

2018 Georgia MICS

Generating Evidence to Deliver for Children



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018



Government of
Georgia



National Statistics
Office of Georgia



National Center for
Disease Control and
Public Health



United Nations
Children's Fund





Georgia

MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2018

Survey Findings Report

November 2019



GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA



The 2018 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-2019 by National Statistics Office of Georgia in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and National Center for disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and, with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, National Center for disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank (WB), United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), French Development Agency (Agence Francaise Developpment (AFD), Swiss Agency for development and cooperation (SDC), Italian National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS)), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Since 2005 there had not been implemented a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Georgia and only limited number of MICS indicators were collected through other surveys. The objective of 2018 Georgia MICS was to generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to identify areas that require more attention; collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable; validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions. Moreover, reacting to reports of lead poisoning of children in Georgia, the 2018 Georgia MICS provides also nationally representative indicators of lead prevalence in blood of children 2-7 years across the country.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2018 Georgia MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:

National Statistics Office of Georgia. 2019. *Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018, Survey Findings Report*. Tbilisi, Georgia: National Statistics Office of Georgia.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

| Survey sample and implementation | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Sample frame - Updated | 2014 General Population Census | Questionnaires | Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing Lead Testing |
| Interviewer training | August-September 2018 | Fieldwork | September-December 2018 |
| Survey sample | | | |
| Households | | Children under five | |
| - Sampled | 14,120 | - Eligible | 2,824 |
| - Occupied | 13,030 | - Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 2,540 |
| - Interviewed | 12,270 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 89.9 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 94.2 | | |
| Women (age 15-49) | | Children age 5-17 | |
| - Eligible for interviews | 8,511 | - Eligible | 4,221 |
| - Interviewed | 6,812 | - Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 3,740 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 80.0 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 88.6 |
| Men (age 15-49) | | Water Quality Testing | |
| - Eligible for interviews | 4,438 | - Eligible | 3,530 |
| - Interviewed | 2,697 | - Interviewed | 2,699 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 60.8 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 76.5 |
| Children age 2-7 years | | | |
| - Eligible for interviews | 2,633 | | |
| - Interviewed | 1,578 | | |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 59.9 | | |

| Survey population | | | |
|--|------|---|------|
| Average household size | 3.4 | Percentage of population living in | |
| Percentage of population under: | | - Urban areas | 59.4 |
| - Age 5 | 7.0 | - Rural areas | 40.6 |
| - Age 18 | 23.1 | - Tbilisi | 34.0 |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years | 13.2 | - Adjara A.R. | 9.8 |
| | | - Guria | 2.7 |
| | | - Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 13.8 |
| | | - Kakheti | 7.2 |
| | | - Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.4 |
| | | - Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 8.1 |
| | | - Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.7 |
| | | - Kvemo Kartli | 11.3 |
| | | - Shida Kartli | 7.1 |
| | | Percentage of population living in HHs whose head is | |
| | | - IDP | 4.6 |
| | | - Non IDP | 95.4 |

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ACT | Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AFD | French Development Agency (Agence Francaise Developpment) |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| C-section | Caesarean section |
| CAPI | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CS | Country Specific |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing System |
| D&C | Dilation and Curettage |
| <i>E. coli</i> | Escherichia coli |
| ECDI | Early Child Development Index |
| FCT | Field Check Table |
| g | Grams |
| GAM | Global AIDS Monitoring |
| GeoStat | National Statistics Office of Georgia |
| GoG | Government of Georgia |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IAEG-SDG's | Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ICP MS | Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry |
| IDP | Internally displayed Persons |
| ISS | Italian National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| JMP | WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| MDGc | Millennium Development Goals |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MICS6 | Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme |
| MOLSHA | Ministry of internally Displayed Persons from The Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia |
| MoESCS | Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia |
| MoEPA | Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia |
| MRDI | Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia |
| NCDC | National Center for Disease Control and Public Health |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Salt Solution |
| PNC | Post-natal Care |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for development and cooperation |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| TIAR | Total induced abortion rate |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nation Population Fund |
| UNGASS | United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

| | |
|-------|---|
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WG | Washington Group on Disability Statistics |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| µg/dl | Microgram per Decilitre |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Georgian Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) with technical support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) at national, regional and headquarter levels to generate and analyse high quality and disaggregated data of the situation of children and women in Georgia. The survey provides one of the most important sources of alternative information to help monitor the progress of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The implementation of the 2018 Georgia MICS survey and that report are the result of a joint effort by a number of individuals, institutions and organizations. The survey would have been impossible without financial support from UNICEF and National Center for disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank (WB), United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), French Development Agency (Agence Francaise Developpment (AFD), Swiss Agency for development and cooperation (SDC), Italian National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS)), United Nations Development Programme and World Health Organization (WHO).

Our gratitude goes to the Steering and Technical Committees, and UNICEF MICS teams at Country, Regional and Headquarters. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Geostat MICS team involved in the survey process for their efforts and dedicated work.

Special thanks to the survey field personnel, listers, supervisors, interviewers, measurers and phlebotomists for their hard work and long hours spent working in the field, sometimes under the most difficult circumstances.

Most of all, we would like to thank thousands of women and men who generously spared their time and agreed to be interviewed for the survey and the in-depth interviews. Finally, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to children who were involved to the blood testing for their invaluable cooperation and assistance.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the 2018 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia with support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development..."

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

"...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for "...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."

The Government of Georgia (GoG) started nationalizing SDGs in 2015 and undertook important steps in this direction. The national SDG Matrix includes all the necessary information that will guide government institutions in the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Namely, the Matrix reflects global and Georgia-adjusted targets that should be achieved by 2030 and indicators to measure the achievement of the targets. Data collection was the main challenge for the implementation of SDGs. 2018 Georgia MICS fills data gaps including SDG indicators that are required to reach the SDG goals.

The 2018 Georgia MICS results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 18 global SDG indicators and 18 SDG indicators adopted by the GoG, either in their entirety or partially.

The 2018 Georgia MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in the 2018 Georgia MICS;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the 2018 Georgia MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health” presents findings on early childbearing, contraception, family planning, delivery care, post-natal care, HIV, interrupted pregnancy and ends with informed decision on reproductive health care.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on disease episodes, diarrhoea and fever, household energy use, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood development and children using electronic devices or watching TV.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance and paternal involvement in children’s education.

The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on child discipline, child marriage, victimisation and feelings of safety.

Chapter 9, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing and sanitation. Chapter 10, “Equitable chance in life” presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, subjective well-being and applying for assistance program(s).

The final thematic chapter titled “Lead Prevalence” presents findings on lead test.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2018 Georgia MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for 10 regions: Tbilisi, Adjara A.R, Guria, Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti¹, Kakheti, Mtkheta-Mtianeti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli as well as for IDPs (internally displaced persons). The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata, each main stratum (Region by Urban/Rural) was further divided into IDP and Non-IDP strata. The sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households were drawn in each sample enumeration area. The total sample size was 14,120 households in 706 sample clusters. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Seven questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in five households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household and 7) a lead testing questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of one randomly selected child age 2-7 years living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

¹ The smallest region Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti was combined with the neighbouring region Imereti.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Household Questionnaire | Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men | Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years |
| List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing | Woman's Background ^[M] Fertility Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Interrupted Pregnancies Victimisation ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Informed Decision on Reproductive Health Care Adult Functioning ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M] Life Satisfaction ^[M] | Child's Background Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement |
| Water Quality Testing Questionnaire | | Questionnaire for Children Under 5 |
| Lead Testing Questionnaire | | Under-Five's Background Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Care of Illness Anthropometry |

^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels and extracted venous blood from children age 2-7 years for the purposes of lead testing. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.² From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian and were pre-tested in four regions of Georgia (Tbilisi, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kvemo-Kartli). The samples for the pre-test covered 3 different types of settlements (big city, town and village). The sample size was approximately 240 households from 29 clusters. Every third household from each of the sample clusters was interviewed during June 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2018 Georgia MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia (NCDC) in August, 2018. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent, and written consent to take a blood sample was obtained from the mother/caretaker of the child age 2-7 years selected for lead testing; the mother/caretaker was informed of the terms of conditions of participation in the lead test: purpose of the research, testing process, benefit to participants in the research, expected risk and sharing the result.

All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

² The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

The results of the survey have been discussed with the relevant ministries and organizations. Appropriate response actions have been designed, including in some cases (for example, results of lead testing) the direct communication of results with the interviewed households.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs³ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the 2018 Georgia MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in three different types of settlements (big city, town and village) from three regions of Georgia (Tbilisi, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo Kartli). The sample size was approximately 200 households from 10 clusters during July 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 27 days in August - September, 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practice and three days on a full pilot survey in Kvemo Kartli and Kakheti regions. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁴

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of seven days, including four days in field practice and pilot survey. In addition, measurers attended a full training course on paper questionnaires. Phlebotomists were trained on standard operating procedures (blood collection, storage during the field, transportation during the field and practical exercises), ethical considerations and communication for three days.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 13 teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers (the exception was the Kvemo Kartli team, where the number of interviewers was 3), one driver, one measurer, one phlebotomist and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September 2018 and concluded in December, 2018 year.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

³ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁴ The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on minimum one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁵

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the central office of National Statistics Office of Georgia, via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁶

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁷

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on <https://www.geostat.ge> and on the MICS website⁸ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

2.10 HOW TO READ THE TABLES

Below it is given the following guidelines in order to make the tables presented in the continuation of the report clearer and more readable to the users.

It should be noted that when education is used as a background characteristic in the tables, primary and secondary education levels are defined in line with the national education system classification. Full general education includes three levels (Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary). Primary and Lower Secondary education is mandatory. The national education system has been changed several times and grades differ depending on the respondent's age (Primary education grade was - 3, 4 and 6; Lower secondary - 7, 8 and 9 grades; Upper Secondary - 10, 11 and 12 grades; Higher – Until 2004 Master's degree (MA) 4, 5 and 6 grades, since 2004

⁵ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁶ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁷ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

⁸ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

Bachelor's degree (BA) 4 grades, Master's degree (MA) 2 grades, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or equivalent 3 grades).

The findings related to the Education category "Primary Education" within the 2018 Georgia MICS are too small to be reported separately. As such, the category "Primary Education" has been combined with the category "Lower Secondary Education" and presented as "Primary and Lower Secondary Education".

In the report, early childhood education refers to the kindergarten.

Due to the few findings tables PR.6.3 (Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault) and PR.6.4 (Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year) are not reported for men. For the same reason background characteristics are not presented fully in some tables (TM.2.2W; TM 11.6M; TM 14.1CS; TC.3.5; TC.7.3; TC.7.7; LN.1.3CS; WS.1.3 and WS.1.4), moreover, tables PR.6.3W, PR.6.3W and PR.4.3 (Spousal age difference (by age groups 15-19 and 20-24)) do not presents background characteristics at all.

Age groups presented in this report also include those persons who had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents aged 15-49 include persons who had reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 36-59 months includes those who had reached a full 59 months.

Tables also contain specific annotations that are used consistently to indicate the following:

- (*) — an asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are therefore too small to be reported;
- (number) — a figure in parenthesis indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution;
- Don't know/Missing have been suppressed from the tables in case a small number of unweighted cases.
- "-" — a hyphen in tables indicates 0 unweighted cases in the denominator.
- CS — refers to the country specific tables or indicators.

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

| MICS INDICATOR | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS | | | | | |
| SR.1 | | 7.1.1 | HC | Percentage of household members with access to electricity | 99.9 |
| SR.2 | | | WB | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men | 99.8 99.9 |
| SR.4 | | | HC | Percentage of households that have a radio | 5.3 |
| SR.5 | | | HC | Percentage of households that have a television | 95.6 |
| SR.6 | | | HC | Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone) | 97.5 |
| SR.14CS | | | HC | Percentage of households with smartphone | 70.0 |
| SR.7 | | | HC | Percentage of households that have a computer | 62.1 |
| SR.8 | | | HC | Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home | 70.8 |
| SR.18 | | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent | 3.2 |
| SR.19 | | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead | 2.3 |

⁹ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

¹⁰ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹¹ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|--|--|------------------|----------------------|---|-------|
| SR.20 | Children with at least one parent living abroad | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad | 5.0 |
| THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| TM.2 | Early childbearing | | CM | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 6.1 |
| TM.3 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | | CP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method | 40.9 |
| TM.1CS | Contraception awareness ¹² | | CP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraception methods | 98.3 |
| TM.2CS | Knowledge of contraception effectiveness | | CP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who perceive any modern contraception methods as the most effective | 73.8 |
| TM.3CS | Desired number of children | | CP | Average desired number of children before the first childbirth | 2.8 |
| TM.21CS | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹³ | | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods | 51.0 |
| TM.8 | Institutional deliveries | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility | 99.4 |
| TM.10 | Caesarean section | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section | 46.6 |
| TM.15 | Skin-to-skin care | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth | 29.5 |
| TM.13CS | Duration of skin-to-skin care | | MN | Percentage of women who reported skin-to-skin contact for 2 hours or more among women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth | 5.4 |
| TM.19CS | Post-natal health check for newborns | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home | 91.6 |
| TM.20CS | Post-natal health check for mothers | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home following delivery of their most recent live birth | 47.2 |

¹² Includes questions on general awareness of specific contraceptive methods.

¹³ The indicator is a proxy estimation of SDG Indicator 3.7.1. See the chapter 05 (Thrive), sub-chapter 5.2 (Contraception) below for a detailed description.

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|----------------|---|------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|
| TM.29 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁴ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men | 11.5 10.9 |
| TM.30 | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁵ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men | 36.6 28.1 |
| TM.31 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹⁶ toward people living with HIV Women Men | 58.6 58.3 |
| TM.32 | People who know where to be tested for HIV | | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men | 46.6 38.3 |
| TM.33 | People who have been tested for HIV and know the results | | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men | 7.5 4.9 |
| TM.35a | HIV counselling during antenatal care | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ¹⁷ | 13.7 |
| TM.4CS | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years | | IP | Induced abortions ¹⁸ occurring in the last five years per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49) | 130.3 |
| TM.22CS | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the lifetime | | IP | Induced abortions occurring in the lifetime per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49) | 909.4 |

¹⁴ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁵ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁶ Women/men who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

¹⁷ Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

¹⁸ Including medical abortion.

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|---|---|------------------|----------------------|--|-------------|
| TM.5CS | Stillbirth rate ¹⁹ | | IP | Stillbirths per 1,000 births (live births and stillbirths) | 21.9 |
| TM.7CS | Home-based induced abortion | | IP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a home-based induced abortion (last case), among women that had at least one abortion in the last five years | 6.7 |
| TM.8CS | Pill induced abortion | | IP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a pill induced abortion (last case), among women that had at least one abortion in the last five years | 26.1 |
| TM.9CS | Early post abortion complications | | IP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with an induced abortion in the last 5 years who experienced complications in the last abortion | 32.8 |
| TM.10CS | Contraception counseling during abortion procedure | | IP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a medical counseling on contraception either before or after the most recent abortion | 63.2 |
| TM.11CS | Contraception provision after abortion | | IP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a medical prescription of a contraceptive method after the most recent abortion | 45.9 |
| TM.12CS | Informed decision on reproductive health care | 5.6.1 | ID | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care | 79.2 |
| THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| TC.12 | Care-seeking for diarrhoea | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 54.5 |
| TC.13a TC.13b | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc | 42.4 5.3 |
| TC.14 | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea | 38.4 |
| TC.15 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking | | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking) | 92.1 |
| TC.16 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating | | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating) | 58.6 |
| TC.17 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting | | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting) | 99.7 |

¹⁹ Stillbirth is defined in the survey as fetal deaths after five months of pregnancy.

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|
| TC.18 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | 7.1.2 | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²⁰ | 58.8 |
| TC.26 | Care-seeking for fever | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 66.7 |
| TC.30 | Children ever breastfed | | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed | 91.5 |
| TC.31 | Early initiation of breastfeeding | | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth | 32.8 |
| TC.32 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²¹ | 20.4 |
| TC.33 | Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months | | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²² during the previous day | 36.4 |
| TC.34 | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | | BD | Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 31.5 |
| TC.35 | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | | BD | Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 22.8 |
| TC.36 | Duration of breastfeeding | | BD | The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day | 10.1 |
| TC.37 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²³ during the previous day | 30.7 |
| TC.38 | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods | | BD | Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day | 90.3 |
| TC.39a TC.39b | Minimum acceptable diet | | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children | 36.3 22.4 |
| TC.40 | Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children | | BD | Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day | 54.9 |

²⁰ Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

²¹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²² Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²³ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| TC.41 | Minimum dietary diversity | | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁴ during the previous day | 49.9 |
| TC.42 | Minimum meal frequency | | BD | Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁵ or more during the previous day | 66.3 |
| TC.43 | Bottle feeding | | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day | 66.3 |
| TC.44a TC.44b | Underweight prevalence | | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard | 2.1 0.3 |
| TC.45a TC.45b | Stunting prevalence | 2.2.1 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard | 5.8 1.3 |
| TC.46a TC.46b | Wasting prevalence | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard | 0.6 0.1 |
| TC.47a TC.47b | Overweight prevalence | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard | 6.0 0.8 |
| TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c | Early stimulation and responsive care | | EC | Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother | 77.7 8.1 60.3 |
| TC.50 | Availability of children's books | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books | 56.5 |
| TC.51 | Availability of playthings | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings | 66.3 |

²⁴ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁵ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| TC.17CS | Children using electronic devices or watching TV | | EC | Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day | 35.0 |
| TC.52 | Inadequate supervision | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week | 3.8 |
| TC.53 | Early child development index | 4.2.1 | EC | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning | 89.6 |
| LEARN | | | | | |
| LN.1 | Attendance to early childhood education | | UB | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme | 77.9 |
| LN.16CS | Children attending public kindergarten | | UB | Percentage of children attending public kindergarten | 94.2 |
| LN.2 | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | 4.2.2 | ED | Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school | 89.6 |
| LN.3 | School readiness | | ED | Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year | 87.3 |
| LN.4 | Net intake rate in primary education | | ED | Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school | 92.0 |
| LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | | ED | Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher | 97.9 96.0 84.6 |
| LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c | Out-of-school rate | | ED | Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher | 1.2 1.2 11.3 |
| LN.7a LN.7b | Gross intake rate to the last grade | | ED | Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school | 102.9 112.8 |
| LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c | Completion rate | | ED | Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school | 99.9 97.7 80.9 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| LN.9 | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school | | ED | Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year | 99.6 |
| LN.10a LN.10b | Over-age for grade | | ED | Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school | 0.2 0.6 |
| LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c | Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area | 4.5.1 | ED | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school | 1.05 1.00 1.00 1.05 0.80 0.98 0.95 0.79 0.85 0.99 1.01 0.96 |
| LN.12 | Availability of information on children's school performance | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 attending schools and enrolled in schools who provided student performance record to parents | 67.5 |
| LN.13 | Opportunity to participate in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents | 57.5 |
| LN.14 | Participation in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings | 32.9 |
| LN.15 | Effective participation in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed | 14.9 |
| LN.16 | Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers | 77.9 |
| LN.17 | Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class | 13.9 |
| LN.18 | Availability of books at home | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home | 79.9 |
| LN.21 | Support with homework | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework | 59.7 |

| MICS INDICATOR | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION | | | | | |
| PR.2 | | 16.2.1 | UCD – FCD | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month | 68.8 |
| PR.4a PR.4b | | 5.3.1 | MA | Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 | 0.3 13.9 0.5 0.5 |
| PR.5 | | | MA | Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men | 11.2 0.1 |
| PR.7a PR.7b PR.7CS | | | MA | Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years, (CS) among women age 15-24 years | 10.2 6.7 7.2 |
| PR.12 | | | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men | 0.9 0.6 |
| PR.13 | | 16.3.1 | VT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police | 18.9 |
| PR.14 | | 16.1.4 | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men | 82.1 97.5 |
| LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| WS.1 | | | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water | 97.5 |
| WS.2 | | 1.4.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time | 96.5 |
| WS.3 | | | WS | Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed | 77.5 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| WS.4 | Faecal contamination of source water | | WQ | Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water | 24.9 |
| WS.5 | Faecal contamination of household drinking water | | WQ | Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water | 30.8 |
| WS.6 | Use of safely managed drinking water services | 6.1.1 | WS – WQ | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed | 56.2 |
| WS.7 | Handwashing facility with water and soap | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | HW | Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present | 93.9 |
| WS.8 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 3.8.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities | 93.6 |
| WS.9 | Use of basic sanitation services | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared | 92.0 |
| WS.10 | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit | 64.2 |
| WS.11 | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site | 9.7 |
| EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE | | | | | |
| EQ.1 | Children with functional difficulty | | UCF – FCF | Percentage of children age 2-17 reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain | 7.8 |
| EQ.2a | Health insurance coverage | | WB MWB CB UB | Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance | |
| EQ.2b | | | | a) women age 15-49 | 94.5 |
| EQ.2c | | | | b) children age 5-17 | 92.8 |
| | | | | c) children under age 5 | 96.3 |
| EQ.3 | Population covered by social transfers | 1.3.1 | ST - ED | Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months | 79.1 |
| EQ.15CS | Households who have ever applied for social assistance | | ST | Percentage of households who have ever applied for assistance program(s) | 71.6 |
| EQ.4 | External economic support to the poorest households | | ST – ED | Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months | 78.5 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ⁹ | Module ¹⁰ | Definition ¹¹ | Value |
|---------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| EQ.5 | Children in the households that received any type of social transfers | | ST – ED | Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months | 86.2 |
| EQ.6 | School-related support | | ED | Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year | 81.9 |
| EQ.7 | Discrimination | 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men | 6.4 4.4 |
| EQ.9a EQ.9b | Overall life satisfaction index | | LS | Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | 7.2 7.0 7.0 6.5 |
| EQ.10a EQ.10b | Happiness | | LS | Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | 84.6 87.4 86.5 84.2 |
| EQ.11a EQ.11b | Perception of a better life | | LS | Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | 63.0 47.8 60.7 40.2 |
| LEAD TESTING | | | | | |
| LT.18CS | Children age 2-7 years with elevated blood lead levels | | LT | Percentage of children 2-7 years old with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dl}$) | 41.1 |

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 14,120 households selected for the sample, 13,030 were found occupied. Of these, 12,270 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94.2 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3,530 randomly selected households (5 in each sample cluster). Of these, 2,699 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 76.5 percent. Also, 2,429 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 68.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 8,511 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 6,812 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 80.0 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. 4,438 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,697 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 60.8 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,824 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,540 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 89.9 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 6,670 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 4,221 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3,740 which corresponds to a response rate of 88.6 percent within the interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 2-7 years was used to administer lead testing for children age 2-7. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 3,508 children age 2-7 listed in household questionnaires. Of those, 2,633 were selected, and blood was extracted for 1,578 which corresponds to a response rate of 59.9 percent of selected children across Georgia.

Overall response rates of 75.4, 57.2, 84.7, 83.4 and 56.4 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, children age 5-17 years and children age 2-7 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | IDP status of household head ^A | | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---|-------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|--|---------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mtkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sampled | 14,120 | 6,640 | 7,480 | na | na | 2,000 | 1,080 | 1,240 | 1,520 | 1,440 | 1,480 | 1,600 | 1,120 | 1,120 | 1,520 |
| Occupied | 13,030 | 6,118 | 6,912 | na | na | 1,781 | 1,010 | 1,173 | 1,414 | 1,294 | 1,381 | 1,489 | 1,049 | 964 | 1,475 |
| Interviewed | 12,270 | 5,597 | 6,673 | 1,233 | 11,037 | 1,523 | 957 | 1,148 | 1,354 | 1,257 | 1,296 | 1,461 | 1,019 | 832 | 1,423 |
| Household completion rate ^B | 86.9 | 84.3 | 89.2 | na | na | 76.2 | 88.6 | 92.6 | 89.1 | 87.3 | 87.6 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 74.3 | 93.6 |
| Household response rate ^B | 94.2 | 91.5 | 96.5 | na | na | 85.5 | 94.8 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 97.1 | 93.8 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 86.3 | 96.5 |
| Water quality testing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 3,530 | 1,660 | 1,870 | na | na | 500 | 270 | 310 | 380 | 360 | 370 | 400 | 280 | 280 | 380 |
| Household water quality test | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed | 2,699 | 1,168 | 1,531 | 264 | 2,435 | 307 | 197 | 273 | 298 | 295 | 300 | 337 | 196 | 161 | 335 |
| Response rate | 76.5 | 70.4 | 81.9 | na | na | 61.4 | 73.0 | 88.1 | 78.4 | 81.9 | 81.1 | 84.3 | 70.0 | 57.5 | 88.2 |
| Source water quality test | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed | 2,429 | 1,062 | 1,367 | 243 | 2,186 | 305 | 192 | 250 | 241 | 244 | 286 | 315 | 184 | 128 | 284 |
| Response rate | 68.8 | 64.0 | 73.1 | na | na | 61.0 | 71.1 | 80.6 | 63.4 | 67.8 | 77.3 | 78.8 | 65.7 | 45.7 | 74.7 |
| Women age 15-49 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 8,511 | 4,186 | 4,325 | 905 | 7,606 | 1,254 | 922 | 660 | 815 | 711 | 943 | 855 | 718 | 705 | 928 |
| Interviewed | 6,812 | 3,284 | 3,528 | 731 | 6,081 | 885 | 731 | 582 | 667 | 606 | 684 | 770 | 558 | 536 | 793 |
| Women's response rate | 80.0 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 80.0 | 70.6 | 79.3 | 88.2 | 81.8 | 85.2 | 72.5 | 90.1 | 77.7 | 76.0 | 85.5 |
| Women's overall response rate | 75.4 | 71.8 | 78.8 | na | na | 60.4 | 75.1 | 86.3 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 68.1 | 88.4 | 75.5 | 65.6 | 82.4 |
| Men age 15-49 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of men in interviewed households | 8,877 | 4,124 | 4,753 | 855 | 8,022 | 1,243 | 897 | 728 | 880 | 825 | 958 | 944 | 718 | 684 | 1,000 |
| Eligible | 4,438 | 2,101 | 2,337 | 417 | 4,021 | 621 | 455 | 357 | 428 | 427 | 493 | 464 | 365 | 320 | 508 |
| Interviewed | 2,697 | 1,277 | 1,420 | 249 | 2,448 | 306 | 314 | 250 | 235 | 294 | 240 | 366 | 202 | 144 | 346 |
| Men's response rate | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 59.7 | 60.9 | 49.3 | 69.0 | 70.0 | 54.9 | 68.9 | 48.7 | 78.9 | 55.3 | 45.0 | 68.1 |
| Men's overall response rate | 57.2 | 55.6 | 58.7 | na | na | 42.1 | 65.4 | 68.5 | 52.6 | 66.9 | 45.7 | 77.4 | 53.8 | 38.8 | 65.7 |

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | IDP status of household head ^A | | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---|------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|--|---------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mtkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| Children under 5 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 2,824 | 1,345 | 1,479 | 286 | 2,538 | 367 | 318 | 195 | 269 | 278 | 318 | 271 | 214 | 260 | 334 |
| Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 2,540 | 1,178 | 1,362 | 269 | 2,271 | 305 | 283 | 175 | 245 | 252 | 285 | 266 | 199 | 224 | 306 |
| Under-5's response rate | 89.9 | 87.6 | 92.1 | 94.1 | 89.5 | 83.1 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 89.6 | 98.2 | 93.0 | 86.2 | 91.6 |
| Under-5's overall response rate | 84.7 | 80.1 | 88.9 | na | na | 71.1 | 84.3 | 87.8 | 87.2 | 88.1 | 84.1 | 96.3 | 90.3 | 74.4 | 88.4 |
| Children age 5-17 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in interviewed households | 6,670 | 3,190 | 3,480 | 693 | 5,977 | 865 | 653 | 563 | 658 | 577 | 703 | 711 | 619 | 552 | 769 |
| Eligible | 4,221 | 2,089 | 2,132 | 445 | 3,776 | 569 | 415 | 342 | 432 | 397 | 415 | 452 | 377 | 327 | 495 |
| Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 3,740 | 1,822 | 1,918 | 393 | 3,347 | 454 | 366 | 330 | 383 | 368 | 354 | 434 | 329 | 282 | 440 |
| Children age 5-17's response rate | 88.6 | 87.2 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 88.6 | 79.8 | 88.2 | 96.5 | 88.7 | 92.7 | 85.3 | 96.0 | 87.3 | 86.2 | 88.9 |
| Children age 5-17's overall response rate | 83.4 | 79.8 | 86.9 | na | na | 68.2 | 83.6 | 94.4 | 84.9 | 90.0 | 80.1 | 94.2 | 84.8 | 74.4 | 85.8 |
| Children age 2-7 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in interviewed households | 3,508 | 1,685 | 1,823 | 376 | 3,132 | 469 | 370 | 253 | 338 | 315 | 413 | 356 | 260 | 302 | 432 |
| Eligible | 2,633 | 1,288 | 1,345 | 274 | 2,359 | 355 | 275 | 196 | 261 | 248 | 292 | 263 | 203 | 220 | 320 |
| Blood was extracted | 1,578 | 710 | 868 | 161 | 1,417 | 175 | 165 | 153 | 171 | 132 | 159 | 201 | 100 | 110 | 212 |
| Children age 2-7's response rate | 59.9 | 55.1 | 64.5 | 58.8 | 60.1 | 49.3 | 60.0 | 78.1 | 65.5 | 53.2 | 54.5 | 76.4 | 49.3 | 50.0 | 66.3 |
| Children age 2-7's overall response rate | 56.4 | 50.4 | 62.3 | na | na | 42.2 | 56.9 | 76.4 | 62.7 | 51.7 | 51.1 | 75.0 | 47.9 | 43.2 | 63.9 |
| ^A The sampling details including the IDP are provided in the Appendix A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^B The denominators for the household completion and household response rates are: Completion rate: the total number of households selected in the sample. Response rate: the number of households found to be occupied during fieldwork | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, IDP Status of the Household Head and regions, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | | IDP Status of household head | | Region | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mtkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes, interconnected grid | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 99.5 |
| Yes, off-grid | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| No | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Missing/DK | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Energy use for cooking^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 91.4 | 98.5 | 80.9 | 92.6 | 91.3 | 99.5 | 82.1 | 86.1 | 86.0 | 96.2 | 92.5 | 71.7 | 85.9 | 93.9 | 94.5 |
| Other fuels | 8.1 | 1.0 | 18.5 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 27.3 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| No cooking done in the household | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Missing/DK | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Internet access at home | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 70.8 | 83.9 | 51.8 | 72.8 | 70.7 | 87.7 | 72.9 | 58.1 | 61.9 | 57.9 | 63.9 | 56.1 | 66.1 | 64.6 | 58.5 |
| No | 29.0 | 16.0 | 48.0 | 27.0 | 29.1 | 12.3 | 26.6 | 41.9 | 37.7 | 41.9 | 36.0 | 43.9 | 32.3 | 35.2 | 41.5 |
| Missing/DK | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Main material of flooring^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural floor | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Rudimentary floor | 36.1 | 23.1 | 55.1 | 21.2 | 36.9 | 16.7 | 39.8 | 36.5 | 41.0 | 50.8 | 49.8 | 44.9 | 68.1 | 50.8 | 44.2 |
| Finished floor | 60.2 | 74.4 | 39.5 | 74.7 | 59.5 | 80.9 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 54.6 | 43.3 | 45.2 | 47.8 | 30.4 | 45.0 | 50.8 |
| Other | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Missing/DK | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, IDP Status of the Household Head and regions, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | | IDP Status of household head | | Region | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mtkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Main material of exterior walls^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rudimentary walls | 2.9 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Finished walls | 96.3 | 98.7 | 92.9 | 98.5 | 96.2 | 99.0 | 94.7 | 87.7 | 96.4 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 93.5 | 81.2 | 97.3 | 96.9 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 34.5 | 33.1 | 36.5 | 39.1 | 34.3 | 32.6 | 25.2 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 35.9 | 33.5 | 36.6 | 38.9 |
| 2 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 37.0 | 42.8 | 39.1 | 42.2 | 37.3 | 35.2 | 39.3 | 36.1 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 35.8 | 38.2 |
| 3 or more | 26.2 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 18.1 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 37.5 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 22.4 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 22.9 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Number of households | 12,270 | 7,287 | 4,983 | 586 | 11,684 | 4,147 | 1,024 | 360 | 1,819 | 964 | 299 | 1,078 | 450 | 1,238 | 892 |
| Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹ | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| Number of household members | 42,013 | 24,968 | 17,045 | 1,938 | 40,075 | 14,264 | 4,134 | 1,150 | 5,813 | 3,030 | 998 | 3,385 | 1,549 | 4,728 | 2,963 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

^B Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence, IDP Status of the Household Head and regions, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | IDP Status of household head | | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|------------------------------|------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|--|---------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed telephone line | 35.6 | 46.0 | 20.3 | 28.1 | 36.0 | 49.9 | 19.8 | 23.2 | 37.1 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 32.4 | 25.3 | 34.5 |
| Radio | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Wardrobe | 96.3 | 97.0 | 95.2 | 92.4 | 96.5 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 95.0 |
| Cupboard | 95.5 | 96.5 | 94.0 | 92.6 | 95.6 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 93.8 |
| Table | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 99.5 | 99.4 |
| Chair | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.2 |
| Bed | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 98.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 99.7 | 99.8 |
| Percentage of households that own a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Television | 95.6 | 95.5 | 95.9 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 94.2 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 95.6 |
| Refrigerator | 92.7 | 94.9 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 92.9 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 91.1 | 94.0 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 87.6 | 86.9 | 92.1 | 84.4 |
| Gas stove / Electric stove | 92.4 | 96.9 | 85.9 | 88.4 | 92.7 | 98.4 | 90.9 | 93.8 | 90.5 | 93.6 | 90.8 | 74.1 | 85.1 | 95.1 | 91.3 |
| Iron | 91.3 | 94.9 | 86.0 | 87.5 | 91.5 | 95.0 | 91.6 | 85.6 | 92.6 | 86.5 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 86.0 | 88.7 | 87.8 |
| Washing machine | 83.1 | 89.0 | 74.4 | 79.3 | 83.3 | 90.5 | 92.8 | 75.7 | 81.2 | 76.2 | 80.2 | 68.0 | 80.4 | 82.0 | 73.7 |
| Electric kettle | 46.5 | 50.6 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 46.8 | 50.7 | 48.6 | 43.8 | 47.8 | 42.3 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 42.8 | 38.8 | 40.3 |
| Microwave | 20.4 | 24.5 | 14.3 | 22.9 | 20.3 | 26.0 | 23.9 | 11.0 | 20.7 | 14.9 | 19.9 | 13.2 | 20.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| Air-conditioner | 16.0 | 24.4 | 3.8 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 29.2 | 5.3 | 16.9 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 2.5 |
| Percentage of households that own a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural land | 55.0 | 36.4 | 82.3 | 30.8 | 56.3 | 30.9 | 61.9 | 89.3 | 65.9 | 69.4 | 75.6 | 76.0 | 74.1 | 51.7 | 70.9 |
| Farm animals/Livestock | 32.6 | 9.8 | 66.0 | 17.2 | 33.4 | 3.7 | 28.4 | 67.6 | 47.1 | 59.2 | 46.4 | 60.3 | 48.9 | 39.1 | 44.0 |

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence, IDP Status of the Household Head and regions, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Area | | IDP Status of household head | | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|------------------------------|------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|--|---------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | IDP | Non IDP | Tbilisi | Adjara A.R. | Guria | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | Kakheti | Mkheta-Mtianeti | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Shida Kartli |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wristwatch | 47.0 | 58.9 | 29.6 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 63.9 | 50.9 | 31.3 | 39.7 | 32.0 | 39.4 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 40.9 | 34.1 |
| Bicycle | 14.2 | 15.3 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 14.3 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 19.9 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 13.8 |
| Motorcycle or scooter | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 2.7 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Car, truck, or van | 45.6 | 47.2 | 43.3 | 30.8 | 46.3 | 49.0 | 50.2 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 46.3 | 37.9 | 46.8 | 45.6 | 38.1 |
| Tractor | 5.6 | 1.8 | 11.1 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 15.2 |
| Computer or tablet | 62.1 | 74.6 | 43.8 | 60.1 | 62.2 | 78.4 | 66.2 | 43.7 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 52.4 | 46.9 | 58.6 | 56.0 | 49.9 |
| Mobile telephone | 95.7 | 97.3 | 93.4 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 96.3 | 91.5 |
| Smartphone | 70.0 | 79.3 | 56.2 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 83.2 | 80.4 | 56.4 | 54.8 | 63.8 | 63.2 | 59.6 | 65.1 | 74.0 | 51.1 |
| Bank account | 86.6 | 89.5 | 82.3 | 95.3 | 86.1 | 92.5 | 84.8 | 86.5 | 84.1 | 82.1 | 90.3 | 88.7 | 75.1 | 78.4 | 84.5 |
| Ownership of dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned by a household member | 88.3 | 83.1 | 96.0 | 69.5 | 89.3 | 78.2 | 91.4 | 94.3 | 95.6 | 94.5 | 94.0 | 91.1 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 95.1 |
| Not owned | 11.5 | 16.7 | 3.8 | 30.4 | 10.5 | 21.7 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 4.8 |
| Rented | 5.8 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 1.2 |
| Other | 5.7 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 22.0 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Missing/DK | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Number of households | 12,270 | 7,287 | 4,983 | 586 | 11,684 | 4,147 | 1,024 | 360 | 1,819 | 964 | 299 | 1,078 | 450 | 1,238 | 892 |

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence, IDP Status of the Household Head and regions, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Wealth index quintile | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Poorest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | | |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.7 | 5.5 | 22.5 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 42.4 | 41.3 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.2 | 2.5 | 17.4 | 32.5 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 15.8 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 23.2 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 34.9 | 38.9 | 23.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 24.4 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 18.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 34.0 | 40.0 | 20.9 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 25.0 | 35.5 | 33.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 45.1 | 27.0 | 20.8 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 25.4 | 38.5 | 26.3 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 35.2 | 22.8 | 9.2 | 19.5 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 30.5 | 29.1 | 22.1 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 2,963 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 11.2 | 12.7 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 1,938 |
| Non IDP | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 40,075 |

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex and age of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, IDP status of household head and ethnicity of household head²⁶. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.²⁷

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.²⁷ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

²⁶ This was determined by asking question to what was the household head's nationality. Based on the practical experience by asking this question respondents easily identified to which ethnic group they were belong. This question has been used in households' surveys by Geostat to identify ethnicity.

²⁷ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 12,270 | 12,270 |
| Sex of household head | | | |
| Male | 68.0 | 8,345 | 8,598 |
| Female | 32.0 | 3,925 | 3,672 |
| Age of household head | | | |
| <18 | 0.0 | 6 | 3 |
| 18-34 | 9.2 | 1,132 | 893 |
| 35-64 | 56.0 | 6,874 | 7,044 |
| 65-84 | 31.9 | 3,916 | 3,960 |
| 85+ | 2.8 | 342 | 370 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 59.4 | 7,287 | 5,597 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 4,983 | 6,673 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 33.8 | 4,147 | 1,523 |
| Adjara A.R. | 8.3 | 1,024 | 957 |
| Guria | 2.9 | 360 | 1,148 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 14.8 | 1,819 | 1,354 |
| Kakheti | 7.9 | 964 | 1,257 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.4 | 299 | 1,296 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 8.8 | 1,078 | 1,461 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.7 | 450 | 1,019 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 10.1 | 1,238 | 832 |
| Shida Kartli | 7.3 | 892 | 1,423 |
| Education of household head | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.4 | 55 | 56 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 9.3 | 1,143 | 1,278 |
| Upper Secondary | 26.6 | 3,270 | 3,521 |
| Vocational Education | 27.5 | 3,372 | 3,824 |
| Higher | 35.1 | 4,311 | 3,483 |
| DK/Missing | 1.0 | 121 | 108 |
| Number of household members | | | |
| 1 | 15.0 | 1,837 | 1,949 |
| 2 | 22.8 | 2,793 | 2,915 |
| 3 | 18.0 | 2,206 | 2,175 |
| 4 | 17.9 | 2,194 | 2,033 |
| 5 | 12.1 | 1,490 | 1,477 |
| 6 | 8.3 | 1,024 | 990 |
| 7+ | 5.9 | 727 | 731 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Georgian | 86.9 | 10,664 | 10,916 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.7 | 578 | 405 |
| Armenian | 5.2 | 639 | 590 |
| Other | 3.1 | 383 | 347 |
| DK/Missing | 0.0 | 6 | 12 |
| IDP status of household head | | | |
| IDP | 4.8 | 586 | 1,233 |
| Non IDP | 95.2 | 11,684 | 11,037 |

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 12,270 | 12,270 |
| Households with ^A | | | |
| At least one child under age 5 years | 18.9 | 2,314 | 2,191 |
| At least one child age 5-17 years | 35.4 | 4,348 | 4,221 |
| At least one child age <18 years | 43.9 | 5,385 | 5,196 |
| At least one woman age 15-49 years | 57.7 | 7,080 | 6,730 |
| At least one man age 15-49 years | 59.9 | 7,354 | 7,055 |
| No member age <50 | 26.8 | 3,282 | 3,612 |
| No adult (18+) member | 0.0 | 3 | 2 |
| Mean household size | 3.4 | 12,270 | 12,270 |

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 42,013 household members were listed. Of these, 20,116 were males, and 21,898 were females.²⁸

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 20,116 | 100.0 | 21,898 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 1,492 | 7.4 | 1,455 | 6.6 | 2,948 | 7.0 |
| 5-9 | 1,572 | 7.8 | 1,456 | 6.6 | 3,028 | 7.2 |
| 10-14 | 1,243 | 6.2 | 1,126 | 5.1 | 2,369 | 5.6 |
| 15-19 | 1,234 | 6.1 | 905 | 4.1 | 2,139 | 5.1 |
| 15-17 | 784 | 3.9 | 597 | 2.7 | 1,381 | 3.3 |
| 18-19 | 450 | 2.2 | 308 | 1.4 | 758 | 1.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,147 | 5.7 | 1,076 | 4.9 | 2,223 | 5.3 |
| 25-29 | 1,445 | 7.2 | 1,524 | 7.0 | 2,969 | 7.1 |
| 30-34 | 1,543 | 7.7 | 1,534 | 7.0 | 3,077 | 7.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,320 | 6.6 | 1,457 | 6.7 | 2,777 | 6.6 |
| 40-44 | 1,309 | 6.5 | 1,312 | 6.0 | 2,621 | 6.2 |
| 45-49 | 1,292 | 6.4 | 1,225 | 5.6 | 2,517 | 6.0 |
| 50-54 | 1,283 | 6.4 | 1,434 | 6.5 | 2,717 | 6.5 |
| 55-59 | 1,403 | 7.0 | 1,723 | 7.9 | 3,126 | 7.4 |
| 60-64 | 1,146 | 5.7 | 1,444 | 6.6 | 2,590 | 6.2 |
| 65-69 | 978 | 4.9 | 1,309 | 6.0 | 2,286 | 5.4 |
| 70-74 | 614 | 3.1 | 914 | 4.2 | 1,528 | 3.6 |
| 75-79 | 545 | 2.7 | 875 | 4.0 | 1,420 | 3.4 |
| 80-84 | 344 | 1.7 | 672 | 3.1 | 1,016 | 2.4 |
| 85+ | 206 | 1.0 | 456 | 2.1 | 662 | 1.6 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | |
| Children age 0-17 years | 5,091 | 25.3 | 4,634 | 21.2 | 9,725 | 23.1 |
| Adults age 18+ years | 15,025 | 74.7 | 17,263 | 78.8 | 32,288 | 76.9 |

²⁸ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).²⁷ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education²⁹, marital/union status, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), IDP status of household head, ethnicity of household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{30, 31}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of household head and wealth index quintiles.

