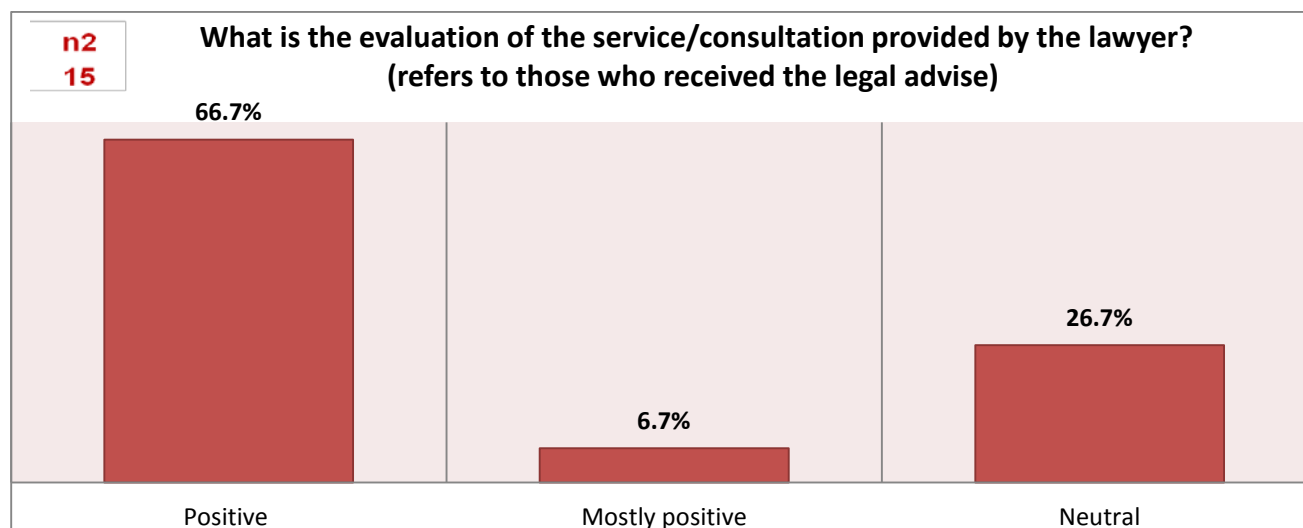
Most of the time respondents received full service needed (see diagram №59).

Diagram №59



Out of these 15 cases most of the times legal aid/consultation was timely and prompt, however in case of one forth – sometimes timely and sometimes not. Consultation received from the lawyer they evaluate positively. There is no single case of negative evaluation (see Diagram №60).

