

Sex Selection: From Asia To Europe

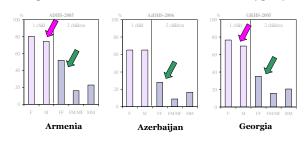
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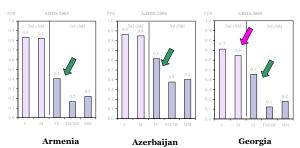


Proportion of women* who want (an)other child(ren) by parity



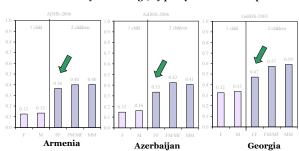
 $^{\ast}~$ Women who had their last child in the 10 years before the survey.

Parity progression ratio * , by parity and its sex composition



 $^{\circ}$ Probability of having a children in the 5 following years after the last child. Women who had their last child 10 to 5 years before the survey.

Probability of aborting*, by parity and its sex composition



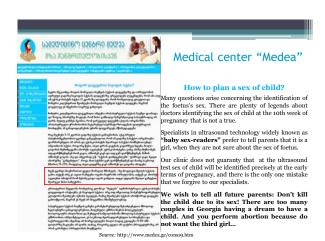
* Probability of having an abortion in the 5 following years after the last child. Women who had their last child in the 1990s. Data from the Armenian DHS are not available.

Abortion restrictions in Georgia

- According to Georgian legislation woman can freely perform induced abortion only until 12 weeks of pregnancy.
- After 12 weeks of pregnancy abortion can be performed by the request of women in case of medical complications and specific social environments. Among social conditions is for example a heavy economic situation of couple that makes impossible for them to insure the proper child care.
- On the background of recent economic and social situation in Georgia it gives possibility to women to avoid restrictions related to the performing of late abortion.



Source: http://gaguaclinic.ge/index%20eng.php?id_pages=2





Source: http://www.medea.ge/echosia.htm



Source: http://www.junona.ge/ultrabgera.html

Identification of foetus's sex (from 14th weeks) 20.00 Pregnancy test 20.00

Opinion of experts in Georgia

- Social psychologist Eka Phirtskhalava:
 The reasons of selective abortion should be tracked to Georgian culture according to which only a son is a successor of the parental name. In case of little family parents prefer to have a son, not a daughter in order to continue family tree.
- Gender sociologist Eka Agdgomelashvili:
- Son preference takes place in two types of countries, in countries with restrictive demographic policy, like China and in societies with traditional cultural values, as Georgia. Only abolishment of selective abortion will not solve the problem. Increase of society's awareness will help to overcome the raditional gender stereotypes.
- netgazeti.ge
- http://www.netparetf.sp/GE/rs/Life/solo/WEP/88/s/oyEEP/88/sola/EEP
- Social psychologist Nana Sumbadze:
- Existence of gender inequality in the country is acknowledged as a fact, but not as a problem. It is rather viewed as a part of the cultural heritage, and hence any attempt at reducing it is considered as a threat to traditional values.

Source: Sumbadze Nana., (2008): Gender and Society: Georgia. UNDP. Tbilisi, available at: http://www.undp.org.ge/files/24_425_824113_gender&society2008.pdf

Opinion of doctors in Georgia Z. Sabakhtarashvili's Reproductive Clinic:

There are plenty of cases when parents of two girls require abortion because of female foetus.

- Clinic "Caraps Medline":
- 8 among each 10 patients are interested in the sex of foetus. This concerns specially Georgian regions: for residents of regions not well informed in the advances of using of modern medical technology a desire to know a sex of child is the only one incentive to apply for ultrasound. My colleagues working in medical facilities there are completning about it.
- David Tatishvili's Medical Center:
- It was more often before, but still takes place that women are interested in the sex of child in order to perform abortion in case of undesirable sex of foetus. The proportion of such patients is at least 20% now. When I guess why woman asks about sex of child I do not tell her the sex of foetus, because I don't want to participate in murder.
- Clinic "Health House" that is very famous by the ultrasound specialist, doctor Amiran Gurgenidze, identifying a sex of child at the 10-11th weeks of pregnancy. This clinic charges 50 Gel for it:
- charges 50 vet 101 it:

 Sometimes at the 10-11th weeks of pregnancy I am not sure about the sex of foetus, so I offer woman to visit me once again later. Only 1% of women visiting me are not interested in the sex of child. As the intention to know sex of foetus in Georgia is high by my opinion it would not be correct to abolish it. Woman by my opinion should know the sex of her child while pregnant, as she cares in a different way to girl and boy.

 Source: http://hrh.ge/portal/alias_HRH/newsid_288/callerModID_4852/labid_1768/default.aspx