²⁹ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³⁰ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In 2018 Georgia MICS, about 105 household characteristics questions were used in these calculations. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³¹ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 6,812 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 64.5 | 4,392 | 3,284 |
| Rural | 35.5 | 2,420 | 3,528 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 38.5 | 2,621 | 885 |
| Adjara A.R | 10.8 | 736 | 731 |
| Guria | 2.3 | 155 | 582 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.1 | 826 | 667 |
| Kakheti | 6.0 | 412 | 606 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.3 | 154 | 684 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 6.7 | 454 | 770 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.5 | 238 | 558 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 11.5 | 780 | 536 |
| Shida Kartli | 6.4 | 436 | 793 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.8 | 533 | 553 |
| 15-17 | 4.8 | 324 | 351 |
| 18-19 | 3.1 | 209 | 202 |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | 783 | 727 |
| 25-29 | 17.3 | 1,177 | 1,134 |
| 30-34 | 17.7 | 1,207 | 1,201 |
| 35-39 | 16.9 | 1,153 | 1,111 |
| 40-44 | 14.8 | 1,010 | 1,056 |
| 45-49 | 13.9 | 950 | 1,030 |
| Education | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.1 | 7 | 9 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 9.3 | 631 | 690 |
| Upper Secondary | 25.2 | 1,718 | 1,990 |
| Vocational Education | 19.2 | 1,308 | 1,549 |
| Higher | 46.2 | 3,148 | 2,574 |
| Marital/Union status | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 72.2 | 4,920 | 5,076 |
| Widowed | 1.7 | 114 | 151 |
| Divorced | 3.6 | 243 | 167 |
| Separated | 2.9 | 199 | 172 |
| Never married/in union | 19.3 | 1,317 | 1,228 |
| Missing/DK | 0.3 | 20 | 18 |
| Motherhood and recent births | | | |
| Never gave birth | 24.6 | 1,673 | 1,573 |
| Ever gave birth | 75.4 | 5,139 | 5,239 |
| Gave birth in last two years | 13.2 | 900 | 908 |
| No birth in last two years | 62.2 | 4,240 | 4,331 |

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 6,812 | 6,812 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| With insurance | 94.5 | 6,437 | 6,469 |
| Without insurance | 5.4 | 369 | 338 |
| Missing/DK | 0.1 | 6 | 5 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 9.9 | 639 | 641 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 90.1 | 5,849 | 5,820 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Georgian | 87.4 | 5,957 | 6,045 |
| Azerbaijani | 5.8 | 397 | 294 |
| Armenian | 4.8 | 330 | 337 |
| Other | 1.9 | 128 | 136 |
| IDP status of household head | | | |
| IDP | 5.1 | 350 | 731 |
| Non IDP | 94.9 | 6,462 | 6,081 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 15.5 | 1,055 | 1,333 |
| Second | 18.9 | 1,284 | 1,871 |
| Middle | 19.5 | 1,332 | 1,796 |
| Fourth | 22.2 | 1,509 | 1,048 |
| Richest | 24.0 | 1,632 | 764 |

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of men | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 2,697 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 61.3 | 1,652 | 1,277 |
| Rural | 38.7 | 1,045 | 1,420 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 36.6 | 988 | 306 |
| Adjara A.R | 10.2 | 275 | 314 |
| Guria | 2.4 | 66 | 250 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.9 | 347 | 235 |
| Kakheti | 6.9 | 185 | 294 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.3 | 63 | 240 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 7.6 | 204 | 366 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.3 | 90 | 202 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 11.0 | 297 | 144 |
| Shida Kartli | 6.7 | 181 | 346 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 13.3 | 359 | 317 |
| 15-17 | 9.0 | 242 | 221 |
| 18-19 | 4.3 | 117 | 96 |
| 20-24 | 12.6 | 340 | 309 |
| 25-29 | 14.7 | 397 | 404 |
| 30-34 | 16.7 | 451 | 444 |
| 35-39 | 13.2 | 357 | 388 |
| 40-44 | 15.0 | 405 | 435 |
| 45-49 | 14.4 | 388 | 400 |
| Education | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.1 | 2 | 4 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 11.4 | 307 | 335 |
| Upper Secondary | 33.0 | 891 | 967 |
| Vocational Education | 15.2 | 410 | 484 |
| Higher | 40.3 | 1,087 | 907 |
| Marital/Union status | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 56.1 | 1,512 | 1,501 |
| Widowed | 0.1 | 2 | 4 |
| Divorced | 2.6 | 70 | 59 |
| Separated | 0.9 | 24 | 36 |
| Never married/in union | 40.2 | 1,083 | 1,091 |
| Missing/DK | 0.2 | 5 | 6 |

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of men | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 2,697 | 2,697 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| With insurance | 92.8 | 2,502 | 2,508 |
| Without insurance | 7.1 | 190 | 185 |
| Missing/DK | 0.2 | 5 | 4 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 6.8 | 166 | 168 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 93.2 | 2,289 | 2,308 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Georgian | 88.5 | 2,387 | 2,455 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.7 | 126 | 78 |
| Armenian | 4.3 | 117 | 102 |
| Other | 2.5 | 66 | 62 |
| IDP status of household head | | | |
| IDP | 4.3 | 117 | 249 |
| Non IDP | 95.7 | 2,580 | 2,448 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 18.0 | 485 | 647 |
| Second | 20.5 | 552 | 717 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 547 | 681 |
| Fourth | 19.6 | 530 | 376 |
| Richest | 21.6 | 584 | 276 |

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 2,540 | 2,540 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 50.9 | 1,293 | 1,288 |
| Female | 49.1 | 1,247 | 1,252 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 61.1 | 1,552 | 1,178 |
| Rural | 38.9 | 988 | 1,362 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 34.5 | 876 | 305 |
| Adjara A.R | 11.5 | 291 | 283 |
| Guria | 2.1 | 53 | 175 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.6 | 320 | 245 |
| Kakheti | 7.3 | 186 | 252 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.4 | 61 | 285 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 6.4 | 162 | 266 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.2 | 82 | 199 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 13.0 | 330 | 224 |
| Shida Kartli | 7.1 | 179 | 306 |
| Age in months | | | |
| 0-5 | 9.4 | 239 | 234 |
| 6-11 | 9.4 | 240 | 225 |
| 12-23 | 17.9 | 456 | 476 |
| 24-35 | 20.1 | 510 | 508 |
| 36-47 | 21.3 | 542 | 549 |
| 48-59 | 21.8 | 554 | 548 |
| Mother's education^A | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.1 | 2 | 3 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 10.0 | 254 | 284 |
| Upper Secondary | 24.4 | 619 | 692 |
| Vocational Education | 20.4 | 519 | 576 |
| Higher | 45.1 | 1,146 | 984 |
| DK/Missing | 0.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire | | | |
| Mother | 98.4 | 2,499 | 2,489 |
| Other primary caretaker | 1.6 | 41 | 51 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| With insurance | 96.3 | 2,445 | 2,451 |
| Without insurance | 3.7 | 95 | 89 |
| Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C} | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.8 | 29 | 42 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 98.2 | 1,577 | 1,564 |

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 2,540 | 2,540 |
| Mother's functional difficulties^D | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 7.7 | 195 | 188 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 90.2 | 2,291 | 2,297 |
| No information | 2.1 | 54 | 55 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Georgian | 86.4 | 2,194 | 2,231 |
| Azerbaijani | 7.6 | 192 | 130 |
| Armenian | 4.0 | 101 | 119 |
| Other | 2.1 | 53 | 60 |
| IDP status of household head | | | |
| IDP | 5.4 | 137 | 269 |
| Non IDP | 94.6 | 2,403 | 2,271 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 17.7 | 449 | 535 |
| Second | 19.4 | 492 | 678 |
| Middle | 20.6 | 522 | 689 |
| Fourth | 19.9 | 505 | 360 |
| Richest | 22.5 | 571 | 278 |

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of children age 5-17 | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 3,740 | 3,740 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 54.2 | 2,025 | 2,010 |
| Female | 45.8 | 1,715 | 1,730 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 63.6 | 2,377 | 1,822 |
| Rural | 36.4 | 1,363 | 1,918 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 36.0 | 1,345 | 454 |
| Adjara A.R. | 10.1 | 376 | 366 |
| Guria | 2.4 | 91 | 330 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 13.2 | 493 | 383 |
| Kakheti | 7.0 | 262 | 368 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.0 | 76 | 354 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 7.3 | 274 | 434 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.8 | 142 | 329 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 11.1 | 414 | 282 |
| Shida Kartli | 7.1 | 267 | 440 |
| Age | | | |
| 5-9 | 46.0 | 1,719 | 1,688 |
| 10-14 | 33.0 | 1,233 | 1,254 |
| 15-17 | 21.1 | 788 | 798 |
| Mother's education^A | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.0 | 2 | 3 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 10.6 | 395 | 428 |
| Upper Secondary | 21.9 | 820 | 928 |
| Vocational Education | 21.7 | 810 | 944 |
| Higher | 45.1 | 1,687 | 1,415 |
| No information | 0.7 | 25 | 21 |
| DK/Missing | 0.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire | | | |
| Mother | 91.9 | 3,436 | 3,410 |
| Other primary caretaker | 7.4 | 279 | 309 |
| Emancipated ^B | 0.7 | 25 | 21 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| With insurance | 96.3 | 3,601 | 3,607 |
| Without insurance | 3.7 | 139 | 132 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Child's functional difficulties^C | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 9.2 | 345 | 344 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 90.8 | 3,395 | 3,396 |
| Mother's functional difficulties^D | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 10.0 | 372 | 338 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 77.4 | 2,894 | 2,918 |
| No information | 12.7 | 473 | 484 |

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weighted percent | Number of children age 5-17 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 3,740 | 3,740 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Georgian | 87.9 | 3,288 | 3,333 |
| Azerbaijani | 6.3 | 235 | 171 |
| Armenian | 4.1 | 152 | 165 |
| Other | 1.8 | 66 | 71 |
| IDP status of household head | | | |
| IDP | 4.6 | 172 | 393 |
| Non IDP | 95.4 | 3,568 | 3,347 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 16.3 | 608 | 747 |
| Second | 19.0 | 711 | 999 |
| Middle | 19.7 | 737 | 993 |
| Fourth | 21.0 | 787 | 568 |
| Richest | 24.0 | 897 | 433 |

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^B Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^C The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy | | | | | Total | Total percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|--|---|------------|----------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------|
| | Kindergarten or none | | Primary or Lower Secondary | | Upper Secondary or higher ^A | | | |
| | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 736 |
| Guria | 0.0 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 82.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 0.2 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 0.2 | 20.3 | 1.9 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 1,316 |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 783 |
| 25-34 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 2,384 |
| 35-49 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 3,112 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 0.5 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | 0.6 | 38.7 | 6.4 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 397 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 80.5 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 350 |
| Non IDP | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.4 | 22.7 | 2.0 | 75.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1,055 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended lower secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy | | | | | Total | Total percentage literate ¹ | Number of men |
|--|---|------------|----------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|
| | Kindergarten or none | | Primary or Lower Secondary | | Upper Secondary or higher ^A | | | |
| | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 0.4 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 0.9 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 275 |
| Guria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 0.0 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 1.1 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 699 |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 340 |
| 25-34 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 848 |
| 35-49 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 1,150 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.6 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 0.5 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 2,289 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | 1.4 | 24.7 | 6.8 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 126 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 0.4 | 75.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 117 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 0.1 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 117 |
| Non IDP | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 1.4 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 485 |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 552 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 547 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 530 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended lower secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³²

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³³

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁴

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought 2018 Georgia MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on informed decision on reproductive health care, early marriage, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering). Due to few unweighted cases corrective devices for Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M are not presented.

³² IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016.

<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

³³ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁴ "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of women age 18-49 years | Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Remembering | Self-care | Communication | | | | | |
| Total | 13.5 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 6,488 | 8.9 | 874 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.2 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 4,183 | 7.4 | 677 | |
| Rural | 8.5 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 2,305 | 14.1 | 197 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 17.9 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 2,515 | 7.9 | 449 | |
| Adjara A.R | 9.1 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 705 | 12.1 | 64 | |
| Guria | 11.9 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 146 | 13.6 | 17 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 11.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 781 | 6.6 | 90 | |
| Kakheti | 9.8 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 388 | 20.7 | 38 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 11.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 147 | 6.1 | 16 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 14.5 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 430 | 10.7 | 62 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 7.4 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 230 | (13.8) | 17 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 9.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 742 | 7.9 | 73 | |
| Shida Kartli | 11.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 404 | 5.3 | 46 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 209 | (7.6) | 33 | |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 783 | 10.3 | 60 | |
| 25-29 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 1,177 | 28.1 | 86 | |
| 30-34 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 1,207 | 1.7 | 119 | |
| 35-39 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 1,153 | 8.8 | 89 | |
| 40-44 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 1,010 | 10.1 | 132 | |
| 45-49 | 37.3 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 950 | 6.1 | 355 | |

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of women age 18-49 years | Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Remembering | Self-care | Communication | | | | |
| Total | 13.5 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 6,488 | 8.9 | 874 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.9 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 12.3 | 609 | (*) | 24 |
| Upper Secondary | 8.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 1,425 | 11.9 | 119 |
| Vocational Education | 14.7 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 1,305 | 9.0 | 192 |
| Higher | 17.2 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 3,142 | 8.1 | 539 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 14.2 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 5,670 | 9.3 | 804 |
| Azerbaijani | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 374 | (*) | 19 |
| Armenian | 7.4 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 321 | (*) | 24 |
| Other | 21.6 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 124 | (*) | 27 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 14.5 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 343 | 2.1 | 50 |
| Non IDP | 13.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 6,145 | 9.3 | 824 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 8.5 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 992 | 20.4 | 85 |
| Second | 9.1 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 1,229 | 11.0 | 112 |
| Middle | 13.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 1,267 | 4.5 | 171 |
| Fourth | 16.7 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 1,449 | 4.5 | 241 |
| Richest | 17.1 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 1,550 | 11.3 | 265 |

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 82 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | | Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of men age 18-49 years |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Remembering | Self-care | Communication | | |
| Total | 8.6 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 2,455 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.8 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 1,490 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 965 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 10.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 884 |
| Adjara A.R | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 260 |
| Guria | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 59 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 10.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 313 |
| Kakheti | 7.8 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 168 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 6.9 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 59 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 6.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 189 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 4.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 85 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 10.3 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 274 |
| Shida Kartli | 5.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 166 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 28.8 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 388 |

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | | Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of men age 18-49 years |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Remembering | Self-care | Communication | | |
| Total | 8.6 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 2,455 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 5.1 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 269 |
| Upper Secondary | 7.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 699 |
| Vocational Education | 11.1 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 403 |
| Higher | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1,081 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 8.8 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 2,177 |
| Azerbaijani | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 113 |
| Armenian | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 109 |
| Other | 15.1 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 56 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 9.4 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 110 |
| Non IDP | 8.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 2,345 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.2 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 448 |
| Second | 8.2 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 518 |
| Middle | 7.7 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 499 |
| Fourth | 10.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 463 |
| Richest | 10.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 526 |

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 56 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 ICT

The 2018 Georgia MICS collected information on ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone including smartphone and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of households with a: | | | | | | | Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵ | Number of households |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|---|----------------------|
| | Radio ¹ | Television ² | Telephone | | | Computer ⁴ | | | |
| | | | Fixed line | Mobile phone | Smartphone ⁶ | | | | |
| | | | | | Any ³ | | | | |
| Total | 5.3 | 95.6 | 35.6 | 95.7 | 70.0 | 97.5 | 62.1 | 70.8 | 12,270 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.9 | 95.5 | 46.0 | 97.3 | 79.3 | 98.7 | 74.6 | 83.9 | 7,287 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 95.9 | 20.3 | 93.4 | 56.2 | 95.6 | 43.8 | 51.8 | 4,983 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 6.3 | 94.2 | 49.9 | 98.0 | 83.2 | 99.3 | 78.4 | 87.7 | 4,147 |
| Adjara A.R | 3.2 | 98.4 | 19.8 | 97.4 | 80.4 | 97.8 | 66.2 | 72.9 | 1,024 |
| Guria | 5.6 | 96.6 | 23.2 | 95.2 | 56.4 | 97.0 | 43.7 | 58.1 | 360 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 6.9 | 97.4 | 37.1 | 94.5 | 54.8 | 97.1 | 53.3 | 61.9 | 1,819 |
| Kakheti | 6.9 | 95.9 | 26.4 | 94.5 | 63.8 | 96.1 | 51.2 | 57.9 | 964 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 4.4 | 95.8 | 23.9 | 93.9 | 63.2 | 95.4 | 52.4 | 63.9 | 299 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 5.7 | 95.7 | 22.9 | 93.0 | 59.6 | 95.2 | 46.9 | 56.1 | 1,078 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.6 | 94.3 | 32.4 | 93.0 | 65.1 | 95.4 | 58.6 | 66.1 | 450 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 3.0 | 95.7 | 25.3 | 96.3 | 74.0 | 97.7 | 56.0 | 64.6 | 1,238 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.4 | 95.6 | 34.5 | 91.5 | 51.1 | 95.2 | 49.9 | 58.5 | 892 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.6 | 85.4 | 24.9 | 83.9 | 52.1 | 87.5 | 28.5 | 41.5 | 55 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.8 | 91.2 | 23.1 | 87.6 | 51.7 | 92.9 | 41.5 | 49.9 | 1,143 |
| Upper Secondary | 4.6 | 94.9 | 27.7 | 95.1 | 64.7 | 96.7 | 53.8 | 63.2 | 3,270 |
| Vocational Education | 4.9 | 96.3 | 35.3 | 95.9 | 65.1 | 97.5 | 56.9 | 66.6 | 3,372 |
| Higher | 6.8 | 96.9 | 45.7 | 98.3 | 82.4 | 99.4 | 78.1 | 85.7 | 4,311 |
| DK | 3.4 | 99.5 | 18.8 | 98.4 | 83.2 | 98.4 | 69.1 | 74.1 | 121 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 5.6 | 96.2 | 35.7 | 95.9 | 70.2 | 97.6 | 62.9 | 71.6 | 10,664 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.8 | 92.2 | 14.7 | 96.4 | 68.2 | 97.3 | 44.6 | 53.8 | 578 |
| Armenian | 2.0 | 94.9 | 50.3 | 94.8 | 74.8 | 96.2 | 67.3 | 77.4 | 639 |
| Other | 8.5 | 88.0 | 40.2 | 92.7 | 58.8 | 96.3 | 56.4 | 64.7 | 383 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 2.8 | 94.5 | 28.1 | 96.1 | 69.7 | 97.3 | 60.1 | 72.8 | 586 |
| Non IDP | 5.5 | 95.7 | 36.0 | 95.7 | 70.0 | 97.5 | 62.2 | 70.7 | 11,684 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.1 | 92.1 | 20.1 | 87.4 | 38.5 | 91.8 | 22.5 | 29.8 | 2,865 |
| Second | 5.1 | 98.3 | 22.2 | 98.0 | 69.1 | 99.0 | 58.2 | 68.6 | 2,282 |
| Middle | 6.4 | 95.5 | 34.2 | 96.4 | 73.0 | 98.2 | 69.3 | 79.9 | 2,355 |
| Fourth | 5.9 | 94.7 | 45.9 | 98.7 | 81.6 | 99.7 | 75.2 | 87.0 | 2,583 |
| Richest | 5.4 | 98.9 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 98.0 | 2,185 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet⁶ MICS indicator SR.14CS - Households with smartphone^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

4.10 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The 2018 Georgia MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psychosocial effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/ mother | Total | Not living with biological mother | Living with neither biological parent ¹ | One or both parents dead ² | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | | | | |
| Total | 81.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 9,725 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 80.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5,091 |
| Female | 81.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 4,634 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 6,009 |
| Rural | 83.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3,716 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 80.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3,385 |
| Adjara A.R | 87.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1,027 |
| Guria | 81.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 236 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 77.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 1,241 |
| Kakheti | 79.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 658 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 82.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 222 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 77.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 693 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 78.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 367 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 85.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1,206 |
| Shida Kartli | 81.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 689 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 87.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2,948 |
| 5-9 | 83.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3,028 |
| 10-14 | 76.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2,369 |
| 15-17 | 71.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 1,381 |

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/ mother | Total | Not living with biological mother | Living with neither biological parent ¹ | One or both parents dead ² | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | | | | |
| Total | 81.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 9,725 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 81.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 8,393 |
| Azerbaijani | 84.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 728 |
| Armenian | 76.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 406 |
| Other | 69.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 197 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 83.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 478 |
| Non IDP | 81.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 9,247 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 79.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1,654 |
| Second | 83.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1,892 |
| Middle | 80.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1,961 |
| Fourth | 78.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1,987 |
| Richest | 84.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2,232 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with: | | | | | | | | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only mother is living elsewhere ^A | Only father is living elsewhere ^A | Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A | At least one parent living elsewhere ^A | Only mother living abroad | Only father living abroad | Both mother and father living abroad | At least one parent living abroad ¹ | |
| Total | 2.5 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9,725 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.8 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 16.6 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 5,091 |
| Female | 2.3 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 4,634 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 12.7 | 2.3 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 6,009 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 3,716 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.9 | 13.0 | 1.8 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 3,385 |
| Adjara A.R | 1.8 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1,027 |
| Guria | 4.5 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 236 |
| Imereti, Racha- Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 4.1 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 20.6 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 1,241 |
| Kakheti | 3.1 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 17.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 658 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 3.7 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 222 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 3.9 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 19.3 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 693 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.1 | 13.8 | 2.8 | 17.6 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 367 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.0 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 1,206 |
| Shida Kartli | 2.5 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 689 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 2,948 |
| 5-9 | 2.1 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 15.3 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 3,028 |
| 10-14 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 19.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 2,369 |
| 15-17 | 4.8 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 1,381 |
| Orphanhood status | | | | | | | | | |
| Both parents alive | 2.2 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9,468 |
| Only mother alive | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 176 |
| Only father alive | (0.0) | (39.6) | (0.0) | (39.6) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.7) | 36 |
| Both parents deceased | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6 |
| Unknown | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 40 |
| Ethnicity of household head^B | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 2.7 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 8,393 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.9 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 728 |
| Armenian | 0.3 | 19.8 | 1.1 | 21.3 | 1.1 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 406 |
| Other | 1.1 | 19.7 | 3.2 | 24.1 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 197 |

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with: | | | | | | | | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only mother is living elsewhere ^A | Only father is living elsewhere ^A | Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A | At least one parent living elsewhere ^A | Only mother living abroad | Only father living abroad | Both mother and father living abroad | At least one parent living abroad ¹ | |
| Total | 2.5 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9,725 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 2.4 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 14.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 478 |
| Non IDP | 2.5 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 16.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 9,247 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.9 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 17.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 1,654 |
| Second | 2.1 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 1,892 |
| Middle | 3.4 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 1,961 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 18.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 1,987 |
| Richest | 1.4 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 2,232 |
| ¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country | | | | | | | | | |
| ^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | |

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living with neither biological parent | Number of children age 0-17 years | Child's relationship to head of household | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | Child is head of household | Spouse/ Partner | Grand-child | Brother/ Sister | Other relative | Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild | Servant (Live-in) | Other not related | Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing | | | | |
| Total | 3.2 | 9,725 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 65.8 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 313 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.2 | 5,091 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 71.1 | 3.0 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 161 | |
| Female | 3.3 | 4,634 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 60.3 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 152 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.0 | 6,009 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 60.6 | 8.5 | 17.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 183 | |
| Rural | 3.5 | 3,716 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 73.3 | 0.7 | 22.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 130 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.4 | 3,385 | (3.4) | (0.0) | (60.1) | (7.2) | (21.4) | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (7.9) | 100.0 | (88.7) | 81 | |
| Adjara A.R | 2.0 | 1,027 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 20 | |
| Guria | 4.1 | 236 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (77.8) | (0.0) | (16.0) | (6.2) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (100.0) | 10 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 6.4 | 1,241 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 68.9 | 7.2 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 80 | |
| Kakheti | 4.7 | 658 | (0.0) | (2.5) | (84.9) | (0.0) | (8.0) | (2.9) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (1.8) | 100.0 | (98.2) | 31 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 3.6 | 222 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (67.2) | (0.0) | (32.8) | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (100.0) | 8 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 4.2 | 693 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (71.4) | (3.1) | (19.2) | (3.1) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (3.1) | 100.0 | (96.9) | 29 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 2.9 | 367 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (15.9) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (4.1) | 100.0 | (95.9) | 10 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1.6 | 1,206 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 19 | |
| Shida Kartli | 3.5 | 689 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.6 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 24 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 0.8 | 2,948 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (85.5) | (0.0) | (12.2) | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (2.3) | 100.0 | (97.7) | 25 | |
| 5-9 | 2.3 | 3,028 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.1 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 71 | |
| 10-14 | 4.5 | 2,369 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 3.8 | 13.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 106 | |
| 15-17 | 8.0 | 1,381 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 47.7 | 10.6 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 111 | |

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living with neither biological parent | Number of children age 0-17 years | Child's relationship to head of household | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | Child is head of household | Spouse/ Partner | Grand-child | Brother/ Sister | Other relative | Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild | Servant (Live-in) | Other not related | Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing | | | | |
| Total | 3.2 | 9,725 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 65.8 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 313 | |
| Orphanhood status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Both parents alive | 2.8 | 9,468 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 68.2 | 5.2 | 20.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 261 | |
| Only mother alive | 17.7 | 176 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 31 | |
| Only father alive | 40.6 | 36 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 15 | |
| Both parents deceased | 100.0 | 6 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 6 | |
| Unknown | (*) | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.8 | 1,654 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 71.2 | 1.1 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 79 | |
| Second | 3.4 | 1,892 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 65 | |
| Middle | 3.7 | 1,961 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 3.8 | 22.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 72 | |
| Fourth | 2.6 | 1,987 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (52.5) | (10.6) | (22.4) | (10.2) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (4.4) | 100.0 | (95.6) | 52 | |
| Richest | 1.9 | 2,232 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 43 | |

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

5 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

5.1 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Tables TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the fertility module of women. Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in table TM.2.2W.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.³⁵

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

³⁵ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-19 years who: | | | | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹ | Number of women age 20-24 years |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | Have had a live birth before age 15 | | | |
| Total | 5.6 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 533 | 6.1 | 783 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 343 | 3.6 | 512 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 1.8 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 190 | 10.8 | 271 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 3.4 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 205 | 1.1 | 317 |
| Adjara A.R | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 57 | 3.0 | 81 |
| Guria | (8.5) | (4.4) | (12.8) | (0.0) | 12 | 7.4 | 17 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5.1 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 60 | 8.4 | 105 |
| Kakheti | (5.2) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (0.0) | 34 | 22.5 | 43 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 10.8 | 2.6 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 13 | 6.1 | 13 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 12.9 | 0.7 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 37 | 10.0 | 33 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (5.3) | (0.0) | (5.3) | (0.0) | 16 | 1.7 | 23 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (11.0) | (0.0) | (11.0) | (2.5) | 58 | 9.6 | 104 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.2 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 41 | 16.1 | 46 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | 0 | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 40.7 | 2.2 | 42.9 | 3.5 | 42 | 26.0 | 82 |
| Upper Secondary | 3.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 375 | 7.1 | 183 |
| Vocational Education | (3.7) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (0.0) | 19 | 9.4 | 120 |
| Higher | 0.8 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 97 | 0.5 | 397 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 4.6 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 462 | 5.4 | 679 |
| Azerbaijani | (18.8) | (10.1) | (28.9) | (3.9) | 37 | (16.3) | 59 |
| Armenian | (3.2) | (0.0) | (3.2) | (0.0) | 22 | (1.9) | 33 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 | (*) | 12 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 5.6 | 16.8 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 37 | 0.9 | 25 |
| Non-IDP | 5.6 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 496 | 6.3 | 757 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.1 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 1.5 | 98 | 10.8 | 116 |
| Second | 2.7 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 95 | 9.8 | 153 |
| Middle | 2.9 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 95 | 8.7 | 148 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 112 | 3.6 | 204 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 133 | 0.0 | 162 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years |
| Total | 0.2 | 4,392 | 6.5 | 4,049 | 1.3 | 2,420 | 11.3 | 2,230 | 0.6 | 6,812 | 8.2 | 6,279 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 343 | na | na | 0.8 | 190 | na | na | 0.3 | 533 | na | na |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 209 | na | na | 1.3 | 115 | na | na | 0.5 | 324 | na | na |
| 18-19 | 0.0 | 134 | na | na | 0.0 | 75 | na | na | 0.0 | 209 | na | na |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 512 | 3.6 | 512 | 0.5 | 271 | 10.8 | 271 | 0.2 | 783 | 6.1 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 0.0 | 745 | 4.6 | 745 | 0.5 | 432 | 10.5 | 432 | 0.2 | 1,177 | 6.8 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 0.1 | 794 | 3.2 | 794 | 2.4 | 413 | 10.9 | 413 | 0.9 | 1,207 | 5.8 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 0.3 | 817 | 6.9 | 817 | 0.6 | 335 | 13.3 | 335 | 0.4 | 1,153 | 8.8 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 0.5 | 620 | 13.0 | 620 | 3.4 | 390 | 16.3 | 390 | 1.6 | 1,010 | 14.3 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 0.4 | 561 | 8.1 | 561 | 0.2 | 388 | 6.0 | 388 | 0.3 | 950 | 7.3 | 950 |

na: not applicable

5.2 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.³⁶

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

Table TM.13.1CS presents the contraception awareness of specific methods of contraception while Table TM.13.2CS presents the belief of respondents if which contraception is most effective among the mentioned methods. In both tables specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. These tables refer to all women age 15-49 regardless marital status of respondent.

Table TM.13.3CS shows percent distribution of women by desired number of children and average desired number of children before the first childbirth. The table refers to the whole life of women age 15-49.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3CS shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are currently married or in union, are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhic³⁷ and iii) fecund³⁸ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR

³⁶ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

³⁷ A woman is post-partum amenorrhic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child. Since the data is not available from "2018 Georgia MICS" about women with a live birth in the last 2 years, if their menstrual period had returned or not since the most recent live birth, for the estimation of postpartum amenorrhic women data is constructed from information from the time since last birth and last period: women are considered postpartum amenorrhic if a) last period is before last birth in last 5 years or (b) if stated "before last birth" to the question on time since last period in the last 5 years. Therefore, unmet need, total demand for family planning and demand for family planning satisfied with any & modern methods among women currently married or in union with need for family planning are proxy indicators in table TM.3.3CS.

³⁸ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are currently married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method³⁹ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

³⁹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | No method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Missing | | | | | |
| Total | 59.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 32.6 | 7.9 | 40.9 | 4,920 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 37.7 | 7.1 | 45.1 | 2,986 | |
| Rural | 65.6 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 24.9 | 9.2 | 34.4 | 1,934 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 52.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 39.3 | 7.5 | 47.1 | 1,709 | |
| Adjara A.R | 69.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 26.1 | 3.9 | 30.7 | 531 | |
| Guria | 65.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 25.1 | 9.2 | 34.5 | 123 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 64.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 4.4 | 36.0 | 639 | |
| Kakheti | 59.5 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 32.2 | 8.2 | 40.5 | 325 | |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 60.1 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 27.3 | 11.7 | 39.9 | 111 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 63.4 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 31.6 | 4.6 | 36.6 | 339 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 78.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 21.3 | 195 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 57.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 26.2 | 16.3 | 43.0 | 622 | |
| Shida Kartli | 50.7 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 11.7 | 49.3 | 326 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 28.6 | 60 | |
| 20-24 | 56.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 33.8 | 8.9 | 43.2 | 389 | |
| 25-29 | 48.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 44.6 | 7.0 | 51.8 | 928 | |
| 30-34 | 49.7 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 42.7 | 7.3 | 50.3 | 982 | |
| 35-39 | 53.1 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 37.3 | 8.9 | 46.9 | 965 | |
| 40-44 | 67.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 21.7 | 10.5 | 32.6 | 821 | |
| 45-49 | 83.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 17.0 | 775 | |

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | No method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Missing | | | | | |
| Total | 59.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 32.6 | 7.9 | 40.9 | 4,920 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 64.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 23.4 | 12.2 | 35.9 | 485 | |
| Upper Secondary | 64.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 26.7 | 8.4 | 35.9 | 1,182 | |
| Vocational Education | 65.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 28.7 | 6.0 | 34.9 | 1,070 | |
| Higher | 52.4 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 39.8 | 7.6 | 47.6 | 2,180 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 92.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 318 | |
| 1 | 63.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 30.3 | 5.7 | 36.7 | 1,080 | |
| 2 | 55.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 35.6 | 8.9 | 44.7 | 2,513 | |
| 3 | 53.0 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 37.0 | 9.6 | 47.0 | 845 | |
| 4+ | 57.0 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 12.2 | 43.0 | 163 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 68.7 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 26.4 | 4.6 | 31.3 | 463 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 58.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 33.4 | 8.1 | 41.9 | 4,434 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 58.3 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 34.2 | 7.1 | 41.7 | 4,258 | |
| Azerbaijani | 59.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 41.0 | 348 | |
| Armenian | 71.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 4.4 | 28.7 | 237 | |
| Other | 66.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 3.8 | 33.6 | 76 | |

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | No method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Missing | | | | | |
| Total | 59.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 32.6 | 7.9 | 40.9 | 4,920 | |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 59.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 6.5 | 40.6 | 240 | |
| Non-IDP | 59.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 32.6 | 8.0 | 40.9 | 4,680 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 70.1 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 9.3 | 29.9 | 824 | |
| Second | 63.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 9.3 | 36.6 | 1,008 | |
| Middle | 60.8 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 31.4 | 7.5 | 39.2 | 985 | |
| Fourth | 51.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 40.1 | 7.6 | 48.2 | 976 | |
| Richest | 52.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 41.4 | 6.2 | 47.9 | 1,127 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.13.1CS: Contraception awareness (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No method/ missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | Total number of women |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 81.3 | 43.5 | 93.7 | 55.7 | 58.3 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 49.1 | 42.6 | 76.7 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 3.4 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 98.3 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 85.7 | 47.3 | 94.4 | 57.5 | 62.3 | 96.6 | 98.1 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 80.7 | 85.4 | 76.7 | 3.0 | 98.9 | 89.2 | 99.0 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 73.4 | 36.7 | 92.5 | 52.3 | 50.9 | 92.2 | 89.9 | 40.2 | 36.5 | 69.5 | 75.7 | 68.3 | 4.0 | 96.9 | 83.0 | 97.1 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.3 | 87.8 | 46.7 | 95.2 | 54.3 | 60.4 | 97.9 | 99.4 | 54.5 | 44.8 | 82.7 | 88.7 | 79.8 | 2.5 | 99.7 | 92.2 | 99.7 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 5.0 | 71.5 | 48.6 | 90.7 | 55.3 | 62.6 | 90.3 | 92.3 | 45.5 | 47.0 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 72.2 | 4.6 | 94.9 | 79.8 | 95.0 | 736 |
| Guria | 0.7 | 87.4 | 35.1 | 96.2 | 58.8 | 61.4 | 96.7 | 97.6 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 81.9 | 85.6 | 73.9 | 1.9 | 99.2 | 88.4 | 99.3 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 1.6 | 86.1 | 46.8 | 94.9 | 67.4 | 68.9 | 94.5 | 96.7 | 57.2 | 50.6 | 80.8 | 83.6 | 70.1 | 1.9 | 98.4 | 85.1 | 98.4 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 1.1 | 78.7 | 39.4 | 94.4 | 50.3 | 57.8 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 49.6 | 40.8 | 74.4 | 83.0 | 69.2 | 10.0 | 98.7 | 87.6 | 98.9 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 0.9 | 82.4 | 36.3 | 92.6 | 52.3 | 49.0 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 42.5 | 38.8 | 79.9 | 84.0 | 68.7 | 3.4 | 98.9 | 87.0 | 99.1 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.2 | 78.9 | 43.8 | 94.9 | 57.8 | 48.4 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 44.3 | 42.9 | 74.8 | 79.6 | 69.2 | 1.6 | 98.8 | 82.9 | 98.8 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 5.4 | 64.4 | 48.2 | 85.8 | 57.6 | 54.5 | 88.2 | 87.9 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 47.6 | 64.3 | 48.0 | 2.2 | 94.3 | 71.8 | 94.6 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.8 | 72.9 | 35.1 | 92.9 | 47.0 | 46.1 | 92.9 | 83.0 | 37.1 | 31.7 | 69.2 | 73.4 | 76.1 | 5.0 | 96.9 | 86.4 | 97.2 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 2.5 | 76.7 | 30.9 | 91.1 | 60.0 | 54.4 | 91.0 | 93.3 | 46.9 | 35.5 | 72.5 | 80.6 | 67.1 | 2.9 | 97.5 | 84.6 | 97.5 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.7 | 42.7 | 19.3 | 58.5 | 29.3 | 23.8 | 81.7 | 82.1 | 25.6 | 23.2 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 29.5 | 0.4 | 91.3 | 47.7 | 91.3 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 10.7 | 33.6 | 12.7 | 52.5 | 26.7 | 21.3 | 78.1 | 79.4 | 21.8 | 23.8 | 35.8 | 39.2 | 20.7 | 0.4 | 89.2 | 41.9 | 89.3 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 5.5 | 56.8 | 29.4 | 67.8 | 33.2 | 27.7 | 87.3 | 86.2 | 31.4 | 22.3 | 48.6 | 50.1 | 43.2 | 0.4 | 94.5 | 56.7 | 94.5 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 2.8 | 74.2 | 33.7 | 91.9 | 45.8 | 57.3 | 93.5 | 94.1 | 44.1 | 34.8 | 67.7 | 69.8 | 62.1 | 1.8 | 97.2 | 77.4 | 97.2 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 1.2 | 83.2 | 39.3 | 97.4 | 50.5 | 65.0 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 49.7 | 38.7 | 77.8 | 83.8 | 77.3 | 4.2 | 98.8 | 90.8 | 98.8 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 1.0 | 86.6 | 45.2 | 97.1 | 56.1 | 65.0 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 48.2 | 41.8 | 83.5 | 87.1 | 79.3 | 3.2 | 98.9 | 92.0 | 99.0 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 0.6 | 88.4 | 51.5 | 98.4 | 63.1 | 63.6 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 55.3 | 51.5 | 85.6 | 89.6 | 80.7 | 4.2 | 99.2 | 93.1 | 99.4 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 0.6 | 86.6 | 50.1 | 97.8 | 66.1 | 56.2 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 54.7 | 50.5 | 80.6 | 88.5 | 81.2 | 3.5 | 99.3 | 93.3 | 99.4 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 85.6 | 51.5 | 96.1 | 64.4 | 57.1 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 53.2 | 46.7 | 79.3 | 88.3 | 80.4 | 4.2 | 98.9 | 91.8 | 98.9 | 950 |

Table TM.13.1CS: Contraception awareness (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|------|-------------|----------|------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | No method/ missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | Total number of women | |
| | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 81.3 | 43.5 | 93.7 | 55.7 | 58.3 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 49.1 | 42.6 | 76.7 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 3.4 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 98.3 | 6,812 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.5 | 63.7 | 26.7 | 92.1 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 87.8 | 82.6 | 29.6 | 24.5 | 65.4 | 66.7 | 64.0 | 1.5 | 96.0 | 78.1 | 96.5 | 631 | |
| Upper Secondary | 3.8 | 68.5 | 30.1 | 85.9 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 39.0 | 34.6 | 65.9 | 71.2 | 60.8 | 2.4 | 96.2 | 77.2 | 96.2 | 1,718 | |
| Vocational Education | 0.7 | 85.7 | 42.7 | 97.0 | 63.0 | 65.7 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 50.6 | 47.5 | 82.0 | 87.6 | 77.7 | 4.8 | 99.3 | 92.1 | 99.3 | 1,308 | |
| Higher | 0.6 | 90.2 | 54.6 | 97.0 | 61.5 | 65.7 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 57.9 | 48.7 | 82.8 | 88.6 | 81.1 | 3.7 | 99.4 | 92.2 | 99.4 | 3,148 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 5.1 | 66.2 | 37.3 | 81.2 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 89.7 | 91.2 | 43.1 | 34.7 | 61.2 | 63.0 | 51.5 | 1.4 | 94.9 | 67.9 | 94.9 | 1,682 | |
| 1 | 0.6 | 86.2 | 43.8 | 97.8 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 50.6 | 46.5 | 80.4 | 88.2 | 82.0 | 4.1 | 99.4 | 92.7 | 99.4 | 1,339 | |
| 2 | 0.6 | 87.3 | 46.8 | 98.1 | 61.3 | 64.7 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 53.0 | 45.8 | 83.4 | 89.7 | 81.4 | 4.1 | 99.3 | 94.3 | 99.4 | 2,717 | |
| 3 | 0.8 | 83.2 | 44.8 | 97.0 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 96.3 | 94.2 | 47.0 | 43.1 | 79.7 | 84.1 | 79.4 | 3.5 | 99.1 | 90.9 | 99.2 | 897 | |
| 4+ | 0.9 | 86.6 | 42.9 | 97.8 | 53.6 | 55.8 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 44.0 | 37.6 | 78.2 | 86.2 | 76.5 | 4.1 | 98.9 | 93.5 | 99.1 | 177 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.4 | 84.7 | 42.9 | 96.2 | 49.2 | 54.5 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 44.3 | 34.7 | 79.4 | 86.3 | 77.4 | 4.0 | 98.5 | 90.7 | 98.6 | 639 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.3 | 83.6 | 45.3 | 95.7 | 58.0 | 60.7 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 51.1 | 44.5 | 78.7 | 83.9 | 76.3 | 3.4 | 98.7 | 89.1 | 98.7 | 5,849 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.4 | 83.9 | 46.1 | 94.1 | 58.3 | 61.3 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 52.5 | 45.2 | 79.0 | 83.9 | 74.6 | 3.6 | 98.6 | 87.9 | 98.6 | 5,957 | |
| Azerbaijani | 4.0 | 52.4 | 12.3 | 93.2 | 30.8 | 27.5 | 87.0 | 66.4 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 56.0 | 58.4 | 75.0 | 2.0 | 95.1 | 81.4 | 96.0 | 397 | |
| Armenian | 3.4 | 70.5 | 34.8 | 89.0 | 42.6 | 41.3 | 92.9 | 91.3 | 30.9 | 32.0 | 62.2 | 76.4 | 58.5 | 2.4 | 96.4 | 80.0 | 96.6 | 330 | |
| Other | 3.8 | 80.8 | 40.3 | 89.2 | 45.4 | 58.1 | 95.5 | 93.5 | 41.6 | 36.1 | 70.0 | 77.5 | 67.4 | 0.5 | 96.2 | 81.9 | 96.2 | 128 | |

Table TM.13.1CS: Contraception awareness (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of any contraception methods: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|-------------|----------|------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No method/ missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | Total number of women |
| Female sterilization | | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 81.3 | 43.5 | 93.7 | 55.7 | 58.3 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 49.1 | 42.6 | 76.7 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 3.4 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 98.3 | 6,812 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 1.9 | 82.1 | 40.7 | 92.4 | 55.1 | 59.0 | 94.7 | 97.9 | 50.4 | 38.9 | 79.3 | 83.2 | 72.2 | 1.4 | 98.1 | 86.5 | 98.1 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 1.7 | 81.3 | 43.7 | 93.8 | 55.7 | 58.2 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 49.0 | 42.8 | 76.6 | 81.9 | 73.8 | 3.5 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 98.3 | 6,462 |
| Marital status^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 0.6 | 85.8 | 46.0 | 97.7 | 60.3 | 63.9 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 51.9 | 45.6 | 81.6 | 87.7 | 81.1 | 3.9 | 99.3 | 93.1 | 99.4 | 4,920 |
| Currently unmarried/not in union | 4.4 | 69.8 | 37.1 | 83.3 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 41.9 | 35.0 | 64.2 | 67.0 | 54.6 | 1.9 | 95.6 | 71.4 | 95.6 | 1,880 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.9 | 65.0 | 28.7 | 90.1 | 46.4 | 40.8 | 87.8 | 85.0 | 33.2 | 30.5 | 63.4 | 69.5 | 63.3 | 3.7 | 95.7 | 78.6 | 96.1 | 1,055 |
| Second | 2.4 | 76.8 | 41.2 | 93.1 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 94.0 | 93.0 | 44.6 | 36.9 | 71.1 | 78.1 | 69.0 | 4.1 | 97.5 | 83.9 | 97.6 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 1.8 | 83.0 | 42.9 | 94.2 | 56.8 | 61.9 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 48.9 | 45.0 | 79.0 | 83.1 | 72.5 | 2.5 | 98.2 | 86.7 | 98.2 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 85.8 | 48.0 | 94.8 | 58.7 | 62.6 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 55.1 | 45.8 | 82.7 | 85.2 | 78.8 | 2.6 | 98.8 | 89.9 | 98.9 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 0.2 | 90.0 | 51.3 | 95.1 | 60.3 | 66.5 | 97.6 | 99.6 | 57.5 | 50.0 | 82.3 | 89.1 | 80.5 | 3.9 | 99.8 | 92.5 | 99.8 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.1CS - Contraception awareness

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.13.2CS: Knowledge of contraception effectiveness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Do not know/ Missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Total | Any modern method ¹ | Any traditional method | Any method | Total number of women |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | | |
| Total | 18.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 25.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 7.3 | 81.1 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.6 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 23.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 14.0 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 6.2 | 83.4 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 22.9 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 28.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 9.4 | 77.1 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 12.2 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 22.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 30.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 6.4 | 87.8 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 23.0 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 31.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 5.8 | 77.0 | 736 |
| Guria | 13.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 30.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 15.6 | 20.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 10.4 | 86.5 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 22.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 4.6 | 78.0 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 19.9 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 22.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 18.9 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 9.3 | 80.1 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 16.5 | 10.7 | 2.2 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 13.4 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 8.6 | 83.5 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 25.7 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 4.6 | 74.3 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 41.8 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.0 | 7.2 | 58.2 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 24.3 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 30.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 13.0 | 75.7 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 18.2 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 26.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 9.5 | 81.8 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 46.3 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 1.8 | 53.7 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 50.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 0.6 | 49.9 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 40.3 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 3.7 | 59.7 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 19.6 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 28.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 21.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 4.8 | 80.4 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 17.3 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 28.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 7.2 | 82.7 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 12.8 | 25.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 6.8 | 85.0 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 13.3 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 24.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 19.1 | 23.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 5.9 | 86.7 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 15.8 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 22.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 16.5 | 21.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 10.2 | 84.2 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 19.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 30.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 11.9 | 80.3 | 950 |

Table TM.13.2CS: Knowledge of contraception effectiveness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total number of women | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Do not know/ Missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Total | Any modern method ¹ | Any traditional method | Any method | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | | | |
| Total | 18.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 25.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 7.3 | 81.1 | 6,812 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 24.9 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 30.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 16.0 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 8.9 | 75.1 | 631 | |
| Upper Secondary | 27.4 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 7.6 | 72.6 | 1,718 | |
| Vocational Education | 16.1 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 28.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 13.7 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 7.7 | 83.9 | 1,308 | |
| Higher | 14.1 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 29.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 6.6 | 85.9 | 3,148 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 35.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 13.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 3.1 | 64.5 | 1,682 | |
| 1 | 15.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 28.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 15.0 | 25.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 7.2 | 84.5 | 1,339 | |
| 2 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 29.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 9.6 | 88.2 | 2,717 | |
| 3 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 7.8 | 85.8 | 897 | |
| 4+ | 18.1 | 16.8 | 0.7 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 11.1 | 81.9 | 177 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 19.3 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 24.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 9.2 | 80.7 | 639 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 17.1 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 26.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 22.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 7.5 | 82.9 | 5,849 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 17.7 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 24.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 14.7 | 22.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 6.9 | 82.3 | 5,957 | |
| Azerbaijani | 26.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 16.7 | 73.1 | 397 | |
| Armenian | 28.3 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 5.4 | 71.7 | 330 | |
| Other | 26.0 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 4.0 | 74.0 | 128 | |

Table TM.13.2CS: Knowledge of contraception effectiveness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who perceive the contraception methods as the most effective: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total number of women | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Do not know/ Missing | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Total | Any modern method ¹ | Any traditional method | Any method | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly | Candle | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | | | | | | |
| Total | 18.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 25.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 7.3 | 81.1 | 6,812 | |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 21.3 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 16.8 | 24.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 4.1 | 78.7 | 350 | |
| Non-IDP | 18.7 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 25.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 21.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 7.5 | 81.3 | 6,462 | |
| Marital status^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 13.8 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 29.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 8.7 | 86.2 | 4,920 | |
| Currently unmarried/not in union | 31.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 3.6 | 68.1 | 1,880 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 27.4 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 27.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 9.4 | 72.6 | 1,055 | |
| Second | 23.2 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 28.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 9.0 | 76.8 | 1,284 | |
| Middle | 19.6 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 26.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 6.9 | 80.4 | 1,332 | |
| Fourth | 16.3 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 26.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 24.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 6.9 | 83.7 | 1,509 | |
| Richest | 11.7 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 5.4 | 88.3 | 1,632 | |
| ¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.2CS - Knowledge of contraception effectiveness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table TM.13.3CS: Desired number of children (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by desired number of children before the first childbirth (in their whole life), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Average desired number of children before the first childbirth ¹ | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by desired number of children | | | | | | | Total number of women |
|--|---|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | Desired number of children | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 (None) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ | Other | |
| Total | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 32.9 | 42.1 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 32.4 | 42.1 | 12.5 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 34.0 | 42.2 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.8 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 31.5 | 41.1 | 13.4 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 2.8 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 31.6 | 46.0 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 736 |
| Guria | 2.8 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 35.5 | 42.4 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 29.4 | 48.3 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 2.9 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 41.0 | 15.4 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 28.9 | 43.6 | 15.3 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 2.6 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 46.5 | 34.7 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 38.3 | 41.9 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.8 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 33.2 | 40.9 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 2.7 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 34.8 | 40.6 | 13.1 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 47.0 | 29.2 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 49.8 | 23.7 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 42.8 | 37.8 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 35.0 | 37.1 | 14.9 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 36.4 | 44.9 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 30.3 | 45.1 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 31.5 | 43.3 | 13.3 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 28.2 | 43.2 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 29.3 | 43.8 | 13.1 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 950 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 2.8 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 38.6 | 35.0 | 13.8 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 2.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 2.8 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 33.8 | 43.7 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 2.9 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 28.6 | 43.8 | 14.2 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 3,148 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1,682 |
| 1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 35.2 | 43.6 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1,339 |
| 2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 12.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 2,717 |
| 3 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 62.8 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 897 |
| 4+ | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 39.3 | 32.6 | 1.8 | 177 |