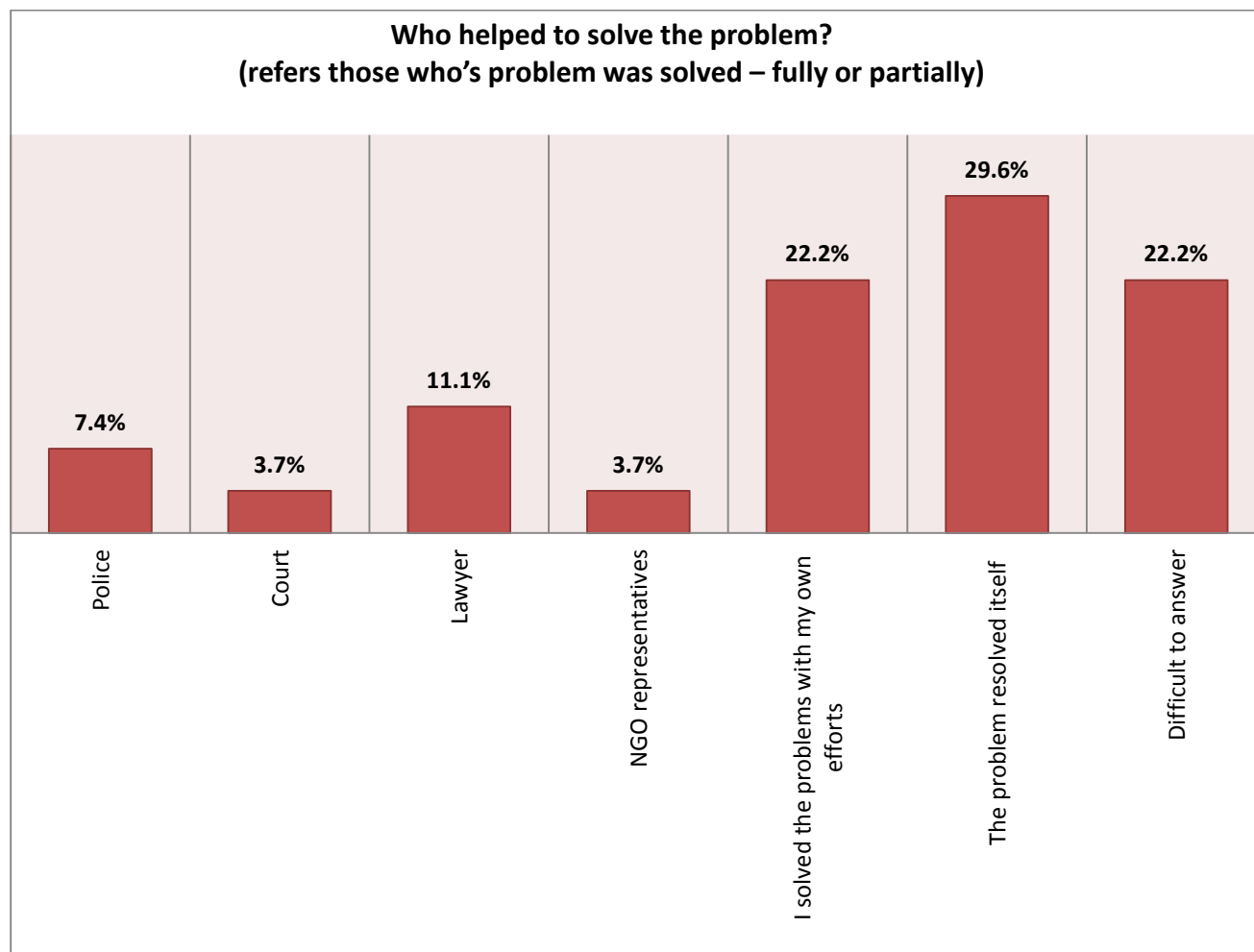
Diagram №60





Almost one third of those who have received the consultation think that problem was resolved by itself. One fifth thinks that they themselves resolved the problem. Although, one tenth acknowledge lawyers' help (see diagram №61).

Diagram №61



## Summary

Majority of interviewees did not try/take any actions to resolve the problem – they did not approach the state agencies, lawyer, friend, non-governmental organization, etc. The rate is much high and makes a vast majority of interviewees (77.1%). This tells that national minority women have less information as well as less access to state agencies. Again, one can assume that poorer education is a barrier for obtaining proper information in regard of the legal procedures to solve the legal problems. In addition to that, negative experiences with the state officials and increase the passivity of the people who live in the situation of the long-term deprivation. The lack of legal institutions which are physically close and accessible for national minority people, makes the situation even more difficult. One forth of those who did not take any actions to solve the problem think that nothing would change anyway, which shows that besides lack of information and access to state bodies, respondents do not trust the state agencies.

One fourth of those who did not take any actions for solving the problem, think that nothing would change anyways. This indicates that, besides lack of information and access to state agencies, respondents also lack the trust to the state agencies. National minority women mostly state that they did not know whom to approach and the process would be emotionally difficult (this once again points out the lack of information this target group).

Despite lack of information, access to the state agencies and lack of trust, national minority women approached the police in 22.7% cases. Half of the representatives of national minority women have not approached the police for same reason – was not needed. They state that their problems would not be solved anyways. This shows the readiness of national minority women to collaborate with the state agencies more, as well as lack of trust to the police.

The rate of approaching the court is almost the same. The reasons for not approaching the court are similar to the reasons for not approaching the police, e.g. national minority women more often state that their problem would not be solved anyways and financial problems were also a barrier. This shows that financial aspects are rather important to national minority women.

As of now, half of the national minority women have completely solved the problem, for one third - situation has not changed.

### Legal aid / consultation

The rate of approaching the lawyer is higher than the rate of approaching the court and the police. One third of national minority women has approached/consulted the lawyer. Those, who have not received such a consultation, most of them state that they did not need it. Vast majority thinks that their problem could not be resolved anyway. Most of the reasons are relatively the same as in case of not approaching the court and the police. Most of them approached private lawyers. Sometime, they approached other NGO lawyers or Georgian Young Lawyers' Association.

None of the national minority women have consulted UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center yet. Most of them go to a private lawyer. Sometimes they approach other NGO lawyer or Georgian Young Lawyers' Association.

