The data in this factsheet is from the “ALL IN: Towards gender balance in sport”, a European Union (EU) and Council of Europe joint project. Its aim is to provide support to public authorities and sport organisations when adopting gender mainstreaming strategies and in designing and implementing policies and programmes to address gender inequality in sport. The project covers and standardises data collection in 18 countries, based on a set of commonly agreed “basic” gender equality indicators in six strategic fields: leadership; coaching; participation; gender-based violence; media/communication; and policies and programmes addressing gender equality in sport.

▶ To find more results for Georgia, and the other countries involved in the project, as well as examples of good practice and a toolkit on gender equality in sport, have a look at the project website: www.coe.int/sport/ALLIN

1. The results are based on 32 national Olympic sport federations plus the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport and the Georgian Olympic Committee. All data was collated on 31 December 2018 except the area of participation in sport, which was collated on 31 December 2017
2. Estimated for 2019
LEADERSHIP
DATA SEPARATED BY GENDER

1. **FEMALE AND MALE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORT FEDERATIONS (%)**
   - Female: 13%
   - Male: 87%

2. **FEMALE AND MALE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORT FEDERATIONS (%)**
   - Female: 9%
   - Male: 91%

3. **PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE AND MALE EXECUTIVE HEADS OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORT FEDERATIONS (%)**
   - Female: 28%
   - Male: 72%

4. **FEMALE AND MALE BOARD MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORT FEDERATIONS AND THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Olympic Committee</th>
<th>Olympic Sports Federations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female: 17%</td>
<td>Male: 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: 13%</td>
<td>Male: 87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport has 21 female and 127 males in administrative/managerial positions.

   The Olympic Committee is chaired by a male president and three vice-presidents, of which one is a female. Its executive head is a man.

   - Very few females are members of the boards of either the sport federations (17%) or the Olympic Committee (13%).
   - One sport federation, sailing, has a balanced representation of female and male board members.
   - Half of the sport federations do not have any female board members (50%, n=16).

   **ACTIONS/MEASURES TAKEN TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS**

   - **38%** (N=12) of the sport federations have developed measures to recruit or increase the number of women in elected/appointed decision-making positions since 2015. These federations are aquatics, boxing, equestrian, football, handball, hockey, ice hockey, judo, luge, shooting, tennis and volleyball.

   - **58%** (n=7) of these sport federations have implemented transparent, clear and gender friendly election/appointment procedures and 33% (n=4) have written a strategy to increase the number of females in decision making positions. Arranging training seminars and workshops for decision makers has been delivered by 33% (n=4).

   - The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport has worked with the following tools to increase females in decision making positions in sport: transparent, clear and gender friendly election or appointment procedures; leadership skills training; and seminars and workshops for decision makers.

   - The Olympic Committee has included gender balanced representation on boards and committees in its organisation’s statutes. They have also arranged women only leadership training and awareness raising campaigns to encourage females to stand for decision making positions.
In Olympic sport federations, female coaches account for 14% (n=340) of registered coaches and 27% (n=70) of employed elite level coaches.

The handball federation has a gender balance in its registered coaches, 52% (n=175) male and 48% (n=163) female coaches, as well as the tennis federation (one female and one male).

**ELITE LEVEL COACHES**

- 59% (n=19) of the federations have not employed any female elite level coaches.
- 41% (n=13) of the federations have employed between 1-40 female elite level coaches – a total of 70.
- 94% (n=30) of the federations have employed from 1-40 male elite level coaches – a total of 91.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport has implemented the following tools in this area: training courses for female coaches only; awareness-raising campaigns targeting females; dedicated resources to female coaches and supported research on this topic.

In addition to discussing gender equality issues at the executive board meetings, the Olympic Committee has also developed education/training courses for female coaches and awareness raising campaigns targeting women.

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3. In the following section, the term "coaches" also covers trainers and instructors
4. Seven of the sport federations did not answer the question about registered coaches
Georgian sport is dominated by men (89%). Very few females, especially among adults (6%) are members of a sport club/federation. Less girls (13%) and women (6%) are members of a sport club/federation than boys (87%) and men (94%). As many as 58% (n=17) of the sport federations have less than 40% female members.

The federations with the largest proportion of females are badminton (59%), hockey (54%) and shooting (54%). Conversely, weightlifting, cycling and football have mostly male members, respectively, 99% for the first two federations and 98% for the latter. Membership of the modern pentathlon and triathlon federations are gender-balanced, with ten female and ten male members.

The canoe, fencing, figure skating, golf, judo and rugby federations did not answer the questions on membership. Table tennis federation has no members under 18 years of age.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport has put in place: a written action plan to increase the number of girls and women active in sport; awareness raising campaigns targeting girls and women; training seminars or workshops for coaches/decision makers; measures to work towards granting equal access to sports facilities for both genders; changes to the competition/championship opportunities to be more tailored to girls and women; and initiated and/or supported research on gender equality in participation.