Table TM.13.3CS: Desired number of children (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by desired number of children before the first childbirth (in their whole life), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Average desired number of children before the first childbirth ¹ | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by desired number of children | | | | | | | Total number of women |
|--|---|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | Desired number of children | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 (None) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ | Other | |
| Total | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 32.9 | 42.1 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 6,812 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.1 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 22.8 | 39.4 | 17.8 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 2.8 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 33.1 | 43.5 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 31.9 | 42.7 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 2.7 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 40.9 | 35.5 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 397 |
| Armenian | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 45.0 | 41.8 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 330 |
| Other | 2.9 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 26.6 | 38.5 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 30.1 | 43.0 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 2.8 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 33.1 | 42.1 | 12.6 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.8 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 38.9 | 37.1 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 1,055 |
| Second | 2.8 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 31.4 | 44.8 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 32.6 | 42.5 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 2.7 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 31.5 | 41.8 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 31.9 | 43.4 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.3CS - Desired number of children

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3CS: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | Any method | Modern methods | | Any method | Modern methods ¹ | |
| Total | 8.3 | 14.8 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 40.9 | 27.2 | 36.8 | 64.0 | 40.9 | 32.6 | 4,920 | 63.9 | 51.0 | 3,150 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.4 | 13.6 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 45.1 | 30.5 | 36.6 | 67.1 | 45.1 | 37.7 | 2,986 | 67.2 | 56.2 | 2,003 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 16.7 | 24.9 | 14.0 | 20.5 | 34.4 | 22.2 | 37.2 | 59.3 | 34.4 | 24.9 | 1,934 | 58.0 | 41.9 | 1,148 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 8.2 | 13.8 | 22.1 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 47.1 | 32.3 | 36.9 | 69.2 | 47.1 | 39.3 | 1,709 | 68.1 | 56.7 | 1,183 |
| Adjara A.R | 9.3 | 18.4 | 27.7 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 30.7 | 25.9 | 32.5 | 58.5 | 30.7 | 26.1 | 531 | 52.6 | 44.6 | 310 |
| Guria | 8.7 | 15.0 | 23.7 | 13.8 | 20.7 | 34.5 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 58.2 | 34.5 | 25.1 | 123 | 59.3 | 43.1 | 72 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 8.3 | 12.8 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 20.1 | 36.0 | 24.2 | 32.9 | 57.1 | 36.0 | 31.7 | 639 | 63.1 | 55.5 | 365 |
| Kakheti | 8.5 | 16.2 | 24.6 | 15.6 | 25.0 | 40.5 | 24.0 | 41.1 | 65.2 | 40.5 | 32.2 | 325 | 62.2 | 49.4 | 212 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 7.6 | 14.8 | 22.3 | 17.8 | 22.2 | 39.9 | 25.3 | 36.9 | 62.3 | 39.9 | 27.3 | 111 | 64.1 | 43.8 | 69 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 10.8 | 13.8 | 24.6 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 36.6 | 24.0 | 37.3 | 61.3 | 36.6 | 31.6 | 339 | 59.8 | 51.5 | 208 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 11.0 | 21.8 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 13.0 | 21.3 | 19.3 | 34.8 | 54.1 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 195 | 39.4 | 32.6 | 105 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 7.5 | 14.1 | 21.6 | 19.2 | 23.8 | 43.0 | 26.7 | 37.9 | 64.6 | 43.0 | 26.2 | 622 | 66.6 | 40.6 | 402 |
| Shida Kartli | 4.8 | 14.7 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 31.5 | 49.3 | 22.7 | 46.2 | 68.9 | 49.3 | 37.7 | 326 | 71.6 | 54.7 | 224 |

Table TM.3.3CS: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | Any method | Modern methods | | Any method | Modern methods ¹ | |
| Total | 8.3 | 14.8 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 40.9 | 27.2 | 36.8 | 64.0 | 40.9 | 32.6 | 4,920 | 63.9 | 51.0 | 3,150 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 20.9 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 27.6 | 1.0 | 28.6 | 48.5 | 2.5 | 51.0 | 28.6 | 13.8 | 60 | (56.2) | (27.2) | 30 |
| 20-24 | 19.0 | 5.5 | 24.5 | 36.9 | 6.2 | 43.2 | 55.9 | 11.8 | 67.6 | 43.2 | 33.8 | 389 | 63.8 | 50.0 | 263 |
| 25-29 | 15.3 | 8.7 | 24.0 | 36.9 | 15.0 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 23.7 | 75.9 | 51.8 | 44.6 | 928 | 68.3 | 58.8 | 704 |
| 30-34 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 50.3 | 34.8 | 37.0 | 71.8 | 50.3 | 42.7 | 982 | 70.0 | 59.5 | 705 |
| 35-39 | 7.1 | 14.8 | 21.9 | 13.1 | 33.8 | 46.9 | 20.2 | 48.6 | 68.8 | 46.9 | 37.3 | 965 | 68.1 | 54.2 | 664 |
| 40-44 | 2.4 | 25.2 | 27.6 | 5.4 | 27.2 | 32.6 | 7.8 | 52.4 | 60.2 | 32.6 | 21.7 | 821 | 54.2 | 36.0 | 494 |
| 45-49 | 0.5 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 36.5 | 37.4 | 17.0 | 12.1 | 775 | 45.5 | 32.5 | 290 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 7.5 | 18.0 | 25.5 | 12.0 | 23.8 | 35.9 | 19.5 | 41.8 | 61.4 | 35.9 | 23.4 | 485 | 58.5 | 38.2 | 298 |
| Upper Secondary | 8.3 | 17.9 | 26.2 | 15.7 | 20.2 | 35.9 | 23.9 | 38.1 | 62.1 | 35.9 | 26.7 | 1,182 | 57.8 | 43.0 | 734 |
| Vocational Education | 7.5 | 16.4 | 23.9 | 15.1 | 19.8 | 34.9 | 22.7 | 36.2 | 58.9 | 34.9 | 28.7 | 1,070 | 59.3 | 48.8 | 630 |
| Higher | 9.0 | 11.6 | 20.6 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 47.6 | 32.9 | 35.3 | 68.2 | 47.6 | 39.8 | 2,180 | 69.8 | 58.4 | 1,487 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 8.8 | 18.1 | 26.9 | 12.6 | 18.7 | 31.3 | 21.5 | 36.8 | 58.3 | 31.3 | 26.4 | 463 | 53.8 | 45.3 | 270 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 8.2 | 14.5 | 22.7 | 19.4 | 22.5 | 41.9 | 27.6 | 37.0 | 64.6 | 41.9 | 33.4 | 4,434 | 64.9 | 51.7 | 2,866 |

Table TM.3.3CS: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | Any method | Modern methods | | Any method | Modern methods ¹ | |
| Total | 8.3 | 14.8 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 40.9 | 27.2 | 36.8 | 64.0 | 40.9 | 32.6 | 4,920 | 63.9 | 51.0 | 3,150 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 8.3 | 14.4 | 22.8 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 41.7 | 27.8 | 36.7 | 64.5 | 41.7 | 34.2 | 4,258 | 64.7 | 53.1 | 2,745 |
| Azerbaijani | 8.8 | 13.4 | 22.2 | 15.2 | 25.8 | 41.0 | 24.0 | 39.2 | 63.2 | 41.0 | 19.5 | 348 | 64.9 | 30.8 | 220 |
| Armenian | 4.2 | 23.8 | 28.0 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 28.7 | 17.4 | 39.2 | 56.6 | 28.7 | 24.0 | 237 | 50.6 | 42.4 | 134 |
| Other | 19.6 | 14.4 | 34.0 | 19.2 | 14.4 | 33.6 | 38.8 | 28.8 | 67.5 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 76 | 49.7 | 44.1 | 52 |
| IDP Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 5.8 | 18.8 | 24.6 | 14.1 | 26.5 | 40.6 | 19.8 | 45.4 | 65.2 | 40.6 | 34.0 | 240 | 62.3 | 52.2 | 156 |
| Non-IDP | 8.5 | 14.6 | 23.1 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 40.9 | 27.6 | 36.4 | 64.0 | 40.9 | 32.6 | 4,680 | 63.9 | 50.9 | 2,994 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 9.0 | 17.2 | 26.2 | 10.0 | 19.9 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 37.1 | 56.1 | 29.9 | 19.9 | 824 | 53.3 | 35.5 | 462 |
| Second | 7.9 | 14.9 | 22.8 | 14.7 | 21.9 | 36.6 | 22.6 | 36.9 | 59.4 | 36.6 | 27.2 | 1,008 | 61.6 | 45.7 | 599 |
| Middle | 7.9 | 17.1 | 25.1 | 20.4 | 18.8 | 39.2 | 28.4 | 35.9 | 64.3 | 39.2 | 31.4 | 985 | 61.0 | 48.8 | 633 |
| Fourth | 8.3 | 13.9 | 22.2 | 25.5 | 22.7 | 48.2 | 33.8 | 36.6 | 70.4 | 48.2 | 40.1 | 976 | 68.5 | 56.9 | 687 |
| Richest | 8.6 | 11.7 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 25.9 | 47.9 | 30.6 | 37.7 | 68.2 | 47.9 | 41.4 | 1,127 | 70.2 | 60.7 | 769 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.21CS - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

5.3 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁴⁰

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table TM.6.2CS presents information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁴⁰ WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Place of delivery | | | | | Delivered in health facility ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|
| | Health facility | | | Home | Total | | |
| | Maternity home | Hospital/ Clinic/ Health centre | Other health facility | | | | |
| Total | 70.3 | 28.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 900 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.2 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 564 |
| Rural | 63.8 | 34.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 336 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 74.0 | 24.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 63.1 | 34.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 93 |
| Guria | 60.6 | 38.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 89.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Kakheti | 72.6 | 23.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 66 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 67.5 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 65.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 17.8 | 82.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 67.9 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Shida Kartli | 64.7 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 49 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 69.0 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 94 |
| Upper Secondary | 67.7 | 30.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 215 |
| Vocational Education | 67.1 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 182 |
| Higher | 73.4 | 25.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 409 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| 20-34 | 69.7 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 740 |
| 35-49 | 78.7 | 16.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 111 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 86.4 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 69.9 | 28.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 825 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 72.1 | 26.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 775 |
| Azerbaijani | (69.9) | (30.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (100.0) | 63 |
| Armenian | 30.2 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 23 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 64.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Non-IDP | 70.7 | 27.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 846 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 67.8 | 31.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 143 |
| Second | 60.9 | 37.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 172 |
| Middle | 67.5 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 180 |
| Fourth | 69.8 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Richest | 82.0 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 221 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.6.2CS: Caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years delivered by C-section, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent delivered by C-section ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Percent delivered by C-section who | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years delivered by C-section |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | | |
| Total | 46.6 | 900 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 419 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.1 | 564 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Rural | 45.7 | 336 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 42.6 | 331 | (75.2) | (24.8) | 100.0 | 141 |
| Adjara A.R | 58.1 | 93 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Guria | 37.2 | 19 | (89.2) | (10.8) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 51.6 | 117 | (88.3) | (11.7) | 100.0 | 60 |
| Kakheti | 43.7 | 66 | (77.6) | (22.4) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 33.8 | 22 | (74.1) | (25.9) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 63.3 | 61 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 35.6 | 35 | (82.3) | (17.7) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 44.6 | 108 | (71.8) | (28.2) | 100.0 | 48 |
| Shida Kartli | 44.4 | 49 | (86.0) | (14.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 39.8 | 94 | (62.7) | (37.3) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Upper Secondary | 46.6 | 215 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Vocational Education | 49.0 | 182 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Higher | 47.1 | 409 | 75.5 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 41.6 | 49 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 21 |
| 20-34 | 44.7 | 740 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 331 |
| 35-49 | 61.3 | 111 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 51.3 | 63 | (78.1) | (21.9) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 45.9 | 825 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 378 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 48.8 | 775 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 379 |
| Azerbaijani | (38.2) | 63 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Armenian | 36.0 | 39 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 14 |
| Other | (*) | 23 | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 3 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 52.1 | 54 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Non-IDP | 46.2 | 846 | 79.2 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 42.5 | 143 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Second | 46.1 | 172 | 82.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Middle | 45.0 | 180 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Fourth | 54.5 | 183 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Richest | 44.4 | 221 | (81.2) | (18.8) | 100.0 | 98 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

5.4 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁴¹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁴², which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁴³.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.2CS shows separately the percentage of newborns born in the last two years and the percentage of their mothers who received health checks after they left health facility or women delivered at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check provided by any health provider after newborn/mother left health facility or mother delivered at home. TM.8.2.CS also shows the percent distribution of health check time after the delivery for mothers and newborns separately.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. 2018 Georgia MICS covers skin-to-skin care with mother as an essential element of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia.⁴⁴ Tables TM.8.4 and TM.14.1CS present the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were given skin-to-skin contact and percent distribution of duration of skin-to-skin contact.

Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in table TM.14.1CS.

⁴¹ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁴² Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁴³ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁴⁴ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.2CS: Post-natal health checks for newborns and mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who or whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home ¹ | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for children | | | | | Total | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home following delivery of their most recent live birth ² | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for mothers | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | During the first week | During 2-4 weeks | After 4 weeks | DK/ don't remember | During the first week | | | During 2-4 weeks | After 4 weeks | DK/ don't remember / missing | | | |
| Total | 91.6 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 39.1 | 35.4 | 22.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 900 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.7 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 32.5 | 39.4 | 24.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 564 | |
| Rural | 91.3 | 41.4 | 34.6 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 49.9 | 28.7 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 336 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 94.3 | 40.6 | 50.6 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39.7 | (23.7) | (44.3) | (28.5) | (3.5) | 100.0 | 331 | |
| Adjara A.R | 82.0 | 72.2 | 20.9 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 76.6 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 | |
| Guria | 98.8 | 24.7 | 45.2 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 35.2 | (23.3) | (46.1) | (26.7) | (3.9) | 100.0 | 19 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 95.7 | 47.0 | 31.9 | 19.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 22.6 | 48.5 | 23.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 117 | |
| Kakheti | 91.3 | 52.4 | 28.7 | 16.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 62.5 | 16.3 | 19.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 90.5 | 33.4 | 44.0 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.5 | (39.7) | (42.5) | (17.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 90.0 | 36.5 | 41.0 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.5 | (38.3) | (43.9) | (17.4) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 61 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 71.6 | 32.1 | 22.0 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 35 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 90.5 | 35.2 | 40.3 | 21.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 39.7 | (39.9) | (30.1) | (26.4) | (3.6) | 100.0 | 108 | |
| Shida Kartli | 97.7 | 28.8 | 45.2 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.4 | (47.1) | (33.4) | (19.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 | |

Table TM.8.2CS: Post-natal health checks for newborns and mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who or whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home ¹ | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for children | | | | | Total | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home following delivery of their most recent live birth ² | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for mothers | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | During the first week | During 2-4 weeks | After 4 weeks | DK/ don't remember | DK/ don't remember / missing | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 91.6 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 39.1 | 35.4 | 22.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 900 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 80.7 | 34.2 | 38.6 | 25.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 38.6 | (35.0) | (51.1) | (13.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 94 | |
| Upper Secondary | 91.0 | 36.6 | 42.8 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 46.7 | 30.8 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 215 | |
| Vocational Education | 94.5 | 30.8 | 48.6 | 18.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 40.3 | 29.3 | 20.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 182 | |
| Higher | 93.0 | 53.2 | 35.8 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.3 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 409 | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 93.9 | 54.3 | 24.5 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.9 | (47.1) | (35.7) | (17.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 | |
| 20-34 | 90.9 | 41.3 | 42.3 | 15.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 40.5 | 33.6 | 22.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 740 | |
| 35-49 | 94.9 | 47.9 | 35.6 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 26.3 | 47.0 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 90.3 | 40.4 | 52.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.7 | (34.6) | (45.8) | (19.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 63 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.6 | 42.5 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 39.3 | 34.8 | 22.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 825 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 92.2 | 43.3 | 41.7 | 14.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 39.0 | 37.7 | 20.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 775 | |
| Azerbaijani | (89.2) | (32.5) | (36.2) | (26.1) | (5.3) | 100.0 | (37.7) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 63 | |
| Armenian | 81.8 | (65.5) | (13.9) | (20.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 39 | |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 23 | |

Table TM.8.2CS: Post-natal health checks for newborns and mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who or whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home ¹ | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for children | | | | | Total | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check after discharge from the health facility or delivered at home following delivery of their most recent live birth ² | Distribution of health check time after the delivery for mothers | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--|------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|---|
| | | During the first week | During 2-4 weeks | After 4 weeks | DK/ don't remember | | | | During the first week | During 2-4 weeks | After 4 weeks | DK/ don't remember / missing | | | |
| Total | 91.6 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 39.1 | 35.4 | 22.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 900 | | |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 91.2 | 30.9 | 51.7 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.4 | (49.8) | (45.8) | (4.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 54 | | |
| Non-IDP | 91.6 | 43.6 | 39.7 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 38.8 | 35.1 | 23.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 846 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 87.2 | 30.7 | 40.0 | 28.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 45.7 | 35.3 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 143 | | |
| Second | 92.0 | 47.3 | 28.6 | 22.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 52.1 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 172 | | |
| Middle | 91.9 | 39.5 | 46.0 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.7 | 45.2 | 29.1 | 19.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 180 | | |
| Fourth | 90.1 | 51.5 | 38.2 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 33.9 | 40.1 | 24.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 183 | | |
| Richest | 94.9 | 42.6 | 47.0 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 22.6 | 47.8 | 28.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 221 | | |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.19CS - Post-natal health check for newborns

² MICS Country Specific indicator TM.20CS - Post-natal health check for mothers

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.8.4: Skin-to-skin care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who were given skin-to-skin contact with mother ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|---|
| Total | 29.5 | 900 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 29.4 | 564 |
| Rural | 29.5 | 336 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 36.0 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 17.7 | 93 |
| Guria | 25.6 | 19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 25.9 | 117 |
| Kakheti | 29.6 | 66 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 34.7 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 13.7 | 61 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 14.5 | 35 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 39.1 | 108 |
| Shida Kartli | 24.2 | 49 |
| Education | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 30.5 | 94 |
| Upper Secondary | 27.4 | 215 |
| Vocational Education | 33.7 | 182 |
| Higher | 28.4 | 409 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | |
| Less than 20 | 17.4 | 49 |
| 20-34 | 31.3 | 740 |
| 35-49 | 22.2 | 111 |
| Type of delivery | | |
| Vaginal birth | 43.0 | 481 |
| C-Section | 13.9 | 419 |
| Initial breastfeeding | | |
| Ever breastfed | 30.3 | 824 |
| Within one day of birth | 31.8 | 647 |
| Within one hour of birth | 37.3 | 296 |
| After one day of birth | 24.8 | 177 |
| Never breastfed | 20.4 | 76 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 27.7 | 63 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 29.8 | 825 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 28.5 | 775 |
| Azerbaijani | (46.2) | 63 |
| Armenian | 26.3 | 39 |
| Other | (*) | 23 |

Table TM.8.4: Skin-to-skin care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who were given skin-to-skin contact with mother ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Total | 29.5 | 900 |
| IDP status of household head | | |
| IDP | 46.2 | 54 |
| Non-IDP | 28.4 | 846 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 27.8 | 143 |
| Second | 29.0 | 172 |
| Middle | 30.4 | 180 |
| Fourth | 29.2 | 183 |
| Richest | 30.4 | 221 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.14.1CS: Duration of skin-to-skin care for newborns

Percent distribution of duration of skin-to-skin care among women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was given skin-to-skin contact with mother, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who were given skin-to-skin contact with mother | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Duration of skin-to-skin care | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose child was given skin-to-skin contact |
|------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Less than 30 minutes | 30 - 59 minutes | From 1 hour to less than 2 | 2 hours and more ¹ | DK/ don't remember | | |
| Total | 29.5 | 900 | 71.9 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.4 | 564 | 68.7 | 15.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Rural | 29.5 | 336 | 77.0 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 30.5 | 94 | (81.5) | (14.4) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Upper Secondary | 27.4 | 215 | 76.4 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Vocational Education | 33.7 | 182 | 75.5 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Higher | 28.4 | 409 | 65.4 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 27.8 | 143 | (79.6) | (7.8) | (4.0) | (6.1) | (2.6) | 100.0 | 40 |
| Second | 29.0 | 172 | 73.1 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Middle | 30.4 | 180 | 71.9 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Fourth | 29.2 | 183 | (66.4) | (17.6) | (6.7) | (6.0) | (3.4) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Richest | 30.4 | 221 | (70.1) | (11.4) | (7.5) | (7.4) | (3.6) | 100.0 | 67 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.13CS - Duration of skin-to-skin care

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

5.5 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁴⁵ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{45,46} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{45,46} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the 2018 Georgia MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Georgia, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁴⁵

The following questions were asked in 2018 Georgia MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a

⁴⁵ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

⁴⁶ UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{45,46} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{13,14} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in table TM.11.6M.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of women |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 90.8 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 30.0 | 53.9 | 80.4 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.0 | 81.7 | 83.0 | 73.7 | 72.9 | 35.3 | 62.2 | 87.3 | 23.9 | 20.0 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 81.3 | 65.4 | 64.6 | 56.2 | 52.9 | 20.5 | 38.8 | 67.8 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 97.0 | 83.3 | 84.1 | 75.5 | 75.9 | 36.7 | 66.1 | 89.9 | 26.2 | 22.1 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 84.4 | 65.3 | 71.5 | 60.0 | 62.3 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 71.6 | 20.8 | 15.4 | 736 |
| Guria | 95.0 | 83.8 | 85.1 | 77.0 | 58.9 | 23.1 | 49.5 | 82.0 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 94.3 | 75.9 | 82.1 | 68.4 | 62.3 | 26.1 | 51.4 | 80.5 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 91.7 | 75.7 | 77.6 | 68.9 | 59.7 | 21.4 | 41.1 | 77.6 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 92.8 | 79.0 | 77.1 | 68.4 | 66.8 | 28.4 | 49.9 | 81.6 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 94.8 | 79.2 | 76.9 | 68.9 | 64.4 | 24.2 | 54.2 | 82.4 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 79.9 | 64.7 | 58.0 | 52.0 | 55.3 | 19.4 | 36.8 | 63.3 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 69.7 | 58.3 | 54.1 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 21.2 | 38.3 | 60.8 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 93.8 | 79.5 | 74.0 | 67.0 | 64.2 | 31.7 | 50.8 | 82.3 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 87.2 | 67.7 | 66.2 | 55.6 | 68.6 | 28.1 | 47.3 | 79.4 | 16.1 | 11.5 | 1,316 |
| 15-19 | 84.4 | 64.2 | 59.1 | 50.1 | 63.2 | 28.6 | 44.1 | 75.7 | 13.1 | 9.5 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 83.2 | 62.2 | 55.8 | 46.3 | 60.0 | 33.6 | 41.2 | 75.2 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 86.2 | 67.3 | 64.3 | 55.9 | 68.3 | 20.8 | 48.6 | 76.5 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 89.1 | 70.1 | 70.9 | 59.3 | 72.3 | 27.9 | 49.5 | 82.0 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 90.5 | 77.1 | 77.7 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 30.9 | 53.2 | 80.9 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 1,177 |
| 30-39 | 91.5 | 78.5 | 79.6 | 71.7 | 65.0 | 30.7 | 57.1 | 81.1 | 21.4 | 18.9 | 2,360 |
| 40-49 | 92.5 | 77.6 | 78.9 | 69.8 | 63.2 | 29.9 | 54.9 | 79.9 | 19.7 | 16.5 | 1,959 |

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of women |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 90.8 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 30.0 | 53.9 | 80.4 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 6,812 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 64.8 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 11.9 | 22.2 | 46.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 84.0 | 66.7 | 64.6 | 55.3 | 54.1 | 21.7 | 36.1 | 69.7 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 95.3 | 79.8 | 81.7 | 71.9 | 65.2 | 28.6 | 52.5 | 81.4 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 98.0 | 85.3 | 86.7 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 38.8 | 70.6 | 92.7 | 29.7 | 25.5 | 3,148 |
| Marital status^B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 91.1 | 77.0 | 78.2 | 69.3 | 64.8 | 28.9 | 53.3 | 79.8 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 5,483 |
| Never married/in union | 90.4 | 71.9 | 70.0 | 60.5 | 70.6 | 35.0 | 56.5 | 83.7 | 21.2 | 16.2 | 1,317 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 92.1 | 74.2 | 72.9 | 63.5 | 66.3 | 22.3 | 52.9 | 78.2 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.1 | 76.8 | 78.0 | 69.1 | 66.1 | 30.7 | 54.7 | 80.9 | 20.1 | 16.8 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 94.8 | 79.6 | 81.0 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 32.2 | 57.5 | 84.7 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 37.1 | 25.7 | 22.1 | 18.7 | 21.8 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 28.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 397 |
| Armenian | 81.9 | 69.1 | 61.2 | 56.0 | 50.6 | 16.5 | 34.1 | 66.6 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 330 |
| Other | 95.9 | 76.2 | 73.2 | 63.6 | 65.5 | 24.6 | 59.6 | 81.5 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 128 |

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 90.8 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 30.0 | 53.9 | 80.4 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 6,812 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 97.2 | 77.1 | 79.6 | 69.6 | 65.6 | 28.6 | 59.4 | 87.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 90.4 | 75.8 | 76.3 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 30.1 | 53.6 | 80.0 | 19.7 | 16.4 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 73.8 | 56.8 | 53.6 | 46.2 | 43.2 | 15.9 | 29.8 | 57.8 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 1,055 |
| Second | 85.1 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 59.8 | 57.2 | 21.6 | 41.2 | 70.9 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 94.6 | 78.5 | 81.2 | 71.4 | 69.3 | 28.8 | 55.0 | 82.8 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 96.2 | 82.3 | 81.7 | 73.5 | 70.9 | 35.1 | 59.2 | 88.7 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 98.2 | 85.3 | 88.0 | 78.4 | 79.7 | 42.0 | 73.5 | 93.0 | 31.2 | 26.9 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of men |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 86.7 | 72.9 | 78.5 | 68.9 | 65.0 | 29.4 | 47.3 | 77.8 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.4 | 79.4 | 85.6 | 75.1 | 73.3 | 35.6 | 55.4 | 85.4 | 23.7 | 20.2 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 76.1 | 62.7 | 67.2 | 59.0 | 52.0 | 19.4 | 34.4 | 65.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 94.2 | 80.3 | 88.3 | 76.8 | 77.3 | 38.4 | 58.8 | 85.8 | 26.0 | 22.6 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 76.5 | 58.1 | 67.4 | 55.5 | 51.5 | 28.7 | 36.4 | 70.5 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 275 |
| Guria | 91.4 | 74.5 | 83.9 | 71.3 | 58.6 | 18.5 | 45.3 | 78.5 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 87.8 | 77.0 | 82.7 | 74.8 | 65.5 | 21.4 | 44.3 | 79.1 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 92.7 | 71.3 | 78.4 | 67.5 | 60.6 | 25.2 | 42.5 | 84.0 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 87.9 | 70.1 | 73.6 | 62.2 | 58.2 | 20.3 | 44.0 | 77.6 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 91.2 | 79.8 | 82.1 | 74.6 | 73.4 | 27.9 | 46.1 | 77.3 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 72.8 | 65.2 | 59.1 | 57.2 | 48.9 | 18.8 | 32.0 | 60.6 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 66.0 | 57.2 | 57.9 | 52.5 | 45.7 | 21.7 | 32.9 | 60.3 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 85.9 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 63.5 | 57.6 | 26.7 | 45.6 | 74.2 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 181 |

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of men |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 86.7 | 72.9 | 78.5 | 68.9 | 65.0 | 29.4 | 47.3 | 77.8 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 2,697 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 86.0 | 65.7 | 75.4 | 60.7 | 64.6 | 26.7 | 41.4 | 76.3 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 699 |
| 15-19 | 80.9 | 62.1 | 67.3 | 55.7 | 58.4 | 23.8 | 34.6 | 72.1 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 76.8 | 55.9 | 62.5 | 49.6 | 52.7 | 16.9 | 32.8 | 68.2 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 89.5 | 74.9 | 77.2 | 68.4 | 70.3 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 80.2 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 91.4 | 69.5 | 84.0 | 66.0 | 71.1 | 29.7 | 48.7 | 80.8 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 89.2 | 74.5 | 83.8 | 72.5 | 70.0 | 34.0 | 47.6 | 81.5 | 21.8 | 20.0 | 397 |
| 30-39 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 77.9 | 69.3 | 64.2 | 30.5 | 49.3 | 77.9 | 19.5 | 15.3 | 809 |
| 40-49 | 85.5 | 76.7 | 79.1 | 73.8 | 63.8 | 28.2 | 50.1 | 77.1 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 793 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 75.7 | 56.6 | 64.7 | 52.4 | 43.8 | 17.7 | 29.2 | 63.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 80.0 | 64.1 | 69.8 | 58.5 | 55.6 | 20.3 | 33.2 | 69.7 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 86.9 | 71.9 | 78.5 | 68.4 | 62.5 | 26.7 | 45.8 | 78.1 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 410 |
| Higher | 95.2 | 85.3 | 89.6 | 82.3 | 79.8 | 41.1 | 64.5 | 88.6 | 29.4 | 25.2 | 1,087 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 86.5 | 75.3 | 79.3 | 71.7 | 64.3 | 28.2 | 48.6 | 78.3 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 1,614 |
| Never married/in union | 86.9 | 69.3 | 77.3 | 64.6 | 66.1 | 31.0 | 45.2 | 77.0 | 18.7 | 15.7 | 1,083 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 85.1 | 67.3 | 71.7 | 63.0 | 67.4 | 19.9 | 43.2 | 72.3 | 14.1 | 10.1 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 87.8 | 75.1 | 80.6 | 71.3 | 66.2 | 31.4 | 49.1 | 79.2 | 19.2 | 16.4 | 2,289 |

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Sharing food with someone with HIV | Supernatural means | | | |
| Total | 86.7 | 72.9 | 78.5 | 68.9 | 65.0 | 29.4 | 47.3 | 77.8 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 90.5 | 76.7 | 82.3 | 72.6 | 68.8 | 30.7 | 49.8 | 81.8 | 19.3 | 16.5 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 36.5 | 29.8 | 31.2 | 28.8 | 23.1 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 32.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 126 |
| Armenian | 60.3 | 46.7 | 50.2 | 42.6 | 41.5 | 19.8 | 28.4 | 50.3 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 117 |
| Other | 91.8 | 65.9 | 79.6 | 57.2 | 51.1 | 30.5 | 50.6 | 69.3 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 92.9 | 77.5 | 77.4 | 71.4 | 68.9 | 27.8 | 47.9 | 80.6 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 86.4 | 72.7 | 78.5 | 68.8 | 64.9 | 29.4 | 47.2 | 77.7 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 71.1 | 57.9 | 62.3 | 53.8 | 48.1 | 17.0 | 31.7 | 58.6 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 485 |
| Second | 81.6 | 66.7 | 71.9 | 63.1 | 56.6 | 20.0 | 35.9 | 72.2 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 552 |
| Middle | 89.8 | 74.8 | 82.2 | 71.2 | 65.3 | 28.7 | 47.8 | 80.5 | 17.2 | 13.7 | 547 |
| Fourth | 93.5 | 78.1 | 82.6 | 71.5 | 71.2 | 34.9 | 53.9 | 87.5 | 23.8 | 19.9 | 530 |
| Richest | 95.3 | 84.8 | 90.9 | 82.3 | 81.3 | 44.0 | 64.5 | 87.7 | 30.1 | 27.0 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^B | Number of women |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 63.8 | 58.7 | 46.4 | 73.2 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 25.4 | 26.8 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.6 | 62.9 | 46.6 | 77.3 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 24.7 | 22.7 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 58.6 | 51.0 | 46.0 | 65.8 | 35.2 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 34.2 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 67.5 | 65.4 | 45.3 | 78.7 | 37.1 | 38.9 | 22.7 | 21.3 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 56.1 | 51.5 | 51.0 | 65.0 | 38.6 | 35.5 | 28.0 | 35.0 | 736 |
| Guria | 73.1 | 66.2 | 58.8 | 82.3 | 45.2 | 53.7 | 39.4 | 17.7 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 66.3 | 55.7 | 47.7 | 74.5 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 66.5 | 62.4 | 54.1 | 77.5 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 29.5 | 22.5 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 64.6 | 60.7 | 52.8 | 75.6 | 42.4 | 37.0 | 27.4 | 24.4 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 64.3 | 55.4 | 49.3 | 74.3 | 36.6 | 44.3 | 32.2 | 25.7 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 58.4 | 47.8 | 37.7 | 62.8 | 30.6 | 44.2 | 29.2 | 37.2 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 50.4 | 45.3 | 34.9 | 57.6 | 26.4 | 31.6 | 21.5 | 42.4 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 69.4 | 62.4 | 50.7 | 75.6 | 44.0 | 36.6 | 27.8 | 24.4 | 436 |

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^B | Number of women |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 63.8 | 58.7 | 46.4 | 73.2 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 25.4 | 26.8 | 6,812 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 60.0 | 50.6 | 48.4 | 68.3 | 34.7 | 37.1 | 27.0 | 31.7 | 1,316 |
| 15-19 | 56.4 | 46.6 | 45.6 | 65.1 | 31.0 | 32.9 | 24.2 | 34.9 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 58.0 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 64.0 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 27.5 | 36.0 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 44.4 | 66.9 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 33.1 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 62.4 | 53.3 | 50.3 | 70.4 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 61.6 | 58.3 | 46.2 | 73.0 | 34.9 | 39.4 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 1,177 |
| 30-39 | 64.3 | 61.2 | 45.6 | 73.1 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 2,360 |
| 40-49 | 66.9 | 61.3 | 46.1 | 76.9 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 1,959 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 46.6 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 51.8 | 33.8 | 29.1 | 24.8 | 48.2 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 58.8 | 50.0 | 48.4 | 66.3 | 36.8 | 34.8 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 68.4 | 62.6 | 52.5 | 78.3 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 29.3 | 21.7 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 68.0 | 65.3 | 43.9 | 79.3 | 35.3 | 40.5 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 3,148 |
| Marital status^A | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 64.9 | 60.4 | 47.5 | 74.4 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 5,483 |
| Never married/in union | 59.5 | 51.8 | 41.8 | 68.8 | 29.8 | 36.5 | 22.4 | 31.2 | 1,317 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 62.6 | 59.4 | 45.1 | 73.0 | 36.1 | 34.5 | 22.1 | 27.0 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 64.2 | 59.4 | 46.5 | 73.7 | 36.9 | 38.8 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 5,849 |

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^B | Number of women |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 63.8 | 58.7 | 46.4 | 73.2 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 25.4 | 26.8 | 6,812 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 66.2 | 60.9 | 47.9 | 76.3 | 37.5 | 40.3 | 26.5 | 23.7 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 29.0 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 31.2 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 68.8 | 397 |
| Armenian | 53.3 | 52.0 | 43.2 | 62.3 | 35.5 | 27.0 | 19.3 | 37.7 | 330 |
| Other | 82.9 | 76.8 | 54.0 | 87.0 | 50.6 | 35.6 | 27.0 | 13.0 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 67.9 | 67.3 | 49.7 | 78.5 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 63.5 | 58.2 | 46.2 | 72.9 | 36.3 | 38.1 | 25.3 | 27.1 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 52.1 | 42.9 | 44.0 | 58.4 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 25.4 | 41.6 | 1,055 |
| Second | 62.1 | 54.4 | 48.3 | 69.5 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 26.9 | 30.5 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 66.6 | 60.3 | 45.7 | 77.0 | 36.0 | 39.7 | 26.9 | 23.0 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 69.0 | 62.4 | 47.1 | 79.5 | 36.2 | 42.7 | 25.3 | 20.5 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 65.4 | 67.5 | 46.3 | 76.8 | 38.8 | 37.3 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B Women who have not heard of AIDS are also included in women who do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^A | Number of men |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 51.7 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 58.8 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 18.1 | 41.2 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.3 | 49.2 | 38.7 | 65.4 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 17.4 | 34.6 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 48.3 | 26.9 | 26.0 | 19.3 | 51.7 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 60.0 | 51.1 | 39.2 | 68.6 | 28.6 | 27.0 | 16.0 | 31.4 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 40.5 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 44.4 | 24.2 | 23.0 | 19.0 | 55.6 | 275 |
| Guria | 58.7 | 44.5 | 46.3 | 67.1 | 32.3 | 46.8 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 50.9 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 57.8 | 27.7 | 25.3 | 15.6 | 42.2 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 57.8 | 53.5 | 48.2 | 66.6 | 36.7 | 41.4 | 29.7 | 33.4 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 56.6 | 47.3 | 45.7 | 63.1 | 34.2 | 31.2 | 25.3 | 36.9 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 44.3 | 39.3 | 33.9 | 51.8 | 25.2 | 28.1 | 21.0 | 48.2 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 26.6 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 28.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 71.9 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 42.1 | 37.4 | 32.8 | 48.5 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 16.2 | 51.5 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 51.8 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 56.4 | 34.2 | 21.9 | 15.8 | 43.6 | 181 |

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^A | Number of men |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 51.7 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 58.8 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 18.1 | 41.2 | 2,697 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 51.1 | 43.6 | 41.1 | 56.7 | 31.1 | 29.4 | 23.1 | 43.3 | 699 |
| 15-19 | 49.6 | 39.8 | 37.1 | 52.7 | 28.5 | 29.4 | 22.0 | 47.3 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 46.1 | 36.7 | 32.2 | 49.2 | 23.7 | 28.7 | 19.5 | 50.8 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 56.9 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 60.0 | 38.3 | 31.0 | 27.1 | 40.0 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 52.6 | 47.6 | 45.3 | 60.9 | 33.8 | 29.3 | 24.3 | 39.1 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 52.4 | 43.9 | 37.3 | 59.7 | 30.0 | 26.8 | 17.4 | 40.3 | 397 |
| 30-39 | 52.5 | 44.6 | 37.4 | 61.4 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 16.0 | 38.6 | 809 |
| 40-49 | 51.2 | 43.1 | 34.8 | 57.4 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 16.2 | 42.6 | 793 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Upper Secondary | 39.5 | 30.5 | 33.3 | 44.1 | 23.9 | 22.1 | 16.1 | 55.9 | 307 |
| Vocational Education | 45.2 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 51.5 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 19.2 | 48.5 | 891 |
| Higher | 50.6 | 44.3 | 41.3 | 59.3 | 29.7 | 23.9 | 15.1 | 40.7 | 410 |
| Marital status | 61.1 | 53.2 | 37.4 | 68.7 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 19.0 | 31.3 | 1,087 |
| Ever married/in union | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married/in union | 51.6 | 44.3 | 36.3 | 58.9 | 26.7 | 25.5 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 1,614 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 55.2 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 62.4 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 17.1 | 37.6 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 52.1 | 45.0 | 38.2 | 59.5 | 28.9 | 26.9 | 18.0 | 40.5 | 2,289 |

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child ^A | Number of men |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | |
| Total | 51.7 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 58.8 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 18.1 | 41.2 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 54.0 | 46.0 | 38.7 | 61.6 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 18.8 | 38.4 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 30.1 | 31.1 | 27.0 | 32.2 | 24.1 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 67.8 | 126 |
| Armenian | 31.7 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 34.2 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 65.8 | 117 |
| Other | 45.6 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 48.9 | 33.0 | 26.4 | 19.2 | 51.1 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 59.4 | 49.7 | 45.1 | 65.6 | 35.8 | 30.9 | 24.7 | 34.4 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 51.4 | 43.5 | 37.2 | 58.5 | 27.7 | 26.9 | 17.8 | 41.5 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 38.9 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 43.6 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 16.2 | 56.4 | 485 |
| Second | 49.2 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 54.4 | 28.9 | 30.8 | 21.5 | 45.6 | 552 |
| Middle | 54.3 | 46.1 | 40.0 | 61.3 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 22.4 | 38.7 | 547 |
| Fourth | 53.0 | 44.2 | 36.4 | 60.7 | 26.9 | 20.9 | 14.4 | 39.3 | 530 |
| Richest | 61.3 | 57.0 | 40.3 | 71.4 | 30.4 | 29.6 | 16.0 | 28.6 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

^A Men who have not heard of AIDS are also included in men who do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | Percentage of women who: | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.4 | 40.5 | 58.6 | 72.2 | 55.0 | 52.8 | 13.8 | 53.1 | 6,185 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.8 | 36.6 | 53.8 | 72.6 | 55.5 | 52.4 | 10.9 | 50.1 | 4,218 |
| Rural | 58.4 | 49.0 | 68.7 | 71.3 | 53.8 | 53.6 | 19.9 | 59.5 | 1,966 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 41.6 | 34.4 | 51.0 | 72.0 | 57.2 | 55.5 | 9.8 | 46.6 | 2,543 |
| Adjara A.R | 48.3 | 43.7 | 58.2 | 74.6 | 56.2 | 53.4 | 16.8 | 54.1 | 621 |
| Guria | 64.2 | 50.4 | 75.0 | 76.9 | 56.4 | 52.3 | 15.3 | 66.3 | 147 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 50.1 | 42.5 | 62.6 | 70.7 | 48.2 | 44.8 | 11.4 | 57.8 | 779 |
| Kakheti | 56.5 | 46.1 | 66.9 | 70.7 | 55.3 | 50.7 | 21.3 | 57.6 | 378 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 55.8 | 43.7 | 64.3 | 74.9 | 58.5 | 60.2 | 12.9 | 55.9 | 143 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 54.4 | 45.0 | 65.5 | 75.1 | 58.9 | 47.9 | 12.5 | 61.8 | 430 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 61.4 | 53.0 | 70.9 | 62.0 | 46.4 | 48.1 | 17.3 | 57.0 | 190 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 50.0 | 45.9 | 63.1 | 75.9 | 55.2 | 55.9 | 22.3 | 60.0 | 544 |
| Shida Kartli | 57.8 | 42.5 | 63.7 | 67.5 | 50.1 | 53.0 | 18.9 | 53.1 | 409 |

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | Percentage of women who: | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.4 | 40.5 | 58.6 | 72.2 | 55.0 | 52.8 | 13.8 | 53.1 | 6,185 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 50.8 | 38.8 | 60.3 | 73.8 | 56.5 | 52.5 | 7.6 | 53.1 | 1,147 |
| 15-19 | 52.6 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 74.1 | 59.0 | 53.3 | 4.7 | 51.1 | 449 |
| 15-17 | 60.5 | 41.5 | 66.2 | 71.4 | 54.8 | 53.1 | 6.0 | 54.5 | 269 |
| 18-19 | 41.0 | 32.9 | 55.7 | 78.2 | 65.3 | 53.7 | 2.8 | 46.1 | 180 |
| 20-24 | 49.6 | 39.4 | 59.3 | 73.7 | 54.8 | 52.0 | 9.5 | 54.4 | 698 |
| 25-29 | 45.1 | 40.8 | 57.6 | 73.5 | 56.4 | 56.1 | 8.4 | 51.4 | 1,066 |
| 30-39 | 47.6 | 42.0 | 58.2 | 70.3 | 54.9 | 52.5 | 13.0 | 51.4 | 2,160 |
| 40-49 | 50.0 | 39.7 | 58.4 | 72.5 | 53.3 | 51.4 | 21.8 | 56.1 | 1,811 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 70.1 | 59.2 | 77.9 | 66.8 | 57.1 | 59.0 | 31.1 | 70.4 | 409 |
| Upper Secondary | 62.2 | 51.8 | 72.6 | 70.1 | 55.6 | 53.0 | 16.8 | 62.1 | 1,443 |
| Vocational Education | 54.4 | 47.6 | 65.5 | 72.2 | 55.7 | 52.0 | 16.8 | 60.1 | 1,246 |
| Higher | 36.7 | 29.9 | 46.6 | 73.8 | 54.1 | 52.2 | 8.8 | 43.8 | 3,084 |
| Marital status^C | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 50.0 | 43.0 | 60.5 | 71.5 | 54.1 | 52.2 | 15.4 | 54.7 | 4,992 |
| Never married/in union | 42.1 | 30.1 | 50.5 | 74.9 | 58.9 | 55.4 | 6.8 | 46.2 | 1,190 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 52.6 | 44.9 | 64.5 | 72.5 | 58.3 | 54.3 | 17.2 | 52.8 | 589 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 47.4 | 40.0 | 57.5 | 72.2 | 54.6 | 52.6 | 13.8 | 53.1 | 5,327 |