This shows that national minority women have little information about the role of the NGO's and rather trust state institutions which are well-known, although they have often bad experiences with those institutions. There seem to be a great need to educate new generations of national minority women about the important role of international NGO's in the realm of legal assistance and consultation. In addition to that they probably lack information that these are free of charge services and have little opportunity to get proper information about the NGO'S.

Representatives of the national minorities choose consultations according to how affordable the consultation or how good the reputation is. They positively assess the service received from the lawyers. Most of the respondents received a full service, that was timely and fast.

## VIII. Assessment of the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Centre

### 8.1. IDP women

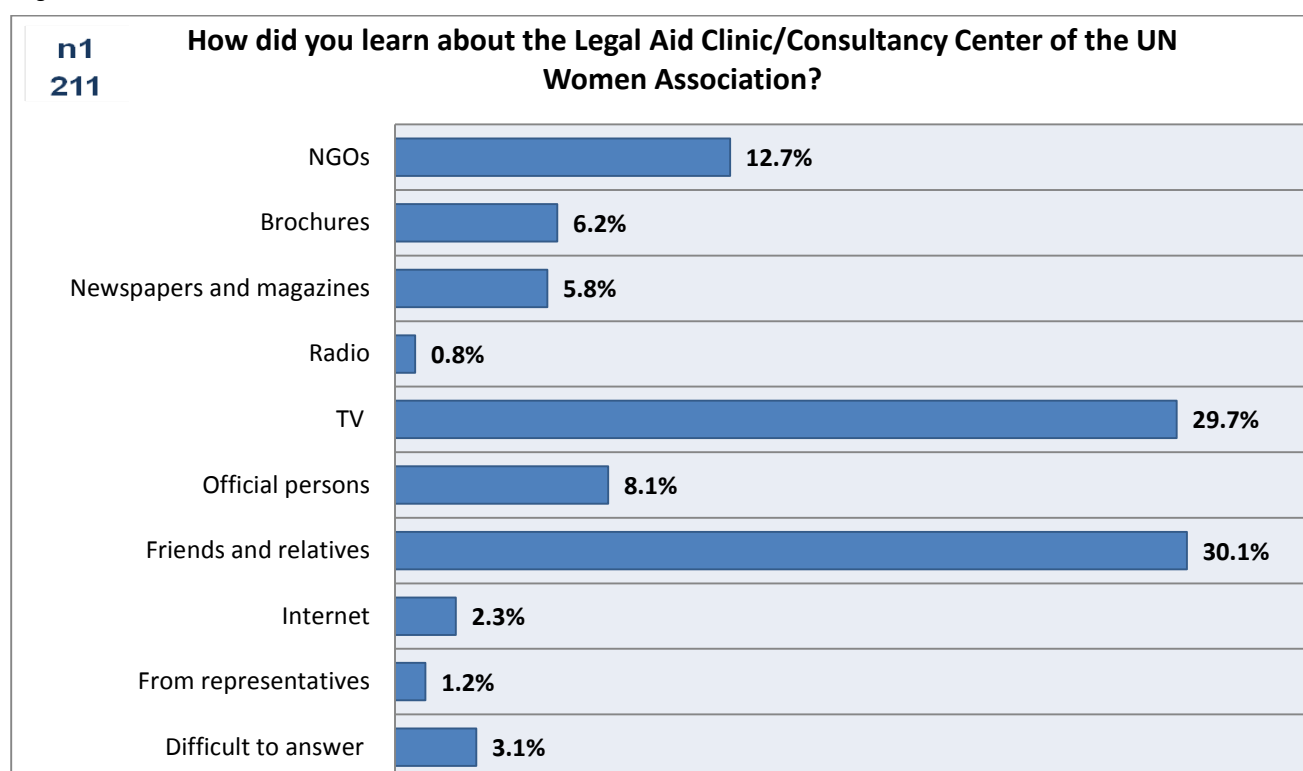
As mentioned earlier, from IDP women, 16 respondents (21 cases) approached the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center.

Majority of them (76.2%) state that they received court representation. They chose the center because of an easy access to it (41.7%) and because the consultation was free of charge (41.7%). One of the important factors also was that the center was recommended by their relatives (12.5%). Therefore, it can be noted that one of the most important characteristics of the center is financial affordability, yet information dissemination is quite important, as some respondents choose the consultation center that was recommended by their relatives.

95.2% of those who received a legal consultation assess it positively and state that they received a full service and that help was timely and prompt. 81% have already solved the problem. 65.4% out of 16 respondents state that they resolved the problem due to the help of the lawyer. Some think that it was due to the court or the police.

