**25 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Georgia**

The maternal mortality ratio in Georgia has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 25. Maternal mortality in Georgia is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

**Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)**

In Georgia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

**44 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Georgia in 2019**

In Georgia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

**112.7% of girls and 111.3% of boys complete lower secondary school in Georgia as of 2020 data**

Girls and boys in Georgia have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

**Adult literacy in Georgia is nearly the same among women and men (2019)**

In Georgia, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Georgia, the labor force participation rate among females is 55.2% and among males is 73.2% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Georgia.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 45.2% and among men is 49.8% in Georgia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Georgia compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.
In 2017, 63.6% of women and 58.5% of men in Georgia had an account.

The female rate in Georgia is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Data is not available for Georgia for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for Georgia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:
20.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Georgia

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Georgia has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Georgia is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal.
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/georgia/