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | Percentage of women who: | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.4 | 40.5 | 58.6 | 72.2 | 55.0 | 52.8 | 13.8 | 53.1 | 6,185 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 46.9 | 38.7 | 56.5 | 72.6 | 54.7 | 52.9 | 11.9 | 51.5 | 5,644 |
| Azerbaijani | 59.4 | 75.5 | 85.3 | 71.6 | 67.5 | 61.6 | 55.1 | 83.8 | 147 |
| Armenian | 78.6 | 56.4 | 85.1 | 68.5 | 51.6 | 45.8 | 26.5 | 65.7 | 270 |
| Other | 39.6 | 48.8 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 58.8 | 51.3 | 23.1 | 61.1 | 123 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 43.0 | 31.8 | 49.1 | 70.1 | 60.0 | 52.5 | 9.1 | 47.7 | 340 |
| Non-IDP | 48.8 | 41.0 | 59.1 | 72.3 | 54.7 | 52.8 | 14.0 | 53.4 | 5,845 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 63.2 | 54.9 | 75.3 | 70.4 | 55.9 | 55.3 | 24.8 | 64.1 | 778 |
| Second | 57.2 | 47.8 | 66.5 | 71.5 | 53.5 | 51.1 | 18.5 | 61.1 | 1,093 |
| Middle | 51.1 | 40.3 | 60.9 | 74.7 | 55.8 | 51.7 | 13.3 | 56.0 | 1,259 |
| Fourth | 44.2 | 37.1 | 54.8 | 74.2 | 55.0 | 53.4 | 11.4 | 50.9 | 1,452 |
| Richest | 37.0 | 31.9 | 46.5 | 69.7 | 54.9 | 53.1 | 7.7 | 42.0 | 1,603 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who either would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, or that think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | Percentage of men who think people: | | | Percentage of men who: | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.7 | 40.2 | 58.3 | 64.2 | 38.1 | 40.5 | 17.5 | 42.8 | 2,337 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.1 | 35.7 | 51.4 | 64.2 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 14.3 | 38.8 | 1,542 |
| Rural | 61.6 | 49.0 | 71.7 | 64.2 | 35.6 | 39.1 | 23.8 | 50.7 | 795 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 40.8 | 34.5 | 49.4 | 65.2 | 40.5 | 43.9 | 12.9 | 34.8 | 931 |
| Adjara A.R | 57.7 | 42.5 | 63.5 | 60.8 | 38.3 | 43.1 | 21.0 | 49.2 | 210 |
| Guria | 69.9 | 56.6 | 79.5 | 69.9 | 34.5 | 40.9 | 23.6 | 55.4 | 60 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 45.5 | 37.7 | 53.4 | 63.5 | 28.3 | 26.0 | 18.3 | 46.1 | 305 |
| Kakheti | 59.2 | 44.0 | 67.3 | 68.8 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 24.9 | 41.4 | 172 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 67.4 | 51.0 | 71.7 | 68.3 | 37.0 | 44.6 | 20.3 | 52.4 | 55 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 47.2 | 47.3 | 64.0 | 65.1 | 38.5 | 28.5 | 13.1 | 52.2 | 186 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 59.4 | 52.9 | 67.3 | 58.7 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 22.8 | 52.3 | 66 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 47.0 | 40.8 | 66.2 | 64.8 | 41.1 | 55.2 | 22.9 | 56.9 | 196 |
| Shida Kartli | 63.3 | 46.9 | 70.4 | 56.2 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 23.9 | 36.3 | 155 |

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | Percentage of men who think people: | | | Percentage of men who: | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.7 | 40.2 | 58.3 | 64.2 | 38.1 | 40.5 | 17.5 | 42.8 | 2,337 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 50.1 | 38.4 | 61.1 | 65.1 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 12.3 | 44.0 | 601 |
| 15-19 | 58.7 | 36.8 | 64.5 | 60.7 | 37.9 | 41.4 | 8.6 | 44.3 | 290 |
| 15-17 | 60.3 | 38.2 | 67.1 | 63.4 | 39.2 | 44.6 | 8.4 | 38.6 | 186 |
| 18-19 | 55.9 | 34.2 | 59.8 | 55.9 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 9.0 | 54.5 | 104 |
| 20-24 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 57.9 | 69.2 | 36.7 | 34.8 | 15.8 | 43.7 | 310 |
| 25-29 | 47.4 | 38.0 | 55.9 | 63.5 | 40.1 | 42.0 | 10.9 | 39.4 | 354 |
| 30-39 | 49.7 | 42.3 | 58.9 | 62.8 | 36.8 | 38.0 | 19.5 | 42.6 | 704 |
| 40-49 | 47.3 | 40.7 | 56.4 | 65.3 | 39.1 | 44.4 | 23.5 | 43.9 | 678 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 69.4 | 58.2 | 78.6 | 61.3 | 35.2 | 38.2 | 30.2 | 54.4 | 232 |
| Upper Secondary | 58.2 | 47.3 | 67.7 | 60.0 | 42.7 | 44.3 | 20.9 | 45.0 | 713 |
| Vocational Education | 54.5 | 45.1 | 65.6 | 64.1 | 34.5 | 40.5 | 19.0 | 47.6 | 357 |
| Higher | 35.6 | 29.6 | 44.8 | 67.8 | 36.7 | 38.3 | 11.9 | 37.1 | 1,035 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 48.5 | 41.5 | 57.6 | 63.8 | 38.1 | 42.9 | 20.8 | 42.5 | 1,396 |
| Never married/in union | 49.1 | 38.2 | 59.2 | 64.8 | 38.0 | 36.9 | 12.7 | 43.3 | 941 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 56.9 | 56.0 | 67.9 | 63.5 | 38.6 | 48.8 | 30.1 | 53.4 | 141 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 47.1 | 39.3 | 56.8 | 64.3 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 17.5 | 42.5 | 2,010 |

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | Percentage of men who think people: | | | Percentage of men who: | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
| Total | 48.7 | 40.2 | 58.3 | 64.2 | 38.1 | 40.5 | 17.5 | 42.8 | 2,337 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 48.0 | 38.7 | 56.9 | 65.1 | 37.1 | 40.3 | 15.9 | 41.3 | 2,160 |
| Azerbaijani | (42.0) | (59.6) | (71.5) | (71.5) | (83.0) | (64.6) | (43.4) | (74.8) | 46 |
| Armenian | 65.9 | 63.1 | 76.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 32.5 | 29.3 | 58.5 | 71 |
| Other | 59.5 | 51.3 | 75.6 | 55.8 | 39.1 | 37.8 | 42.5 | 55.2 | 61 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 57.2 | 45.9 | 73.9 | 59.2 | 26.1 | 37.8 | 14.2 | 50.3 | 108 |
| Non-IDP | 48.3 | 39.9 | 57.5 | 64.5 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 17.7 | 42.5 | 2,229 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 61.4 | 51.8 | 73.6 | 66.1 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 24.8 | 55.5 | 345 |
| Second | 58.0 | 49.4 | 68.8 | 62.8 | 34.9 | 38.1 | 19.5 | 50.2 | 450 |
| Middle | 54.0 | 40.7 | 62.6 | 65.7 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 19.2 | 42.2 | 491 |
| Fourth | 42.2 | 37.0 | 53.5 | 59.7 | 39.5 | 42.1 | 13.5 | 38.8 | 495 |
| Richest | 34.5 | 28.0 | 40.7 | 66.9 | 41.4 | 44.9 | 13.6 | 33.3 | 556 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who either would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, or that think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | Number of women |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | Have ever been tested | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ² | |
| Total | 46.6 | 27.0 | 25.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.7 | 31.7 | 30.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 35.5 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 54.4 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 46.8 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 736 |
| Guria | 39.8 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 40.5 | 23.6 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 42.2 | 22.2 | 19.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 44.3 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 58.8 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 31.2 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 29.6 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 44.9 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 32.2 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 1,316 |
| 15-19 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 27.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 39.8 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 48.2 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 1,177 |
| 30-39 | 52.7 | 34.6 | 33.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 2,360 |
| 40-49 | 48.1 | 25.7 | 24.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1,959 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 21.2 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 32.4 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 47.3 | 26.7 | 25.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 59.3 | 37.1 | 35.5 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 3,148 |
| Marital status^A | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 49.8 | 31.6 | 30.2 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 5,483 |
| Never married/in union | 33.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 1,317 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 49.4 | 29.6 | 27.9 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 48.0 | 28.2 | 26.9 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 5,849 |

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | Have ever been tested | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ² | |
| Total | 46.6 | 27.0 | 25.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6,812 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 50.1 | 29.2 | 27.8 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 11.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 397 |
| Armenian | 24.1 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 330 |
| Other | 49.8 | 29.6 | 23.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 55.6 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 46.1 | 26.4 | 25.0 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 29.2 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 1,055 |
| Second | 36.7 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 49.8 | 25.4 | 24.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 51.8 | 29.3 | 27.6 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 58.4 | 39.4 | 38.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | Number of men |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|---------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | Have ever been tested | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ² | |
| Total | 38.3 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.9 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 29.4 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 46.2 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 35.8 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 275 |
| Guria | 34.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 25.5 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 35.8 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 31.7 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 54.7 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 25.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 26.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 37.2 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 30.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 699 |
| 15-19 | 24.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 23.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 26.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 37.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 41.2 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 397 |
| 30-39 | 39.6 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 809 |
| 40-49 | 42.2 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 793 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 23.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 30.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 33.9 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 410 |
| Higher | 50.3 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 1,087 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 41.4 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1,614 |
| Never married/in union | 33.7 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 1,083 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 32.1 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 40.3 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 2,289 |

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|---------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | Have ever been tested | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ² | |
| Total | 38.3 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 40.4 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 16.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 126 |
| Armenian | 18.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 117 |
| Other | 40.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 38.3 | 24.1 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 38.3 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 28.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 485 |
| Second | 30.5 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 552 |
| Middle | 32.6 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 547 |
| Fourth | 49.1 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 530 |
| Richest | 49.6 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received HIV counselling during antenatal care of the pregnancy of the most recent birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A} | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|---|
| Total | 13.7 | 900 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 16.8 | 564 |
| Rural | 8.6 | 336 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 12.9 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 22.4 | 93 |
| Guria | 23.0 | 19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 17.1 | 117 |
| Kakheti | 9.2 | 66 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 8.4 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 15.1 | 61 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.8 | 35 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 9.3 | 108 |
| Shida Kartli | 14.9 | 49 |
| Age | | |
| 15-24 | 7.9 | 234 |
| 15-19 | (4.2) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 8.4 | 205 |
| 25-29 | 17.2 | 292 |
| 30-39 | 13.9 | 341 |
| 40-49 | 22.8 | 33 |
| Education | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 12.6 | 94 |
| Upper Secondary | 13.4 | 215 |
| Vocational Education | 13.5 | 182 |
| Higher | 14.3 | 409 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 21.2 | 63 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 13.4 | 825 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 15.4 | 775 |
| Azerbaijani | (4.9) | 63 |
| Armenian | 1.7 | 39 |
| Other | (*) | 23 |
| IDP status of household head | | |
| IDP | 11.6 | 54 |
| Non-IDP | 13.9 | 846 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 8.2 | 143 |
| Second | 9.1 | 172 |
| Middle | 13.3 | 180 |
| Fourth | 16.6 | 183 |
| Richest | 18.8 | 221 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

^A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result | | | | |
| Total | 11.5 | 34.7 | 32.2 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 1,316 | 60.3 | 1,147 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.0 | 38.0 | 36.1 | 10.3 | 7.0 | 855 | 56.5 | 801 | |
| Rural | 6.8 | 28.5 | 24.9 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 461 | 69.1 | 347 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 16.3 | 44.3 | 37.7 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 523 | 56.9 | 508 | |
| Adjara A.R | 10.8 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 138 | 53.0 | 108 | |
| Guria | 8.3 | 51.3 | 27.4 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 29 | 82.9 | 25 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 7.6 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 166 | 59.7 | 145 | |
| Kakheti | 5.7 | 33.1 | 31.5 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 77 | 62.2 | 63 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 10.2 | 34.8 | 30.6 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 25 | 65.7 | 21 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 7.6 | 22.0 | 42.5 | 25.1 | 14.3 | 70 | 58.9 | 62 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 4.3 | 18.5 | 21.6 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 38 | 76.5 | 30 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 8.0 | 17.5 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 162 | 66.4 | 107 | |
| Shida Kartli | 10.9 | 39.2 | 33.6 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 88 | 70.5 | 78 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.5 | 31.0 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 533 | 62.0 | 449 | |
| 15-17 | 9.7 | 32.2 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 324 | 66.2 | 269 | |
| 18-19 | 9.1 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 209 | 55.7 | 180 | |
| 20-24 | 12.9 | 37.1 | 39.8 | 15.6 | 9.4 | 783 | 59.3 | 698 | |
| 20-22 | 12.8 | 35.3 | 34.1 | 12.4 | 6.9 | 439 | 60.7 | 382 | |
| 23-24 | 13.0 | 39.5 | 47.1 | 19.8 | 12.6 | 344 | 57.5 | 316 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | 1 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.8 | 23.8 | 17.4 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 124 | 75.3 | 71 | |
| Upper Secondary | 8.2 | 31.8 | 23.4 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 558 | 69.0 | 466 | |
| Vocational Education | 11.4 | 46.8 | 40.8 | 17.0 | 11.2 | 139 | 67.2 | 132 | |
| Higher | 17.2 | 37.2 | 43.5 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 494 | 47.7 | 478 | |

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result | | | | |
| Total | 11.5 | 34.7 | 32.2 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 1,316 | 60.3 | 1,147 | |
| Marital status^B | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 9.3 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 23.9 | 14.7 | 471 | 68.6 | 405 | |
| Never married/in union | 12.8 | 31.3 | 26.9 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 840 | 55.8 | 742 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 10.3 | 35.3 | 41.8 | 20.1 | 17.0 | 44 | (54.0) | 40 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 12.2 | 35.5 | 37.0 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 948 | 58.7 | 838 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 12.7 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 1,140 | 58.7 | 1,036 | |
| Azerbaijani | 1.7 | 19.6 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 96 | (80.9) | 42 | |
| Armenian | 3.5 | 49.8 | 33.0 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 56 | (86.3) | 48 | |
| Other | (13.7) | (54.2) | (35.8) | (10.6) | (5.2) | 23 | (37.6) | 21 | |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 4.7 | 50.7 | 45.2 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 62 | 50.9 | 61 | |
| Non-IDP | 11.8 | 33.9 | 31.5 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 1,253 | 60.9 | 1,087 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.4 | 26.9 | 23.1 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 214 | 73.6 | 154 | |
| Second | 7.3 | 30.6 | 23.7 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 248 | 67.6 | 191 | |
| Middle | 9.9 | 37.7 | 36.0 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 243 | 61.5 | 223 | |
| Fourth | 12.6 | 34.5 | 36.8 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 316 | 58.3 | 292 | |
| Richest | 19.7 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 295 | 49.5 | 287 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

| Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who: | | | | | Number of men age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result | | | |
| Total | 10.9 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 699 | 61.1 | 601 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.4 | 34.3 | 33.7 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 456 | 55.8 | 421 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 243 | 73.4 | 180 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 12.7 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 302 | 54.6 | 283 |
| Adjara A.R | 7.2 | 25.7 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41 | (63.8) | 30 |
| Guria | 7.5 | 26.4 | 34.9 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 14 | (77.3) | 13 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 8.8 | 23.8 | 16.2 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 89 | 59.5 | 78 |
| Kakheti | 7.6 | 35.8 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40 | 66.4 | 36 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 12.8 | 39.7 | 30.9 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 13 | 67.9 | 12 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 8.1 | 22.2 | 39.6 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 42 | 72.5 | 35 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (2.2) | (10.3) | (23.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 21 | (65.6) | 14 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (13.7) | (19.9) | (21.2) | (3.1) | (1.5) | 93 | (67.4) | 63 |
| Shida Kartli | 10.6 | 26.9 | 28.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 44 | 75.6 | 37 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.3 | 28.5 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 359 | 64.5 | 290 |
| 15-17 | 8.1 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 242 | 67.1 | 186 |
| 18-19 | 8.7 | 38.3 | 26.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 117 | 59.8 | 104 |
| 20-24 | 13.6 | 33.8 | 37.3 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 340 | 57.9 | 310 |
| 20-22 | 10.8 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 204 | 61.1 | 186 |
| 23-24 | 17.9 | 30.5 | 38.7 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 135 | 52.9 | 124 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.6 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 108 | 79.7 | 82 |
| Upper Secondary | 9.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 342 | 64.2 | 280 |
| Vocational Education | 5.1 | 27.0 | 44.5 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 65 | 62.9 | 58 |
| Higher | 20.9 | 41.5 | 33.9 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 183 | 47.2 | 181 |

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

| Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who: | | | | | Number of men age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test | Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result | | | |
| Total | 10.9 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 699 | 61.1 | 601 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 10.6 | 38.2 | 50.8 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 78 | 64.5 | 70 |
| Never married/in union | 10.9 | 30.2 | 28.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 621 | 60.6 | 530 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 8.6 | 46.0 | 46.1 | 25.4 | 5.1 | 38 | 77.6 | 36 |
| Non-IDP | 11.0 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 661 | 60.0 | 565 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.6 | 20.9 | 25.3 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 111 | 73.8 | 79 |
| Second | 11.7 | 30.6 | 26.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 119 | 71.2 | 94 |
| Middle | 8.7 | 38.1 | 28.5 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 152 | 69.1 | 141 |
| Fourth | 13.0 | 25.7 | 39.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 145 | 47.1 | 131 |
| Richest | 15.2 | 36.3 | 32.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 172 | 53.0 | 156 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases "-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator | | | | | | | | |

5.6 INTERRUPTED PREGNANCIES

Induced abortion is common across the globe, 8-11% of all maternal deaths are related to abortion. As of 2010-2014, an estimated 36 abortions occur each year per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in developing regions, compared with 27 in developed regions.⁴⁷ According to WHO, every year in the world there are an estimated 40-50 million abortions. This corresponds to approximately 125,000 abortions per day.⁴⁸ The vast majority of abortions occur in response to unintended pregnancies, which typically result from ineffective use or non-use of contraceptives. As a result, abortion continues to be part of how women and couples in all contexts manage their fertility and their lives.

As agreed by countries at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in circumstances where abortion is not restricted by law, abortion should be safe. It further states: “Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority and every attempt should be made to eliminate the need for abortion...” (Paragraph 63i). Subsequent conferences, including the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) in 1995, the ICPD + 5 meeting in 1999, and the Beijing + 5 meeting in 2000 continued to call for the provision of safe abortion services where they are not against the law. The WHO clearly indicates that Governments should provide access to safe abortion services, both to safeguard the lives of women and girls and as a matter of respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights, including the right to health.⁴⁹ UN Human Rights Committee noted that where abortion is legal it must be accessible, available, acceptable and of good quality.⁵⁰

The high abortion rate is an important health problem for Georgia. Accurate information on its incidence is vital to understanding the fertility dynamics of a population and the role that abortion plays in maternal morbidity and mortality. Induced abortion even performed at a medical facility can negatively influence maternal health and affect further pregnancies, as well as survival and health of children born; abortion is a factor of direct and indirect reproductive losses such as infecundity and miscarriages.

Absent from the MDGs and still missing in the SDGs, stillbirths remain a neglected issue, invisible in policies and programs, underfinanced and in urgent need of attention. In 2015, there were 2.6 million stillbirths globally; for every 1,000 total births (live births and stillbirths), 18.4 babies were stillborn. About half of all stillbirths occur in the intrapartum period, representing the greatest time of risk.⁵¹

Table 15.1CS presents total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years, total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the lifetime and stillbirth⁵² rate for women age 15-49. Stillbirth rate is derived for the whole life of women. It is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 births (live births and stillbirths). TIAR in the last five years is total number of abortions in the last 5 years per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49), while TIAR in the lifetime is total number of abortions in women’s past life per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49). Women were asked

⁴⁷ Guttmacher Institute, *Abortion Worldwide 2017: Uneven Progress and Unequal Access*, <https://www.guttmacher.org/report/abortion-worldwide-2017>

⁴⁸ Statistics by the World Health Organization, 2017, News release, Geneva. <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/28-09-2017-worldwide-an-estimated-25-million-unsafe-abortions-occur-each-year>

⁴⁹ Center for Reproductive Rights, “Whose right to life: women’s rights and prenatal protections under human rights and comparative law”, 2012; concluding observations of the Committee against Torture following the consideration by the Committee of the initial report of Nicaragua (CAT/C/NIC/CO/1); and report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/66/254).

⁵⁰ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee following the consideration by the Committee of the fifth periodic report of Poland (CCPR/CO/82/POL, para. 8).

⁵¹ WHO, *Maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, Data, statistics and epidemiology* https://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/stillbirth/en/

⁵² Stillbirth is defined as loss of baby after 5 months of the pregnancy that the woman did not choose to end and where the child did not show any signs of life.

whether they ever had a pregnancy that was interrupted (either purposefully or spontaneously) and, if so, how many pregnancies ended in an abortion, miscarriage or stillbirth. Next, an event-by-event abortion history was collected. For last pregnancy in the 7 years, the type of outcome was collected.

15.2CS and 15.3CS tables present information on induced abortion performance place, abortion methods and early post abortion complications. Indicators for abortion place and methods are home-based induced abortions as a most risky environment for the procedure and percentage of abortion pill as more safe method compared to other methods. All indicators refer last abortions occurring in the last 5 years.

Table 15.4CS shows information on contraception counselling during abortion procedure and contraception provision after abortion according to background characteristics.

Women who decide to end their pregnancies in abortion and do not adopt an effective contraceptive method afterwards are likely to be at high risk for another unintended pregnancy during the immediate post-abortion period. Family planning counselling around the time of the abortion procedure is mandated as part of the Georgian health care law.

Table TM.15.1CS: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate of women age 15-49 years, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years ¹ | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the lifetime ² | Number of women age 15-49 years | Stillbirth rate ³ | Number of births |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 130.3 | 909.4 | 6,812 | 21.9 | 10,786 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 108.5 | 753.8 | 4,392 | 20.2 | 6,310 |
| Rural | 170.1 | 1,191.7 | 2,420 | 24.3 | 4,476 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 111.4 | 775.3 | 2,621 | 21.9 | 3,577 |
| Adjara A.R | 70.9 | 460.2 | 736 | 16.6 | 1,247 |
| Guria | 139.3 | 1,180.0 | 155 | 27.8 | 272 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 79.2 | 678.8 | 826 | 24.2 | 1,346 |
| Kakheti | 152.6 | 1,360.4 | 412 | 24.9 | 734 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 170.4 | 1,093.4 | 154 | 17.7 | 264 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 81.8 | 613.5 | 454 | 15.1 | 719 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 129.9 | 755.0 | 238 | 25.4 | 451 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 297.5 | 1,680.6 | 780 | 19.4 | 1,412 |
| Shida Kartli | 154.8 | 1,335.3 | 436 | 31.8 | 764 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 533 | (43.0) | 39 |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 324 | (*) | 14 |
| 18-19 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 209 | (66.1) | 25 |
| 20-24 | 75.5 | 81.2 | 783 | 18.7 | 494 |
| 25-29 | 201.1 | 392.1 | 1,177 | 15.9 | 1,716 |
| 30-34 | 216.7 | 662.7 | 1,207 | 13.7 | 2,209 |
| 35-39 | 152.2 | 1,068.4 | 1,153 | 19.3 | 2,274 |
| 40-44 | 126.9 | 1,686.1 | 1,010 | 30.5 | 2,120 |
| 45-49 | 20.3 | 2,030.1 | 950 | 30.5 | 1,934 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | 7 | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 286.8 | 1,372.2 | 631 | 26.3 | 1,320 |
| Upper Secondary | 140.6 | 1,011.7 | 1,718 | 21.3 | 2,683 |
| Vocational Education | 144.8 | 1,264.0 | 1,308 | 23.3 | 2,362 |
| Higher | 87.7 | 614.3 | 3,148 | 20.2 | 4,415 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.4 | 38.1 | 1,682 | (179.7) | 16 |
| 1 | 92.7 | 516.5 | 1,339 | 27.9 | 1,441 |
| 2 | 184.7 | 1,275.9 | 2,717 | 22.8 | 5,721 |
| 3 | 263.1 | 1,943.8 | 897 | 17.5 | 2,796 |
| 4+ | 76.2 | 1,291.9 | 177 | 17.0 | 813 |

Table TM.15.1CS: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate of women age 15-49 years, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years ¹ | Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the lifetime ² | Number of women age 15-49 years | Stillbirth rate ³ | Number of births |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 130.3 | 909.4 | 6,812 | 21.9 | 10,786 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 121.9 | 1,582.0 | 639 | 20.2 | 1,298 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 138.5 | 886.2 | 5,849 | 22.1 | 9,475 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Georgian | 105.6 | 810.5 | 5,957 | 22.2 | 9,260 |
| Azerbaijani | 498.9 | 2,512.2 | 397 | 16.9 | 819 |
| Armenian | 140.7 | 791.1 | 330 | 19.2 | 498 |
| Other | 109.2 | 839.9 | 128 | 34.1 | 209 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | |
| IDP | 100.7 | 616.0 | 350 | 36.9 | 555 |
| Non-IDP | 131.9 | 925.2 | 6,462 | 21.1 | 10,231 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 177.9 | 1,351.0 | 1,055 | 18.6 | 1,997 |
| Second | 175.0 | 1,066.9 | 1,284 | 29.0 | 2,239 |
| Middle | 126.2 | 869.6 | 1,332 | 23.5 | 2,148 |
| Fourth | 129.1 | 792.8 | 1,509 | 18.4 | 2,047 |
| Richest | 68.9 | 640.4 | 1,632 | 19.5 | 2,356 |
| ¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.4CS - Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years | | | | | |
| ² MICS Country Specific indicator TM.22CS - Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the lifetime | | | | | |
| ³ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.5CS - Stillbirth rate | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | |

Table TM.15.2CS: Induced abortion performance place and method

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years by performance place and method used for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Induced abortion performance place | | | | | | Home-based induced abortions ¹ | Induced abortion methods | | | | | Total | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| | Hospital/ maternity | Women's consultation | At home | At home and hospital | Missing | D&C | | Vacuum aspiration | Abortion pill ² | Other | DK/ don't Remember | | | |
| Total | 75.6 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 41.3 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.4 | 22.6 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 42.8 | 29.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Rural | 82.0 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 39.5 | 22.3 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 63.4 | 30.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 50.4 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Adjara A.R | 87.1 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 33.7 | 24.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Guria | 91.7 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 12.0 | 18.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (80.9) | (13.7) | (5.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (5.4) | 100.0 | (39.2) | (23.8) | (26.0) | (5.5) | (5.5) | 100.0 | 48 |
| Kakheti | 79.5 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 27.2 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 69.6 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 45.2 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (79.2) | (14.6) | (3.7) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (6.2) | 100.0 | (33.2) | (40.4) | (12.4) | (0.0) | (13.9) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 55.0 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 86.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 45.5 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Shida Kartli | 62.1 | 25.5 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 6 |
| 20-24 | (60.0) | (27.3) | (12.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (12.7) | 100.0 | (17.4) | (38.4) | (32.7) | (3.6) | (7.8) | 100.0 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 82.0 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 32.0 | 43.2 | 21.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 149 |
| 30-34 | 77.4 | 17.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 34.5 | 31.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 162 |
| 35-39 | 73.4 | 20.0 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 48.7 | 18.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 115 |
| 40-44 | 66.0 | 22.3 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 87 |
| 45-49 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 18 |

Table TM.15.2CS: Induced abortion performance place and method

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years by performance place and method used for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Induced abortion performance place | | | | | | Home-based induced abortions ¹ | Induced abortion methods | | | | | Total | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | Hospital/maternity | Women's consultation | At home | At home and hospital | Missing | Total | | D&C | Vacuum aspiration | Abortion pill ² | Other | DK/ don't Remember | | |
| Total | 75.6 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 41.3 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 85.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 39.4 | 45.2 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Upper Secondary | 77.8 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 39.1 | 25.0 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Vocational Education | 76.4 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 45.2 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Higher | 68.8 | 24.9 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 11 |
| 1 | 76.9 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 22.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96 |
| 2 | 72.3 | 20.4 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 47.3 | 27.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 328 |
| 3 | 82.5 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 37.6 | 32.9 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 134 |
| 4+ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (61.2) | (23.5) | (15.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (15.3) | 100.0 | (23.2) | (34.4) | (39.3) | (0.0) | (3.1) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 77.0 | 16.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 42.0 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 530 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 73.9 | 19.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 36.5 | 29.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Azerbaijani | 87.1 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 52.5 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Armenian | (62.0) | (29.5) | (8.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.4) | 100.0 | (13.7) | (66.3) | (13.3) | (0.0) | (6.7) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 7 |

Table TM.15.2CS: Induced abortion performance place and method

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years by performance place and method used for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Induced abortion performance place | | | | | | Home-based induced abortions ¹ | Induced abortion methods | | | | | Total | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| | Hospital/maternity | Women's consultation | At home | At home and hospital | Missing | D&C | | Vacuum aspiration | Abortion pill ² | Other | DK/ don't Remember | | | |
| Total | 75.6 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 41.3 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 580 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 52.5 | 44.7 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 45.3 | 20.3 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Non-IDP | 76.6 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 41.2 | 26.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 556 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 77.9 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 39.5 | 17.1 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Second | 86.3 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 40.8 | 22.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Middle | 67.7 | 22.1 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 32.7 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Fourth | 77.3 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 52.1 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Richest | (60.4) | (29.6) | (6.0) | (4.0) | (0.0) | (10.0) | 100.0 | (17.0) | (39.6) | (43.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 76 |
| ¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.7CS - Home-based induced abortion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ² MICS Country Specific indicator TM.8CS - Pill induced abortion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table TM.15.3CS: Early post abortion complications

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who experienced any complications in the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with an abortion in the last 5 years who had: | | | | | | | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | post abortion complications within the 30 days after the last abortion | | | | | | Any complication ¹ | |
| | No complication | Uterus perforation | Severe bleeding | Fever over 38 degrees | Belly pain | Other problems | | |
| Total | 67.2 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 30.4 | 1.9 | 32.8 | 580 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.3 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 23.4 | 1.6 | 25.7 | 321 |
| Rural | 58.5 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 38.9 | 2.3 | 41.5 | 260 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 72.2 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 26.2 | 1.6 | 27.8 | 193 |
| Adjara A.R | 71.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 27.0 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 43 |
| Guria | 39.7 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 16 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (72.4) | (0.0) | (8.2) | (8.3) | (27.6) | (2.9) | (27.6) | 48 |
| Kakheti | 47.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 1.6 | 51.4 | 3.2 | 53.0 | 44 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 68.2 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 28.6 | 2.0 | 31.8 | 15 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (61.7) | (0.0) | (5.6) | (9.3) | (35.3) | (0.0) | (38.3) | 26 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 78.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 18.3 | 1.8 | 21.9 | 24 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 60.5 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 39.5 | 124 |
| Shida Kartli | 80.6 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 4.8 | 19.4 | 48 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6 |
| 20-24 | (70.4) | (0.0) | (6.4) | (6.0) | (29.4) | (0.2) | (29.6) | 43 |
| 25-29 | 73.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 24.9 | 0.5 | 26.4 | 149 |
| 30-34 | 60.2 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 36.2 | 4.7 | 39.8 | 162 |
| 35-39 | 70.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 115 |
| 40-44 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 32.9 | 2.9 | 36.4 | 87 |
| 45-49 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 18 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 55.8 | 0.4 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 42.2 | 2.0 | 44.2 | 101 |
| Upper Secondary | 68.9 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 27.1 | 1.4 | 31.1 | 139 |
| Vocational Education | 68.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 29.6 | 0.2 | 32.0 | 135 |
| Higher | 71.2 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 27.2 | 3.2 | 28.8 | 205 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11 |
| 1 | 76.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 22.0 | 2.7 | 23.8 | 96 |
| 2 | 68.6 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 28.5 | 1.2 | 31.4 | 328 |
| 3 | 63.0 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 35.9 | 2.7 | 37.0 | 134 |
| 4+ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11 |

Table TM.15.3CS: Early post abortion complications

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who experienced any complications in the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with an abortion in the last 5 years who had: | | | | | | | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | No complication | post abortion complications within the 30 days after the last abortion | | | | | Any complication ¹ | |
| | | Uterus perforation | Severe bleeding | Fever over 38 degrees | Belly pain | Other problems | | |
| Total | 67.2 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 30.4 | 1.9 | 32.8 | 580 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (45.6) | (0.0) | (6.8) | (1.9) | (53.2) | (2.4) | (54.4) | 51 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 69.3 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 530 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 69.9 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 27.4 | 2.3 | 30.1 | 438 |
| Azerbaijani | 56.5 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 99 |
| Armenian | (67.4) | (1.1) | (0.0) | (1.1) | (30.3) | (1.2) | (32.6) | 37 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 77.6 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 21.6 | 2.1 | 22.4 | 24 |
| Non-IDP | 66.8 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 30.7 | 1.9 | 33.2 | 556 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 55.6 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 42.7 | 2.0 | 44.4 | 118 |
| Second | 61.0 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 37.0 | 2.2 | 39.0 | 144 |
| Middle | 69.2 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 28.1 | 3.5 | 30.8 | 112 |
| Fourth | 79.3 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 18.5 | 1.1 | 20.7 | 130 |
| Richest | (73.7) | (0.0) | (4.0) | (3.6) | (22.3) | (0.0) | (26.3) | 76 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.9CS - Early post abortion complications

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TM.15.4CS: Contraception counseling during abortion procedure and Contraception provision after abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a medical counseling on contraception either before or after the most recent abortion ¹ | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor after most recent abortion: | | | | | | | Total | Received method, prescription or both ² | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | Type of provision: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Received a method | Received prescription | No method or prescription | Both method and prescription | Do not remember | Missing | | | | |
| Total | 63.2 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 48.6 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 580 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.6 | 15.9 | 10.7 | 46.6 | 22.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 48.7 | 321 | |
| Rural | 60.3 | 16.5 | 12.9 | 51.0 | 13.3 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 260 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 65.7 | 15.6 | 6.0 | 50.2 | 25.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 193 | |
| Adjara A.R | 75.5 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 38.6 | 25.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 43 | |
| Guria | 73.7 | 12.0 | 38.0 | 43.3 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 16 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (80.5) | (23.8) | (13.9) | (36.9) | (22.6) | (2.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (60.4) | 48 | |
| Kakheti | 62.1 | 17.5 | 14.1 | 42.4 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.6 | 44 | |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 55.7 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 54.0 | 18.4 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 15 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (72.5) | (9.3) | (24.9) | (41.0) | (21.1) | (0.0) | (3.7) | 100.0 | (55.3) | 26 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 41.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 70.6 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 24 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 45.9 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 60.4 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.2 | 124 | |
| Shida Kartli | 75.4 | 32.2 | 16.6 | 31.2 | 13.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 48 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 6 | |
| 20-24 | (45.6) | (12.3) | (14.5) | (61.7) | (7.4) | (4.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (34.3) | 43 | |
| 25-29 | 65.9 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 45.1 | 27.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 149 | |
| 30-34 | 58.2 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 51.8 | 17.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 162 | |
| 35-39 | 73.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 45.8 | 20.2 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 115 | |
| 40-44 | 61.6 | 24.5 | 13.9 | 46.1 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 87 | |
| 45-49 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 18 | |

Table TM.15.4CS: Contraception counseling during abortion procedure and Contraception provision after abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a medical counseling on contraception either before or after the most recent abortion ¹ | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor after most recent abortion: | | | | | | | Total | Received method, prescription or both ² | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | Type of provision: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Received a method | Received prescription | No method or prescription | Both method and prescription | Do not remember | Missing | | | | |
| Total | 63.2 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 48.6 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 580 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 52.5 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 54.6 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 101 | |
| Upper Secondary | 65.3 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 46.2 | 24.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 139 | |
| Vocational Education | 65.9 | 20.5 | 14.8 | 41.0 | 17.7 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 135 | |
| Higher | 65.3 | 18.9 | 8.7 | 52.2 | 16.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 205 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 11 | |
| 1 | 58.0 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 51.2 | 21.5 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 96 | |
| 2 | 63.0 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 49.5 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 328 | |
| 3 | 66.8 | 21.9 | 11.3 | 45.7 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.1 | 134 | |
| 4+ | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 11 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (42.9) | (5.0) | (18.3) | (66.1) | (4.5) | (4.2) | (1.9) | 100.0 | (27.8) | 51 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 65.1 | 17.2 | 11.0 | 46.9 | 19.4 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 530 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 69.8 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 42.1 | 21.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 438 | |
| Azerbaijani | 48.1 | 10.5 | 6.0 | 62.6 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 99 | |
| Armenian | (22.0) | (1.1) | (6.5) | (91.7) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (8.3) | 37 | |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 7 | |

Table TM.15.4CS: Contraception counseling during abortion procedure and Contraception provision after abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor for the last abortion, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years, who received a medical counseling on contraception either before or after the most recent abortion ¹ | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who received a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor after most recent abortion: | | | | | | Total | Received method, prescription or both ² | Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | Type of provision: | | | | | | | | |
| | | Received a method | Received prescription | No method or prescription | Both method and prescription | Do not remember | Missing | | | |
| Total | 63.2 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 48.6 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 580 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 47.2 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 69.9 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 24 |
| Non-IDP | 63.9 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 47.6 | 18.4 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 556 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 59.0 | 15.9 | 11.3 | 55.4 | 12.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 118 |
| Second | 63.2 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 47.0 | 13.7 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 144 |
| Middle | 70.3 | 16.1 | 14.0 | 44.6 | 19.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 112 |
| Fourth | 68.7 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 46.1 | 27.5 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 130 |
| Richest | (49.9) | (26.9) | (3.7) | (50.8) | (17.6) | (1.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (48.2) | 76 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.10CS - Contraception counseling during abortion procedure

² MICS Country Specific indicator TM.11CS - Contraception provision after abortion

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

5.7 INFORMED DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) affirmed sexual and reproductive health as a fundamental human right, and emphasized that empowering women and girls is key to ensuring the well-being of individuals, families, nations and the world at large.

The ability of women and girls to exercise their basic human rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG target 5.6 states “Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”. To achieve the Goal by 2030, unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to the utilization of sexual and reproductive health services must be removed, and changes in lifestyles, social norms and government policies that allow women and girls to fully exercise their reproductive rights must be prioritized.

Women and girls who can make choices and control their reproductive lives are better able to get quality education, find decent work, and make free and informed decisions in all spheres of life. The evidence is clear that family planning makes a critical contribution toward achieving these global goals.⁵³

Table TM.16.1CS presents percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care (SDG Indicator 5.6.1). The Indicator measures women and girls’ access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights premised on three core decision-making elements – the decision on sexual relations, the decision on use of contraception, and the decision on use of health care. Women’s and girls’ capacity to make these key decisions is essential to their empowerment and the full exercise of their reproductive rights. SDG Indicator 5.6.1 is derived from the following three component questions:

- Whether a woman can say no to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse;
- Whether using or not using contraception is mainly the woman’s decision or a joint decision with husband/partner;
- Whether a woman can make own decision about health care for herself or it is a joint decision with husband/partner.

Only those women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

⁵³ Starbird, E. et al. 2016. "Investing in Family Planning: Key to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals." *Global Health: Science and Practice* June 2016, 4(2):191-210; <https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-15-00374>

Table TM.16.1CS: Informed decision on reproductive health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | Can say "no" to have sexual intercourse to the husband/partner | Decisions about health care for the woman are not mainly taken by the husband/partner | Number of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | Women doing something to avoid pregnancy | | Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy | | Informed decision on reproductive health care ¹ | |
| | | | | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | | |
| Total | 83.8 | 95.7 | 4,920 | 98.6 | 1,997 | 98.6 | 2,015 | 79.2 | 4,012 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.9 | 95.9 | 2,986 | 98.5 | 1,340 | 98.5 | 1,181 | 82.8 | 2,521 |
| Rural | 77.5 | 95.6 | 1,934 | 98.8 | 656 | 98.6 | 834 | 73.2 | 1,490 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 89.4 | 95.7 | 1,709 | 98.4 | 801 | 98.8 | 656 | 83.3 | 1,457 |
| Adjara A.R | 79.4 | 93.8 | 531 | 98.3 | 159 | 97.3 | 265 | 76.6 | 424 |
| Guria | 75.4 | 97.0 | 123 | 99.3 | 42 | 98.5 | 49 | 74.5 | 92 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 84.8 | 96.9 | 639 | 98.4 | 230 | 99.2 | 264 | 81.9 | 494 |
| Kakheti | 74.9 | 96.1 | 325 | 99.0 | 132 | 97.8 | 127 | 71.0 | 258 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 83.7 | 96.7 | 111 | 99.8 | 44 | 98.4 | 46 | 82.5 | 90 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 92.5 | 94.2 | 339 | 97.4 | 123 | 97.7 | 157 | 83.1 | 280 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 50.2 | 97.0 | 195 | 100.0 | 41 | 98.9 | 112 | 48.8 | 153 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 80.6 | 94.7 | 622 | 98.8 | 266 | 99.3 | 230 | 74.5 | 497 |
| Shida Kartli | 88.8 | 98.5 | 326 | 99.6 | 158 | 99.4 | 108 | 87.0 | 266 |

Table TM.16.1CS: Informed decision on reproductive health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | Can say "no" to have sexual intercourse to the husband/partner | Decisions about health care for the woman are not mainly taken by the husband/partner | Number of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | Women doing something to avoid pregnancy | | Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy | | Informed decision on reproductive health care ¹ | |
| | | | | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | | |
| Total | 83.8 | 95.7 | 4,920 | 98.6 | 1,997 | 98.6 | 2,015 | 79.2 | 4,012 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 71.2 | 85.7 | 60 | (*) | 17 | (100.0) | 29 | 66.3 | 46 |
| 15-17 | (*) | (*) | 23 | (*) | 8 | (*) | 12 | (*) | 19 |
| 18-19 | (57.8) | (89.2) | 36 | (*) | 9 | (100.0) | 17 | (57.1) | 27 |
| 20-24 | 81.7 | 97.6 | 389 | 99.5 | 168 | 100.0 | 143 | 77.0 | 311 |
| 25-29 | 84.8 | 96.4 | 928 | 99.2 | 481 | 98.3 | 349 | 80.2 | 830 |
| 30-34 | 82.6 | 95.3 | 982 | 98.9 | 489 | 97.6 | 390 | 78.0 | 879 |
| 35-39 | 86.9 | 96.0 | 965 | 98.9 | 445 | 99.5 | 393 | 82.0 | 838 |
| 40-44 | 83.1 | 94.8 | 821 | 95.6 | 265 | 98.0 | 403 | 78.1 | 668 |
| 45-49 | 82.8 | 96.1 | 775 | 99.1 | 131 | 98.8 | 307 | 79.4 | 438 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 75.0 | 2 | (*) | 2 | - | 0 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 74.0 | 92.6 | 485 | 98.7 | 172 | 97.6 | 225 | 69.6 | 397 |
| Upper Secondary | 77.9 | 93.6 | 1,182 | 98.3 | 422 | 98.7 | 510 | 72.3 | 932 |
| Vocational Education | 82.8 | 95.6 | 1,070 | 99.2 | 371 | 98.7 | 453 | 78.4 | 824 |
| Higher | 89.6 | 97.7 | 2,180 | 98.5 | 1,030 | 98.7 | 828 | 85.1 | 1,857 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 81.5 | 97.0 | 318 | (*) | 24 | 99.8 | 195 | 76.3 | 219 |
| 1 | 85.1 | 96.4 | 1,080 | 97.3 | 394 | 98.4 | 462 | 81.0 | 857 |
| 2 | 84.5 | 95.0 | 2,513 | 98.9 | 1,115 | 99.1 | 989 | 79.1 | 2,104 |
| 3 | 82.2 | 96.8 | 845 | 99.1 | 394 | 97.9 | 304 | 79.7 | 698 |
| 4+ | 76.0 | 95.2 | 163 | 98.6 | 70 | 91.4 | 64 | 72.1 | 134 |

Table TM.16.1CS: Informed decision on reproductive health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | Can say "no" to have sexual intercourse to the husband/partner | Decisions about health care for the woman are not mainly taken by the husband/partner | Number of women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey | Women doing something to avoid pregnancy | | Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy | | Informed decision on reproductive health care ¹ | |
| | | | | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | Decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner | Number of women | | |
| Total | 83.8 | 95.7 | 4,920 | 98.6 | 1,997 | 98.6 | 2,015 | 79.2 | 4,012 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 84.8 | 92.0 | 463 | 99.7 | 142 | 97.3 | 192 | 76.8 | 334 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 83.6 | 96.2 | 4,434 | 98.5 | 1,847 | 98.7 | 1,811 | 79.4 | 3,658 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 85.9 | 96.2 | 4,258 | 98.6 | 1,762 | 98.5 | 1,712 | 81.5 | 3,475 |
| Azerbaijani | 77.9 | 91.7 | 348 | 100.0 | 141 | 97.5 | 129 | 69.0 | 271 |
| Armenian | 57.0 | 93.8 | 237 | 96.3 | 68 | 99.4 | 132 | 57.4 | 200 |
| Other | 77.4 | 92.9 | 76 | (100.0) | 26 | (100.0) | 41 | 68.0 | 67 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 85.9 | 96.8 | 240 | 99.8 | 95 | 99.4 | 86 | 84.5 | 181 |
| Non-IDP | 83.7 | 95.7 | 4,680 | 98.5 | 1,902 | 98.5 | 1,929 | 79.0 | 3,831 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 76.0 | 93.4 | 824 | 98.7 | 243 | 97.6 | 389 | 69.7 | 632 |
| Second | 78.7 | 96.2 | 1,008 | 98.4 | 364 | 98.9 | 419 | 74.5 | 783 |
| Middle | 82.6 | 94.6 | 985 | 98.6 | 385 | 99.6 | 408 | 78.2 | 792 |
| Fourth | 87.4 | 96.4 | 976 | 98.6 | 469 | 97.9 | 366 | 82.6 | 834 |
| Richest | 91.9 | 97.4 | 1,127 | 98.7 | 536 | 98.6 | 434 | 87.1 | 970 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator TM.12CS - Informed decision on reproductive health care, SDG indicator 5.6.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator or in the column

6 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁵⁴

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

⁵⁴ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had: | | | Number of children |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | An episode of diarrhoea | Symptoms of ARI | An episode of fever | |
| Total | 13.7 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 2,540 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 12.6 | 0.6 | 17.8 | 1,293 |
| Female | 14.8 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 1,247 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 13.6 | 1.3 | 19.0 | 1,552 |
| Rural | 13.7 | 0.8 | 17.7 | 988 |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 14.3 | 1.7 | 21.4 | 876 |
| Adjara A.R | 14.5 | 2.6 | 16.5 | 291 |
| Guria | 13.3 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 53 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 10.7 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 320 |
| Kakheti | 14.5 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 186 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 18.2 | 0.4 | 16.7 | 61 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 14.9 | 0.5 | 18.1 | 162 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 8.9 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 82 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 14.3 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 330 |
| Shida Kartli | 12.2 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 179 |
| Age (in months) | | | | |
| 0-11 | 17.8 | 3.0 | 15.6 | 479 |
| 12-23 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 19.9 | 456 |
| 24-35 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 20.1 | 510 |
| 36-47 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 22.6 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 554 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 13.7 | 0.5 | 17.0 | 254 |
| Upper Secondary | 14.2 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 619 |
| Vocational Education | 15.5 | 0.5 | 18.7 | 519 |
| Higher | 12.4 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 1,146 |
| DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Georgian | 13.4 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 2,194 |
| Azerbaijani | 19.8 | 0.9 | 19.4 | 192 |
| Armenian | 10.0 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 101 |
| Other | 7.1 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 53 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | |
| IDP | 18.7 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 137 |
| Non-IDP | 13.4 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 2,403 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 14.9 | 0.9 | 19.8 | 449 |
| Second | 13.3 | 0.9 | 16.6 | 492 |
| Middle | 12.6 | 1.0 | 18.6 | 522 |
| Fourth | 16.2 | 2.1 | 17.3 | 505 |
| Richest | 11.7 | 1.0 | 20.1 | 571 |

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.2 DIARRHOEA AND FEVER

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁵⁵ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁵⁶ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁵⁵

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments. Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in table TC.3.5.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100 since more than one advice or treatment may have been sought.

Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100, since more than one medicine may have been given.

⁵⁵ UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁵⁶ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|--|---|---------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,A} | | No advice or treatment sought |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/ Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | | | | | | |
| Total | 6.8 | 0.2 | 35.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 44.7 | 347 | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.4 | 0.4 | 28.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 50.8 | 47.8 | 163 | | |
| Female | 5.4 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 57.9 | 41.9 | 184 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.3 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 58.1 | 41.5 | 212 | | |
| Rural | 17.1 | 0.5 | 19.6 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 48.9 | 49.7 | 135 | | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (0.0) | (0.0) | (49.7) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (7.2) | (2.1) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (59.1) | (40.9) | 125 | | |
| Adjara A.R | (15.6) | (0.0) | (32.5) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (58.4) | (41.6) | 42 | | |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (10.9) | (0.0) | (52.0) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (78.0) | (22.0) | 34 | | |
| Kakheti | (12.3) | (2.7) | (16.9) | (11.0) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (12.4) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (51.9) | (42.2) | 27 | | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (6.1) | (0.0) | (26.2) | (1.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.9) | (0.0) | (2.5) | (41.6) | (55.9) | 11 | | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (6.2) | (0.0) | (41.8) | (3.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (55.3) | (44.7) | 24 | | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | | |
| Kvemo Kartli | (7.6) | (0.0) | (7.5) | (10.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (33.2) | (66.8) | 47 | | |
| Shida Kartli | (10.1) | (0.0) | (31.3) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (47.4) | (52.6) | 22 | | |

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: | | | | | | | | | | | No advice or treatment sought | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|---|---|---------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | | Other source | | |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/ Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | A health facility or provider ^{1,A} | | | | |
| Total | 6.8 | 0.2 | 35.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 44.7 | 347 | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 50.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 65.4 | 33.8 | 85 | |
| 12-23 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 59.4 | 38.8 | 67 | |
| 24-35 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 48.8 | 50.3 | 89 | |
| 36-47 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 54 | |
| 48-59 | (0.8) | (0.0) | (33.0) | (5.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (39.2) | (60.8) | 52 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (2.7) | (2.0) | (9.2) | (5.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (26.3) | (73.7) | 35 | |
| Upper Secondary | 9.4 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 49.4 | 49.7 | 88 | |
| Vocational Education | 8.5 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 65.5 | 32.2 | 80 | |
| Higher | 5.4 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 143 | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (3.2) | (0.0) | (25.9) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (33.0) | (67.0) | 33 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 7.3 | 0.2 | 36.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 56.6 | 42.5 | 302 | |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 7.1 | 0.2 | 40.5 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 58.3 | 41.1 | 295 | |
| Azerbaijani | (4.5) | (0.0) | (9.4) | (12.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (36.3) | (63.7) | 38 | |
| Armenian | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 | |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 4 | |

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,A} | | No advice or treatment sought |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/ Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | | | | | | |
| Total | 6.8 | 0.2 | 35.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 44.7 | 347 | | |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | (0.6) | (0.0) | (62.3) | (11.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (79.5) | (20.5) | 25 | | |
| Non-IDP | 7.3 | 0.2 | 33.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 52.6 | 46.6 | 321 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 10.3 | 1.1 | 17.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 44.3 | 53.9 | 67 | | |
| Second | 17.2 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.2 | 42.6 | 66 | | |
| Middle | 8.4 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 49.9 | 49.7 | 66 | | |
| Fourth | (0.0) | (0.0) | (53.2) | (4.5) | (0.0) | (3.5) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (0.5) | (63.8) | (35.7) | 82 | | |
| Richest | (0.0) | (0.0) | (45.0) | (4.2) | (0.0) | (5.3) | (2.0) | (3.6) | (0.0) | (56.5) | (43.5) | 67 | | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^A Includes all health facilities and providers. Excludes pharmacy.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | | | |
| | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | Missing/DK | Total | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | | Missing/DK | Total |
| Total | 9.8 | 8.5 | 36.2 | 27.0 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 42.2 | 37.9 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10.3 | 7.5 | 34.4 | 28.4 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 33.6 | 41.7 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Female | 9.4 | 9.4 | 37.9 | 25.8 | 17.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 49.9 | 34.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.7 | 8.7 | 37.1 | 27.1 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 42.2 | 39.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 8.3 | 34.9 | 26.9 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 42.2 | 35.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (10.4) | (7.5) | (38.0) | (24.3) | (19.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (18.2) | (45.5) | (36.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 125 |
| Adjara A.R | (16.3) | (8.3) | (23.0) | (35.1) | (17.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (16.9) | (38.0) | (36.3) | (6.6) | (2.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 42 |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (7.6) | (12.0) | (31.9) | (32.0) | (16.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (18.7) | (48.2) | (28.9) | (4.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Kakheti | (7.9) | (9.0) | (45.0) | (19.9) | (15.7) | (2.6) | 100.0 | (25.9) | (19.3) | (49.5) | (2.2) | (3.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (11.2) | (0.5) | (34.0) | (33.8) | (20.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (15.5) | (33.0) | (38.2) | (3.0) | (7.7) | (2.5) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (0.0) | (19.1) | (37.1) | (19.2) | (24.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (7.8) | (55.9) | (33.2) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (10.6) | (4.1) | (37.2) | (27.9) | (20.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (13.4) | (40.1) | (42.7) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 47 |
| Shida Kartli | (0.0) | (0.0) | (52.5) | (38.4) | (9.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (7.2) | (40.4) | (49.3) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 47.6 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 39.0 | 50.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| 12-23 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 25.8 | 34.2 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 40.8 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| 24-35 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 29.8 | 38.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 48.7 | 29.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 |
| 36-47 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 46.3 | 27.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| 48-59 | (14.3) | (7.5) | (43.4) | (10.4) | (24.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (15.1) | (33.9) | (48.0) | (1.4) | (1.1) | (0.5) | 100.0 | 52 |

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | | | |
| | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | Missing/DK | Total | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | | Missing/DK | Total |
| Total | 9.8 | 8.5 | 36.2 | 27.0 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 42.2 | 37.9 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (17.2) | (5.4) | (34.4) | (14.8) | (28.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (26.5) | (30.2) | (43.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 |
| Upper Secondary | 7.8 | 11.3 | 44.2 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 50.2 | 35.7 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Vocational Education | 3.0 | 8.7 | 29.1 | 37.6 | 20.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 53.1 | 31.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Higher | 12.6 | 7.6 | 36.2 | 28.6 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 34.5 | 42.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (27.8) | (5.1) | (20.9) | (25.3) | (20.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (31.0) | (40.1) | (28.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 7.9 | 6.5 | 39.1 | 28.3 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 41.1 | 40.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 302 |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 12 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | (14.7) | (0.2) | (28.3) | (11.5) | (45.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (26.2) | (49.4) | (24.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Non-IDP | 9.4 | 9.2 | 36.8 | 28.3 | 16.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 41.6 | 39.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 10.1 | 9.7 | 34.1 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 44.6 | 39.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Second | 5.8 | 8.6 | 31.2 | 32.3 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 42.0 | 38.7 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Middle | 5.2 | 11.9 | 40.8 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 43.3 | 33.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Fourth | (12.4) | (10.1) | (33.1) | (29.4) | (15.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (12.8) | (44.5) | (41.7) | (1.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 82 |
| Richest | (14.8) | (2.0) | (42.6) | (20.8) | (19.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (26.9) | (36.1) | (34.8) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 67 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), and zinc, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) ¹ | Zinc tablets or syrup | ORS and zinc ² | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 42.4 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 347 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 38.9 | 15.1 | 7.9 | 163 |
| Female | 45.5 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 184 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 44.4 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 212 |
| Rural | 39.3 | 14.4 | 7.2 | 135 |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (35.2) | (5.0) | (0.0) | 125 |
| Adjara A.R | (64.5) | (27.1) | (24.7) | 42 |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (74.2) | (12.4) | (8.2) | 34 |
| Kakheti | (22.8) | (4.7) | (2.1) | 27 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (32.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (49.0) | (7.2) | (3.7) | 24 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (27.5) | (21.4) | (3.8) | 47 |
| Shida Kartli | (47.4) | (5.7) | (5.7) | 22 |
| Age (in months) | | | | |
| 0-11 | 32.5 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 85 |
| 12-23 | 52.9 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 67 |
| 24-35 | 46.2 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 89 |
| 36-47 | 48.9 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 54 |
| 48-59 | (31.8) | (1.3) | (1.3) | 52 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (29.0) | (30.2) | (16.4) | 35 |
| Upper Secondary | 38.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 88 |
| Vocational Education | 47.5 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 80 |
| Higher | 45.5 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 143 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (37.4) | (17.7) | (17.7) | 33 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 41.9 | 9.8 | 4.2 | 302 |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | |
| IDP | (30.0) | (2.6) | (2.6) | 25 |
| Non-IDP | 43.4 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 321 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 36.4 | 22.7 | 7.3 | 67 |
| Second | 40.9 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 66 |
| Middle | 45.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 66 |
| Fourth | (47.0) | (13.2) | (5.5) | 82 |
| Richest | (40.8) | (1.0) | (1.0) | 67 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| | Zinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT with continued feeding ^{1A} | Other treatments | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not given any treatment or drug | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
| | | | | Pill or syrup | | | | | Injection | | | Intravenous | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | No other treatment | | | | |
| | | | | Antibiotic | Antimotility | Intestinal Flora | Antiemetic Treatment | Other | Unknown | Antibiotic | Non-antibiotic | | | | | Unknown | | | |
| Total | 10.9 | 51.0 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 60.6 | 14.3 | 347 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15.1 | 47.2 | 31.6 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 12.7 | 62.0 | 15.2 | 163 | |
| Female | 7.1 | 54.4 | 44.4 | 2.5 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 11.2 | 59.5 | 13.5 | 184 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.6 | 53.2 | 41.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 15.7 | 56.8 | 12.7 | 212 | |
| Rural | 14.4 | 47.4 | 33.8 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 66.7 | 16.8 | 135 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (5.0) | (44.1) | (32.3) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (15.3) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (17.0) | (60.3) | (13.3) | 125 | |
| Adjara A.R | (27.1) | (69.5) | (50.4) | (0.2) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.6) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (23.4) | (69.0) | (17.3) | 42 | |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (12.4) | (78.3) | (59.6) | (0.0) | (41.7) | (25.6) | (18.7) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.2) | (0.0) | (4.0) | (0.0) | (8.2) | (42.4) | (3.0) | 34 | |
| Kakheti | (4.7) | (31.1) | (15.9) | (7.0) | (19.8) | (17.9) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.9) | (53.1) | (24.7) | 27 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (0.0) | (46.3) | (32.8) | (3.0) | (14.0) | (9.7) | (3.7) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (2.6) | (2.8) | (3.0) | (64.8) | (10.0) | 11 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (7.2) | (51.4) | (46.3) | (7.8) | (18.4) | (18.6) | (2.7) | (5.9) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.2) | (7.1) | (52.7) | (20.2) | 24 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (21.4) | (42.2) | (32.7) | (4.1) | (3.1) | (6.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.3) | (3.8) | (3.1) | (76.7) | (13.9) | 47 | |
| Shida Kartli | (5.7) | (56.5) | (49.3) | (5.9) | (27.8) | (10.7) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (5.5) | (53.6) | (15.3) | 22 | |

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|----|
| | Zinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT with continued feeding ^{1A} | Other treatments | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not given any treatment or drug | | |
| | | | | Pill or syrup | | | | | Injection | | | Intravenous | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | No other treatment | | | | |
| | | | | Antibiotic | Antimotility | Intestinal Flora | Antiemetic Treatment | Other | Unknown | Antibiotic | Non-antibiotic | | | | | Unknown | | | |
| Total | 10.9 | 51.0 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 60.6 | 14.3 | 347 | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 6.6 | 36.9 | 33.6 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 22.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 52.5 | 22.7 | 85 | |
| 12-23 | 15.7 | 69.2 | 46.9 | 1.6 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 66.2 | 8.2 | 67 | |
| 24-35 | 8.3 | 57.2 | 41.9 | 2.0 | 15.5 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 64.6 | 7.8 | 89 | |
| 36-47 | 25.0 | 55.4 | 40.4 | 3.4 | 11.3 | 14.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 14.0 | 57.3 | 13.8 | 54 | |
| 48-59 | (1.3) | (35.7) | (27.0) | (0.8) | (13.8) | (3.2) | (1.3) | (0.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (17.7) | (63.5) | (20.0) | 52 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (30.2) | (39.8) | (18.6) | (0.3) | (4.1) | (9.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.0) | (5.1) | (15.1) | (71.3) | (22.5) | 35 | |
| Upper Secondary | 8.9 | 46.9 | 41.0 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 60.3 | 11.4 | 88 | |
| Vocational Education | 13.0 | 55.8 | 45.7 | 1.9 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 57.1 | 17.9 | 80 | |
| Higher | 6.3 | 54.0 | 37.8 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 14.9 | 60.3 | 11.6 | 143 | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (17.7) | (57.0) | (27.4) | (0.0) | (6.9) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (1.0) | (1.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.0) | (10.5) | (78.9) | (7.8) | 33 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 9.8 | 49.7 | 38.4 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 60.3 | 15.3 | 302 | |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 |

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Zinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT with continued feeding ^{1A} | Other treatments | | | | | | | | | | | | | No other treatment | | Not given any treatment or drug |
| | | | | Pill or syrup | | | | | Injection | | | Intravenous | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | | | | | |
| | | | | Antibiotic | Antimotility | Intestinal Flora | Antiemetic Treatment | Other | Unknown | Antibiotic | Non-antibiotic | | | | Unknown | | | | |
| Total | 10.9 | 51.0 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 60.6 | 14.3 | 347 | |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | (2.6) | (30.4) | (25.7) | (1.8) | (7.4) | (18.2) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.5) | (63.3) | (16.6) | 25 | |
| Non-IDP | 11.5 | 52.6 | 39.4 | 2.5 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 60.4 | 14.1 | 321 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 22.7 | 42.4 | 36.2 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 61.9 | 22.5 | 67 | |
| Second | 14.8 | 51.2 | 41.6 | 5.9 | 16.2 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 68.9 | 9.9 | 66 | |
| Middle | 2.0 | 56.8 | 37.6 | 2.6 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 11.1 | 58.3 | 12.5 | 66 | |
| Fourth | (13.2) | (58.3) | (45.5) | (0.1) | (4.3) | (13.7) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.8) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (20.5) | (59.5) | (7.8) | 82 | |
| Richest | (1.0) | (44.6) | (29.5) | (0.0) | (17.6) | (13.9) | (3.7) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (13.5) | (55.0) | (20.1) | 67 | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

^A This is comparable to MICS Indicator TC.14 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding" with the exception that recommended homemade fluids are not included as part of the institutional approach in Georgia.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | | | | | | | Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|--------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | Other source | | A health facility or provider ^A |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | | | | |
| Total | 1.9 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 86.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.9 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 3.6 | 79.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 91.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |

^A Includes all health facilities and providers. Includes pharmacy.

Note: The percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given zinc, by the source of zinc are suppressed from the table because the total number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks is too small.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|--|---|------------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/ Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,A} | No advice or treatment sought | |
| Total | 8.8 | 0.1 | 43.5 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 66.7 | 31.6 | 469 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 64.0 | 32.9 | 230 |
| Female | 7.5 | 0.2 | 47.9 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 69.2 | 30.4 | 239 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 71.4 | 26.5 | 295 |
| Rural | 22.5 | 0.3 | 25.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 58.7 | 40.3 | 175 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.3 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 73.0 | 24.1 | 187 |
| Adjara A.R | (13.9) | (0.0) | (29.2) | (8.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (55.1) | (43.0) | 48 |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (16.4) | (0.0) | (53.1) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (73.9) | (26.1) | 59 |
| Kakheti | (24.0) | (1.6) | (24.9) | (17.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (67.6) | (32.4) | 34 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 6.5 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 31.0 | 68.3 | 10 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 8.5 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 55.9 | 44.1 | 29 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (6.8) | (0.0) | (3.4) | (3.9) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (28.2) | (0.0) | (3.2) | (42.4) | (54.3) | 11 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (10.2) | (0.0) | (34.3) | (11.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.8) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (60.0) | (37.2) | 52 |
| Shida Kartli | 20.4 | 0.0 | 44.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 32 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 75 |
| 12-23 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 44.8 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 73.0 | 24.8 | 91 |
| 24-35 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 44.8 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 72.0 | 27.7 | 103 |
| 36-47 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 57.0 | 41.7 | 123 |
| 48-59 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 61.1 | 33.5 | 78 |

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| | Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Village Doctor | Village Nurse | Polyclinic/ Primary Health Centre /Ambulatory | Private Physician | Pharmacy | Emergency Team | Hospital Doctor | Emergency Department | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,A} | No advice or treatment sought | |
| Total | 8.8 | 0.1 | 43.5 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 66.7 | 31.6 | 469 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (9.9) | (0.0) | (27.2) | (3.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (43.5) | (56.5) | 43 |
| Upper Secondary | 10.9 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 121 |
| Vocational Education | 13.5 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 97 |
| Higher | 5.2 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 75.7 | 20.4 | 206 |
| DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (2.9) | (0.0) | (42.5) | (19.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.3) | (0.0) | (1.0) | (73.5) | (25.5) | 35 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 9.5 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 65.5 | 32.7 | 415 |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.6 | 0.0 | 37.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 50.5 | 49.2 | 24 |
| Non-IDP | 9.2 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 67.5 | 30.7 | 445 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 16.3 | 0.6 | 26.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 56.5 | 41.9 | 89 |
| Second | 22.9 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 62.5 | 37.0 | 82 |
| Middle | 7.4 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 60.6 | 39.3 | 97 |
| Fourth | 1.0 | 0.0 | 58.0 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 72.6 | 24.1 | 87 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.9 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 78.1 | 19.0 | 115 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Includes facilities and providers. Also includes shops () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given: | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | Other medications | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amoxicillin | Cotrimoxazole | Other antibiotic pill or syrup | Other antibiotic injection | Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen | Aspirin | Ibuprofen | Other | Missing/DK | |
| Total | 2.3 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 3.8 | 20.9 | 0.8 | 30.1 | 22.2 | 12.0 | 469 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.2 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 4.7 | 25.0 | 1.3 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 9.3 | 230 |
| Female | 1.5 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 3.0 | 16.9 | 0.3 | 31.5 | 22.0 | 14.5 | 239 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 2.6 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 32.0 | 26.5 | 13.8 | 295 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 5.9 | 24.4 | 0.6 | 26.8 | 14.9 | 8.9 | 175 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.4 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 3.2 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 26.0 | 16.9 | 187 |
| Adjara A.R | (1.6) | (0.0) | (31.7) | (0.0) | (23.4) | (2.2) | (10.6) | (31.8) | (5.3) | 48 |
| Guria | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (2.7) | (0.0) | (27.1) | (9.8) | (23.4) | (2.3) | (29.9) | (19.0) | (6.2) | 59 |
| Kakheti | (2.8) | (0.0) | (33.1) | (4.0) | (29.7) | (0.0) | (28.7) | (11.4) | (4.3) | 34 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 4.7 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 24.0 | 14.6 | 10 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 6.7 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 4.8 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 29 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (10.5) | (0.0) | (49.8) | (0.0) | (18.0) | (0.0) | (6.9) | (18.3) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (0.0) | (0.0) | (35.1) | (3.2) | (12.9) | (0.0) | (51.1) | (7.9) | (11.5) | 52 |
| Shida Kartli | 4.0 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 4.3 | 30.1 | 4.3 | 31.3 | 33.1 | 12.4 | 32 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 3.5 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 28.5 | 18.5 | 9.3 | 75 |
| 12-23 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 43.7 | 4.0 | 16.3 | 0.7 | 29.0 | 15.4 | 7.1 | 91 |
| 24-35 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 28.7 | 16.9 | 103 |
| 36-47 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 4.8 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 27.1 | 9.2 | 123 |
| 48-59 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 2.0 | 29.8 | 1.7 | 34.9 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 78 |

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given: | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | Other medications | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amoxicillin | Cotrimoxazole | Other antibiotic pill or syrup | Other antibiotic injection | Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen | Aspirin | Ibuprofen | Other | Missing/DK | |
| Total | 2.3 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 3.8 | 20.9 | 0.8 | 30.1 | 22.2 | 12.0 | 469 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (0.2) | (0.0) | (45.5) | (0.0) | (23.0) | (2.4) | (29.4) | (7.1) | (8.1) | 43 |
| Upper Secondary | 2.7 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 27.6 | 23.5 | 10.9 | 121 |
| Vocational Education | 2.6 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 6.4 | 22.8 | 1.4 | 38.9 | 29.2 | 8.3 | 97 |
| Higher | 2.4 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 3.8 | 21.1 | 0.3 | 27.4 | 21.2 | 15.3 | 206 |
| DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (4.8) | (0.0) | (25.3) | (12.6) | (34.0) | (0.0) | (42.1) | (16.8) | (22.7) | 35 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 2.2 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 3.3 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 28.9 | 21.6 | 11.3 | 415 |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 1.7 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 3.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 15.7 | 34.6 | 24 |
| Non-IDP | 2.4 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 3.9 | 21.1 | 0.8 | 30.1 | 22.5 | 10.8 | 445 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.5 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 7.5 | 27.0 | 1.2 | 26.4 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 89 |
| Second | 2.4 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 3.1 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 9.1 | 82 |
| Middle | 4.3 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 1.7 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 20.1 | 11.3 | 97 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 2.2 | 31.7 | 35.0 | 13.9 | 87 |
| Richest | 3.0 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 0.7 | 40.3 | 23.2 | 15.5 | 115 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.3 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁵⁷

The 2018 Georgia MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, or piped natural gas stove. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using electricity, piped natural gas or LPG/cooking gas. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

⁵⁷ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹ | Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using | | | Other fuels for cooking and using | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electric stove | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove | Piped natural gas stove | Liquid fuel stove using kerosene / paraffin | Manufactured solid fuel stove | Traditional solid fuel stove | Three stone stove / Open fire | Other cookstove | No food cooked in the household | Missing | | | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 10.0 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 92.1 | 41,950 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 4.0 | 93.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 24,968 | 98.9 | 24,932 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 18.8 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,045 | 82.1 | 17,018 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.7 | 1.6 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,264 | 99.8 | 14,252 |
| Adjara A.R | 1.2 | 23.5 | 56.7 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,134 | 81.4 | 4,133 |
| Guria | 0.4 | 31.1 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,150 | 86.6 | 1,145 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.9 | 8.5 | 78.1 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,813 | 87.7 | 5,803 |
| Kakheti | 0.5 | 14.0 | 82.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,030 | 97.5 | 3,021 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 1.9 | 9.3 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 998 | 93.1 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 3.9 | 23.1 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,385 | 71.5 | 3,373 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 7.7 | 12.9 | 65.4 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,549 | 86.1 | 1,548 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 3.2 | 4.2 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,728 | 95.3 | 4,720 |
| Shida Kartli | 2.4 | 15.0 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,963 | 96.1 | 2,958 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 3.5 | 1.7 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 231 | 90.8 | 229 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.6 | 13.1 | 68.8 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,999 | 83.8 | 3,989 |
| Upper Secondary | 2.5 | 12.9 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,676 | 89.2 | 11,663 |
| Vocational Education | 1.2 | 12.4 | 77.1 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,203 | 90.9 | 11,180 |
| Higher | 1.5 | 5.2 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,321 | 97.7 | 14,304 |
| DK/Missing | 0.7 | 4.4 | 86.8 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 | 91.9 | 584 |

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹ | Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using | | | Other fuels for cooking and using | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electric stove | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove | Piped natural gas stove | Liquid fuel stove using kerosene / paraffin | Manufactured solid fuel stove | Traditional solid fuel stove | Three stone stove / Open fire | Other cookstove | No food cooked in the household | Missing | | | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 10.0 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 92.1 | 41,950 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.5 | 10.7 | 79.1 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36,352 | 91.5 | 36,294 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.8 | 2.6 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 | 94.4 | 2,502 |
| Armenian | 1.0 | 6.8 | 87.5 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,139 | 95.4 | 2,136 |
| Other | 1.7 | 8.1 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,005 | 98.9 | 1,003 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 3.6 | 9.1 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,938 | 94.5 | 1,932 |
| Non-IDP | 1.6 | 10.0 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40,075 | 91.9 | 40,017 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.8 | 18.0 | 48.7 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,403 | 69.9 | 8,366 |
| Second | 2.9 | 19.7 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,404 | 91.6 | 8,402 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 10.1 | 86.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,393 | 98.8 | 8,374 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 1.8 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 | 100.0 | 8,413 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | Solid fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Clean fuels and technologies | Kerosene/ Paraffin | Solid fuels for cooking | | | | | | | Other fuel for cooking | No food cooked in the household | Missing | | | Total |
| | | | Coal | Charcoal | Wood | Crop residue / Grass Straw/ Shrubs | Woodchips | Sawdust | | | | | | | |
| Total | 91.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 81.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 81.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 86.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 87.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 97.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 93.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 71.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 86.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 95.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 95.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 90.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 83.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 89.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 90.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 97.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 91.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 584 |

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | Solid fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Clean fuels and technologies | Kerosene/ Paraffin | Solid fuels for cooking | | | | | | | Other fuel for cooking | No food cooked in the household | Missing | | | Total |
| | | | Coal | Charcoal | Wood | Crop residue / Grass Straw/ Shrubs | Woodchips | Sawdust | | | | | | | |
| Total | 91.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 42,013 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 91.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 94.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 95.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 2,139 |
| Other | 98.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 94.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 91.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 69.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 8,403 |
| Second | 91.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 8,396 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations | Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---|---|
| | | | Cook stove has chimney | Place of cooking is: | | | | | Other place | Missing | | | |
| | | | | In main house | | In a separate building | Outdoors | | | | | | |
| | | | | No separate room | In a separate room | | Open air | On veranda or covered porch | | | | | |
| Total | 8.0 | 42,013 | 7.5 | 36.2 | 57.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 3,376 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 24,968 | 0.9 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 253 |
| Rural | 18.3 | 17,045 | 17.1 | 35.2 | 58.1 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 3,123 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.3 | 14,264 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 37 |
| Adjara A.R | 18.2 | 4,134 | 17.4 | 24.8 | 73.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 753 |
| Guria | 13.2 | 1,150 | 12.6 | 39.7 | 55.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 151 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.3 | 5,813 | 12.0 | 29.7 | 62.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 715 |
| Kakheti | 2.9 | 3,030 | (1.8) | (50.3) | (35.1) | (0.0) | (14.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (12.1) | 89 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 7.7 | 998 | 6.6 | 32.8 | 52.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 77 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 28.4 | 3,385 | 27.5 | 33.9 | 58.3 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 962 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 12.4 | 1,549 | 12.2 | 59.0 | 38.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 193 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 5.3 | 4,728 | (4.2) | (42.4) | (42.2) | (5.3) | (9.3) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (11.8) | 251 |
| Shida Kartli | 5.1 | 2,963 | 3.7 | 75.2 | 21.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 150 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 5.3 | 231 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 12 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 16.3 | 3,999 | 15.3 | 41.1 | 55.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 651 |
| Upper Secondary | 10.8 | 11,676 | 10.2 | 39.8 | 52.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 1,264 |
| Vocational Education | 9.5 | 11,203 | 8.6 | 33.9 | 59.6 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 1,066 |
| Higher | 2.3 | 14,321 | 2.2 | 22.0 | 72.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 336 |
| DK/Missing | 8.1 | 584 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 47 |

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations | Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---|---|---------|
| | | | Cook stove has chimney | Place of cooking is: | | | | | | Other place | | | | Missing |
| | | | | In main house | | In a separate building | Outdoors | | | | | | | |
| | | | | No separate room | In a separate room | | Open air | On veranda or covered porch | | | | | | |
| Total | 8.0 | 42,013 | 7.5 | 36.2 | 57.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 3,376 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 8.6 | 36,352 | 8.0 | 35.4 | 59.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 3,136 | |
| Azerbaijani | 5.6 | 2,504 | (5.6) | (42.9) | (28.5) | (9.5) | (19.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | 141 | |
| Armenian | 4.1 | 2,139 | (3.5) | (49.6) | (42.5) | (4.8) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (10.1) | 87 | |
| Other | 1.1 | 1,005 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 11 | |
| Missing | (*) | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0 | |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 6.9 | 1,938 | 4.6 | 22.4 | 73.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 135 | |
| Non-IDP | 8.1 | 40,075 | 7.6 | 36.8 | 56.7 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 3,242 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.2 | 8,403 | 28.3 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 2,538 | |
| Second | 9.0 | 8,404 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 90.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 758 | |
| Middle | 1.0 | 8,393 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 80 | |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 8,418 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | |
| Richest | 0.0 | 8,396 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹ | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | Clean fuels for space heating ^A : | | | | Polluting fuels for space heating ^A : | | | No space heating in the household | Total | | | Number of household members |
| | Central heating | Electricity | Piped natural gas | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas | Wood | Other ^B | No Response | | | | | |
| Total | 14.8 | 3.8 | 39.2 | 0.2 | 39.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 58.6 | 41,560 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.9 | 6.2 | 55.6 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 24,968 | 86.3 | 24,565 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 0.4 | 15.1 | 0.1 | 79.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,045 | 18.7 | 16,995 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 31.9 | 6.6 | 54.3 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 14,264 | 94.9 | 13,970 |
| Adjara A.R | 7.2 | 6.8 | 34.8 | 0.2 | 49.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,134 | 49.4 | 4,103 |
| Guria | 0.9 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,150 | 13.8 | 1,146 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5.2 | 1.8 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 51.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,813 | 47.6 | 5,773 |
| Kakheti | 1.9 | 0.8 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,030 | 26.2 | 3,023 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 8.9 | 1.0 | 39.4 | 0.1 | 49.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 998 | 49.6 | 994 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.3 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 76.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,385 | 21.1 | 3,362 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 11.2 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 56.5 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,549 | 30.5 | 1,544 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 10.0 | 2.9 | 39.1 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,728 | 52.4 | 4,694 |
| Shida Kartli | 8.0 | 1.0 | 32.8 | 0.4 | 57.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,963 | 42.4 | 2,950 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 11.4 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 231 | 29.0 | 211 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 4.6 | 1.9 | 26.5 | 0.2 | 63.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3,999 | 33.6 | 3,945 |
| Upper Secondary | 8.3 | 3.6 | 35.1 | 0.2 | 50.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 11,676 | 47.7 | 11,531 |
| Vocational Education | 9.1 | 3.1 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 48.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 11,203 | 50.7 | 11,119 |
| Higher | 27.4 | 5.4 | 47.2 | 0.2 | 18.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 14,321 | 81.0 | 14,174 |
| DK/Missing | 18.9 | 0.7 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 584 | 60.9 | 579 |

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹ | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | Clean fuels for space heating ^A : | | | | Polluting fuels for space heating ^A : | | | | Total | | | Number of household members |
| | Central heating | Electricity | Piped natural gas | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas | Wood | Other ^B | No Response | No space heating in the household | | | | |
| Total | 14.8 | 3.8 | 39.2 | 0.2 | 39.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 58.6 | 41,560 |
| Ethnicity of household head^C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 15.1 | 3.9 | 40.1 | 0.2 | 39.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 36,352 | 59.8 | 36,009 |
| Azerbaijani | 5.2 | 1.7 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 64.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 | 33.7 | 2,454 |
| Armenian | 20.7 | 3.4 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,139 | 64.2 | 2,115 |
| Other | 15.8 | 8.6 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1,005 | 66.5 | 969 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 14.7 | 3.8 | 50.5 | 0.9 | 27.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,938 | 71.3 | 1,902 |
| Non-IDP | 14.8 | 3.8 | 38.6 | 0.1 | 40.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 40,075 | 58.0 | 39,658 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 91.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 8,403 | 6.8 | 8,333 |
| Second | 2.2 | 0.7 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 73.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,404 | 23.9 | 8,373 |
| Middle | 8.9 | 7.1 | 45.7 | 0.1 | 34.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 8,393 | 63.2 | 8,201 |
| Fourth | 20.7 | 10.0 | 66.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 8,418 | 99.6 | 8,257 |
| Richest | 42.1 | 0.9 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For those living in households that are not using central heating

^B Includes Kerosene/ Paraffin, Coal, Charcoal, Crop residue / Grass Straw/ Shrubs, Woodchips, Sawdust and other

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members mainly using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|--|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Central heating | Space heater | | | | Cookstove for space heating | | | | Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating | Other | No space heating in the household | DK/ Missing | | | |
| | | Manufactured | Traditional | Manufactured | Traditional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | With chimney | Without chimney | With chimney | Without chimney | With chimney | Without chimney | With chimney | Without chimney | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 14.8 | 36.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 38.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 42,013 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.9 | 47.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 18.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 24,968 | |
| Rural | 3.0 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 67.4 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,045 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 31.9 | 46.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,264 | |
| Adjara A.R | 7.2 | 46.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,134 | |
| Guria | 0.9 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,150 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5.2 | 31.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 55.4 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,813 | |
| Kakheti | 1.9 | 22.3 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 69.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,030 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 8.9 | 38.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 998 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.3 | 22.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,385 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 11.2 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,549 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 10.0 | 34.4 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 32.4 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,728 | |
| Shida Kartli | 8.0 | 26.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 61.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,963 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 11.4 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 231 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 4.6 | 27.5 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 55.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,999 | |
| Upper Secondary | 8.3 | 32.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 45.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11,676 | |
| Vocational Education | 9.1 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 46.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,203 | |
| Higher | 27.4 | 41.9 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14,321 | |
| DK/Missing | 18.9 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 | |

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members mainly using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Central heating | Space heater | | | | Cookstove for space heating | | | | Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating | Other | No space heating in the household | DK/ Missing | | |
| | | Manufactured | Traditional | With chimney | Without chimney | Manufactured | Traditional | With chimney | Without chimney | | | | | | |
| Total | 14.8 | 36.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 38.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 42,013 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 15.1 | 37.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 5.2 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 31.1 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 20.7 | 36.2 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,139 |
| Other | 15.8 | 33.7 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 28.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 14.7 | 50.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 26.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 14.8 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.2 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 70.0 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,403 |
| Second | 2.2 | 24.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 67.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 8.9 | 35.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 40.3 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 20.7 | 53.1 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 42.1 | 56.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹ | Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting) |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Clean fuels for lighting: Electricity | Polluting fuel for lighting | Other fuel for lighting | No lighting in the household | | | | |
| Total | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 99.7 | 42,006 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,968 | 99.7 | 24,965 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17,045 | 99.8 | 17,041 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,264 | 99.5 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,134 | 99.6 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,150 | 99.9 | 1,149 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,813 | 99.8 | 5,812 |
| Kakheti | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,030 | 99.9 | 3,027 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 998 | 99.7 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,385 | 99.9 | 3,384 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,549 | 99.7 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,728 | 99.9 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,963 | 99.9 | 2,960 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 231 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,999 | 99.7 | 3,997 |
| Upper Secondary | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,676 | 99.5 | 11,674 |
| Vocational Education | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,203 | 99.9 | 11,201 |
| Higher | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,321 | 99.7 | 14,320 |
| DK/Missing | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 | 100.0 | 584 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36,352 | 99.7 | 36,345 |
| Azerbaijani | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 | 99.7 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,139 | 99.9 | 2,139 |
| Other | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,005 | 98.7 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,938 | 100.0 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40,075 | 99.7 | 40,068 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,403 | 99.5 | 8,396 |
| Second | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,404 | 100.0 | 8,403 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,393 | 99.9 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 | 99.5 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 | 99.6 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A} | Number of household members |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Total | 58.8 | 42,013 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 86.1 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 18.8 | 17,045 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 94.5 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 49.2 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 14.0 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 47.8 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 26.4 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 49.6 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 21.4 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 30.8 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 52.8 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 42.5 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | |
| Kindergarten | 34.7 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 34.5 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 47.9 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 51.0 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 80.9 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 60.6 | 584 |
| Ethnicity of household head^B | | |
| Georgian | 59.9 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 34.9 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 64.6 | 2,139 |
| Other | 66.4 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | |
| IDP | 71.8 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 58.2 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 7.3 | 8,403 |
| Second | 24.0 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 63.9 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 99.1 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 99.6 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

6.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁵⁸ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁵⁹ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁶⁰ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁶¹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁶² Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{63, 64} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{65,66} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁵⁸ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁵⁹ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁶⁰ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁶¹ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁶² WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶³ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁶⁴ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶⁵ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

⁶⁶ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

| Recommendation/ guiding principle | Indicators /proximate measures⁶⁷ | Notes on interpretation⁶⁸ | Table |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| Breastfeed within one hour of birth | Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth | This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. | TC 7.1 |
| Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁶⁹ | Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such. | TC.7.3 |
| Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day | Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such. | TC 7.6 |
| Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day | Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator. | TC.7.3 |
| Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density | Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day | This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children. | TC.7.7 |
| Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content | Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁷⁰ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey | This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children. | TC.7.7 |
| Provide an appropriate amount of food | No standard indicator exists | | na |
| Provide food with appropriate consistency | No standard indicator exists | | na |
| Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products | No standard indicator exists | | na |

⁶⁷ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁶⁸ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁶⁹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁷⁰ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

| Recommendation/ guiding principle | Indicators /proximate measures ⁶⁷ | Notes on interpretation ⁶⁸ | Table |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Safe preparation and storage of foods | While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple | | TC.7.8 |
| Responsive feeding | No standard indicator exists | | na |

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁷¹ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number

⁷¹ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in tables TC.7.3 and TC.7.7.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁷² Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁷² Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage of children who were first breastfed: | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | |
| Total | 91.5 | 32.8 | 72.6 | 900 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 91.9 | 30.9 | 72.4 | 564 |
| Rural | 91.0 | 36.1 | 72.9 | 336 |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 91.8 | 32.6 | 74.2 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 92.1 | 45.4 | 72.4 | 93 |
| Guria | 97.4 | 33.8 | 73.9 | 19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 89.4 | 31.1 | 77.8 | 117 |
| Kakheti | 92.5 | 35.5 | 74.3 | 66 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 93.9 | 45.5 | 79.2 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 90.6 | 33.6 | 75.5 | 61 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 91.6 | 21.5 | 61.0 | 35 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 90.1 | 22.6 | 57.9 | 108 |
| Shida Kartli | 93.3 | 35.3 | 81.0 | 49 |
| Months since last birth | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 92.4 | 31.3 | 72.6 | 469 |
| 12-23 months | 90.6 | 34.5 | 72.6 | 431 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 87.5 | 32.7 | 63.0 | 94 |
| Upper Secondary | 90.0 | 35.8 | 75.7 | 215 |
| Vocational Education | 95.3 | 27.7 | 75.9 | 182 |
| Higher | 91.6 | 33.6 | 71.7 | 409 |
| Type of delivery | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 94.0 | 49.6 | 82.5 | 481 |
| C-Section | 88.7 | 13.7 | 61.3 | 419 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 94.7 | 32.8 | 73.0 | 63 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.4 | 33.1 | 72.4 | 825 |
| No information | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Georgian | 91.6 | 34.8 | 74.4 | 775 |
| Azerbaijani | (83.4) | (24.0) | (49.8) | 63 |
| Armenian | 98.9 | 12.7 | 63.5 | 39 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 |

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage of children who were first breastfed: | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | |
| Total | 91.5 | 32.8 | 72.6 | 900 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | |
| IDP | 98.2 | 28.9 | 72.9 | 54 |
| Non-IDP | 91.1 | 33.1 | 72.6 | 846 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 88.4 | 35.8 | 71.4 | 143 |
| Second | 89.0 | 36.2 | 73.5 | 172 |
| Middle | 95.9 | 36.7 | 69.2 | 180 |
| Fourth | 91.5 | 20.8 | 72.7 | 183 |
| Richest | 92.1 | 35.2 | 75.4 | 221 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations (dill water) | Prescribed medicine | Other | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | Any | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 43.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 900 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 45.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 44.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 47.1 | 564 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 42.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 41.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 45.5 | 336 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 49.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 51.0 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 21.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 93 |
| Guria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 36.7 | 19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 36.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 117 |
| Kakheti | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 35.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 40.2 | 66 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 41.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 34.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 61 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 49.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 35 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 64.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 60.0 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 69.4 | 108 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 53.6 | 49 |
| Months since birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 46.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 45.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 47.6 | 469 |
| 12-23 months | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 42.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 40.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 45.3 | 431 |

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations (dill water) | Prescribed medicine | Other | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | Any | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 43.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 900 |
| Breastfeeding status^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever breastfed | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 41.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 40.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 43.1 | 824 |
| Never breastfed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 75.0 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 83.4 | 75 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 48.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 47.5 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 54.3 | 94 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 40.0 | 2.2 | - | 42.3 | 215 |
| Vocational Education | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 34.5 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 37.6 | 182 |
| Higher | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 48.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 50.9 | 409 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 43.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 45.8 | 63 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 42.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 45.9 | 825 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 42.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 41.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 43.9 | 775 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | (5.4) | (2.6) | 0.0 | (66.3) | 0.0 | (2.1) | (2.3) | (60.9) | (4.9) | (5.4) | (71.2) | 63 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 49.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 39 |
| Other | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 |

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations (dill water) | Prescribed medicine | Other | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | Any | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 43.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 900 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 54 |
| Non-IDP | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 44.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 43.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 47.0 | 846 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 36.1 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 42.5 | 143 |
| Second | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 40.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 43.7 | 172 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 43.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 41.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 44.2 | 180 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 53.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 53.8 | 183 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 43.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 47.0 | 221 |

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations (dill water) and "other". Note that prescribed medicine is not included in any category.