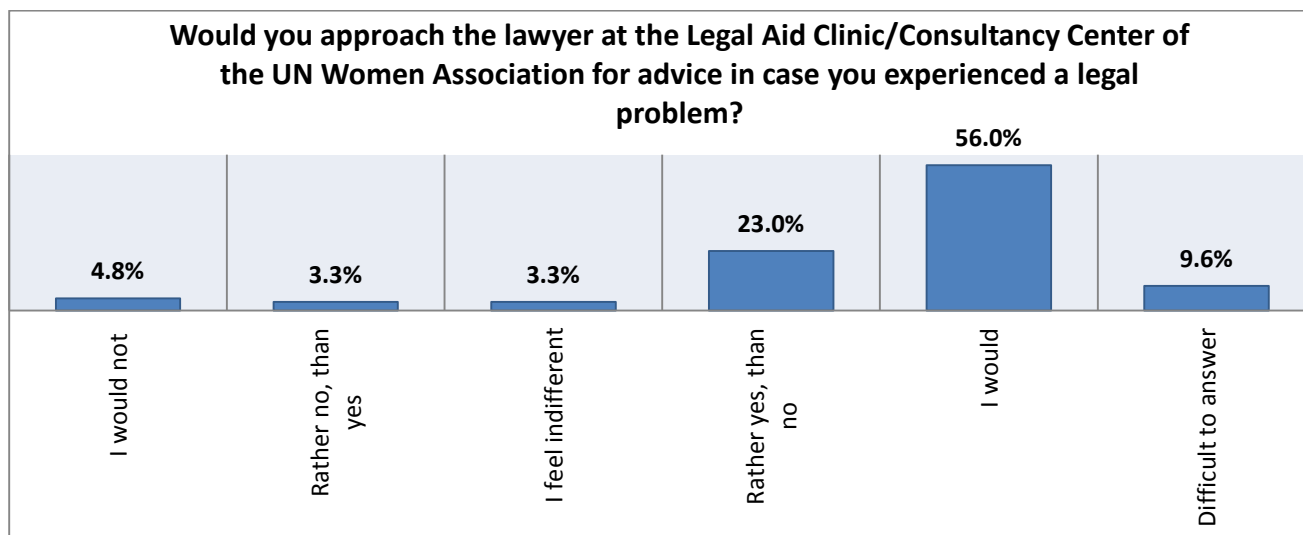
Overall, 42% of interviewed IDP women are aware of the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center. One third of those who have information about the center received it from their relatives, another third – from TV. This data once again highlights the importance of these two sources of the information dissemination (see Diagram №62).