The Olympic Committee has organised awareness raising campaigns targeting girls and women, and training seminars, workshops, etc. for coaches/decision makers.

The Olympic Games

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rio Olympic Games</th>
<th>Pyeongchang Olympic Games</th>
<th>Rio Paralympic Games</th>
<th>Pyeongchang Paralympic Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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The canoe, fencing, figure skating, golf, judo and rugby federations did not answer the questions on membership. Table tennis federation has no members under 18 years of age.

5 shows that the Georgian delegations had an overwhelming number of male athletes at the last Olympic and Paralympic Games. The gender difference is the smallest among the Paralympic athletes in Rio, where female athletes accounted for 40% (n=2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18 years and older</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Under 18 years of age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rio Olympic Games</th>
<th>Rio Paralympic Games</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

89% (n=16) of these are committed to ensuring equal access to sport facilities for both genders. About half have also planned changes in their competition/championship opportunities to be more tailored to suit the needs of girls and women and 39% (n=7) have carried out awareness raising campaigns targeting females. Very few Georgian federations have arranged taster sessions for girls and women only or implemented changes in their sporting opportunities (introducing new sports, activities or ways of practising them) to be more female friendly.

56% (n=18) of the sport federations have, since 2015, implemented actions/measures to increase the number of girls and women active in sport and/or in physical activity. These federations are aquatics, badminton, basketball, biathlon, boxing, cycling, equestrian, football, handball, hockey, ice hockey, judo, luge, rowing, taekwondo, volleyball, weightlifting and wrestling.
actions/Measures taken to improve the situation for female elite level athletes

41% \( (n=13) \) of the sport federations have implemented measures to improve the situation of female elite level athletes since 2015. These are archery, athletics, basketball, biathlon, boxing, cycling, football, handball, judo, rowing, rugby, volleyball and wrestling.

These federations provide economic support in the form of scholarships and help with better performance, i.e. training and competition. Some federations have also introduced new leagues and age championships.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport has arranged various types of campaigns, training and seminars focused on talented female athletes.

Since 2017, the Olympic Committee has been active in promoting girls’ wrestling, judo, and cricket and has been implementing a special programme for the development of women’s wrestling. The Olympic Committee has also sponsored a prize for the best 18-year-old female athlete.

Actions/Measures taken to prevent and combat gender-based violence

25% \( (n=8) \) of the sport federations have implemented measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence in sport since 2015. These federations are boxing, cycling, football, hockey, ice hockey, luge, weightlifting and wrestling.

Of these, 50% \( (n=4) \) have put in place a support service for victims, organised awareness raising campaigns and training seminars and workshops for athletes. 33% \( (n=3) \) had supported research and provided safe transport service.

The Olympic Committee has arranged training seminars, workshops, etc. for athletes and for coaches and decision makers.
6% (n=2) of the sport federations have initiated guidelines for a gender balanced representation in the content of their communication materials, including social media. The football federation has a rule that in all their communication materials at least one page should focus on gender balance.

Female journalists and reporters from Georgian media companies and organisations are heavily underrepresented at the Olympic Games.
As seen on the left side, gender equality is mentioned in 41% (n=13) of the sport federations’ long term plans but only 19% (n=6) have a specific written policy or action plan for advancing towards equality between women and men in their sport.

Five of the federations include both gender equality in their business plan and have a specific action plan for advancing towards equality between females and males in sport.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport and the Olympic Committee mention gender equality in their long term business plan and have in addition a written policy for achieving gender equality in sport.

► 10 shows that 67% of the six sport federations have targets for gender balanced representation, both with respect to decision-making positions, coaching and participation in their policy/action plan for gender equality.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport’s action plan contains all the targets in Figure 10.

The National Olympic Committee stated that it has targets for gender representation in decision making positions, coaching and participation.
None of the sport federations are using affirmative action but 9% have a gender mainstreaming strategy. One example of gender mainstreaming strategies is mentioned above.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT AND THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE have a gender mainstreaming strategy and considers equality in their policies, actions.

CONCLUSION

Georgian sport is very male dominated. Only 4 (13%) out of 32 presidents in sport federations and only 9% (n=7) of all vice-presidents are women. Women account for only 17% of all board members, which is remarkable considering the number of girls and women active in physical activity and sport, which is only 11%. There are few female registered coaches (14%), but the percentages of employed female elite level coaches is 27%.

Since 2015, 38% of the sport federations have implemented measures to recruit or increase the number of females in decision making positions, 47% are committed to increasing the number of female coaches and 56% have used different tools to increase the participation of girls and women in physical activity and sport.

Both the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport and the Olympic Committee are active in all of the gender equality indicators. 25% of the sport federations have worked with combating and preventing gender based violence. While 41% of the sport federations mention gender equality in their long term plan only 19% have a written policy for advancing towards equality for females and males in sport. No sport federation uses affirmative actions and only 9% have a gender mainstreaming strategy.