^B Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children age 0-5 months | | | Children age 12-15 months | | Children age 20-23 months | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Percent predominantly breastfed ² | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³ | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴ | Number of children |
| Total | 20.4 | 36.4 | 239 | 31.5 | 160 | 22.8 | 156 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.5 | 30.0 | 132 | 36.4 | 78 | 23.5 | 87 |
| Female | 24.0 | 44.4 | 107 | 26.9 | 82 | 21.8 | 69 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.4 | 34.1 | 145 | 29.5 | 96 | 21.5 | 96 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 40.1 | 94 | 34.5 | 64 | 24.8 | 60 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | (22.0) | (44.0) | 39 | (*) | 28 | (*) | 29 |
| Second | 22.1 | 36.4 | 42 | (32.9) | 28 | (30.6) | 26 |
| Middle | 26.2 | 46.4 | 54 | 22.2 | 43 | (19.8) | 33 |
| Fourth | (11.2) | (26.6) | 50 | (*) | 25 | (22.7) | 36 |
| Richest | (20.7) | (30.2) | 54 | (*) | 35 | (*) | 32 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | |

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹ | Number of children age 0-35 months | Median duration (in months) of: | | Number of children age 0-23 months |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding | |
| Median | 10.1 | 1,445 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 935 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 10.9 | 750 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 476 |
| Female | 9.8 | 695 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 459 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 | 874 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 567 |
| Rural | 11.1 | 570 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 368 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 10.0 | 504 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 8.6 | 144 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 93 |
| Guria | 13.0 | 32 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 22 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.3 | 195 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 118 |
| Kakheti | 9.6 | 114 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 75 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 12.3 | 33 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 21 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 16.0 | 91 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 64 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 8.0 | 48 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 34 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 7.7 | 187 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 120 |
| Shida Kartli | 10.3 | 96 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 57 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 13.3 | 140 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 97 |
| Upper Secondary | 13.0 | 356 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 231 |
| Vocational Education | 9.2 | 272 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 188 |
| Higher | 8.1 | 675 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 417 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 9.6 | 107 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 68 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 10.0 | 1,306 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 845 |
| No information | (13.4) | 31.4 | (*) | (*) | 22 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Georgian | 9.7 | 1,240 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 802 |
| Azerbaijani | 11.2 | 108 | 0.0 | (1.7) | 69 |
| Armenian | 11.9 | 62 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 39 |
| Other | (21.4) | 34 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 25 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | |
| IDP | 8.5 | 97 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 63 |
| Non-IDP | 10.3 | 1,347 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 872 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 10.8 | 256 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 165 |
| Second | 11.4 | 280 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 184 |
| Middle | 7.9 | 276 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 188 |
| Fourth | 7.9 | 270 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 180 |
| Richest | 11.4 | 362 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 218 |
| Mean | 11.5 | 1,445 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 935 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children age 0-5 months | | Children age 6-23 months | | Children age 0-23 months | |
|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Number of children | Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children | Percent appropriately breastfed ² | Number of children |
| Total | 20.4 | 239 | 34.3 | 696 | 30.7 | 935 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.5 | 132 | 36.7 | 344 | 31.3 | 476 |
| Female | 24.0 | 107 | 32.0 | 352 | 30.1 | 459 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.4 | 145 | 32.6 | 422 | 29.2 | 567 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 94 | 36.9 | 274 | 33.1 | 368 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (11.9) | 92 | 27.0 | 240 | 22.8 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | (*) | 21 | 38.7 | 72 | 33.5 | 93 |
| Guria | (*) | 5 | 46.7 | 17 | 40.5 | 22 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (27.8) | 33 | 37.3 | 85 | 34.7 | 118 |
| Kakheti | (25.0) | 19 | 28.7 | 56 | 27.8 | 75 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (*) | 5 | 43.4 | 16 | 43.0 | 21 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (*) | 13 | 51.9 | 51 | 47.9 | 64 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (*) | 8 | 38.0 | 26 | 36.0 | 34 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (*) | 25 | 33.1 | 95 | 29.7 | 120 |
| Shida Kartli | 36.5 | 19 | 40.9 | 38 | 39.4 | 57 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | 1 | (*) | 1 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (17.9) | 23 | 45.6 | 74 | 39.0 | 97 |
| Upper Secondary | 18.3 | 54 | 46.4 | 178 | 39.9 | 231 |
| Vocational Education | (29.4) | 43 | 27.9 | 144 | 28.3 | 188 |
| Higher | 18.6 | 118 | 27.6 | 298 | 25.0 | 417 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | 17 | 33.4 | 51 | 30.4 | 68 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 20.5 | 219 | 33.8 | 626 | 30.4 | 845 |
| No information | (*) | 3 | (*) | 19 | (*) | 22 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 22.2 | 207 | 33.3 | 595 | 30.4 | 802 |
| Azerbaijani | (*) | 13 | (33.7) | 56 | (27.3) | 69 |
| Armenian | (*) | 15 | (52.9) | 24 | 37.1 | 39 |
| Other | (*) | 4 | (*) | 20 | (40.7) | 25 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | (10.9) | 20 | 23.9 | 43 | 19.8 | 63 |
| Non-IDP | 21.2 | 219 | 35.0 | 652 | 31.5 | 872 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | (22.0) | 39 | 34.6 | 126 | 31.6 | 165 |
| Second | 22.1 | 42 | 40.6 | 143 | 36.4 | 184 |
| Middle | 26.2 | 54 | 26.9 | 134 | 26.7 | 188 |
| Fourth | (11.2) | 50 | 30.8 | 130 | 25.3 | 180 |
| Richest | (20.7) | 54 | 37.5 | 164 | 33.3 | 218 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Currently breastfeeding | | Currently not breastfeeding | | All | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹ | Number of children age 6-8 months |
| Total | 83.2 | 74 | 100.0 | 54 | 90.3 | 128 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | (94.4) | 40 | (100.0) | 31 | 96.9 | 71 |
| Female | (69.9) | 34 | (*) | 23 | 82.1 | 57 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | (81.7) | 51 | (100.0) | 41 | 89.8 | 92 |
| Rural | (86.6) | 23 | (*) | 13 | 91.4 | 36 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | All | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | |
| | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C} | | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | | At least 2 milk feeds ³ | Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A} | Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B} | | Minimum acceptable diet ^C |
| Total | 56.0 | 62.2 | 36.3 | 252 | 46.4 | 68.7 | 22.4 | 54.9 | 444 | 49.9 | 66.3 | 27.4 | 696 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 52.2 | 68.8 | 36.4 | 129 | 41.8 | 72.2 | 23.0 | 58.7 | 215 | 45.7 | 70.9 | 28.0 | 344 |
| Female | 60.1 | 55.2 | 36.1 | 123 | 50.6 | 65.4 | 21.9 | 51.4 | 229 | 53.9 | 61.8 | 26.9 | 352 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.7 | 63.7 | 38.0 | 147 | 50.2 | 67.4 | 25.0 | 61.4 | 275 | 53.2 | 66.1 | 29.6 | 422 |
| Rural | 52.4 | 60.1 | 33.8 | 105 | 40.1 | 70.8 | 18.2 | 44.4 | 169 | 44.8 | 66.7 | 24.2 | 274 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (*) | (*) | (*) | 72 | 45.1 | 68.5 | 24.6 | 62.3 | 168 | 46.6 | 67.9 | 27.7 | 240 |
| Adjara A.R | (48.1) | (74.9) | (31.0) | 29 | (62.6) | (70.5) | (20.7) | (44.5) | 43 | 56.8 | 72.2 | 24.8 | 72 |
| Guria | (82.1) | (61.1) | (50.6) | (8) | (44.0) | (74.1) | (14.1) | (57.0) | 9 | 61.8 | 68.0 | 31.1 | 17 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (*) | (*) | (*) | 33 | (43.7) | (79.5) | (25.3) | (53.2) | 52 | 52.4 | 68.4 | 31.9 | 85 |
| Kakheti | (*) | (*) | (*) | 17 | 56.3 | 79.0 | 33.8 | 52.1 | 39 | 56.5 | 78.1 | 38.3 | 56 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (46.4) | (62.5) | (40.1) | 8 | (39.9) | (55.8) | (9.8) | (49.4) | 8 | 43.0 | 59.0 | 24.2 | 16 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (62.9) | (33.9) | (24.4) | 28 | (35.8) | (60.9) | (10.2) | (66.9) | 23 | 50.8 | 46.0 | 18.0 | 51 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (51.0) | (67.5) | (35.3) | (10) | (35.8) | (84.2) | (27.9) | (66.3) | 16 | 41.8 | 77.6 | 30.8 | 26 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (*) | (*) | (*) | 31 | (47.9) | (58.9) | (15.2) | (43.4) | 64 | 50.3 | 61.5 | 20.3 | 95 |
| Shida Kartli | (60.5) | (66.6) | (51.0) | 16 | (29.8) | (50.4) | (19.9) | (43.1) | 22 | 42.9 | 57.3 | 33.1 | 38 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 25.4 | 65.2 | 22.7 | 74 | 10.0 | 82.5 | 7.0 | 96.5 | 54 | 18.9 | 72.5 | 16.1 | 128 |
| 9-11 | 65.9 | 59.1 | 32.8 | 63 | (50.2) | (91.2) | (41.6) | (82.8) | 49 | 59.0 | 73.2 | 36.6 | 112 |
| 12-17 | 70.7 | 60.1 | 48.3 | 71 | 50.6 | 63.8 | 24.2 | 48.9 | 176 | 56.4 | 62.7 | 31.1 | 247 |
| 18-23 | 69.5 | 64.8 | 44.4 | 44 | 52.6 | 62.7 | 19.9 | 39.4 | 165 | 56.1 | 63.1 | 25.0 | 208 |

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | | All | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months |
| | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C} | | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | At least 2 milk feeds ³ | | Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A} | Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B} | Minimum acceptable diet ^C | |
| Total | 56.0 | 62.2 | 36.3 | 252 | 46.4 | 68.7 | 22.4 | 54.9 | 444 | 49.9 | 66.3 | 27.4 | 696 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | - | - | - | 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | (47.4) | (85.8) | (42.1) | 34 | 48.3 | 72.6 | 22.0 | 34.7 | 40 | 47.9 | 78.6 | 31.1 | 74 |
| Upper Secondary | 54.2 | 52.2 | 28.6 | 84 | 32.8 | 62.4 | 16.5 | 51.4 | 94 | 42.9 | 57.6 | 22.2 | 178 |
| Vocational Education | 52.0 | 44.2 | 26.6 | 47 | 57.1 | 66.8 | 19.4 | 45.2 | 97 | 55.4 | 59.4 | 21.7 | 144 |
| Higher | 63.4 | 72.4 | 46.7 | 87 | 47.4 | 71.6 | 26.7 | 64.8 | 211 | 52.1 | 71.9 | 32.5 | 298 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 48.4 | 61.3 | 35.1 | 47 | 37.0 | 66.4 | 15.3 | 39.0 | 79 | 41.2 | 64.5 | 22.7 | 126 |
| Second | 52.8 | 57.7 | 31.3 | 59 | 40.7 | 72.0 | 16.7 | 45.8 | 84 | 45.6 | 66.1 | 22.7 | 143 |
| Middle | 70.4 | 62.4 | 46.6 | 37 | 47.7 | 69.7 | 22.4 | 56.3 | 96 | 54.0 | 67.7 | 29.1 | 134 |
| Fourth | (65.5) | (53.2) | (32.6) | 44 | 49.9 | 56.0 | 20.2 | 50.5 | 86 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 24.4 | 130 |
| Richest | (50.0) | (72.5) | (38.1) | 66 | (54.4) | (77.9) | (35.1) | (78.2) | 98 | 52.6 | 75.7 | 36.3 | 164 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹ | Number of children age 0-23 months |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Total | 66.3 | 935 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 65.4 | 476 |
| Female | 67.3 | 459 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 68.6 | 567 |
| Rural | 62.9 | 368 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 71.8 | 331 |
| Adjara A.R | 76.0 | 93 |
| Guria | 68.2 | 22 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 62.4 | 118 |
| Kakheti | 58.3 | 75 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 49.9 | 21 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 56.7 | 64 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 66.6 | 34 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 66.9 | 120 |
| Shida Kartli | 52.0 | 57 |
| Age (in months) | | |
| 0-5 | 61.9 | 239 |
| 6-11 | 75.3 | 240 |
| 12-23 | 64.0 | 456 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 70.6 | 97 |
| Upper Secondary | 60.4 | 231 |
| Vocational Education | 72.1 | 188 |
| Higher | 65.9 | 417 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 67.6 | 68 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 66.3 | 845 |
| No information | (*) | 22 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 65.5 | 802 |
| Azerbaijani | (77.1) | 69 |
| Armenian | 52.0 | 39 |
| Other | (85.5) | 25 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | |
| IDP | 82.9 | 63 |
| Non-IDP | 65.2 | 872 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 65.8 | 165 |
| Second | 61.0 | 184 |
| Middle | 67.0 | 188 |
| Fourth | 69.7 | 180 |
| Richest | 67.9 | 218 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.⁷³ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.⁷⁴ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.⁷⁵ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

⁷³ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

⁷⁴ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

⁷⁵ WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.⁷⁶ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 20.8 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 22.5 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 23.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table DQ.1.3 (Appendix D) represents percentage of eligible children under age 5 with completed interviews. The completion rate for the Questionnaire for Children Under Five is 87.3 percent.

Table DQ.2.4 (Appendix D) shows that completeness of reporting for children under 5 of both year and month of birth and age, was 100 percent.

⁷⁶ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | Height for age | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | Weight for height | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | | Overweight | | | Mean Z-Score (SD) |
| | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | Percent above | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | | | - 2 SD ⁵ | - 3 SD ⁶ | + 2 SD ⁷ | + 3 SD ⁸ | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2,011 | 5.8 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 1,969 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,948 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1,008 | 5.1 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 992 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 980 |
| Female | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1,002 | 6.4 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 977 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 969 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1,211 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1,181 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1,171 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 800 | 6.4 | 1.0 | -0.3 | 788 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 778 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 686 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 672 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 667 |
| Adjara A.R | 5.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 215 | 8.6 | 3.3 | -0.4 | 207 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 205 |
| Guria | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 51 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 51 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 260 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 253 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 249 |
| Kakheti | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 164 | 9.5 | 1.9 | -0.3 | 162 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 162 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 48 | 7.0 | 2.8 | -0.2 | 45 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 45 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 152 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 148 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 148 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 61 | 5.6 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 62 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 59 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 221 | 7.4 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 222 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 218 |
| Shida Kartli | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 152 | 6.0 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 146 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 146 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 183 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 183 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 183 |
| 6-11 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 184 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 181 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 183 |
| 12-17 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 194 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 193 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 193 |
| 18-23 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 169 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 157 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 152 |
| 24-35 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 411 | 8.4 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 392 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 388 |
| 36-47 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 419 | 7.4 | 2.5 | -0.4 | 412 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 407 |
| 48-59 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 449 | 5.5 | 0.7 | -0.5 | 450 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 442 |

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | Height for age | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | Weight for height | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | | Overweight | | | Mean Z-Score (SD) |
| | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | Percent above | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | | | - 2 SD ⁵ | - 3 SD ⁶ | + 2 SD ⁷ | + 3 SD ⁸ | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2,011 | 5.8 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 1,969 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,948 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 7.0 | 1.9 | -0.2 | 206 | 14.5 | 4.1 | -0.7 | 204 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 202 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 491 | 5.9 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 488 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 480 |
| Vocational Education | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 437 | 4.7 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 421 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 422 |
| Higher | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 876 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 856 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 843 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 208 | 4.2 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 210 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 205 |
| 20-34 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1,548 | 6.2 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 1,506 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,494 |
| 35-49 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 239 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 237 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 233 |
| No information on biological mother | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 5.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | 167 | 8.5 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 161 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 161 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1,808 | 5.6 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 1,772 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,752 |
| No information | (1.0) | (0.0) | (0.2) | 35 | (4.0) | (0.0) | (-0.3) | 35 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (0.6) | 35 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,772 | 5.4 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 1,729 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1,713 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 122 | 12.8 | 1.2 | -0.7 | 120 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 122 |
| Armenian | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 64 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 62 |
| Other | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 53 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 51 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 51 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 108 | 4.4 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 103 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 103 |
| Non-IDP | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,903 | 5.8 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 1,866 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1,846 |

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

| Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Weight for age | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | Height for age | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | Weight for height | | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A |
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | | Overweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | |
| | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | Percent above | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | | | - 2 SD ⁵ | - 3 SD ⁶ | + 2 SD ⁷ | + 3 SD ⁸ | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2,011 | 5.8 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 1,969 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1,948 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 364 | 7.9 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 362 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 356 |
| Second | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 393 | 5.7 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 385 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 380 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 423 | 7.8 | 2.6 | -0.3 | 415 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 415 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 379 | 4.8 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 372 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 365 |
| Richest | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 452 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 435 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 433 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) ² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe) ³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe) ⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe) ⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-3.6. ^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases "-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.6 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.⁷⁷ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.⁷⁸ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.⁷⁹ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

⁷⁷ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

⁷⁸ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

⁷⁹ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Adult household members | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|--|---|--|---|---|-------------|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 87.0 | 97.8 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 60.3 | 3.9 | 1,606 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 78.5 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 86.9 | 97.8 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 61.5 | 3.9 | 818 |
| Female | 76.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 87.2 | 97.7 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 59.0 | 3.8 | 788 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 85.7 | 98.3 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 62.8 | 4.0 | 986 |
| Rural | 74.7 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 89.2 | 96.9 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 56.2 | 3.7 | 620 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 81.3 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 86.6 | 99.0 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 61.0 | 4.0 | 545 |
| Adjara A.R | 80.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 92.1 | 98.1 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 62.2 | 3.9 | 198 |
| Guria | 87.4 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 89.7 | 99.1 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 56.7 | 3.6 | 30 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 81.2 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 81.9 | 94.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 57.7 | 3.7 | 202 |
| Kakheti | 68.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 97.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 56.0 | 3.9 | 111 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 83.9 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 88.3 | 96.7 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 71.4 | 4.4 | 40 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 73.5 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 82.6 | 95.5 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 51.6 | 3.5 | 98 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 76.5 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 79.8 | 97.5 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 64.9 | 4.0 | 48 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 59.6 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 90.5 | 98.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 54.3 | 3.5 | 212 |
| Shida Kartli | 89.2 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 87.9 | 97.8 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 74.5 | 4.3 | 123 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 79.8 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 87.4 | 98.4 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 64.5 | 4.0 | 511 |
| 3 | 78.6 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 89.0 | 97.9 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 60.7 | 3.9 | 542 |
| 4 | 74.6 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 84.8 | 97.0 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 55.9 | 3.7 | 554 |

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Adult household members | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|--|---|--|---|---|-------------|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 87.0 | 97.8 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 60.3 | 3.9 | 1,606 |
| Mother's education^{AB} | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 58.8 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 88.1 | 99.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 39.0 | 3.1 | 157 |
| Upper Secondary | 73.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 88.7 | 96.4 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 55.7 | 3.7 | 387 |
| Vocational Education | 74.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 96.0 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 58.9 | 3.7 | 332 |
| Higher | 85.6 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 85.7 | 98.9 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 68.0 | 4.2 | 729 |
| Father's education^B | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 56.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 42.0 | 3.0 | 163 |
| Upper Secondary | 75.3 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 60.4 | 3.8 | 427 |
| Vocational Education | 77.4 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 61.8 | 4.1 | 171 |
| Higher | 86.6 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 69.9 | 4.2 | 627 |
| Biological father not in the household | 71.4 | 4.5 | 2.8 | na | 89.1 | na | na | 43.0 | 3.3 | 208 |
| Functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (82.9) | (4.6) | (2.6) | (89.4) | (97.7) | (0.2) | (0.6) | (57.1) | (3.7) | 29 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 77.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 87.0 | 97.8 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 60.3 | 3.9 | 1,577 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 81.2 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 86.8 | 97.6 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 62.8 | 4.0 | 1,393 |
| Azerbaijani | 44.4 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 88.7 | 98.1 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 32.7 | 2.7 | 124 |
| Armenian | 66.2 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 57.9 | 3.6 | 62 |
| Other | (71.4) | (4.5) | (2.7) | (94.6) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.6) | (61.8) | (4.1) | 28 |

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Adult household members | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-------------|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | |
| Total | 77.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 87.0 | 97.8 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 60.3 | 3.9 | 1,606 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 82.5 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 90.4 | 99.1 | 13.8 | 1.6 | 61.3 | 3.8 | 74 |
| Non-IDP | 77.4 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 86.9 | 97.7 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 60.2 | 3.9 | 1,533 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 67.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 87.0 | 96.4 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 48.1 | 3.4 | 285 |
| Second | 77.9 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 86.6 | 96.6 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 57.7 | 3.7 | 308 |
| Middle | 73.9 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 89.1 | 97.0 | 8.6 | 1.1 | 59.1 | 3.8 | 335 |
| Fourth | 82.2 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 83.5 | 98.3 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 64.4 | 4.0 | 325 |
| Richest | 84.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 69.6 | 4.2 | 354 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living in households that have for the child: | | Percentage of children who play with: | | | | Number of children |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/manufactured toys | Household objects/objects found outside | Two or more types of playthings ² | |
| Total | 56.5 | 30.0 | 11.7 | 93.5 | 64.0 | 66.3 | 2,540 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 57.6 | 30.4 | 10.8 | 93.8 | 61.9 | 63.7 | 1,293 |
| Female | 55.3 | 29.7 | 12.6 | 93.3 | 66.2 | 69.0 | 1,247 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.3 | 38.5 | 11.6 | 94.2 | 64.9 | 67.5 | 1,552 |
| Rural | 37.8 | 16.8 | 11.8 | 92.4 | 62.7 | 64.4 | 988 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 70.6 | 39.3 | 11.5 | 94.1 | 62.9 | 66.5 | 876 |
| Adjara A.R | 53.6 | 31.7 | 13.5 | 94.6 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 291 |
| Guria | 51.0 | 22.8 | 12.1 | 94.2 | 72.1 | 71.6 | 53 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 60.5 | 32.7 | 11.4 | 92.2 | 62.4 | 63.1 | 320 |
| Kakheti | 52.7 | 27.0 | 10.7 | 91.5 | 68.1 | 69.1 | 186 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 57.8 | 24.6 | 8.6 | 89.9 | 63.8 | 63.3 | 61 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 55.3 | 22.1 | 3.9 | 94.7 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 162 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 30.5 | 16.8 | 21.1 | 91.5 | 58.2 | 62.1 | 82 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 33.5 | 17.0 | 12.2 | 94.2 | 65.8 | 70.8 | 330 |
| Shida Kartli | 44.7 | 21.4 | 14.0 | 92.8 | 71.1 | 71.8 | 179 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 31.1 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 85.6 | 52.2 | 52.0 | 934 |
| 2-4 | 71.2 | 38.8 | 14.0 | 98.1 | 70.9 | 74.6 | 1,606 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 20.2 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 91.1 | 58.7 | 60.2 | 254 |
| Upper Secondary | 37.5 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 92.5 | 63.6 | 66.4 | 619 |
| Vocational Education | 56.5 | 26.0 | 13.7 | 93.3 | 65.3 | 69.1 | 519 |
| Higher | 74.8 | 46.6 | 10.9 | 94.8 | 64.9 | 66.3 | 1,146 |

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living in households that have for the child: | | Percentage of children who play with: | | | | Number of children |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/manufactured toys | Household objects/objects found outside | Two or more types of playthings ² | |
| Total | 56.5 | 30.0 | 11.7 | 93.5 | 64.0 | 66.3 | 2,540 |
| Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (72.1) | (40.1) | (1.0) | (95.0) | (60.1) | (60.1) | 29 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 71.2 | 38.8 | 14.2 | 98.2 | 71.1 | 74.8 | 1,577 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 61.5 | 33.2 | 11.0 | 93.5 | 64.5 | 66.2 | 2,194 |
| Azerbaijani | 11.6 | 1.8 | 15.1 | 92.6 | 64.5 | 71.3 | 192 |
| Armenian | 35.0 | 13.7 | 19.5 | 94.7 | 51.8 | 55.5 | 101 |
| Other | 49.0 | 31.8 | 14.5 | 95.5 | 64.7 | 70.5 | 53 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 62.8 | 32.8 | 13.3 | 87.1 | 64.7 | 67.2 | 137 |
| Non-IDP | 56.1 | 29.9 | 11.6 | 93.9 | 64.0 | 66.2 | 2,403 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 26.2 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 89.6 | 59.9 | 61.0 | 449 |
| Second | 42.8 | 20.7 | 10.7 | 94.2 | 66.9 | 68.6 | 492 |
| Middle | 62.0 | 30.2 | 16.0 | 94.5 | 63.4 | 68.6 | 522 |
| Fourth | 69.6 | 38.7 | 8.5 | 95.2 | 58.6 | 61.5 | 505 |
| Richest | 75.4 | 47.8 | 12.1 | 93.6 | 70.1 | 70.5 | 571 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Left alone in the past week | Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week | Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹ | |
| Total | 1.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2,540 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1,293 |
| Female | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 1,247 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 1,552 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 988 |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 876 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 291 |
| Guria | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 53 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 320 |
| Kakheti | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 186 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 61 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 162 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 82 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 330 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 179 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 934 |
| 2-4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1,606 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 254 |
| Upper Secondary | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 619 |
| Vocational Education | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 519 |
| Higher | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 1,146 |
| Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (0.0) | (7.7) | (7.7) | 29 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1,577 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2,194 |
| Azerbaijani | 2.8 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 192 |
| Armenian | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 101 |
| Other | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 53 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | |
| IDP | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 137 |
| Non-IDP | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2,403 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.8 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 449 |
| Second | 0.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 492 |
| Middle | 3.3 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 522 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 505 |
| Richest | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 571 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.7 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.⁸⁰ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.⁸¹

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Georgia. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

⁸⁰ UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

⁸¹ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ¹ | Number of children age 3-4 years |
|--|---|-------------|------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Literacy-numeracy | Physical | Social-Emotional | Learning | | |
| Total | 25.4 | 99.1 | 89.2 | 98.7 | 89.6 | 1,095 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 24.8 | 99.6 | 89.9 | 98.3 | 90.8 | 543 |
| Female | 26.0 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 99.0 | 88.5 | 552 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.3 | 98.9 | 90.6 | 99.4 | 91.1 | 678 |
| Rural | 25.5 | 99.4 | 86.9 | 97.5 | 87.3 | 418 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 29.1 | 98.4 | 92.3 | 99.9 | 92.5 | 372 |
| Adjara A.R | 19.7 | 98.9 | 83.0 | 97.5 | 81.4 | 147 |
| Guria | 24.5 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 21 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 31.7 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 99.2 | 95.6 | 125 |
| Kakheti | 34.4 | 98.9 | 88.0 | 96.0 | 89.6 | 72 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 19.2 | 97.4 | 90.4 | 99.8 | 89.1 | 28 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 25.5 | 99.2 | 86.0 | 98.9 | 88.1 | 71 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 15.2 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 34 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 20.5 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 96.4 | 85.8 | 143 |
| Shida Kartli | 16.7 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 99.2 | 93.6 | 84 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 3 | 18.6 | 98.5 | 92.3 | 97.8 | 90.9 | 542 |
| 4 | 32.0 | 99.7 | 86.1 | 99.5 | 88.4 | 554 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | | | | | | |
| Attending | 25.1 | 99.8 | 89.3 | 99.4 | 90.6 | 853 |
| Not attending | 26.6 | 96.5 | 88.8 | 96.1 | 86.2 | 242 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | | | | | | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 12.9 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 97.0 | 81.4 | 115 |
| Upper Secondary | 23.2 | 99.6 | 88.9 | 98.1 | 89.6 | 263 |
| Vocational Education | 25.1 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 99.3 | 89.8 | 246 |
| Higher | 29.8 | 98.1 | 91.9 | 99.1 | 91.6 | 470 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 25.9 | 99.0 | 89.9 | 99.0 | 90.1 | 954 |
| Azerbaijani | 20.3 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 93.9 | 82.8 | 84 |
| Armenian | (24.3) | (100.0) | (84.9) | (100.0) | (91.0) | 39 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 29.7 | 99.7 | 94.7 | 99.0 | 96.6 | 39 |
| Non-IDP | 25.2 | 99.1 | 89.0 | 98.7 | 89.4 | 1,056 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 24.1 | 99.7 | 88.2 | 96.0 | 87.5 | 193 |
| Second | 22.5 | 99.1 | 88.5 | 98.7 | 88.6 | 212 |
| Middle | 24.6 | 99.5 | 89.4 | 99.1 | 91.6 | 246 |
| Fourth | 27.7 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 99.2 | 88.0 | 235 |
| Richest | 27.9 | 97.1 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 209 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 ACCESS ON ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Media usage, including television, computer, laptop, mobile phone and internet, among children is becoming widespread. 0 to 5 years of age is time of critical brain development, building secure relationships, and establishing healthy behaviors. Technological innovation has transformed media and its role in the lives of infants and young children.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) published two policy statements: 'Media and Young Minds' and 'Media Use in School Aged Children and Adolescents'. Supported by a number of linked resources, they aim to address some of these issues, provide recommendations on managing the use of media and encourage parents to work together with paediatricians and schools.⁸²

Children younger than 2 years need hands-on exploration and social interaction with trusted caregivers to develop their cognitive, language, motor, and social-emotional skills. Because of their immature symbolic, memory, and attentional skills, infants and toddlers cannot learn from traditional digital media as they do from interactions with caregivers, and they have difficulty transferring that knowledge to their 3-dimensional experience.

Increased duration of media exposure and the presence of a television, computer, or mobile device in the bedroom in early childhood have been associated with fewer minutes of sleep per night. Even infants exposed to screen media in the evening hours show significantly shorter night-time sleep duration than those with no evening screen exposure. Mechanisms underlying this association include arousing content and suppression of endogenous melatonin by blue light emitted from screens.⁸²

Population-based studies continue to show associations between excessive television viewing in early childhood and cognitive, language, and social/emotional delays.⁸³

In 2016, the American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) released policy recommendations for children media use. The AAP recommends parents:

- For children younger than 18 months, avoid use of screen media other than video-chatting;
- Parents of children 18 to 24 months of age who want to introduce digital media should choose high-quality programming, and watch it with their children to help them understand what they're seeing;
- For children ages 2 to 5 years, limit screen use to 1 hour per day of high-quality programs. Parents should co-view media with children to help them understand what they are seeing and apply it to the world around them.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had played with electronic devices, such as a computer, mobile, tablet or watched TV during the 7 days prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had used electronic devices, they were asked additional question about how many hours the child had spent on these activities on average a day during the past 7 days.

Table TC.12.1CS presents the percent distribution of children under 5 years of age using electronic devices or watching TV and the percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day during a

⁸² AAP. Guram, S., & Heinz, P. (2017). *Media use in children: American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations 2016*. *Archives of Disease in Childhood - Education & Practice Edition*, 103(2), 99–101. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2017-312969 <https://ep.bmj.com/content/103/2/99>

⁸³ AAP. *Media and Young Minds*. 2016 by the American Academy of Pediatrics <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2016/10/19/peds.2016-2591.full.pdf>

week preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of access on electronic devices over a week time window.

Table TC.12CS: Children using electronic devices or watching TV

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who used electronic devices such as a computer, mobile phone, tablet or TV, during the last seven days, and the percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of children using electronic devices | | | | | Total | Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day ¹ | Number of Children |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour a day | From 1 to 2 hours a day | More than 2 hours a day | Didn't use | Missing | | | |
| Total | 39.2 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 25.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 2,540 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 39.8 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 1,293 |
| Female | 38.7 | 21.6 | 14.3 | 25.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 35.9 | 1,247 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.4 | 23.2 | 16.9 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 1,552 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 32.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 988 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 36.9 | 22.3 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 876 |
| Adjara A.R | 34.8 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 291 |
| Guria | 51.3 | 17.2 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 53 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 39.5 | 20.4 | 14.5 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 320 |
| Kakheti | 40.7 | 16.0 | 8.2 | 34.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 186 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 50.5 | 17.7 | 6.6 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 61 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 46.8 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 162 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 31.7 | 18.7 | 10.3 | 38.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 82 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 40.5 | 21.8 | 12.6 | 24.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 330 |
| Shida Kartli | 42.9 | 24.4 | 7.4 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 179 |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 22.9 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 73.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 479 |
| 12-23 | 47.9 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 29.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 456 |
| 24-35 | 44.1 | 22.8 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 510 |
| 36-47 | 44.8 | 25.9 | 20.9 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 36.4 | 34.9 | 21.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 56.2 | 554 |
| Mother's education^{A,B} | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 35.9 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 30.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 33.2 | 254 |
| Upper Secondary | 41.5 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 619 |
| Vocational Education | 42.5 | 21.1 | 12.8 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.9 | 519 |
| Higher | 37.4 | 23.5 | 15.7 | 23.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 1,146 |
| Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (36.9) | (13.5) | (35.5) | (11.5) | (2.7) | 100.0 | (49.0) | 29 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 41.7 | 28.4 | 19.5 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 1,577 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 24.8 | 29.3 | 18.0 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 195 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 40.6 | 19.6 | 14.1 | 25.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 33.7 | 2,291 |
| No information | 33.4 | 25.9 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 54 |

Table TC.12CS: Children using electronic devices or watching TV

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who used electronic devices such as a computer, mobile phone, tablet or TV, during the last seven days, and the percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of children using electronic devices | | | | | Total | Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day ¹ | Number of Children |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour a day | From 1 to 2 hours a day | More than 2 hours a day | Didn't use | Missing | | | |
| Total | 39.2 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 25.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 2,540 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 39.6 | 20.9 | 14.0 | 25.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 2,194 |
| Azerbaijani | 42.7 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 33.9 | 192 |
| Armenian | 27.7 | 13.4 | 21.3 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 101 |
| Other | 32.1 | 27.5 | 16.2 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 53 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 30.0 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 137 |
| Non IDP | 39.8 | 20.5 | 14.1 | 25.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 2,403 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 38.5 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 449 |
| Second | 40.8 | 19.2 | 11.3 | 28.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 492 |
| Middle | 40.6 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 522 |
| Fourth | 43.4 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 505 |
| Richest | 33.6 | 23.9 | 16.3 | 25.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 571 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.17CS - Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7 LEARN

7.1 KINDERGARTEN

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to kindergarten. Kindergarten programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Corresponding to the legislation, children are supplied with free education and catering in public kindergartens. The kindergarten and school readiness program is voluntary, universal and accessible for all children of corresponding age.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending kindergarten: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

In Georgia, kindergarten programmes are provided by public and private, as well other (for example religious) types of institutions.

Table LN.1.3CS presents the percentage distribution of children age 36-59 months who are attending kindergarten, by type of kindergarten management. Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in table LN.1.3CS.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Georgia, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted⁸⁴). The official primary school entry age in Georgia is age 6 years.

⁸⁴ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Kindergarten

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending kindergarten, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending kindergarten ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total | 77.9 | 1,095 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 76.5 | 543 |
| Female | 79.3 | 552 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 84.2 | 678 |
| Rural | 67.7 | 418 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 88.1 | 372 |
| Adjara A.R | 75.3 | 147 |
| Guria | 88.0 | 21 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 83.3 | 125 |
| Kakheti | 87.5 | 72 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 80.1 | 28 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 87.6 | 71 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 58.9 | 34 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 41.0 | 143 |
| Shida Kartli | 80.5 | 84 |
| Age (in months) | | |
| 36-47 | 72.7 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 83.1 | 554 |
| Mother's education^A | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 51.2 | 115 |
| Upper Secondary | 73.7 | 263 |
| Vocational Education | 83.0 | 246 |
| Higher | 84.1 | 470 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 83.0 | 954 |
| Azerbaijani | 29.4 | 84 |
| Armenian | (60.0) | 39 |
| Other | (*) | 19 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | |
| IDP | 94.1 | 39 |
| Non-IDP | 77.3 | 1,056 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 61.0 | 193 |
| Second | 74.4 | 212 |
| Middle | 80.8 | 246 |
| Fourth | 84.0 | 235 |
| Richest | 86.8 | 209 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN. 1.3CS: Kindergarten Management

Percentage distribution of children age 36-59 months who are attending kindergarten, by type of kindergarten management, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Kindergarten Management | | | Total | Number of children age 36-59 months attending kindergarten |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| | Public ¹ | Private | Other | | |
| Total | 94.2 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 97.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 416 |
| Female | 91.6 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 283 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 93.6 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 328 |
| Adjara A.R | 82.7 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 95.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Kakheti | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (98.2) | (1.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 20 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (97.4) | (2.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 59 |
| Shida Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | |
| 36-47 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 394 |
| 48-59 | 95.2 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 93.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Upper Secondary | 97.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Vocational Education | 98.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Higher | 90.6 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 396 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | |
| IDP | 98.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Non-IDP | 94.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 817 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Second | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Middle | 96.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Fourth | 91.6 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Richest | 87.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 182 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.16CS- Children attending public kindergarten^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to kindergarten or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent of children: | | | | Net attendance ratio ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Attending kindergarten | Attending primary education | Not attending kindergarten or primary education | Total | | |
| Total | 89.6 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 564 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 87.5 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 312 |
| Female | 92.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 252 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 334 |
| Rural | 81.2 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 230 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 93.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 169 |
| Adjara A.R | 93.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 54 |
| Guria | 94.5 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 16 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 93.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 92 |
| Kakheti | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 44 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 89.9 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 14 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 98.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 44 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (78.0) | 0.0 | (22.0) | 100.0 | (78.0) | 21 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (64.2) | 0.0 | (35.8) | 100.0 | (64.2) | 71 |
| Shida Kartli | 88.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 39 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 69.1 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 63 |
| Upper Secondary | 83.2 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 119 |
| Vocational Education | 96.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 132 |
| Higher | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 250 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (91.1) | 0.0 | (8.9) | 100.0 | (91.1) | 40 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 89.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 444 |
| No information | 91.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 79 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 93.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 495 |
| Azerbaijani | (48.0) | 0.0 | (52.0) | 100.0 | (48.0) | 39 |
| Armenian | (76.1) | 0.0 | (23.9) | 100.0 | (76.1) | 24 |
| Other | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 6 |

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to kindergarten or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent of children: | | | | Net attendance ratio ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Attending kindergarten | Attending primary education | Not attending kindergarten or primary education | Total | | |
| Total | 89.6 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 564 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 93.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 30 |
| Non-IDP | 89.4 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 534 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 74.4 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 91 |
| Second | 86.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 138 |
| Middle | 95.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 109 |
| Fourth | 96.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 110 |
| Richest | 93.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 117 |
| Parity indices | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Female/male ² | 1.05 | 0.0 | 0.62 | na | 1.05 | na |
| Wealth | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ³ | 0.80 | 0.0 | 3.96 | na | 0.80 | na |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Rural/Urban ⁴ | 0.85 | 0.0 | 4.05 | na | 0.85 | na |
| ¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2 ² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases "-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator na: not applicable | | | | | | |

7.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any kindergarten the previous year⁸⁵.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Georgia children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7 to year 9 and in upper secondary to year 10 to year 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁸⁶, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4⁸⁷ for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in 3rd grade, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in 1st grade, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6⁸⁸.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Georgia.

⁸⁵ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

⁸⁶ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

⁸⁷ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

⁸⁸ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.⁸⁹

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

⁸⁹ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended kindergarten the previous year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children attending first grade who attended kindergarten in previous year ¹ | Number of children attending first grade of primary school |
|---|--|--|
| Total | 87.3 | 608 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 89.4 | 319 |
| Female | 84.9 | 289 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 92.7 | 388 |
| Rural | 77.7 | 220 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 93.2 | 239 |
| Adjara A.R | 89.2 | 58 |
| Guria | (95.0) | 12 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 92.9 | 74 |
| Kakheti | 82.1 | 42 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 88.6 | 15 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 84.0 | 36 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (78.4) | 17 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (66.9) | 67 |
| Shida Kartli | 83.1 | 47 |
| Mother's education^A | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 67.7 | 64 |
| Upper Secondary | 83.5 | 133 |
| Vocational Education | 91.5 | 115 |
| Higher | 91.4 | 291 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 85.3 | 71 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 86.7 | 456 |
| No information | 92.0 | 81 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 90.8 | 515 |
| Azerbaijani | (59.2) | 57 |
| Armenian | (73.5) | 23 |
| Other | (*) | 14 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | |
| IDP | 93.6 | 26 |
| Non-IDP | 87.0 | 583 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 73.1 | 100 |
| Second | 78.7 | 117 |
| Middle | 91.9 | 127 |
| Fourth | 97.4 | 144 |
| Richest | 90.5 | 120 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹ | Number of children of primary school entry age |
|---|--|--|
| Total | 92.0 | 596 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 92.3 | 302 |
| Female | 91.6 | 294 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 93.6 | 379 |
| Rural | 89.1 | 217 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 95.2 | 230 |
| Adjara A.R | 98.2 | 52 |
| Guria | (84.8) | 14 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 92.3 | 73 |
| Kakheti | 86.0 | 43 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 94.1 | 14 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 86.5 | 37 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (84.7) | 19 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (85.1) | 67 |
| Shida Kartli | 92.9 | 48 |
| Mother's education^A | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 80.8 | 60 |
| Upper Secondary | 88.3 | 138 |
| Vocational Education | 92.8 | 111 |
| Higher | 95.7 | 282 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 97.8 | 62 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 93.1 | 442 |
| No information | 82.5 | 93 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 92.6 | 516 |
| Azerbaijani | (83.8) | 48 |
| Armenian | (91.1) | 23 |
| Other | (*) | 9 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | |
| IDP | 87.6 | 25 |
| Non-IDP | 92.2 | 571 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 89.3 | 104 |
| Second | 87.4 | 109 |
| Middle | 91.9 | 131 |
| Fourth | 99.4 | 133 |
| Richest | 90.2 | 120 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending kindergarten, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{2A} | |
| Total | 97.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1,782 | 98.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,666 | 97.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3,449 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1,124 | 98.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1,075 | 98.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2,199 |
| Rural | 97.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 659 | 97.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 591 | 97.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1,250 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 98.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 639 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 631 | 98.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1,269 |
| Adjara A.R | 97.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 180 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 179 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 360 |
| Guria | 94.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 42 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 42 | 96.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 83 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 97.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 225 | 97.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 188 | 97.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 412 |
| Kakheti | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 98 | 92.0 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 98 | 95.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 196 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 97.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 36 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 41 | 98.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 77 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 95.2 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 133 | 96.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 118 | 95.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 251 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 94.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 66 | 98.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 66 | 96.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 132 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 228 | 96.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 187 | 97.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 415 |
| Shida Kartli | 97.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 136 | 98.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 117 | 98.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 253 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 92.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 302 | 91.6 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 294 | 92.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 596 |
| 7 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 329 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 318 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 647 |
| 8 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 340 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 302 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 642 |
| 9 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 290 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 296 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 586 |
| 10 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 268 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 264 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 532 |
| 11 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 254 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 192 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 446 |

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending kindergarten, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending kindergarten | Out of school ^{2A} | |
| Total | 97.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1,782 | 98.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,666 | 97.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3,449 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | 4 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 5 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 95.2 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 218 | 96.7 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 201 | 95.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 419 |
| Upper Secondary | 98.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 360 | 96.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 379 | 97.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 739 |
| Vocational Education | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 377 | 97.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 325 | 98.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 702 |
| Higher | 98.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 823 | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 754 | 98.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1,576 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 175 | 98.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 151 | 97.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 326 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 98.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1,304 | 98.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1,241 | 98.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2,545 |
| No information | 96.5 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 303 | 94.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 275 | 95.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 578 |
| Ethnicity of household head^B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 98.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1,546 | 98.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1,435 | 98.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2,981 |
| Azerbaijani | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 134 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 111 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 245 |
| Armenian | 93.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 65 | 98.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 81 | 96.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 147 |
| Other | (88.6) | (0.0) | (11.4) | 35 | (98.3) | (0.0) | (1.7) | 39 | 93.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 74 |

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending kindergarten, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year |
| Attending kindergarten | | Out of school ^{2,A} | Attending kindergarten | | | Out of school ^{2,A} | Attending kindergarten | | | Out of school ^{2,A} | | |
| Total | 97.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1,782 | 98.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,666 | 97.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3,449 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 97.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 106 | 98.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 96 | 98.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 202 |
| Non-IDP | 97.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1,677 | 98.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,570 | 97.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3,247 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 284 | 96.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 268 | 96.9 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 553 |
| Second | 96.5 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 345 | 97.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 301 | 97.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 646 |
| Middle | 98.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 341 | 97.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 329 | 98.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 669 |
| Fourth | 97.6 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 374 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 375 | 98.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 749 |
| Richest | 98.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 439 | 98.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 393 | 98.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 832 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2A} | | |
| Total | 96.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 720 | 96.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 635 | 96.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1,355 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 433 | 94.2 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 372 | 95.7 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 805 |
| Rural | 94.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 287 | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 263 | 96.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 550 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 97.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 245 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 191 | 96.4 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 436 |
| Adjara A.R | 95.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 61 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 71 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 131 |
| Guria | 92.3 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 20 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 18 | 95.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 38 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 98 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 86 | 98.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 184 |
| Kakheti | 91.3 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 58 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 43 | 93.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 101 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 97.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 17 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 32 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 95.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 59 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 51 | 97.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 109 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 97.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 30 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 31 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 61 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 93.1 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 89 | 95.1 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 89 | 94.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 178 |
| Shida Kartli | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 44 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 41 | 96.9 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 85 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 92.0 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 273 | 91.9 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 220 | 92.0 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 493 |
| 13 | 97.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 205 | 96.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 233 | 97.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 438 |
| 14 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 242 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 182 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 424 |

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{1A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2A} | | |
| Total | 96.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 720 | 96.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 635 | 96.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1,355 |
| Mother's education^C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 93.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 112 | 90.3 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 86 | 92.2 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 198 |
| Upper Secondary | 93.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 151 | 94.8 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 131 | 94.1 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 283 |
| Vocational Education | 98.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 134 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 132 | 98.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 266 |
| Higher | 97.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 322 | 98.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 281 | 97.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 603 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 98.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 63 | (92.2) | (7.8) | (0.0) | 51 | 95.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 114 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 98.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 471 | 97.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 404 | 97.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 875 |
| No information ^B | 90.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 186 | 92.8 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 180 | 91.7 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 366 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 96.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 613 | 96.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 552 | 96.7 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1,165 |
| Azerbaijani | (88.3) | (6.5) | (5.2) | 60 | (94.3) | (0.0) | (5.7) | 54 | 91.1 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 114 |
| Armenian | (96.6) | (3.4) | (0.0) | 29 | (82.2) | (17.8) | (0.0) | 21 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 50 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | 18 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 8 | (97.5) | (0.0) | (2.5) | 26 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 87.1 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 28 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 18 | 91.5 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 47 |
| Non-IDP | 96.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 692 | 95.9 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 617 | 96.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1,308 |

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,A} | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,A} | | |
| Total | 96.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 720 | 96.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 635 | 96.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1,355 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 93.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 141 | 96.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 117 | 95.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 258 |
| Second | 97.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 147 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 132 | 98.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 279 |
| Middle | 94.3 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 128 | 92.1 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 134 | 93.2 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 263 |
| Fourth | 94.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 145 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 114 | 93.6 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 259 |
| Richest | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 159 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 138 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 297 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education.

^B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, MICS GEORGIA, 2018

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending primary school | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending lower secondary school |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | Total | | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | Total | |
| Total | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,260 | 10.6 | 85.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,663 | 12.5 | 84.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 780 |
| Female | 0.0 | 98.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,597 | 8.4 | 87.1 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 672 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,098 | 10.1 | 86.2 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 861 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 98.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,162 | 11.4 | 84.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 591 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 98.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,221 | 10.0 | 85.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 471 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 344 | 12.4 | 81.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Guria | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 77 | 12.4 | 83.6 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 395 | 4.7 | 93.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Kakheti | 0.0 | 97.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 184 | 8.1 | 86.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 | 11.9 | 85.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 226 | 13.7 | 83.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 122 | 10.7 | 84.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 382 | 13.8 | 81.9 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 236 | 13.3 | 84.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93 |

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, MICS GEORGIA, 2018

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending primary school | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending lower secondary school |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | Total | | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | Total | |
| Total | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,260 | 10.6 | 85.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 3 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.0 | 97.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 390 | 10.2 | 85.1 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 699 | 10.1 | 84.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Vocational Education | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 645 | 15.5 | 81.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 300 |
| Higher | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,512 | 8.7 | 88.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 643 |
| Grade | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 (primary/lower secondary) | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 608 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 463 |
| 2 (primary/lower secondary) | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 631 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 510 |
| 3 (primary/lower secondary) | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 623 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 479 |
| 4 (primary) | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 487 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 5 (primary) | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 450 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 6 (primary) | 0.0 | 92.0 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 461 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 316 | 6.4 | 89.6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,403 | 11.9 | 85.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 960 |
| No information | 0.0 | 96.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 541 | 8.7 | 84.9 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 374 |

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, MICS GEORGIA, 2018

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | Total | Number of children attending primary school | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | Total | Number of children attending lower secondary school |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | | | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | | |
| Total | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,260 | 10.6 | 85.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,828 | 10.5 | 86.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,238 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 227 | 10.8 | 82.9 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 96.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 140 | 8.4 | 77.5 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Other | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 | (17.0) | (75.9) | (2.4) | (4.7) | 100.0 | 32 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.0 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 184 | 29.7 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Non-IDP | 0.0 | 98.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,076 | 9.8 | 86.1 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,393 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 98.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 517 | 9.2 | 84.9 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Second | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 597 | 11.0 | 84.6 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 308 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 97.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 643 | 10.1 | 85.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 728 | 8.5 | 88.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 774 | 13.4 | 84.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 341 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2:A} | |
| Total | 82.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 768 | 86.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 601 | 84.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 1,369 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 474 | 87.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 370 | 85.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 843 |
| Rural | 79.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 295 | 86.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 231 | 82.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 526 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 85.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 273 | 83.9 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 199 | 84.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 473 |
| Adjara A.R | 82.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 74 | 82.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 68 | 82.6 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 142 |
| Guria | 74.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 21 | 88.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 16 | 80.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 36 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 90.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 82 | 94.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 181 |
| Kakheti | 82.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 62 | (89.6) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (8.2) | 38 | 84.9 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 100 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 74.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 15 | 81.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 14 | 78.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 30 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 81.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 53 | 91.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 45 | 85.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 98 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 84.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 34 | 94.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 24 | 89.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 58 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 71.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 83 | (75.3) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (19.0) | 66 | 73.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 150 |
| Shida Kartli | 83.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 53 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 49 | 86.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 101 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 79.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 226 | 79.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 231 | 79.2 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 457 |
| 16 | 85.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 272 | 94.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 170 | 89.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 442 |
| 17 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 270 | 88.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 199 | 85.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 470 |

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | Attending lower secondary school | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | Attending lower secondary school | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,A} | | | |
| Total | 82.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 768 | 86.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 601 | 84.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 1,369 |
| Mother's education^C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 4 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 53.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 95 | 80.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 61 | 64.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 157 |
| Upper Secondary | 79.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 140 | 83.2 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 150 | 81.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 290 |
| Vocational Education | 78.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 167 | 82.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 123 | 80.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 290 |
| Higher | 94.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 334 | 93.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 225 | 94.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 559 |
| No information ^B | (85.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (14.9) | 30 | (87.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (12.8) | 37 | 86.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 67 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 66.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 66 | (91.1) | (6.2) | (0.0) | (2.7) | 47 | 76.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 113 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 85.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 415 | 90.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 310 | 87.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 725 |
| No information ^B | 82.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 288 | 81.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 243 | 82.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 531 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 86.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 665 | 89.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 512 | 87.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 1,177 |
| Azerbaijani | (61.1) | (11.3) | (0.0) | (27.6) | 57 | (57.8) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (39.2) | 46 | 59.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 103 |
| Armenian | (58.6) | (6.0) | (0.0) | (35.4) | 27 | (82.1) | (17.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 36 | 72.1 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 63 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | (66.4) | (8.8) | (0.0) | (24.8) | 26 |

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| Attending lower secondary school | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | Attending lower secondary school | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | Attending lower secondary school | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,A} | | |
| Total | 82.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 768 | 86.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 601 | 84.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 1,369 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 83.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 32 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 19 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 51 |
| Non-IDP | 82.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 736 | 86.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 582 | 84.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 1,318 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 70.3 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 135 | 77.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 111 | 73.7 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 246 |
| Second | 83.1 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 135 | 93.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 119 | 88.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 254 |
| Middle | 84.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 169 | 80.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 128 | 82.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 297 |
| Fourth | 83.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 154 | 82.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 104 | 82.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 257 |
| Richest | 90.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 176 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 140 | 93.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 316 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education.