Diagram №62



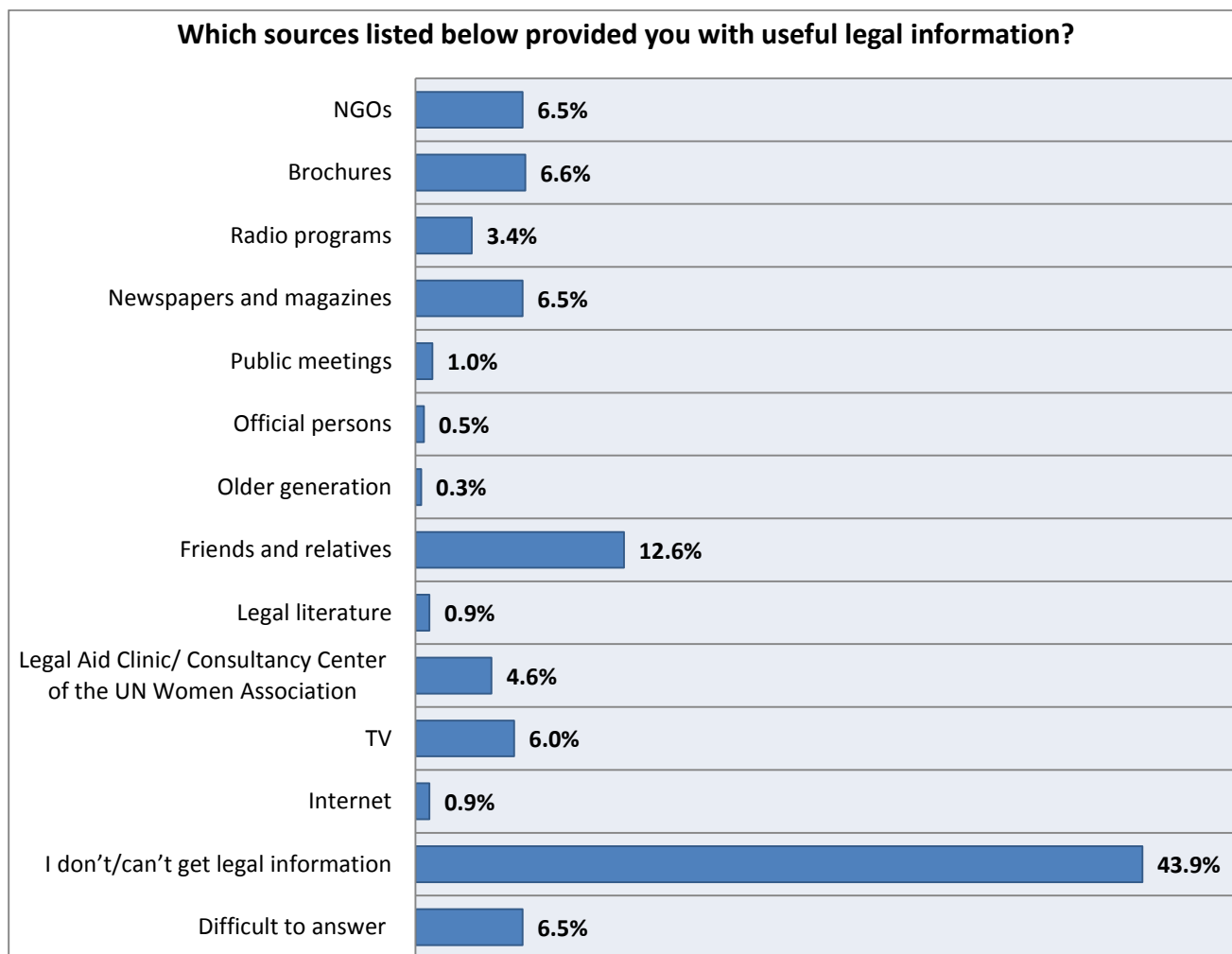
In total, 79% of them state in case of any justiciable event they would approach UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center for lawyer's consultation. Only 8.1% don't pain to approach, and 3.3% have a neutral position (see diagram №63).

Diagram №63



In general, almost half of interviewed IDP women don't receive useful information about justiciable events. 12.6% receive this information from their relatives (see Diagram №64).

Diagram №64



## Summary

### *Assessment of UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center from them who have never received the legal aid from this clinics*

UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center was founded in April 2010 in Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi, Gori and Zugdidi. As it was revealed, 42% of IDP women have heard of the Legal Aid Clinics. In this target group, from those who have heard about these centers, learned about them either from TV or from relatives, although some have received the information from NGOs. Hence, it can be concluded that TV and relatives, neighbors, friends can be considered as very important sources for information dissemination.

Most of this target group representatives state that they would approach a legal aid clinic if needed, which shows the readiness of the society to receive legal advice.

### *Assessment of UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center from them who have already received the legal aid from this clinics*

234 respondents had legal problems among IDP women. They tried to solve them in 176 cases. In 11.9% from these cases they approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. 16 respondents (21 cases) from IDP target group have received a legal consultation from UN Women's legal aid clinic/consultation center. This number is 2.6% from the total number of IDP women (798) and 3.2% from the respondents (500). All the cases are allocated in Zugdidi, this means that from the respondents questioned in Zugdidi (110 respondents) 14.5% approached UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. None of the respondents approached this center in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori and Rustavi.

Most of them state that they have received a court representation (76.2%). The rest of them state that there was not need for a court representation.

