

## Introduction

Young people often face difficulties in finding a good job and they experience precarious periods of unemployment, temporary and informal employment. This applies particularly to young women despite education expansion, decreasing fertility rates and policy reforms that aim at a better reconciliation of work and family life. Against this background this poster analyses the gender gap in education attainment and the transition from education to work in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Tajikistan. Specially, gender differences in terms of education attainment, search duration for the first job, inactivity and unemployment risks after leaving education as well as the type of first job (distinguishing forms of informal and formal employment) are investigated.

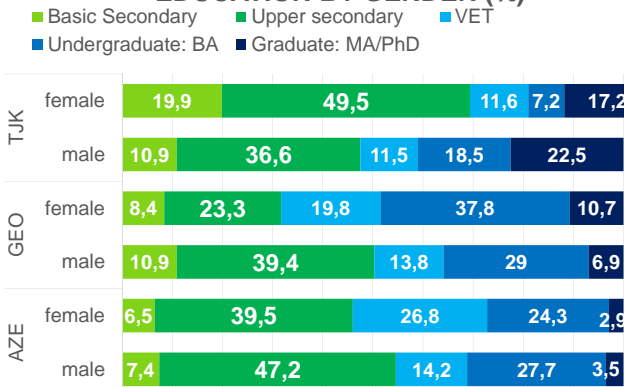
## Methods

The target population was the population of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan aged 18-35 years old, who have left the education system in 2006-2015. The minimum sample size was 2000 per each country.

Period of fieldwork: end of 2016/beginning of 2017

## Results

### EDUCATION BY GENDER (%)



- In Georgia women have higher chances to get VET or tertiary education than men, whereas women have lower chances in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan.
- Women dominate VET in Azerbaijan, whereas men dominate VET in Georgia. In Tajikistan VET is equally popular among men and women.

	engaged in home duties after leaving education	Reasons for not looking for work						
		no jobs	married	not allowed	going abroad	to take care	do not want to work	
AZE	male	12	4	0	0	0	16	
	female	46	10	17	64	0	7	19
GEO	male	0	39	1	0	4	1	9
	female	12	16	44	4	3	17	5
TJK	male	4	19	1	1	39	2	2
	female	47	17	28	40	1	10	6

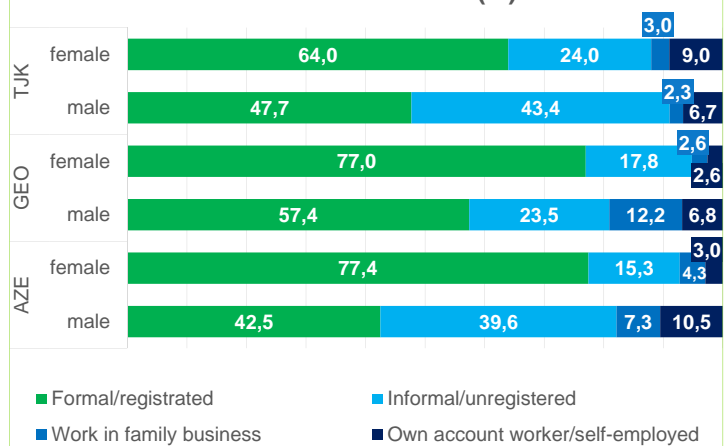
- Inactivity rates are very high for women in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
- For women in Georgia marriage is the reason that makes them to not look for a job, but in Tajikistan the main is not allowing is the main one.
- The reason of 39% of inactivity for Tajik young men is the plan to go abroad

## First job search duration (in months) among successful first job holder

	AZE		GEO		TJK	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Basic secondary	23	28	23	41	14	26
Upper secondary	24	31	18	29	11	12
Initial professional	17	14	20	21	16	29
Secondary professional	15	17	19	15	9	8
Undergraduate: BA	16	13	11	16	3	5
Graduate: MA/PhD	5	7	4	10	5	8
Total	20	18	15	19	8	12

- ✓ The higher the educational level of respondent the less time is needed to find a job.
- ✓ For all three countries men spend less time to find a job than women.
- ✓ In Tajikistan both genders with initial professional education spent more months for job searching than youth with any other education level.

### TYPE OF FIRST JOB (%)



- ✓ In Azerbaijan only 48% of women and in Tajikistan only 45% of women have a first job at the time of the interview, whereas the share is higher in Georgia (63%).
- ✓ In Georgia the chance of men to find a first job is 1.2 times higher than women, whereas in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan the chance for men is twice as much as for women.
- ✓ For all three countries formal employment is more common among women.
- ✓ About 50% of men get a formal/registered job.

## Conclusion

- ✓ For all three countries men have higher chances to get BA or MA/PhD
- ✓ Gender question on education and work is a big problem for Tajikistan.
- ✓ Getting marriage is main reason for women in Georgia not to look for a job, but in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan not allowing to work outside the home by parents/spouse .
- ✓ Women have low chances to have first job, but higher chance to get registered job