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 14 -16 years ^A | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 102.9 | 446 | 99.9 | 1,324 | 99.6 | 458 | 112.8 | 424 | 97.7 | 1,243 | 80.9 | 1,289 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 92.9 | 254 | 99.9 | 740 | 99.4 | 272 | 99.1 | 242 | 97.6 | 732 | 79.1 | 676 |
| Female | 116.0 | 192 | 99.9 | 584 | 100.0 | 186 | 130.9 | 182 | 97.8 | 511 | 82.9 | 613 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 103.3 | 268 | 99.9 | 796 | 100.0 | 256 | 117.5 | 252 | 99.1 | 805 | 87.7 | 836 |
| Rural | 102.2 | 178 | 100.0 | 528 | 99.1 | 202 | 105.9 | 172 | 95.1 | 437 | 68.3 | 453 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 105.6 | 136 | 100.0 | 430 | 100.0 | 143 | 116.2 | 139 | 100.0 | 547 | 89.8 | 530 |
| Adjara A.R | (101.2) | 47 | 100.0 | 147 | (100.0) | 46 | (106.3) | 45 | 99.2 | 123 | 86.4 | 115 |
| Guria | (96.5) | 14 | 100.0 | 36 | (97.4) | 13 | (113.1) | 12 | 97.0 | 21 | 75.2 | 28 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | (129.9) | 46 | 100.0 | 174 | (100.0) | 56 | (104.8) | 55 | 100.0 | 123 | 79.8 | 177 |
| Kakheti | (107.9) | 26 | 99.5 | 103 | (100.0) | 26 | (125.7) | 32 | 90.5 | 64 | 60.4 | 71 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | (100.6) | 10 | 99.8 | 32 | 100.0 | 13 | 100.3 | 12 | 94.5 | 30 | 79.6 | 30 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (86.2) | 33 | 100.0 | 100 | 96.8 | 44 | (122.3) | 32 | 99.0 | 73 | 68.8 | 62 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 95.6 | 23 | 100.0 | 59 | (100.0) | 18 | (105.9) | 21 | 99.1 | 44 | 85.2 | 36 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 91.2 | 79 | 100.0 | 153 | (100.0) | 67 | (107.8) | 51 | 88.9 | 137 | 69.1 | 158 |
| Shida Kartli | 105.4 | 32 | 99.3 | 90 | 100.0 | 31 | (116.0) | 25 | 96.5 | 81 | 68.1 | 82 |

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 14 -16 years ^A | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 102.9 | 446 | 99.9 | 1,324 | 99.6 | 458 | 112.8 | 424 | 97.7 | 1,243 | 80.9 | 1,289 |
| Mother's education^C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 0 | (*) | 3 | - | 0 | - | 0 | (*) | 1 | na | na |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 94.9 | 68 | 100.0 | 173 | 100.0 | 70 | 101.7 | 62 | 96.0 | 45 | na | na |
| Upper Secondary | 115.1 | 92 | 100.0 | 284 | 98.8 | 94 | 104.8 | 95 | 97.4 | 101 | na | na |
| Vocational Education | 82.5 | 113 | 100.0 | 291 | 99.7 | 97 | 102.4 | 93 | 97.9 | 94 | na | na |
| Higher | 109.7 | 173 | 99.8 | 558 | 99.8 | 197 | 126.7 | 174 | 99.3 | 176 | na | na |
| No information ^B | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 97.5 | 825 | 80.9 | 1,289 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (142.6) | 37 | 100.0 | 113 | (100.0) | 28 | (123.2) | 37 | (98.3) | 38 | na | na |
| Has no functional difficulty | 97.1 | 315 | 99.8 | 787 | 99.6 | 326 | 111.6 | 263 | 99.1 | 203 | na | na |
| No information ^B | 106.5 | 95 | 100.0 | 425 | 99.7 | 104 | 112.2 | 124 | 97.4 | 1,002 | 80.9 | 1,289 |
| Ethnicity of household head^C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 105.7 | 373 | 99.9 | 1,143 | 99.6 | 396 | 114.0 | 367 | 99.0 | 1,051 | 85.1 | 1,083 |
| Azerbaijani | (96.6) | 39 | 100.0 | 91 | (100.0) | 40 | (*) | 26 | 81.6 | 87 | 45.0 | 96 |
| Armenian | (102.4) | 19 | 100.0 | 57 | (*) | 11 | (108.3) | 20 | 100.0 | 79 | 75.1 | 77 |
| Other | (*) | 15 | (100.0) | 33 | (*) | 11 | (*) | 11 | (91.3) | 26 | (*) | 33 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 82.7 | 32 | 99.8 | 43 | (100.0) | 29 | (77.9) | 11 | 98.6 | 62 | 74.2 | 60 |
| Non-IDP | 104.4 | 414 | 99.9 | 1,281 | 99.6 | 429 | 113.7 | 413 | 97.7 | 1,181 | 81.2 | 1,229 |

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 14 -16 years ^A | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ^A |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 102.9 | 446 | 99.9 | 1,324 | 99.6 | 458 | 112.8 | 424 | 97.7 | 1,243 | 80.9 | 1,289 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 104.6 | 80 | 100.0 | 252 | 98.3 | 82 | 96.7 | 86 | 93.2 | 209 | 55.8 | 220 |
| Second | 92.0 | 90 | 100.0 | 250 | 100.0 | 104 | 116.1 | 83 | 97.2 | 216 | 74.9 | 239 |
| Middle | 112.9 | 80 | 99.8 | 294 | 99.6 | 80 | 100.8 | 88 | 97.9 | 248 | 85.4 | 251 |
| Fourth | 122.6 | 93 | 100.0 | 229 | 100.0 | 69 | 128.5 | 71 | 98.8 | 278 | 87.2 | 321 |
| Richest | 85.4 | 103 | 99.8 | 298 | 100.0 | 123 | (124.0) | 96 | 100.0 | 291 | 95.7 | 258 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.

^B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Total³ | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 1.00 | 86.8 | 82.9 | 84.6 | 1.05 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 1.00 | 94.2 | 97.0 | 95.7 | 0.97 | 87.2 | 84.8 | 85.8 | 1.03 |
| Rural | 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 1.00 | 98.6 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 1.04 | 86.2 | 79.9 | 82.7 | 1.08 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 1.00 | 94.8 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 0.97 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 84.7 | 0.98 |
| Adjara A.R | 99.5 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 1.02 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 0.98 | 82.5 | 82.7 | 82.6 | 1.00 |
| Guria | 97.9 | 94.9 | 96.4 | 1.03 | 98.2 | 92.3 | 95.1 | 1.06 | 88.1 | 74.2 | 80.2 | 1.19 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 1.00 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 1.00 | 99.9 | 90.2 | 94.6 | 1.11 |
| Kakheti | 92.0 | 99.5 | 95.8 | 0.92 | 96.5 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 1.06 | (89.6) | 82.0 | 84.9 | (1.09) |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 98.9 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 1.01 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 98.8 | 1.02 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 78.2 | 1.09 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 96.7 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 1.02 | 99.4 | 95.0 | 97.0 | 1.05 | 91.1 | 81.0 | 85.6 | 1.12 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 98.7 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 1.05 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 1.00 | 94.9 | 84.7 | 89.0 | 1.12 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 96.2 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 0.98 | 95.1 | 93.1 | 94.1 | 1.02 | (75.3) | 71.2 | 73.0 | (1.06) |
| Shida Kartli | 98.9 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 1.01 | 95.4 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 0.97 | 89.0 | 83.4 | 86.1 | 1.07 |

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Total³ | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 1.00 | 86.8 | 82.9 | 84.6 | 1.05 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 96.7 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 1.02 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 0.96 | 80.6 | 53.5 | 64.1 | 1.51 |
| Upper Secondary | 96.0 | 98.2 | 97.1 | 0.98 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 1.01 | 83.2 | 79.7 | 81.5 | 1.04 |
| Vocational Education | 97.8 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 0.99 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 1.00 | 82.7 | 78.6 | 80.3 | 1.05 |
| Higher | 99.4 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 1.01 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 1.01 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 0.99 |
| No information ^A | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | (87.2) | (85.1) | 86.3 | (1.02) |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 98.3 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 1.01 | (92.2) | 98.0 | 95.4 | (0.94) | (91.1) | 66.3 | 76.7 | (1.37) |
| Has no functional difficulty | 98.7 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 1.01 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 90.5 | 85.6 | 87.7 | 1.06 |
| No information ^A | 94.6 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 0.98 | 92.8 | 90.6 | 91.7 | 1.02 | 81.2 | 82.9 | 82.1 | 0.98 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 1.00 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 1.00 | 89.9 | 86.3 | 87.9 | 1.04 |
| Azerbaijani | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 1.00 | (94.3) | (88.3) | 91.1 | (1.07) | (57.8) | (61.1) | 59.6 | (0.95) |
| Armenian | 98.2 | 93.6 | 96.2 | 1.05 | (82.2) | (96.6) | 90.6 | (0.85) | (82.1) | (58.6) | 72.1 | (1.40) |
| Other | (98.3) | (88.6) | 93.7 | (1.11) | (*) | (*) | (97.5) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (66.4) | (*) |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 98.5 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 1.01 | 98.3 | 87.1 | 91.5 | 1.13 | 95.0 | 83.5 | 87.8 | 1.14 |
| Non-IDP | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 0.99 | 86.5 | 82.9 | 84.5 | 1.04 |

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Total³ | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 1.00 | 86.8 | 82.9 | 84.6 | 1.05 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96.4 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 0.99 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 95.0 | 1.04 | 77.9 | 70.3 | 73.7 | 1.11 |
| Second | 97.5 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 1.01 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 1.01 | 93.5 | 83.1 | 88.0 | 1.12 |
| Middle | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 1.00 | 92.1 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 0.98 | 80.0 | 84.4 | 82.5 | 0.95 |
| Fourth | 99.6 | 97.6 | 98.6 | 1.02 | 92.1 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 0.97 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 82.7 | 0.99 |
| Richest | 98.0 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 0.99 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 1.00 | 97.7 | 90.8 | 93.9 | 1.08 |
| Parity indices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ¹ | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | na | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.95 | na | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.79 | na |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural/Urban ² | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | na | 1.05 | 0.98 | 1.01 | na | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.96 | na |

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

7.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.⁹⁰ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.⁹¹

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.⁹² Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.⁹³

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).⁹⁴

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

⁹⁰ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

⁹¹ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

⁹² Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

⁹³ Desforjes, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

⁹⁴ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIjQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children attending school ^A | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | |
| Total | 99.4 | 3,686 | 67.5 | 57.5 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 3,664 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.2 | 1,946 | 65.4 | 57.7 | 30.8 | 13.9 | 73.9 | 79.4 | 1,931 |
| Female | 99.6 | 1,740 | 69.8 | 57.2 | 35.2 | 16.0 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 1,733 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.6 | 2,257 | 70.6 | 57.6 | 30.9 | 14.6 | 73.3 | 75.6 | 2,247 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 1,429 | 62.6 | 57.3 | 36.0 | 15.4 | 78.2 | 81.7 | 1,417 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.8 | 1,253 | 74.0 | 53.1 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 72.9 | 75.7 | 1,250 |
| Adjara A.R | 99.6 | 386 | 67.7 | 53.2 | 38.5 | 19.8 | 74.4 | 78.2 | 384 |
| Guria | 98.3 | 98 | 70.7 | 61.4 | 39.0 | 22.6 | 85.8 | 95.0 | 96 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 99.3 | 449 | 59.5 | 63.9 | 46.2 | 14.5 | 66.8 | 71.2 | 446 |
| Kakheti | 98.5 | 243 | 69.4 | 54.6 | 23.2 | 11.1 | 67.7 | 85.7 | 239 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 99.2 | 81 | 76.2 | 53.2 | 30.3 | 13.5 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 81 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 97.5 | 294 | 69.7 | 67.5 | 44.4 | 24.3 | 80.5 | 63.0 | 287 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 150 | 66.9 | 64.4 | 45.0 | 22.0 | 88.7 | 86.8 | 150 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 100.0 | 489 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 32.3 | 6.3 | 80.6 | 83.6 | 489 |
| Shida Kartli | 99.5 | 243 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 23.8 | 14.9 | 82.4 | 89.5 | 242 |

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children attending school ^A | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | |
| Total | 99.4 | 3,686 | 67.5 | 57.5 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 3,664 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | (100.0) | 43 | (19.1) | (39.4) | (19.6) | (8.4) | (39.5) | (59.0) | 43 |
| 7 | 99.7 | 653 | 58.1 | 51.5 | 31.3 | 17.6 | 86.0 | 77.3 | 651 |
| 8 | 99.5 | 551 | 56.3 | 55.3 | 33.6 | 13.8 | 88.0 | 81.1 | 548 |
| 9 | 99.2 | 467 | 68.4 | 58.3 | 30.1 | 12.5 | 82.6 | 85.9 | 463 |
| 10 | 99.3 | 435 | 65.4 | 55.9 | 30.1 | 15.3 | 79.4 | 76.4 | 433 |
| 11 | 99.2 | 408 | 76.5 | 60.7 | 37.5 | 20.4 | 68.1 | 79.3 | 405 |
| 12 | 98.6 | 435 | 78.5 | 66.0 | 35.6 | 10.9 | 66.3 | 76.8 | 429 |
| 13 | 99.8 | 406 | 79.0 | 60.5 | 37.1 | 16.9 | 58.3 | 71.8 | 405 |
| 14 | 99.8 | 289 | 73.6 | 57.8 | 29.4 | 10.5 | 60.6 | 74.0 | 288 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 98.8 | 498 | 53.5 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 11.4 | 69.9 | 70.9 | 492 |
| Upper Secondary | 98.9 | 774 | 62.4 | 52.4 | 32.0 | 12.4 | 76.4 | 77.7 | 766 |
| Vocational Education | 99.5 | 796 | 70.2 | 63.1 | 34.0 | 15.7 | 76.8 | 78.1 | 792 |
| Higher | 99.8 | 1,616 | 72.9 | 64.4 | 35.1 | 16.8 | 75.5 | 80.1 | 1,612 |
| School Management^{B,C} | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 100.0 | 3,312 | 65.9 | 57.2 | 32.9 | 15.1 | 74.9 | 78.4 | 3,312 |
| Religious | (100.0) | 35 | (86.6) | (58.8) | (33.0) | (20.2) | (79.6) | (98.3) | 35 |
| Private | 100.0 | 309 | 83.4 | 60.0 | 31.4 | 11.1 | 77.5 | 70.2 | 309 |
| Other | (*) | 3 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3 |

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children attending school ^A | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | |
| Total | 99.4 | 3,686 | 67.5 | 57.5 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 3,664 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 97.0 | 360 | 59.7 | 44.8 | 21.8 | 11.9 | 69.1 | 78.9 | 349 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 99.7 | 3,326 | 68.3 | 58.8 | 34.0 | 15.2 | 75.9 | 77.8 | 3,315 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 99.1 | 395 | 63.1 | 47.0 | 23.2 | 13.7 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 391 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 99.6 | 2,993 | 68.0 | 58.4 | 33.9 | 15.6 | 76.2 | 79.3 | 2,980 |
| No information | 98.3 | 298 | 68.7 | 62.8 | 34.9 | 8.9 | 71.0 | 72.7 | 293 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 99.5 | 3,189 | 70.1 | 60.5 | 34.1 | 16.3 | 74.7 | 77.1 | 3,172 |
| Azerbaijani | 98.7 | 283 | 42.5 | 39.9 | 28.8 | 4.5 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 279 |
| Armenian | 99.6 | 138 | 65.5 | 33.9 | 21.7 | 8.6 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 137 |
| Other | (99.2) | 77 | (54.2) | (39.9) | (18.0) | (5.3) | (56.8) | (57.9) | 76 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 98.9 | 197 | 67.0 | 56.3 | 32.0 | 19.6 | 79.9 | 73.0 | 195 |
| Non-IDP | 99.4 | 3,489 | 67.5 | 57.6 | 32.9 | 14.6 | 74.9 | 78.2 | 3,469 |

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children attending school ^A | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | |
| Total | 99.4 | 3,686 | 67.5 | 57.5 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 3,664 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.2 | 628 | 59.1 | 53.3 | 35.6 | 11.6 | 70.9 | 77.8 | 623 |
| Second | 98.9 | 746 | 62.9 | 58.0 | 34.9 | 16.8 | 79.9 | 85.2 | 738 |
| Middle | 99.5 | 663 | 67.9 | 63.4 | 37.4 | 18.7 | 79.5 | 74.0 | 660 |
| Fourth | 99.3 | 753 | 67.2 | 59.7 | 33.6 | 15.8 | 69.8 | 72.5 | 748 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 895 | 77.0 | 53.8 | 25.3 | 12.1 | 75.6 | 79.4 | 895 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending kindergarten are not shown.

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| Total | 16.9 | 3,664 | 26.6 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 15.6 | 60.1 | 61.7 | 619 | 13.9 | 382 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 16.0 | 1,931 | 25.7 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 19.3 | 55.2 | 56.1 | 308 | 11.5 | 173 |
| Female | 18.0 | 1,733 | 27.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 64.9 | 67.3 | 311 | 15.9 | 210 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.5 | 2,247 | 17.3 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 19.6 | 60.9 | 63.1 | 394 | 10.6 | 249 |
| Rural | 15.9 | 1,417 | 42.9 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 225 | 20.1 | 134 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 19.4 | 1,250 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 70.0 | 70.6 | 243 | (8.1) | 172 |
| Adjara A.R | 22.1 | 384 | (72.6) | (2.2) | (2.0) | (4.3) | (47.5) | (49.6) | 85 | (*) | 42 |
| Guria | 24.3 | 96 | (21.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (77.4) | (77.4) | 23 | (16.2) | 18 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 20.1 | 446 | (28.1) | (5.8) | (4.7) | (34.3) | (32.9) | (37.6) | 90 | (*) | 34 |
| Kakheti | 16.0 | 239 | (30.3) | (6.3) | (3.4) | (21.6) | (50.9) | (54.3) | 38 | (*) | 21 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 23.6 | 81 | (19.5) | (8.7) | (1.9) | (5.3) | (77.2) | (79.1) | 19 | (17.4) | 15 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 9.9 | 287 | (42.6) | (0.0) | (4.3) | (17.1) | (40.2) | (44.6) | 28 | (*) | 13 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 14.7 | 150 | (22.7) | (0.0) | (2.0) | (13.5) | (68.6) | (68.6) | 22 | (*) | 15 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 4.9 | 489 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 24 | (*) | 17 |
| Shida Kartli | 19.4 | 242 | (23.9) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (78.1) | (78.1) | 47 | (5.5) | 37 |

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| Total | 16.9 | 3,664 | 26.6 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 15.6 | 60.1 | 61.7 | 619 | 13.9 | 382 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | (2.0) | 43 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | 1 |
| 7 | 12.1 | 651 | (28.8) | (7.8) | (0.5) | (18.4) | (58.2) | (58.7) | 79 | (*) | 46 |
| 8 | 13.3 | 548 | (33.9) | (18.2) | (1.9) | (13.8) | (46.6) | (48.6) | 73 | (28.5) | 35 |
| 9 | 14.2 | 463 | (42.0) | (15.0) | (4.6) | (5.9) | (35.1) | (39.8) | 66 | (*) | 26 |
| 10 | 15.9 | 433 | (31.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (26.5) | (45.9) | (45.9) | 69 | (*) | 31 |
| 11 | 24.4 | 405 | 23.9 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 11.6 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 99 | (8.0) | 76 |
| 12 | 20.1 | 429 | (19.4) | (1.5) | (0.0) | (28.6) | (64.0) | (64.0) | 86 | (25.9) | 55 |
| 13 | 18.5 | 405 | (12.3) | (4.0) | (7.3) | (7.9) | (69.4) | (76.7) | 75 | (7.9) | 57 |
| 14 | 25.3 | 288 | (25.5) | (1.7) | (0.0) | (11.1) | (73.7) | (73.7) | 73 | (11.2) | 54 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 12.5 | 492 | (56.2) | (0.0) | (6.9) | (4.6) | (50.0) | (56.9) | 61 | (18.3) | 35 |
| Upper Secondary | 15.6 | 766 | 35.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 56.3 | 58.7 | 119 | 10.6 | 70 |
| Vocational Education | 18.1 | 792 | 24.8 | 13.2 | 4.8 | 16.7 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 144 | 20.2 | 86 |
| Higher | 18.3 | 1,612 | 17.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 295 | 11.5 | 191 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 21.4 | 349 | (23.7) | (14.9) | (3.7) | (8.9) | (65.5) | (69.2) | 75 | (10.0) | 52 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 16.4 | 3,315 | 27.0 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 545 | 14.5 | 331 |

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| Total | 16.9 | 3,664 | 26.6 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 15.6 | 60.1 | 61.7 | 619 | 13.9 | 382 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 14.8 | 391 | (14.0) | (15.3) | (0.0) | (11.7) | (71.2) | (71.2) | 58 | (*) | 41 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 17.7 | 2,980 | 28.8 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 15.9 | 58.6 | 60.6 | 526 | 15.7 | 319 |
| No information | 12.1 | 293 | (14.3) | (22.6) | (19.5) | (18.3) | (63.1) | (63.1) | 35 | (*) | 22 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 14.9 | 195 | (34.1) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (21.5) | (52.5) | (52.5) | 29 | (*) | 15 |
| Non-IDP | 17.0 | 3,469 | 26.3 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 15.3 | 60.4 | 62.2 | 590 | 14.1 | 367 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 16.7 | 623 | 46.9 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 60.7 | 67.2 | 104 | 19.0 | 70 |
| Second | 16.2 | 738 | 38.3 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 120 | 20.5 | 63 |
| Middle | 15.3 | 660 | 26.9 | 10.0 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 58.3 | 60.1 | 101 | 20.1 | 61 |
| Fourth | 19.8 | 748 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 69.3 | 70.5 | 148 | (9.0) | 104 |
| Richest | 16.4 | 895 | 16.5 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 146 | (*) | 84 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending kindergarten are not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who have homework | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who receive help with homework ² | Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 79.9 | 3,686 | 99.5 | 3,664 | 59.7 | 3,645 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 79.8 | 1,946 | 99.8 | 1,931 | 62.1 | 1,926 |
| Female | 80.1 | 1,740 | 99.2 | 1,733 | 56.9 | 1,719 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 2,257 | 99.3 | 2,247 | 58.2 | 2,231 |
| Rural | 65.6 | 1,429 | 99.8 | 1,417 | 62.0 | 1,414 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 92.0 | 1,253 | 99.1 | 1,250 | 61.1 | 1,238 |
| Adjara A.R | 69.8 | 386 | 99.4 | 384 | 50.9 | 382 |
| Guria | 80.7 | 98 | 100.0 | 96 | 52.2 | 96 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 85.8 | 449 | 99.8 | 446 | 59.9 | 445 |
| Kakheti | 74.1 | 243 | 99.4 | 239 | 57.5 | 238 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 80.6 | 81 | 98.4 | 81 | 54.6 | 80 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 82.8 | 294 | 100.0 | 287 | 61.2 | 287 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 69.9 | 150 | 99.1 | 150 | 60.6 | 149 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 54.8 | 489 | 100.0 | 489 | 61.6 | 489 |
| Shida Kartli | 81.3 | 243 | 100.0 | 242 | 66.2 | 242 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | |
| 6 | (79.6) | 43 | (100.0) | 43 | (67.5) | 43 |
| 7 | 79.8 | 653 | 99.8 | 651 | 79.2 | 649 |
| 8 | 81.9 | 551 | 99.5 | 548 | 76.5 | 545 |
| 9 | 81.3 | 467 | 100.0 | 463 | 67.8 | 463 |
| 10 | 79.9 | 435 | 97.3 | 433 | 63.7 | 421 |
| 11 | 80.7 | 408 | 100.0 | 405 | 47.4 | 405 |
| 12 | 80.1 | 435 | 99.9 | 429 | 44.6 | 429 |
| 13 | 75.2 | 406 | 100.0 | 405 | 38.9 | 405 |
| 14 | 79.8 | 289 | 99.0 | 288 | 32.3 | 285 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 1 | (*) | 1 | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 40.9 | 498 | 99.5 | 492 | 61.5 | 490 |
| Upper Secondary | 65.6 | 774 | 99.9 | 766 | 61.4 | 765 |
| Vocational Education | 86.1 | 796 | 98.4 | 792 | 58.2 | 780 |
| Higher | 95.9 | 1,616 | 99.8 | 1,612 | 59.1 | 1,609 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 73.9 | 360 | 96.1 | 349 | 69.8 | 335 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 80.6 | 3,326 | 99.8 | 3,315 | 58.6 | 3,309 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 76.8 | 395 | 100.0 | 391 | 63.4 | 391 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 80.6 | 2,993 | 99.4 | 2,980 | 59.8 | 2,961 |
| No information | 77.8 | 298 | 100.0 | 293 | 53.1 | 293 |

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who have homework | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who receive help with homework ² | Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 79.9 | 3,686 | 99.5 | 3,664 | 59.7 | 3,645 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 87.1 | 3,189 | 99.4 | 3,172 | 59.0 | 3,153 |
| Azerbaijani | 14.5 | 283 | 100.0 | 279 | 65.3 | 279 |
| Armenian | 63.8 | 138 | 99.4 | 137 | 67.3 | 136 |
| Other | (52.3) | 77 | (100.0) | 76 | (51.9) | 76 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 92.4 | 197 | 100.0 | 195 | 70.5 | 195 |
| Non-IDP | 79.2 | 3,489 | 99.4 | 3,469 | 59.1 | 3,450 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.1 | 628 | 99.8 | 623 | 62.9 | 622 |
| Second | 72.1 | 746 | 99.9 | 738 | 60.5 | 737 |
| Middle | 84.0 | 663 | 97.6 | 660 | 57.7 | 645 |
| Fourth | 86.4 | 753 | 99.8 | 748 | 55.3 | 746 |
| Richest | 99.0 | 895 | 100.0 | 895 | 61.8 | 895 |
| ¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home | | | | | | |
| ² MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | |

8 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

8.1 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies⁹⁵ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2018 Georgia MICS mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

⁹⁵ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced: | | | | | Number of children age 1-14 years |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | |
| | | | Any | Severe ^A | | |
| Total | 28.2 | 66.3 | 30.6 | 4.6 | 68.8 | 6,797 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 26.0 | 68.3 | 32.0 | 4.5 | 71.0 | 3,507 |
| Female | 30.5 | 64.1 | 29.2 | 4.7 | 66.5 | 3,290 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.4 | 66.8 | 28.6 | 4.1 | 68.9 | 4,192 |
| Rural | 27.8 | 65.5 | 34.0 | 5.4 | 68.7 | 2,605 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 30.4 | 65.8 | 26.0 | 4.6 | 67.8 | 2,329 |
| Adjara A.R | 24.8 | 68.4 | 33.0 | 3.6 | 71.5 | 725 |
| Guria | 20.1 | 74.6 | 33.6 | 2.7 | 77.3 | 164 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 34.6 | 60.0 | 23.6 | 2.8 | 62.3 | 859 |
| Kakheti | 24.5 | 66.5 | 37.4 | 6.8 | 69.0 | 463 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 31.5 | 62.9 | 24.9 | 2.7 | 64.9 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 28.1 | 63.3 | 33.0 | 4.9 | 68.7 | 496 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 36.1 | 56.3 | 25.5 | 3.0 | 59.9 | 247 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 23.9 | 71.2 | 40.2 | 7.5 | 73.4 | 881 |
| Shida Kartli | 20.3 | 74.1 | 39.2 | 3.2 | 75.9 | 480 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 36.0 | 47.6 | 26.1 | 2.9 | 52.3 | 966 |
| 3-4 | 27.0 | 67.4 | 43.0 | 4.8 | 71.4 | 1,095 |
| 5-9 | 25.2 | 72.0 | 35.7 | 6.1 | 74.0 | 2,698 |
| 10-14 | 29.0 | 66.9 | 19.5 | 3.2 | 68.4 | 2,037 |
| Mother's education^C | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 19.4 | 75.6 | 41.0 | 6.1 | 77.5 | 809 |
| Upper Secondary | 25.2 | 67.2 | 36.4 | 5.5 | 71.1 | 1,486 |
| Vocational Education | 31.3 | 63.4 | 28.4 | 3.5 | 66.0 | 1,426 |
| Higher | 30.4 | 64.8 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 66.7 | 3,072 |
| Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 18.8 | 75.5 | 37.2 | 13.4 | 77.4 | 493 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 28.2 | 67.9 | 31.3 | 4.1 | 70.3 | 5,849 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 19.5 | 76.6 | 36.4 | 10.1 | 78.4 | 664 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 28.7 | 65.5 | 31.0 | 4.1 | 68.2 | 5,756 |
| No information | 34.7 | 59.8 | 14.4 | 2.9 | 60.5 | 378 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 29.1 | 65.2 | 28.5 | 4.1 | 67.7 | 5,907 |
| Azerbaijani | 15.9 | 81.5 | 53.3 | 11.9 | 83.5 | 512 |
| Armenian | 33.1 | 61.7 | 34.5 | 2.7 | 64.8 | 253 |
| Other | 24.4 | 63.8 | 32.4 | 3.1 | 70.7 | 125 |

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced: | | | | | Number of children age 1-14 years |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | |
| | | | Any | Severe ^A | | |
| Total | 28.2 | 66.3 | 30.6 | 4.6 | 68.8 | 6,797 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 24.3 | 71.2 | 36.6 | 7.4 | 74.9 | 343 |
| Non-IDP | 28.4 | 66.0 | 30.3 | 4.4 | 68.5 | 6,454 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 26.4 | 67.1 | 37.9 | 6.7 | 70.7 | 1,163 |
| Second | 29.4 | 63.6 | 31.0 | 4.6 | 66.4 | 1,353 |
| Middle | 26.3 | 68.1 | 30.2 | 3.9 | 70.9 | 1,307 |
| Fourth | 25.9 | 67.9 | 30.0 | 4.1 | 71.0 | 1,396 |
| Richest | 32.0 | 65.1 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 65.8 | 1578 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module |
|--|---|---|
| Total | 8.1 | 3,883 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 1.6 | 51 |
| Female | 8.2 | 3,832 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 7.4 | 2,446 |
| Rural | 9.3 | 1,437 |
| Region | | |
| Tbilisi | 7.2 | 1,376 |
| Adjara A.R | 13.1 | 421 |
| Guria | 4.9 | 85 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5.8 | 512 |
| Kakheti | 11.7 | 273 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 5.7 | 85 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 5.6 | 275 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 3.5 | 143 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 8.1 | 473 |
| Shida Kartli | 12.8 | 240 |
| Age | | |
| <25 | 6.7 | 282 |
| 25-34 | 7.7 | 1,909 |
| 35-49 | 9.0 | 1,470 |
| 50+ | 7.1 | 222 |
| Mother's Education^A | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 12.0 | 405 |
| Upper Secondary | 8.5 | 863 |
| Vocational Education | 9.6 | 840 |
| Higher | 6.3 | 1,772 |
| Caretaker's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 16.3 | 358 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 7.3 | 3,261 |
| No information | 6.9 | 264 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Georgian | 7.9 | 3,404 |
| Azerbaijani | 12.2 | 259 |
| Armenian | 5.1 | 151 |
| Other | 10.7 | 69 |
| IDP status of household head | | |
| IDP | 5.9 | 194 |
| Non-IDP | 8.2 | 3,689 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 10.4 | 637 |
| Second | 7.6 | 756 |
| Middle | 7.6 | 762 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 839 |
| Richest | 8.4 | 889 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.2 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage⁹⁶ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.⁹⁷

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{98,99} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 and 15-49 who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner. Due to the small number of unweighted cases, the results except total are not reported by age groups 15-19 and 20-24. Background characteristics for age group 15-24 are presented in Table PR.4.3CS.

⁹⁶ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

⁹⁷ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

⁹⁸ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

⁹⁹ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Women age 15-49 years | | Women age 20-49 years | | | Women age 20-24 years | | | Women age 15-19 years | | Women age 15-49 years | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| Total | 1.5 | 6,812 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 6,279 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 783 | 11.2 | 533 | 72.2 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.9 | 4,392 | 1.0 | 13.8 | 4,049 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 512 | 7.0 | 343 | 68.0 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 2,420 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 2,230 | 0.8 | 25.0 | 271 | 18.8 | 190 | 79.9 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.8 | 2,621 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 2,415 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 317 | 9.0 | 205 | 65.2 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 2.1 | 736 | 1.9 | 19.6 | 679 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 81 | 8.7 | 57 | 72.1 | 736 |
| Guria | 1.6 | 155 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 143 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 17 | (19.8) | 12 | 79.5 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 1.4 | 826 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 766 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 105 | 8.8 | 60 | 77.4 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 2.5 | 412 | 2.6 | 24.0 | 378 | 1.6 | 34.5 | 43 | (12.2) | 34 | 78.8 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 0.6 | 154 | 0.7 | 15.6 | 141 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 13 | 16.4 | 13 | 72.2 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.6 | 454 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 416 | 0.3 | 16.5 | 33 | 15.1 | 37 | 74.8 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.2 | 238 | 1.2 | 21.6 | 222 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 23 | (14.0) | 16 | 81.8 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1.7 | 780 | 1.5 | 24.5 | 723 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 104 | (18.1) | 58 | 79.7 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.0 | 436 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 394 | 2.8 | 21.3 | 46 | 9.6 | 41 | 74.7 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.7 | 533 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 11.2 | 533 | 11.2 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 1.2 | 324 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 7.2 | 324 | 7.2 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 2.5 | 209 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 17.4 | 209 | 17.4 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 783 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 783 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 783 | na | na | 49.7 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 1.2 | 1,177 | 1.2 | 15.6 | 1,177 | na | na | na | na | na | 78.8 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 1.3 | 1,207 | 1.3 | 13.6 | 1,207 | na | na | na | na | na | 81.4 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 1.5 | 1,153 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 1,153 | na | na | na | na | na | 83.7 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 3.1 | 1,010 | 3.1 | 26.5 | 1,010 | na | na | na | na | na | 81.3 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 950 | 1.1 | 15.4 | 950 | na | na | na | na | na | 81.6 | 950 |

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Women age 15-49 years | | Women age 20-49 years | | | Women age 20-24 years | | | Women age 15-19 years | | Women age 15-49 years | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| Total | 1.5 | 6,812 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 6,279 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 783 | 11.2 | 533 | 72.2 | 6,812 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 7 | (*) | (*) | 7 | (*) | (*) | 1 | - | 0 | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 7.7 | 631 | 6.8 | 48.3 | 589 | 1.7 | 46.5 | 82 | 51.1 | 42 | 76.9 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 1.6 | 1,718 | 2.1 | 29.1 | 1,343 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 183 | 6.8 | 375 | 68.8 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 0.6 | 1,308 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 1,289 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 120 | (19.1) | 19 | 81.8 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 0.4 | 3,148 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 3,051 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 397 | 9.3 | 97 | 69.2 | 3,148 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.8 | 639 | 1.9 | 19.8 | 625 | (0.4) | (11.9) | 30 | (*) | 14 | 72.4 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.4 | 5,849 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 5,654 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 753 | 18.2 | 195 | 75.8 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.2 | 5,957 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 5,495 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 679 | 9.0 | 462 | 71.5 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.9 | 397 | 4.2 | 40.8 | 360 | (0.0) | (37.6) | 59 | (39.8) | 37 | 87.6 | 397 |
| Armenian | 1.5 | 330 | 1.6 | 16.6 | 308 | (0.0) | (4.5) | 33 | (10.0) | 22 | 71.9 | 330 |
| Other | 3.9 | 128 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 116 | (*) | (*) | 12 | (*) | 12 | 59.6 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 1.2 | 350 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 313 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 25 | 24.6 | 37 | 68.5 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 1.5 | 6,462 | 1.5 | 17.7 | 5,966 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 757 | 10.2 | 496 | 72.4 | 6,462 |

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Women age 15-49 years | | Women age 20-49 years | | | Women age 20-24 years | | | Women age 15-19 years | | Women age 15-49 years | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| Total | 1.5 | 6,812 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 6,279 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 783 | 11.2 | 533 | 72.2 | 6,812 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.3 | 1,055 | 2.9 | 27.2 | 957 | 0.6 | 33.2 | 116 | 24.9 | 98 | 78.1 | 1,055 |
| Second | 1.6 | 1,284 | 1.6 | 21.6 | 1,189 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 153 | 11.7 | 95 | 78.5 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 1.3 | 1,332 | 1.4 | 16.6 | 1,237 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 148 | 16.6 | 95 | 74.0 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 1,509 | 1.3 | 14.7 | 1,397 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 204 | 6.8 | 112 | 64.6 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 0.5 | 1,632 | 0.5 | 10.8 | 1,500 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 162 | 0.5 | 133 | 69.0 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Men age 15-49 years | | Men age 20-49 years | | | Men age 20-24 years | | | Men age 15-19 years | | Men age 15-49 years | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of men age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of men age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of men age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of men age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of men age 15-49 years |
| Total | 0.3 | 2,697 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2,338 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.1 | 359 | 56.1 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.2 | 1,652 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 1,405 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 209 | 0.0 | 247 | 55.5 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 1,045 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 933 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 131 | 0.4 | 112 | 57.0 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.2 | 988 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 822 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 136 | 0.0 | 166 | 54.1 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.2 | 275 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 250 | (*) | (*) | 16 | (0.3) | 24 | 65.2 | 275 |
| Guria | 0.4 | 66 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 58 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 7 | (0.0) | 8 | 56.7 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.5 | 347 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 307 | (3.6) | (3.6) | 49 | (0.0) | 41 | 55.6 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 0.0 | 185 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 162 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 16 | (0.0) | 24 | 56.3 | 185 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 0.0 | 63 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 57 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 7 | (6.3) | 6 | 54.7 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.3 | 204 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 184 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 22 | (0.0) | 20 | 49.9 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 80 | (*) | (*) | 10 | (*) | 10 | 58.9 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 297 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 259 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 55 | (*) | 38 | 60.2 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.7 | 181 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 159 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 22 | (0.0) | 22 | 53.1 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 359 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0.1 | 359 | 0.1 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 242 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 242 | 0.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 0.0 | 117 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0.4 | 117 | 0.4 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 340 | na | na | 21.0 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 0.0 | 397 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 397 | na | na | na | na | na | 49.7 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 0.7 | 451 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 451 | na | na | na | na | na | 68.3 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 0.2 | 357 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 357 | na | na | na | na | na | 77.7 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 0.2 | 405 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 405 | na | na | na | na | na | 81.6 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 388 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 388 | na | na | na | na | na | 84.3 | 388 |

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Men age 15-49 years | | Men age 20-49 years | | | Men age 20-24 years | | | Men age 15-19 years | | Men age 15-49 years | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of men age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of men age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of men age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of men age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of men age 15-49 years |
| Total | 0.3 | 2,697 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2,338 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.1 | 359 | 56.1 | 2,697 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 1 | - | 0 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.2 | 307 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 251 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 52 | (0.0) | 56 | 47.7 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.0 | 891 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 659 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 110 | 0.2 | 232 | 46.7 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 0.0 | 410 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 403 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57 | (*) | 7 | 67.3 | 410 |
| Higher | 0.2 | 1,087 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1,023 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 120 | (0.0) | 64 | 61.9 | 1,087 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.4 | 166 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 166 | (*) | (*) | 25 | (*) | 0 | 60.2 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.3 | 2,289 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2,172 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 315 | 0.4 | 117 | 61.7 | 2,289 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.2 | 2,387 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2,072 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 293 | 0.0 | 315 | 56.2 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.1 | 126 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 112 | (*) | (*) | 18 | (*) | 15 | 74.5 | 126 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 117 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | (*) | (*) | 13 | (*) | 18 | 49.4 | 117 |
| Other | 0.0 | 66 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54 | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | 12 | 28.0 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 2.0 | 117 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 101 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 22 | (0.0) | 15 | 56.0 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 0.2 | 2,580 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2,237 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 317 | 0.0 | 344 | 56.1 | 2,580 |

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 and 15-49 years currently married or in union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Men age 15-49 years | | Men age 20-49 years | | | Men age 20-24 years | | | Men age 15-19 years | | Men age 15-49 years | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of men age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of men age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of men age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married/in union ³ | Number of men age 15-19 years | Percentage currently married/in union | Number of men age 15-49 years |
| Total | 0.3 | 2,697 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2,338 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.1 | 359 | 56.1 | 2,697 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.3 | 485 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 436 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62 | 0.8 | 49 | 54.0 | 485 |
| Second | 0.5 | 552 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 500 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 67 | 0.0 | 52 | 57.0 | 552 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 547 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 478 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83 | 0.0 | 69 | 55.8 | 547 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 530 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 443 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58 | 0.1 | 87 | 53.8 | 530 |
| Richest | 0.4 | 584 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 482 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70 | 0.0 | 101 | 59.3 | 584 |
| ¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15) ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18) ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases "-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years |
| Total | 0.9 | 4,392 | 13.8 | 4,049 | 2.4 | 2,420 | 23.8 | 2,230 | 1.5 | 6,812 | 17.3 | 6,279 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 343 | na | na | 4.4 | 190 | na | na | 1.7 | 533 | na | na |
| 15-17 | 0.1 | 209 | na | na | 3.3 | 115 | na | na | 1.2 | 324 | na | na |
| 18-19 | 0.4 | 134 | na | na | 6.2 | 75 | na | na | 2.5 | 209 | na | na |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 512 | 8.0 | 512 | 0.8 | 271 | 25.0 | 271 | 0.3 | 783 | 13.9 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 745 | 13.0 | 745 | 2.6 | 432 | 20.2 | 432 | 1.2 | 1,177 | 15.6 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 0.6 | 794 | 8.7 | 794 | 2.6 | 413 | 22.9 | 413 | 1.3 | 1,207 | 13.6 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 0.7 | 817 | 15.8 | 817 | 3.2 | 335 | 26.4 | 335 | 1.5 | 1,153 | 18.9 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 3.2 | 620 | 23.2 | 620 | 3.0 | 390 | 31.8 | 390 | 3.1 | 1,010 | 26.5 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 561 | 13.7 | 561 | 0.9 | 388 | 17.8 | 388 | 1.1 | 950 | 15.4 | 950 |

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage of men married before age 15 | | Percentage of men married before age 18 | | Percentage of men married before age 15 | | Percentage of men married before age 18 | | Percentage of men married before age 15 | | Percentage of men married before age 18 | |
| | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Number of men age 20-49 years |
| Total | 0.2 | 1,652 | 2.6 | 1,405 | 0.4 | 1,045 | 3.0 | 933 | 0.3 | 2,697 | 2.7 | 2,338 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 247 | na | na | 0.0 | 112 | na | na | 0.0 | 359 | na | na |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 162 | na | na | 0.0 | 80 | na | na | 0.0 | 242 | na | na |
| 18-19 | (0.0) | 85 | na | na | (0.0) | 31 | na | na | 0.0 | 117 | na | na |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 209 | 0.0 | 209 | 1.3 | 131 | 1.3 | 131 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.5 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 0.0 | 243 | 2.7 | 243 | 0.0 | 154 | 2.2 | 154 | 0.0 | 397 | 2.5 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 0.9 | 272 | 0.9 | 272 | 0.4 | 179 | 3.5 | 179 | 0.7 | 451 | 1.9 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 0.3 | 219 | 2.4 | 219 | 0.0 | 138 | 2.1 | 138 | 0.2 | 357 | 2.3 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 0.0 | 242 | 3.6 | 242 | 0.4 | 163 | 3.8 | 163 | 0.2 | 405 | 3.7 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 0.1 | 220 | 6.0 | 220 | 0.4 | 168 | 4.2 | 168 | 0.2 | 388 | 5.2 | 388 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, MICS6 Georgia, 2018

| | Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is: | | | | | Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union | Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is: | | | | | Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union |
|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ¹ | Total | | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ² | Total | |
| | | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ² | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 59.4 | 29.7 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 60 | 13.0 | 52.5 | 27.8 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 389 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)
² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

Table PR.4.3CS: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-24 years whose husband or partner is: | | | | | Number of women age 15-24 years currently married/ in union |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ¹ | Total | |
| Total | 11.4 | 53.4 | 28.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.9 | 57.6 | 22.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 48.8 | 34.3 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (19.6) | (56.8) | (23.1) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 138 |
| Adjara A.R | (5.0) | (50.0) | (27.8) | (17.2) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Guria | 9.3 | 52.3 | 22.7 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 16.8 | 53.5 | 21.8 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Kakheti | (3.9) | (44.8) | (42.5) | (8.8) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | (12.9) | (55.9) | (21.4) | (9.8) | 100.0 | 9 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | (11.5) | (71.1) | (9.8) | (7.6) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (2.7) | (49.1) | (36.9) | (11.4) | 100.0 | 16 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 4.0 | 42.1 | 44.2 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Shida Kartli | 1.7 | 67.1 | 23.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.4 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Upper Secondary | 6.5 | 51.5 | 34.1 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Vocational Education | 26.0 | 43.9 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Higher | 14.3 | 68.6 | 13.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (10.1) | (63.1) | (26.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 12.0 | 52.8 | 28.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 413 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 13.3 | 57.7 | 22.2 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Azerbaijani | (3.4) | (24.2) | (62.4) | (9.9) | 100.0 | 64 |
| Armenian | (2.1) | (69.9) | (23.0) | (5.0) | 100.0 | 20 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 7 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | |
| IDP | (34.8) | (55.6) | (4.3) | (5.3) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Non-IDP | 10.2 | 53.3 | 29.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 428 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.1 | 45.2 | 36.9 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| Second | 7.6 | 50.3 | 33.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 105.6 |
| Middle | 7.3 | 61.6 | 23.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 |
| Fourth | 16.3 | 57.5 | 24.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 92.4 |
| Richest | (25.7) | (54.4) | (17.1) | (2.8) | 100.0 | 63.9 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.7CS - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-24)

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

8.3 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services¹⁰⁰.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.6.3W expands on the circumstances of the latest assault experienced by women, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table PR.6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics for tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.4W are not presented, furthermore the same tables for man PR.6.3M and PR.6.4M are not reported at all.