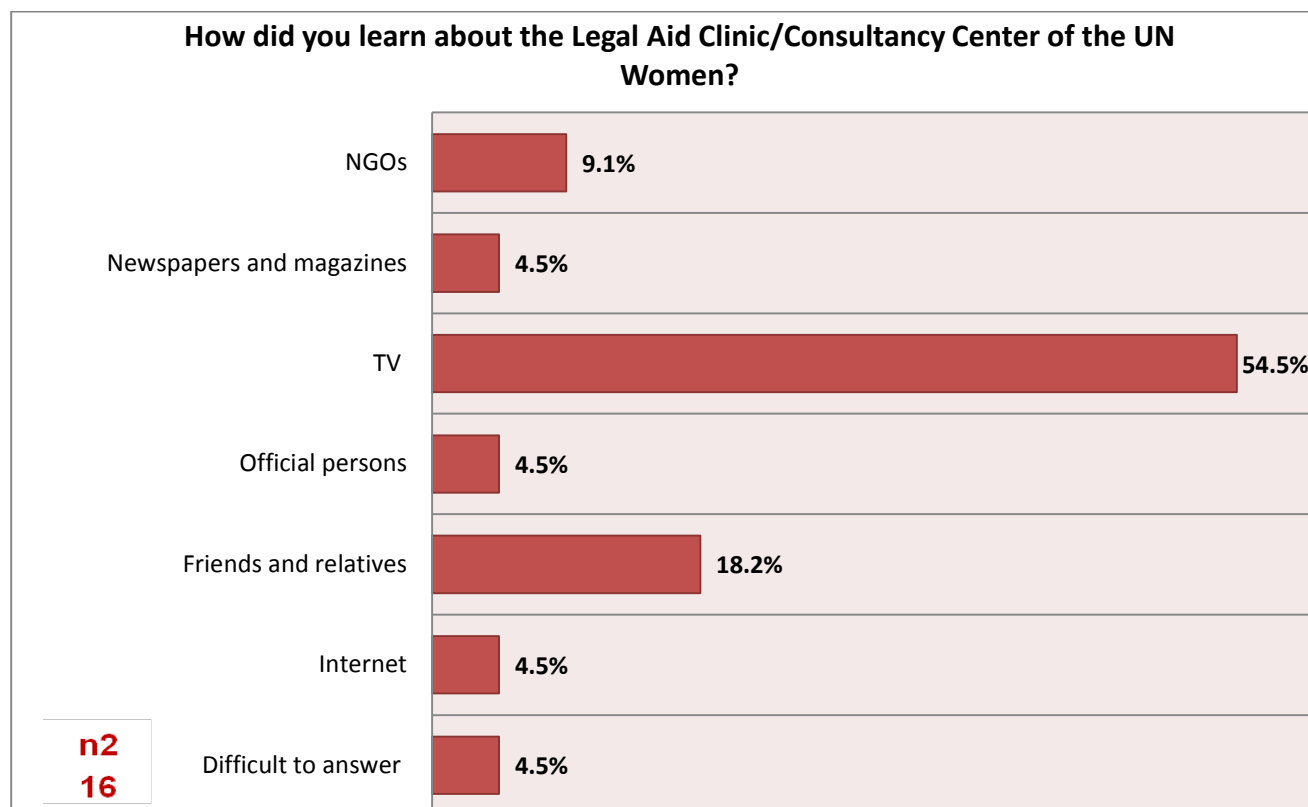
The respondents selected the center considering an easy access and free consultations. Recommendations received from relatives played also an important role in selecting the center. This indicates that financial affordability is one of the determinants, although dissemination of the information is also one of the important factors, as some of the respondents choose the center that is recommended by their relatives.

95.2% of those who have received a legal advice from the legal aid clinic positively assess it and state that they received full service, which was timely and prompt. For 81% of them the problem was solved, however in several cases it still remains unsolved. 65.4% state that the lawyer solved their legal problem.

## 8.2. National minority women

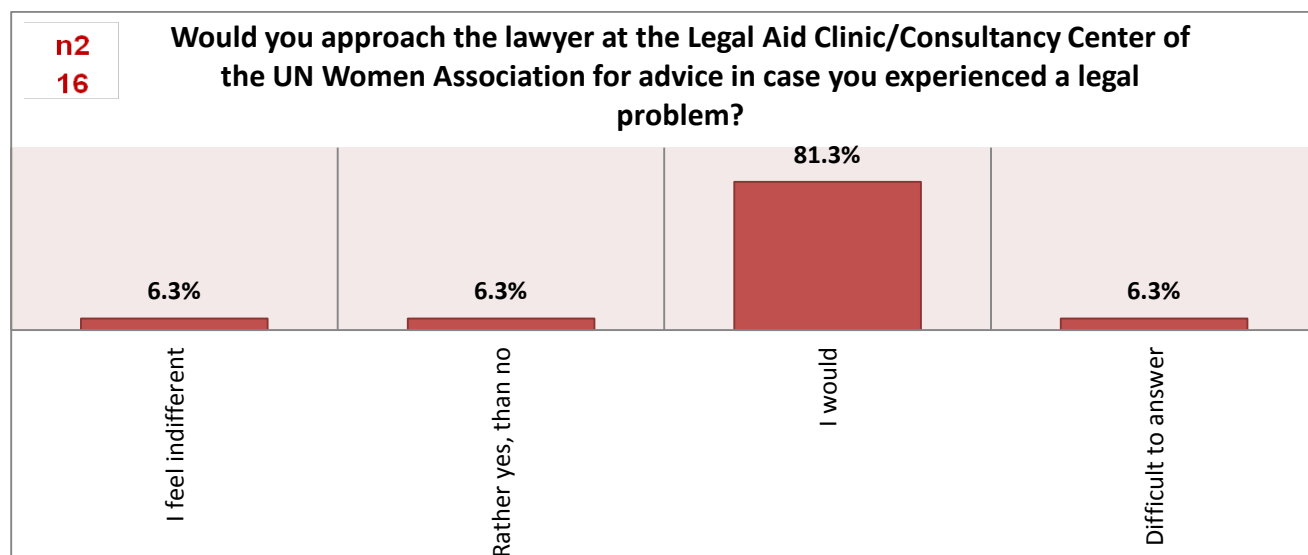
None of the respondent from the national minority women received a consultation from the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center. The UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center was founded in September 2013 in marneuli and the information about it is still low in the community. Moreover, only 8% are aware about the center (data was collected in October-November), half of them received the information from TV and one fifth from relatives (see Diagram №65).

Diagram №65



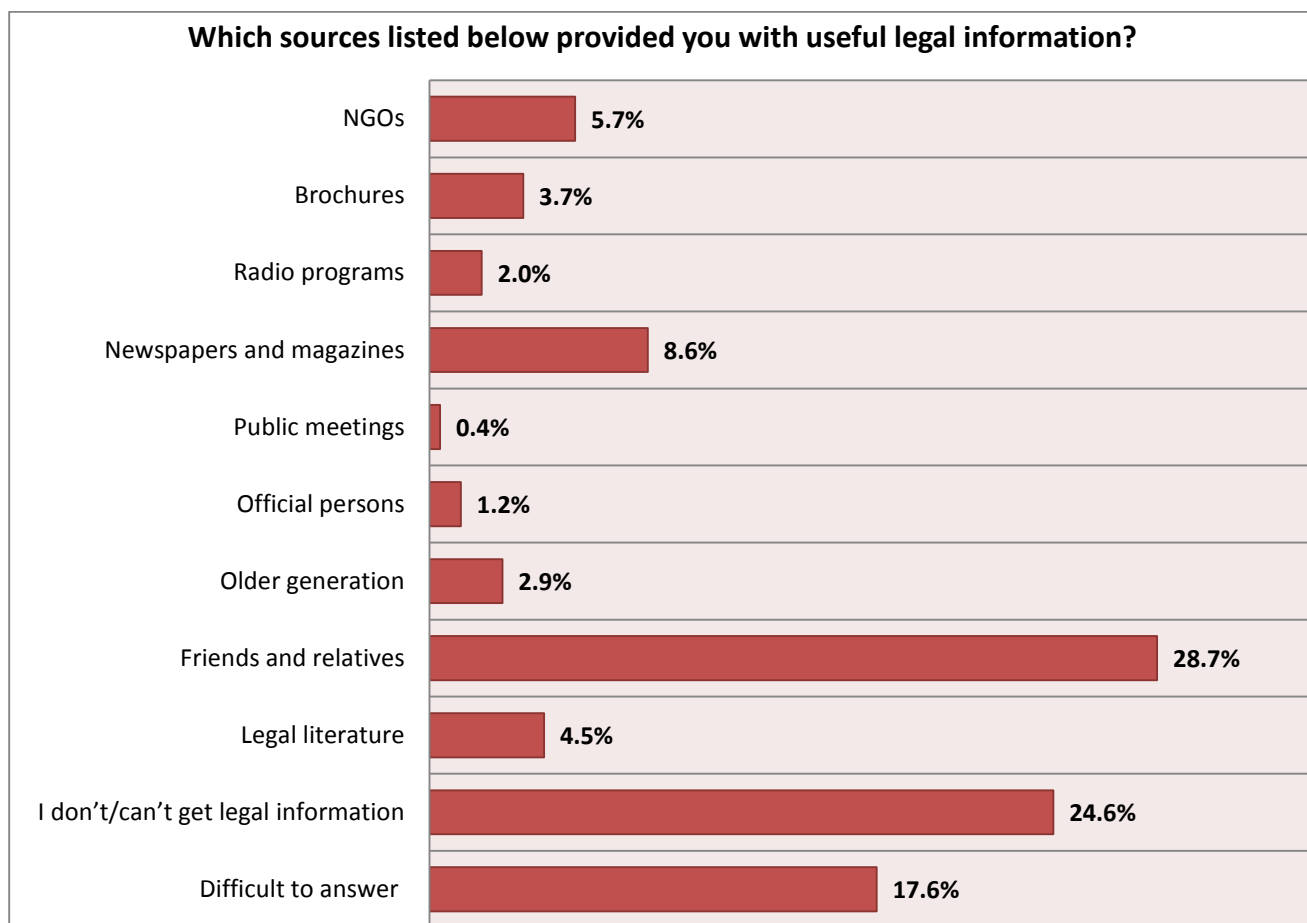
Absolute majority of this 8% state that in case of any problems of legal nature they would approach UN Women's Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Center for legal consultation (see Diagram №66).

Diagram №66



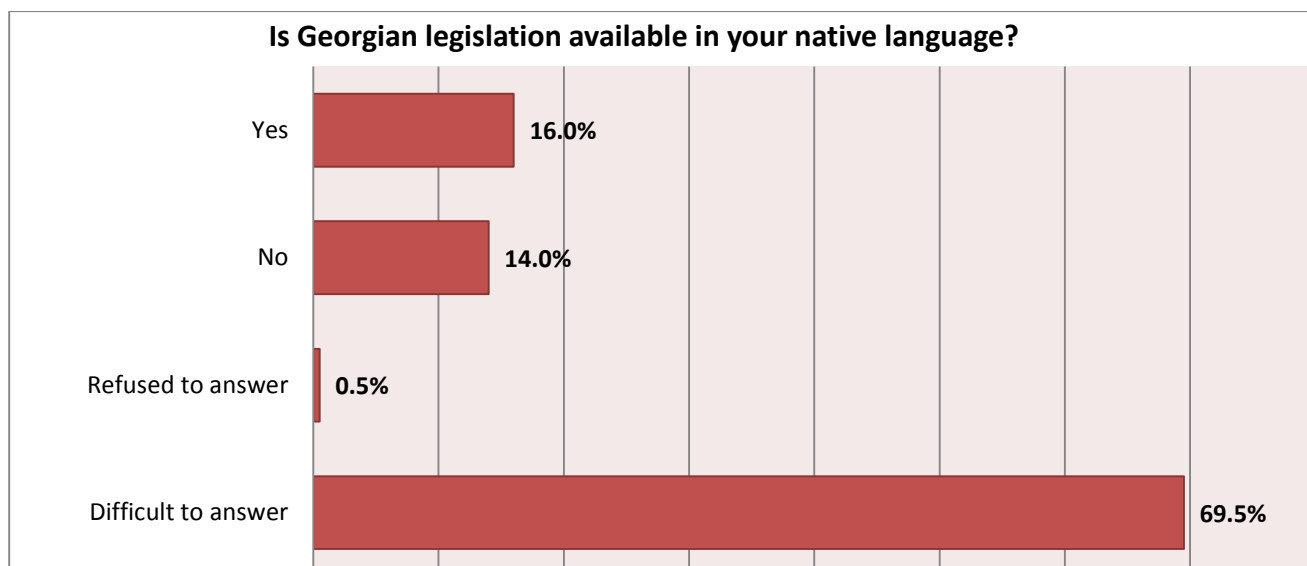
In General, one fourth of national minority women don't receive useful information about justiciable events. 28.7% receive this information from their relatives (see Diagram №67).

Diagram №67



One fourth of the national minority women interviewed don't receive information on justiciable events, moreover, 69.5% of them don't know whether it is available in their native language or not (see Diagram №68).

Diagram №68





## Summary

In marneuli UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center was founded in September 2013, therefore while conducting the survey none of the national minority women had had approached UN Women Legal Aid Clinic/Consultation Centers. Only 8% of national minority women were aware of the UN Women's Legal Aid Clinics/Consultation Center. From those who have heard about these centers, learned about them either from TV or from relatives, although some have received the information from NGOs. Hence, it can be concluded that TV and relatives, neighbors, friends can be considered as very important sources for information dissemination.

In General, most of the population gets information on justiciable events from their relatives (although, vast majority does not even get this information at all). These results reveal that awareness level on justiciable events in the population is rather low. The fact that majority of national minority women are not aware whether Georgian legislation is available in their native language or not, re-confirms the above-said. Poor education and language barriers are still huge. From the perspective of national minority families, legal issues are not seen as the woman's activity and concern" and therefore, women themselves do not get involved in this type of activities or gaining knowledge.

Most of both target group representatives state that they would approach a legal aid clinic if needed, which shows the readiness of the society to receive legal advice.

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