¹⁰⁰ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of women |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 736 |
| Guria | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 950 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 3,148 |

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of women |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 6,812 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 397 |
| Armenian | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 330 |
| Other | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1,055 |
| Second | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1,632 |
| ¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force". | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | |

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of men |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 275 |
| Guria | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 185 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 388 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 410 |
| Higher | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1,087 |

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of men |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2,697 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2,289 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 126 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 117 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 485 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 552 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 547 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 530 |
| Richest | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Location of last incident of assault | | | | | | | Total | Use of weapon during last assault | | | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years |
| | At home | In another home | In the street | On public transport | Public restaurant/ café/bar | Other public | At school/ workplace | | No weapon | Knife | Gun | Other | Any weapon | |
| Total | 48.0 | 8.3 | 28.9 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 54 |

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| | Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year | Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last year | Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A} | Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year |
| | Robbery with no weapon | Robbery with any weapon | Any robbery | | Assault with no weapon | Assault with any weapon | Any assault | | | |
| Total | (28.5) | (0.0) | (28.5) | 42.4 | (58.3) | (2.2) | (60.6) | 24.2 | 18.9 | 64 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.4 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.¹⁰⁰

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 53.9 | 28.1 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 65.1 | 26.1 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1.2 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.4 | 31.0 | 16.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 64.6 | 27.1 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1.6 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 64.1 | 22.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 66.2 | 24.4 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 0.6 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 40.3 | 33.4 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 61.4 | 29.0 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1.6 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 68.6 | 19.3 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 72.4 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 1.5 | 736 |
| Guria | 63.4 | 26.9 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 59.3 | 27.1 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 1.2 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 72.0 | 20.9 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 77.2 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 0.3 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 74.7 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 80.7 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 0.6 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 76.7 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 78.1 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 0.2 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 61.0 | 29.9 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 65.9 | 27.8 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 0.6 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 39.8 | 47.4 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 38.4 | 49.9 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 1.7 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 43.9 | 32.2 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 56.7 | 35.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 0.8 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 64.2 | 20.3 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 64.7 | 24.5 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 2.3 | 436 |

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 53.9 | 28.1 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 65.1 | 26.1 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1.2 | 6,812 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 53.6 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 63.9 | 27.8 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 0.1 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 53.3 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 62.8 | 28.4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 0.2 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 54.1 | 27.6 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 65.6 | 26.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 0.0 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 49.4 | 28.6 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 63.0 | 26.0 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1.2 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 48.0 | 30.0 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 57.1 | 33.5 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 2.3 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 49.9 | 29.5 | 15.4 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 63.1 | 25.4 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 1.5 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 54.6 | 28.6 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 68.4 | 23.3 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 0.7 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 59.7 | 28.2 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 69.8 | 24.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 1.0 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 63.6 | 25.3 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 71.4 | 22.2 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1.0 | 950 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 52.0 | 24.6 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 60.0 | 27.0 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 1.4 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 57.2 | 25.9 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 63.9 | 27.3 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 0.8 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 60.2 | 25.4 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 67.8 | 24.9 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 1.3 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 49.8 | 31.1 | 15.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 65.7 | 25.9 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1.4 | 3,148 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 51.9 | 20.8 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 59.2 | 24.7 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 1.7 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 54.2 | 29.3 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 65.9 | 26.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 1.2 | 5,849 |

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 53.9 | 28.1 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 65.1 | 26.1 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1.2 | 6,812 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 55.5 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 66.7 | 25.1 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 1.2 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 43.3 | 22.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 58.0 | 30.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 0.0 | 397 |
| Armenian | 35.7 | 46.1 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 4.1 | 330 |
| Other | 61.8 | 14.8 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 77.0 | 17.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 0.5 | 128 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 54.7 | 26.4 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 71.6 | 19.8 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 2.2 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 53.9 | 28.2 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 64.8 | 26.5 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1.2 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 62.0 | 23.4 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 64.3 | 26.5 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 0.7 | 1,055 |
| Second | 63.2 | 25.2 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 66.4 | 23.8 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 0.7 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 58.6 | 27.4 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 65.3 | 26.0 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1.2 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 47.4 | 31.0 | 17.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 63.9 | 29.1 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 2.1 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 43.7 | 31.4 | 20.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 65.7 | 25.1 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 1.2 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of men |
|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|---------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 81.6 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 87.9 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.5 | 17.4 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 88.6 | 10.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 84.8 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 86.8 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 75.6 | 20.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 88.1 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 90.4 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 92.0 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 0.7 | 275 |
| Guria | 82.2 | 16.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 82.6 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.3 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 89.4 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 92.2 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 89.4 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 92.0 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 185 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 89.4 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 89.7 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 1.2 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 81.7 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 85.8 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 61.9 | 34.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 63.7 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 84.1 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 89.6 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 80.5 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 81.7 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.3 | 181 |

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of men |
|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|---------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 81.6 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 87.9 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 2,697 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 77.3 | 17.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 88.3 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 80.4 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 90.5 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 71.0 | 25.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 83.5 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 78.1 | 19.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 86.7 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 0.2 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 85.2 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 81.5 | 15.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 89.3 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 86.6 | 11.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 90.0 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 75.4 | 21.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 82.6 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 0.4 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 86.7 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 88.2 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 388 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or none | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 86.1 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 86.7 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.2 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 82.3 | 14.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 88.0 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 81.9 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 86.0 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 410 |
| Higher | 79.6 | 18.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 88.9 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 1,087 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 74.7 | 16.0 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 80.6 | 17.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.7 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 82.2 | 16.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 88.2 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.1 | 2,289 |

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|---------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | Missing | Total | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 81.6 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 87.9 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 82.2 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 88.3 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 76.9 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 86.6 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.6 | 126 |
| Armenian | 70.1 | 24.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 79.7 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 117 |
| Other | 87.9 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 90.4 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 66 |
| IDP status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 77.8 | 16.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 81.8 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 87.8 | 11.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.2 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 81.6 | 17.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 85.3 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.3 | 485 |
| Second | 85.5 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 86.1 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 552 |
| Middle | 87.1 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 89.4 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.3 | 547 |
| Fourth | 77.1 | 19.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 530 |
| Richest | 76.9 | 19.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 89.2 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

9.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁰¹. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁰²

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁰³

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁰⁴.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water. Due to few unweighted cases background characteristics are not fully presented in tables WS.1.3 and WS.1.4.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of

¹⁰¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁰² WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁰³ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁰⁴ Packaged water (bottled water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | |
| | Piped water | | | | Bore-hole | Pro-ected well | Pro-ected spring | Cart with small tank | Bottled water ^A | Unpro-ected well | Unpro-ected spring | Other | Missing | | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/plot | To neighbour | Public tap/stand-pipe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 72.4 | 11.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 46.7 | 22.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 96.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 83.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 60.6 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 65.4 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 44.8 | 23.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 65.2 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 50.9 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 70.5 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 50.3 | 27.9 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 52.5 | 20.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 40.8 | 44.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 54.3 | 22.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 66.4 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 68.7 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 85.8 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 73.8 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 584 |

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | |
| | Piped water | | | | Bore-hole | Pro-ected well | Pro-ected spring | Cart with small tank | Bottled water ^A | Unpro-ected well | Unpro-ected spring | Other | Missing | | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/plot | To neighbour | Public tap/stand-pipe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 72.4 | 11.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 42,013 |
| Ethnicity of household head^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 74.5 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 27.7 | 47.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 87.9 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 2,139 |
| Other | 77.0 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 88.1 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 71.7 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 18.4 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 8,403 |
| Second | 60.7 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 89.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 95.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Rainwater, Tanker-truck and Surface water are not shown because there were no cases.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------|--|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | | |
| | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | DK/ Missing | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Total | 91.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 82.6 | 10.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 96.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 82.3 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 88.2 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 77.8 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 83.3 | 10.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 80.9 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 92.1 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 89.5 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 88.2 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 89.0 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 87.8 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 89.7 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 89.3 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 96.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 93.3 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 584 |

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------|--|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | | |
| | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | DK/ Missing | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Total | 91.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 42,013 |
| Ethnicity of household head^B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 91.3 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 89.4 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 97.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 2,139 |
| Other | 95.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 96.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 91.3 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 72.4 | 16.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 8,403 |
| Second | 88.8 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 96.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises | Number of household members | Person usually collecting drinking water | | | | | DK/Missing/ Members do not collect | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Woman (15+) | Man (15+) | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | | | | |
| Total | 7.0 | 42,013 | 42.7 | 51.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,956 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.1 | 24,968 | 31.7 | 57.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 514 | |
| Rural | 14.3 | 17,045 | 45.0 | 50.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,442 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.3 | 14,264 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 41 | |
| Adjara A.R | 3.3 | 4,134 | (27.0) | (53.5) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (14.4) | 100.0 | 136 | |
| Guria | 14.5 | 1,150 | 44.3 | 53.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 10.3 | 5,813 | 36.7 | 60.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 600 | |
| Kakheti | 21.5 | 3,030 | 41.5 | 54.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 650 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 16.6 | 998 | 37.5 | 58.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 166 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 6.9 | 3,385 | 36.8 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 234 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 7.7 | 1,549 | 33.7 | 43.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 119 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 10.7 | 4,728 | 59.1 | 35.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 506 | |
| Shida Kartli | 11.4 | 2,963 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 336 | |
| Education of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 11.0 | 231 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 26 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 10.3 | 3,999 | 54.0 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 411 | |
| Upper Secondary | 8.6 | 11,676 | 50.5 | 47.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,005 | |
| Vocational Education | 8.7 | 11,203 | 36.7 | 58.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 980 | |
| Higher | 3.5 | 14,321 | 28.8 | 62.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 500 | |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 6.2 | 40,972 | 44.8 | 51.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,528 | |
| Unimproved | 41.0 | 1,042 | 30.0 | 56.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 427 | |

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises | Number of household members | Person usually collecting drinking water | | | | | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Woman (15+) | Man (15+) | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | DK/Missing/ Members do not collect | | |
| Total | 7.0 | 42,013 | 42.7 | 51.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,956 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 22.0 | 8,403 | 52.1 | 44.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,852 |
| Second | 9.9 | 8,404 | 32.1 | 63.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 835 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 8,393 | 11.4 | 70.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 8,418 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 5 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 8,396 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Average time spent collecting water per day | | | | | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---|
| | Up to 30 minutes | From 31 mins to 1 hour | Over 1 hour to 3 hours | Over 3 hours | DK/Missing | | |
| Total | 83.8 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 2,880 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.2 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 473 |
| Rural | 83.4 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 2,407 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 38 |
| Adjara A.R | (94.9) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (2.0) | 100.0 | 117 |
| Guria | 94.5 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 89.3 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 595 |
| Kakheti | 84.2 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 645 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 86.6 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 84.7 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 74.2 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 76.0 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 492 |
| Shida Kartli | 74.7 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 328 |
| Education^A | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 83.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 490 |
| Upper Secondary | 82.6 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 980 |
| Vocational Education | 83.3 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 873 |
| Higher | 87.4 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 508 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| <15 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 86 |
| 15-49 | 81.5 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| 50+ | 85.9 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1,436 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 84.6 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,584 |
| Female | 83.0 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 1,296 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 83.9 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 2,496 |
| Unimproved | 83.4 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 81.7 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 1,815 |
| Second | 86.3 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Middle | 91.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Fourth | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 5 |
| Richest | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of household members | Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities | | | | | | Total | Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Water not available from source | Water too expensive | Source not accessible | Other | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Total | 77.5 | 42,013 | 80.0 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 9,304 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.5 | 24,968 | 81.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 5,512 | |
| Rural | 77.6 | 17,045 | 77.7 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 3,792 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 72.3 | 14,264 | 83.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 3,922 | |
| Adjara A.R | 79.7 | 4,134 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 20.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 810 | |
| Guria | 82.5 | 1,150 | 86.3 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 201 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 84.1 | 5,813 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 921 | |
| Kakheti | 70.9 | 3,030 | 58.7 | 0.1 | 24.8 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 874 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 72.2 | 998 | 83.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 275 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 90.1 | 3,385 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 329 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 83.5 | 1,549 | 87.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 226 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 76.5 | 4,728 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 1,091 | |
| Shida Kartli | 77.7 | 2,963 | 93.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 655 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 62.2 | 231 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 78 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 73.1 | 3,999 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1,059 | |
| Upper Secondary | 78.9 | 11,676 | 76.9 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 2,426 | |
| Vocational Education | 77.6 | 11,203 | 81.3 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 2,474 | |
| Higher | 77.8 | 14,321 | 84.2 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 3,125 | |
| DK/Missing | 75.8 | 584 | (75.8) | (0.0) | (8.9) | (0.0) | (15.3) | 100.0 | 141 | |

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of household members | Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities | | | | | | Total | Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Water not available from source | Water too expensive | Source not accessible | Other | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Total | 77.5 | 42,013 | 80.0 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 9,304 | |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 77.3 | 40,972 | 80.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 9,211 | |
| Unimproved | 86.7 | 1,042 | (70.4) | (0.0) | (11.8) | (17.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 93 | |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 77.2 | 36,352 | 79.8 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 8,203 | |
| Azerbaijani | 81.2 | 2,504 | 76.9 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 463 | |
| Armenian | 77.4 | 2,139 | 86.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 461 | |
| Other | 82.0 | 1,005 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 176 | |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 73.0 | 1,938 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 520 | |
| Non-IDP | 77.8 | 40,075 | 80.2 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 8,785 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 78.5 | 8,403 | 76.3 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,783 | |
| Second | 78.7 | 8,404 | 77.0 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 1,771 | |
| Middle | 79.5 | 8,393 | 78.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 1,655 | |
| Fourth | 78.2 | 8,418 | 78.7 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 1,817 | |
| Richest | 72.8 | 8,396 | 87.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 2,278 | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on the number of *E. coli* colonies detected in source drinking water, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> colonies per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (0 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 75.1 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 8,462 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 5,025 |
| Rural | 46.9 | 22.4 | 17.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 3,437 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 2,846 |
| Adjara A.R | 65.7 | 7.8 | 20.8 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 874 |
| Guria | 30.8 | 15.3 | 20.7 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 213 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 60.8 | 14.3 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 39.2 | 1,180 |
| Kakheti | 64.0 | 19.7 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 36.0 | 607 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 65.3 | 19.2 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 198 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 44.3 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 670 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 62.2 | 25.1 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 322 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 77.7 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 943 |
| Shida Kartli | 66.2 | 22.1 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 609 |
| Education of household head^B | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 49 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 62.8 | 18.8 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 860 |
| Upper Secondary | 65.4 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 2,299 |
| Vocational Education | 72.2 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 2,145 |
| Higher | 87.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 2,975 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 76.0 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 8,109 |
| Piped water | 79.3 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 7,332 |
| Borehole | (71.3) | (10.7) | (0.0) | (18.1) | 100.0 | (28.7) | 127 |
| Protected well or spring | 40.5 | 21.1 | 22.8 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 650 |
| Cart with small tank | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Bottled water | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Unimproved sources | 53.7 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 353 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 18.9 | 21.0 | 19.1 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 188 |
| Other | (93.6) | (3.5) | (2.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.4) | 165 |

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on the number of *E. coli* colonies detected in source drinking water, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> colonies per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹ | Number of household members |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (0 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 75.1 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 8,462 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 74.1 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 7,286 |
| Azerbaijani | 81.9 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 526 |
| Armenian | 79.3 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 502 |
| Other | 87.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 149 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 80.7 | 12.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 382 |
| Non-IDP | 74.8 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 8,080 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 44.2 | 25.1 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 1,688 |
| Second | 54.1 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 1,703 |
| Middle | 79.1 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 1,652 |
| Fourth | 98.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1,689 |
| Richest | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1,730 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested.^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on the number of *E. coli* colonies detected in source drinking water, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> colonies per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (0 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 69.2 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 9,355 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.2 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 5,544 |
| Rural | 40.0 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 3,811 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 96.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 3,149 |
| Adjara A.R | 56.4 | 13.5 | 22.6 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 43.6 | 970 |
| Guria | 22.6 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 241 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 58.2 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 1,292 |
| Kakheti | 54.4 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 45.6 | 674 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 50.3 | 28.3 | 15.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 221 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 35.8 | 18.8 | 22.3 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 745 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 52.4 | 26.4 | 18.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 350 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 74.6 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 1,037 |
| Shida Kartli | 56.9 | 22.3 | 15.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 676 |
| Education of household head^B | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 43 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 57.7 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 967 |
| Upper Secondary | 58.8 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 2,530 |
| Vocational Education | 65.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 2,366 |
| Higher | 83.4 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 3,302 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 70.7 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 9,112 |
| Piped water | 74.2 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 7,979 |
| Borehole | 53.5 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 161 |
| Protected well or spring | 36.1 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 746 |
| Cart with small tank | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 1 |
| Bottled water | (75.9) | (21.7) | (1.7) | (0.8) | 100.0 | (24.1) | 225 |
| Unimproved sources | 11.5 | 27.7 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 243 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 8.6 | 23.6 | 33.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 214 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 29 |

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on the number of *E. coli* colonies detected in source drinking water, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> colonies per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (0 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 69.2 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 9,355 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 67.8 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 32.2 | 8,115 |
| Azerbaijani | 79.1 | 12.5 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 565 |
| Armenian | 78.2 | 13.6 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 519 |
| Other | 76.5 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 156 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 75.6 | 8.9 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 419 |
| Non-IDP | 68.9 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 8,936 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 36.0 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 1,884 |
| Second | 46.8 | 22.9 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 1,887 |
| Middle | 74.8 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 1,798 |
| Fourth | 91.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 1,900 |
| Richest | 96.5 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 1,885 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested.^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹ | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | |
| Total | 76.4 | 77.8 | 95.8 | 20.4 | 94.8 | 68.2 | 56.2 | 8,462 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.7 | 76.2 | 99.0 | 27.2 | 86.3 | 49.6 | 70.3 | 5,025 |
| Rural | 48.4 | 80.2 | 90.8 | 19.2 | 96.2 | 71.3 | 35.4 | 3,437 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 69.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.5 | 2,846 |
| Adjara A.R | 65.4 | 82.5 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 56.2 | 874 |
| Guria | 32.3 | 82.1 | 86.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 23.6 | 213 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 62.1 | 83.8 | 93.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 48.2 | 1,180 |
| Kakheti | 64.7 | 73.9 | 85.6 | 0.0 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 41.1 | 607 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 67.5 | 72.4 | 91.3 | 20.9 | 70.5 | 0.0 | 45.6 | 198 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 49.7 | 88.2 | 97.1 | 18.0 | 96.8 | 84.2 | 36.9 | 670 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 62.6 | 83.3 | 97.1 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 322 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 77.7 | 80.5 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.2 | 943 |
| Shida Kartli | 67.1 | 85.8 | 89.6 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 50.4 | 609 |
| Education of household head^B | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 49 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 64.6 | 72.9 | 93.3 | 20.6 | 93.3 | 64.3 | 42.0 | 860 |
| Upper Secondary | 66.6 | 79.7 | 93.7 | 18.1 | 89.3 | 61.7 | 50.2 | 2,299 |
| Vocational Education | 74.2 | 75.7 | 95.4 | 17.0 | 98.0 | 63.2 | 51.4 | 2,145 |
| Higher | 88.3 | 78.9 | 98.1 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 67.8 | 2,975 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 76.4 | 77.8 | 95.8 | na | na | na | 57.5 | 8,263 |
| Piped water | 79.3 | 76.6 | 99.1 | na | na | na | 60.7 | 7,332 |
| Borehole | (71.3) | (85.3) | (61.5) | na | na | na | (35.3) | 127 |
| Protected well or spring | 40.5 | 88.9 | 64.2 | na | na | na | 20.4 | 650 |
| Bottled water | (96.6) | (81.7) | (98.7) | na | na | na | (78.7) | 154 |
| Cart with small tank | - | - | - | na | na | na | - | 0 |
| Unimproved sources | na | na | na | 20.4 | 94.8 | 68.2 | 0.0 | 199 |
| Unprotected well or spring | na | na | na | 18.9 | 95.7 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 188 |
| Other | na | na | na | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 |

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹ | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | |
| Total | 76.4 | 77.8 | 95.8 | 20.4 | 94.8 | 68.2 | 56.2 | 8,462 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 75.5 | 77.4 | 95.6 | 20.7 | 95.7 | 69.3 | 54.7 | 7,286 |
| Azerbaijani | 82.1 | 91.1 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 76.2 | 526 |
| Armenian | 79.3 | 67.0 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.8 | 502 |
| Other | 89.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.2 | 149 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 82.8 | 71.7 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 58.4 | 60.4 | 382 |
| Non-IDP | 76.1 | 78.1 | 95.6 | 21.4 | 95.2 | 68.7 | 56.0 | 8,080 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 47.0 | 81.6 | 85.6 | 12.8 | 96.5 | 72.2 | 32.6 | 1,688 |
| Second | 54.8 | 80.2 | 94.3 | 31.8 | 90.0 | 60.4 | 40.9 | 1,703 |
| Middle | 79.1 | 80.7 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 62.5 | 1,652 |
| Fourth | 98.2 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.3 | 1,689 |
| Richest | 99.5 | 68.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.5 | 1,730 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested.

^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

na: not applicable.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method | Number of household members |
|--|--|------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | None | Boil | Add bleach/ chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | DK/ Missing | | |
| Total | 82.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.6 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 84.3 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 81.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 76.3 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 82.8 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 87.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 84.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 89.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 88.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 81.1 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 78.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 85.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 92.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 83.4 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 85.5 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 82.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 80.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 82.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 584 |

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method | Number of household members |
|--|--|------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | None | Boil | Add bleach/ chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | DK/ Missing | | |
| Total | 82.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 42,013 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 82.5 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 40,972 |
| Unimproved | 90.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 1,042 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 82.6 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 84.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 83.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 2,139 |
| Other | 81.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 81.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 82.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 86.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 8,403 |
| Second | 83.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 82.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 81.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 79.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 8,396 |

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

9.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁰⁵. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{106,107}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁰⁵ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁰⁶ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁰⁷ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Handwashing facility observed | | No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see/ Other | Total | Number of household members | Handwashing facility observed and | | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed | Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹ | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|---|--|
| | Fixed facility observed | Mobile object observed | | | | | water available | soap available | | | |
| Total | 93.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 96.3 | 98.6 | 40,576 | 93.9 | 41,103 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 24,968 | 97.8 | 99.2 | 23,972 | 95.9 | 24,257 |
| Rural | 90.3 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 17,045 | 94.2 | 97.6 | 16,604 | 91.0 | 16,846 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 95.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 14,264 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 13,649 | 97.6 | 13,797 |
| Adjara A.R | 96.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,134 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 4,060 | 97.1 | 4,072 |
| Guria | 92.7 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,150 | 95.3 | 97.7 | 1,129 | 91.9 | 1,145 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 93.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5,813 | 94.6 | 97.9 | 5,551 | 90.1 | 5,721 |
| Kakheti | 91.6 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,030 | 91.1 | 97.9 | 2,988 | 88.8 | 3,009 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 88.4 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 998 | 89.4 | 97.3 | 937 | 84.8 | 968 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 92.7 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,385 | 95.0 | 97.6 | 3,316 | 92.3 | 3,355 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 86.2 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1,549 | 96.7 | 99.0 | 1,449 | 94.9 | 1,463 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 89.6 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 4,728 | 95.2 | 99.3 | 4,638 | 94.5 | 4,640 |
| Shida Kartli | 90.9 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,963 | 93.2 | 97.4 | 2,858 | 88.6 | 2,934 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 88.0 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 231 | (98.1) | (99.6) | 220 | (97.1) | 222 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 90.4 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,999 | 94.0 | 96.8 | 3,910 | 90.4 | 3,964 |
| Upper Secondary | 91.2 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 11,676 | 95.2 | 98.1 | 11,259 | 92.3 | 11,405 |
| Vocational Education | 93.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 11,203 | 95.4 | 98.3 | 10,846 | 92.6 | 11,005 |
| Higher | 95.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 14,321 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 13,760 | 97.0 | 13,925 |
| DK/Missing | 94.9 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 584 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 582 | 98.1 | 583 |

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Handwashing facility observed | | No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see/ Other | Total | Number of household members | Handwashing facility observed and | | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed | Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹ | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|---|--|
| | Fixed facility observed | Mobile object observed | | | | | water available | soap available | | | |
| Total | 93.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 42,013 | 96.3 | 98.6 | 40,576 | 93.9 | 41,103 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 94.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 36,352 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 35,161 | 93.7 | 35,641 |
| Azerbaijani | 85.1 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,504 | 94.4 | 99.1 | 2,484 | 93.1 | 2,495 |
| Armenian | 88.3 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 2,139 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 1,976 | 97.2 | 1,998 |
| Other | 90.0 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,005 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 952 | 94.0 | 968 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 94.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,938 | 95.5 | 98.8 | 1,858 | 93.3 | 1,882 |
| Non-IDP | 93.1 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 40,075 | 96.4 | 98.5 | 38,718 | 93.9 | 39,222 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 82.9 | 13.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8,403 | 91.0 | 95.5 | 8,082 | 85.3 | 8,301 |
| Second | 94.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 8,404 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 8,202 | 94.2 | 8,257 |
| Middle | 95.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 8,393 | 97.6 | 99.0 | 8,065 | 95.7 | 8,146 |
| Fourth | 95.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 8,006 | 95.9 | 8,082 |
| Richest | 97.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 8,396 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 8,220 | 98.4 | 8,319 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁰⁸, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁰⁹.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS.3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review. In the case of Georgia, appropriate methods for disposing of the stool were adjusted and children's faeces thrown into garbage is included in the percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been

¹⁰⁸ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁰⁹ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹¹⁰. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹¹⁰ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Type of sanitation facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Percentage using improved sanitation ¹ | Number of household members |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|--|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flush/Pour flush to: | | | | Pit latrine with slab | Open drain | Pit latrine without slab/ open pit | Bucket | Hanging toilet/ latrine | Other | DK/ Missing | | | | | |
| | Piped sewer system | Septic tank | Pit latrine | DK where | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59.3 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 23.8 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 24,968 | |
| Rural | 15.8 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 51.5 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 17,045 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 97.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 14,264 | |
| Adjara A.R | 54.8 | 4.3 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 4,134 | |
| Guria | 11.0 | 7.6 | 30.7 | 0.7 | 28.6 | 12.5 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 1,150 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 49.1 | 7.5 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 25.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 5,813 | |
| Kakheti | 14.8 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 49.5 | 0.7 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 3,030 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 46.8 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 30.3 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 998 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 26.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 45.6 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 3,385 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 38.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 38.6 | 1.7 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 1,549 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 45.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 4,728 | |
| Shida Kartli | 41.7 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 42.9 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 2,963 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 36.6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 231 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 35.9 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 2.0 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 3,999 | |
| Upper Secondary | 49.7 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 11,676 | |
| Vocational Education | 51.2 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 28.0 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 11,203 | |
| Higher | 80.6 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 14,321 | |
| DK/Missing | 56.5 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 25.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 584 | |

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Type of sanitation facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Percentage using improved sanitation ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|--|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flush/Pour flush to: | | | | Pit latrine with slab | Open drain | Pit latrine without slab/ open pit | Bucket | Hanging toilet/ latrine | Other | DK/ Missing | | | | | |
| | Piped sewer system | Septic tank | Pit latrine | DK where | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59.3 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 23.8 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 42,013 |
| Location of sanitation facility^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In dwelling | 90.0 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 98.8 | 24,943 | |
| In plot/yard | 13.9 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 58.6 | 1.8 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 86.3 | 16,800 | |
| Elsewhere | 67.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 87.1 | 196 | |
| No facility/Bush/Field | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 22 | |
| No response | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (0.9) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.4) | (93.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (2.7) | 53 | |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 60.7 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 21.2 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 36,352 | |
| Azerbaijani | 23.4 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 69.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 2,504 | |
| Armenian | 70.1 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 2,139 | |
| Other | 75.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 1,005 | |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 84.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1,938 | |
| Non-IDP | 58.1 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 24.4 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 40,075 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.5 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 64.8 | 2.2 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 8,403 | |
| Second | 22.3 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 0.7 | 44.6 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 8,404 | |
| Middle | 69.9 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 8,393 | |
| Fourth | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 | |
| Richest | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable.

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Not shared ¹ | Shared by | | Public facility | DK/ Missing | Not shared | Shared by | | Public facility | DK/ Missing | | | |
| | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | | |
| Total | 92.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 85.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 97.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 89.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 78.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 95.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 75.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 86.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 90.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 80.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 97.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 86.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 92.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 85.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 88.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 91.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 97.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 90.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 |

 Location of sanitation facility^A

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Not shared ¹ | Shared by | | Public facility | DK/ Missing | Not shared | Shared by | | Public facility | DK/ Missing | | | |
| | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | | |
| Total | 92.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 |
| In dwelling | 98.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 24,943 |
| In plot/yard | 84.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 16,800 |
| Elsewhere | 29.9 | 26.5 | 30.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | na | 100.0 | 196 |
| No facility/Bush/Field | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | (*) | 100.0 | 22 |
| No response | (2.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (97.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 91.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 95.4 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 91.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,139 |
| Other | 88.8 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 93.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 91.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 79.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8,403 |
| Second | 87.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 92.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable.

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 14,277 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 32.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 6.0 | 39.5 | 2,344 | |
| Rural | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 21.3 | 13.8 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 46.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 7.4 | 26.4 | 11,933 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.8) | (0.0) | (8.6) | (24.4) | (10.2) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (0.0) | (48.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (63.4) | (3.6) | (33.0) | 250 | |
| Adjara A.R | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 34.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 39.5 | 12.3 | 1,507 | |
| Guria | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 8.2 | 25.4 | 770 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.8 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 46.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 1.1 | 30.9 | 2,686 | |
| Kakheti | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 75.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 0.5 | 14.6 | 1,841 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 31.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 57.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 2.0 | 35.6 | 401 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.6 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 20.5 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 31.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 11.1 | 24.8 | 2,200 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 46.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 34.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 3.3 | 12.2 | 653 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 25.3 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 48.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 0.3 | 28.7 | 2,512 | |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 68.4 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 18.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 2.6 | 70.6 | 1,458 | |

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 14,277 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.2) | (25.4) | (16.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (42.5) | (10.5) | 100.0 | (69.9) | (2.5) | (27.7) | 131 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 46.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 7.9 | 22.4 | 2,059 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 20.9 | 13.5 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 45.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 8.4 | 26.7 | 4,868 |
| Vocational Education | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 21.4 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 45.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 5.6 | 29.9 | 4,608 |
| Higher | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 25.2 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 37.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 7.2 | 35.5 | 2,409 |
| DK/Missing | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.3) | (1.2) | (22.4) | (12.4) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (2.0) | (40.5) | (12.0) | 100.0 | (67.3) | (7.1) | (25.6) | 201 |
| Type of sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 5.2 | 32.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 46.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 7.3 | 38.3 | 1,302 |
| Latrines and other improved | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 1.5 | 23.7 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 48.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 7.2 | 27.6 | 12,975 |
| Flush to pit latrine | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 1.7 | 18.8 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 52.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 11.8 | 25.2 | 2,986 |
| Pit latrine with slab | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 1.4 | 25.2 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 47.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 5.8 | 28.3 | 9,990 |

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 14,277 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 22.3 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 42.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 8.5 | 30.0 | 11,761 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 19.7 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 56.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 0.2 | 23.3 | 1,884 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 47.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 463 |
| Other | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 27.1 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 44.7 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 61.6 | 1.1 | 37.3 | 167 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 18.0 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 42.6 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 64.8 | 7.4 | 27.8 | 253 |
| Non-IDP | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 44.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 14,024 |

Wealth index quintile

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 28.6 | 14,277 | |
| Poorest | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 47.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 7.0 | 23.4 | 6,392 | |
| Second | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 23.7 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 44.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 62.8 | 7.1 | 30.1 | 5,599 | |
| Middle | 1.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 23.8 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 34.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 7.5 | 39.4 | 2,189 | |
| Fourth | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 97 | |
| Richest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

na: not applicable.

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared) | | | | | | | Missing | Total | Number of household members |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off- site ¹ | Connected to sewer | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practising open defecation | | | | |
| Total | 21.8 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 59.6 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.1 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 89.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 24,968 | |
| Rural | 46.3 | 5.2 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,045 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 97.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,264 | |
| Adjara A.R | 17.6 | 14.4 | 4.5 | 54.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,134 | |
| Guria | 44.5 | 5.5 | 17.0 | 11.7 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,150 | |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 31.4 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 49.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,813 | |
| Kakheti | 51.5 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 15.2 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,030 | |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 25.1 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 47.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 998 | |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 41.7 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 26.9 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,385 | |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 35.6 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 39.2 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,549 | |
| Kvemo Kartli | 37.7 | 0.2 | 15.2 | 45.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,728 | |
| Shida Kartli | 13.2 | 1.3 | 34.7 | 42.2 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,963 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 39.8 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 36.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 231 | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 35.9 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 36.3 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,999 | |
| Upper Secondary | 27.1 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 49.9 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,676 | |
| Vocational Education | 26.5 | 2.3 | 12.3 | 51.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,203 | |
| Higher | 9.6 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 80.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,321 | |
| DK/Missing | 23.2 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 57.2 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 | |

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared) | | | | | | | Missing | Total | Number of household members |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off- site ¹ | Connected to sewer | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practising open defecation | | | | |
| Total | 21.8 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 59.6 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,013 | |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 19.9 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 61.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36,352 | |
| Azerbaijani | 57.6 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 23.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,504 | |
| Armenian | 18.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 70.6 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,139 | |
| Other | 10.2 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 75.5 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,005 | |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 8.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 84.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,938 | |
| Non-IDP | 22.5 | 2.5 | 10.0 | 58.4 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40,075 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 53.0 | 5.3 | 17.8 | 5.7 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,403 | |
| Second | 41.9 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 23.1 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,404 | |
| Middle | 13.9 | 1.9 | 10.3 | 70.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8,393 | |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,418 | |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,396 | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A | Number of children age 0-2 years |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Child used toilet/latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Buried | Left in the open | Other | DK/Missing | | | |
| Total | 5.3 | 23.1 | 1.9 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 1,445 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 19.2 | 1.9 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 874 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 28.9 | 1.9 | 62.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 570 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 4.5 | 20.3 | 1.0 | 74.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 504 |
| Adjara A.R | 4.7 | 14.9 | 1.4 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 144 |
| Guria | 6.7 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 76.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 32 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 6.3 | 22.8 | 2.6 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 195 |
| Kakheti | 9.6 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 114 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 16.0 | 18.7 | 1.8 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 33 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.6 | 34.2 | 3.9 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 91 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 6.7 | 26.3 | 11.9 | 48.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 48 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.0 | 31.6 | 1.7 | 64.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 187 |
| Shida Kartli | 7.7 | 23.3 | 2.1 | 66.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 96 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 3.7 | 22.5 | 1.7 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 140 |
| Upper Secondary | 6.0 | 23.0 | 2.0 | 67.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 356 |
| Vocational Education | 4.5 | 23.0 | 0.9 | 71.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 272 |
| Higher | 5.5 | 23.2 | 2.4 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 675 |
| Type of sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 4.7 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1,348 |
| Unimproved | 12.6 | 19.8 | 10.3 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 96 |
| Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 1 |

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A | Number of children age 0-2 years |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Child used toilet/latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Buried | Left in the open | Other | DK/Missing | | | |
| Total | 5.3 | 23.1 | 1.9 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 1,445 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 5.7 | 22.4 | 1.7 | 69.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1,240 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.5 | 29.0 | 1.5 | 67.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 108 |
| Armenian | 4.4 | 29.5 | 7.2 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 62 |
| Other | (3.3) | (18.0) | (0.0) | (78.8) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (100.0) | 34 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 14.2 | 18.2 | 7.5 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 97 |
| Non-IDP | 4.6 | 23.4 | 1.5 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,347 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.9 | 28.5 | 1.2 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 256 |
| Second | 5.6 | 30.0 | 2.9 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 280 |
| Middle | 9.5 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 276 |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 15.9 | 1.7 | 77.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 270 |
| Richest | 3.1 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 74.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 362 |

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed, but in case of Georgia it was adjusted and children's faeces with solid waste "thrown into garbage" is included here.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members |
|--|---|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | Drinking water | | | | Sanitation | | | | | Handwashing ^A | | | | Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service | | | |
| | Basic service ¹ | Limited service | Unimproved | Surface water | Total | Basic service ² | Limited service | Unimproved | Open defecation | Total | Basic facility ^B | Limited facility | No facility | | No permission to see /other | Total | |
| Total | 96.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 93.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 98.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 93.7 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 0.6 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 95.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 94.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 0.5 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 93.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 0.9 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 11.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 85.6 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 95.9 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 0.5 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 96.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 96.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 2,963 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 93.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 95.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 2.4 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 96.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 95.4 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 98.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 97.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 584 |

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service | Number of household members |
|--|---|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Drinking water | | | | Sanitation | | | | | Handwashing ^A | | | | Total | | | |
| | Basic service ¹ | Limited service | Unimproved | Surface water | Total | Basic service ² | Limited service | Unimproved | Open defecation | Total | Basic facility ^B | Limited facility | No facility | | No permission to see /other | | |
| Total | 96.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 42,013 |
| Ethnicity of household head^C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 96.3 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 96.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 2,139 |
| Other | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 98.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 96.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 40,075 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 88.6 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 2.3 | 18.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 11.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 8,403 |
| Second | 95.9 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 1.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 98.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

^C Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

10 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

10.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹¹¹ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

2018 Georgia MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹¹¹ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Fine motor | Communication | Learning | Playing | Controlling behaviour | | |
| Total | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1,606 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 818 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 788 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 986 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 620 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 545 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 198 |
| Guria | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 30 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 202 |
| Kakheti | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 111 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 40 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 98 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 48 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 212 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 123 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 511 |
| 3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 542 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 554 |
| Early childhood education attendance^B | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attending | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 853 |
| Not attending | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 242 |
| Mother's education^C | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 157 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 387 |
| Vocational Education | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 332 |
| Higher | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 729 |

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Fine motor | Communication | Learning | Playing | Controlling behaviour | | |
| Total | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1,606 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 127 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1,448 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1,393 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 124 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 62 |
| Other | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.1) | 28 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 74 |
| Non-IDP | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1,533 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 285 |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 308 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 335 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 325 |
| Richest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 354 |
| ^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty. ^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years. ^C Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | | | |

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|--|--|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | Anxiety | Depression | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 5,827 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 3,117 |
| Female | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 9.6 | 2,710 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 3,616 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 2,211 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 2,030 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 588 |
| Guria | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 10.1 | 151 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 748 |
| Kakheti | 1.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 15.8 | 381 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 127 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 436 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 234 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 714 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 418 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 2,698 |
| 10-14 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 2,037 |
| 15-17 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 1,091 |

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | Anxiety | Depression | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 5,827 |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attending | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 5,608 |
| Not attending | 3.8 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 16.2 | 219 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 12.7 | 718 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 1,244 |
| Vocational Education | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 1,210 |
| Higher | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 2,623 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.5 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 19.7 | 602 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.2 | 4,614 |
| No information | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 610 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 5,059 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 13.7 | 431 |
| Armenian | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 232 |
| Other | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 105 |

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | Anxiety | Depression | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 5,827 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 12.1 | 281 |
| Non-IDP | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 5,546 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 10.5 | 988 |
| Second | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 1,136 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 1,138 |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 1,160 |
| Richest | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 9.6 | 1,404 |

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 2-17 years who: | | | Number of children age 2-17 years |
|---|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Wear glasses | Use hearing aid | Use equipment or receive assistance for walking | |
| Total | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 7,433 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3,935 |
| Female | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3,498 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 4,602 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2,831 |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2,575 |
| Adjara A.R | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 786 |
| Guria | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 181 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 950 |
| Kakheti | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 492 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 167 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 4.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 533 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 282 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 925 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 540 |
| Age | | | | |
| 2-4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1,606 |
| 5-9 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2,698 |
| 10-14 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2,037 |
| 15-17 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1,091 |
| School attendance^A | | | | |
| Attending | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 6,461 |
| Not attending | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 461 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 875 |
| Upper Secondary | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1,632 |
| Vocational Education | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1,542 |
| Higher | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3,352 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 5.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 729 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6,062 |
| No information | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 643 |

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children age 2-17 years who: | | | Number of children age 2-17 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Wear glasses | Use hearing aid | Use equipment or receive assistance for walking | |
| Total | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 7,433 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Georgian | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6,452 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 555 |
| Armenian | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 293 |
| Other | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 133 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | |
| IDP | 8.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 355 |
| Non-IDP | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 7,079 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1,273 |
| Second | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1,444 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1,473 |
| Fourth | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1,485 |
| Richest | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,758 |

^A Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.^B Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

| Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years | Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | Number of children age 2-17 years |
| Total | 1.8 | 1,606 | 9.5 | 5,827 | 7.8 | 7,433 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.2 | 818 | 9.4 | 3,117 | 7.9 | 3,935 |
| Female | 1.4 | 788 | 9.6 | 2,710 | 7.8 | 3,498 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 986 | 9.0 | 3,616 | 7.5 | 4,602 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 620 | 10.4 | 2,211 | 8.5 | 2,831 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 0.5 | 545 | 10.8 | 2,030 | 8.7 | 2,575 |
| Adjara A.R | 4.8 | 198 | 6.3 | 588 | 5.9 | 786 |
| Guria | 5.8 | 30 | 10.1 | 151 | 9.4 | 181 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 1.3 | 202 | 7.4 | 748 | 6.1 | 950 |
| Kakheti | 4.0 | 111 | 15.8 | 381 | 13.1 | 492 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 0.9 | 40 | 11.3 | 127 | 8.8 | 167 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 2.5 | 98 | 6.5 | 436 | 5.8 | 533 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.9 | 48 | 8.5 | 234 | 7.2 | 282 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1.3 | 212 | 8.2 | 714 | 6.6 | 925 |
| Shida Kartli | 1.6 | 123 | 10.9 | 418 | 8.8 | 540 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | - | 0 | (*) | 2 | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.4 | 157 | 12.7 | 718 | 10.7 | 875 |
| Upper Secondary | 1.6 | 387 | 7.8 | 1,244 | 6.3 | 1,632 |
| Vocational Education | 1.1 | 332 | 9.9 | 1,210 | 8.0 | 1,542 |
| Higher | 2.4 | 729 | 9.3 | 2,623 | 7.8 | 3,352 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.6 | 127 | 19.7 | 602 | 16.9 | 729 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.7 | 1,448 | 8.2 | 4,614 | 6.6 | 6,062 |
| No information | (0.0) | 32 | 9.5 | 610 | 9.1 | 643 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.9 | 1,393 | 9.4 | 5,059 | 7.8 | 6,452 |
| Azerbaijani | 1.4 | 124 | 13.7 | 431 | 11.0 | 555 |
| Armenian | 0.7 | 62 | 4.7 | 232 | 3.9 | 293 |
| Other | (2.1) | 28 | 7.1 | 105 | 6.0 | 133 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 2.2 | 74 | 12.1 | 281 | 10.0 | 355 |
| Non-IDP | 1.8 | 1,533 | 9.4 | 5,546 | 7.7 | 7,079 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.9 | 285 | 10.5 | 988 | 8.6 | 1,273 |
| Second | 1.4 | 308 | 11.1 | 1,136 | 9.0 | 1,444 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 335 | 9.1 | 1,138 | 7.5 | 1,473 |
| Fourth | 2.1 | 325 | 7.3 | 1,160 | 6.2 | 1,485 |
| Richest | 1.6 | 354 | 9.6 | 1,404 | 8.0 | 1,758 |
| ¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty | | | | | | |
| ^A Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases. | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | |
| "-." Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator | | | | | | |

10.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹¹²

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Georgia include targeted social assistance, retirement pension, school tuition or other school-related support, universal health care program or any other external assistance program excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours. External assistance is regular support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹¹³ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the

¹¹² UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWx1X0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkl0QUwuUERGI1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹¹³ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.9CS presents percentage of households who have ever applied for an assistance program by type of transfers and benefits and households who have never applied for any social transfers or benefits, as reported by the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of women | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | Number of women covered by health insurance |
| Total | 94.5 | 6,812 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 82.5 | 2.6 | 6,437 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 4,392 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 77.6 | 3.0 | 4,190 |
| Rural | 92.9 | 2,420 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 91.6 | 1.9 | 2,248 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 95.0 | 2,621 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 73.7 | 3.5 | 2,490 |
| Adjara A.R | 85.7 | 736 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 83.4 | 3.9 | 631 |
| Guria | 99.1 | 155 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 91.3 | 1.8 | 154 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 98.1 | 826 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 811 |
| Kakheti | 99.2 | 412 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 90.4 | 4.6 | 408 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 94.7 | 154 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 89.5 | 1.3 | 146 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 91.9 | 454 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 89.4 | 1.6 | 417 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 92.9 | 238 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 89.8 | 0.2 | 221 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 96.4 | 780 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 86.9 | 1.1 | 752 |
| Shida Kartli | 93.5 | 436 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 88.4 | 2.6 | 407 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 92.3 | 533 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 88.7 | 4.0 | 492 |
| 20-24 | 96.1 | 783 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 86.7 | 3.1 | 752 |
| 25-29 | 93.5 | 1,177 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 80.4 | 2.9 | 1,101 |
| 30-34 | 95.3 | 1,207 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 79.5 | 3.6 | 1,150 |
| 35-39 | 93.9 | 1,153 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 78.4 | 1.6 | 1,082 |
| 40-44 | 95.2 | 1,010 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 82.5 | 2.9 | 962 |
| 45-49 | 94.6 | 950 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 86.7 | 0.8 | 898 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | 7 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 90.2 | 631 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 97.0 | 2.0 | 569 |
| Upper Secondary | 93.5 | 1,718 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 91.2 | 1.7 | 1,607 |
| Vocational Education | 95.0 | 1,308 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 87.5 | 3.3 | 1,242 |
| Higher | 95.7 | 3,148 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 73.0 | 3.0 | 3,014 |
| Marital status^A | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 94.6 | 5,483 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 82.6 | 2.4 | 5,186 |
| Never married/in union | 94.1 | 1,317 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 81.7 | 3.5 | 1,239 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 93.8 | 639 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 87.2 | 2.4 | 599 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 94.6 | 5,849 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 81.7 | 2.6 | 5,535 |

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by | | | | | | Number of women covered by health insurance |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of women | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | |
| Total | 94.5 | 6,812 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 82.5 | 2.6 | 6,437 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 94.9 | 5,957 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 80.9 | 2.8 | 5,653 |
| Azerbaijani | 92.7 | 397 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 369 |
| Armenian | 92.9 | 330 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 87.3 | 1.9 | 307 |
| Other | 85.6 | 128 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 92.5 | 3.8 | 110 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 97.7 | 350 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 82.8 | 1.0 | 342 |
| Non-IDP | 94.3 | 6,462 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 82.4 | 2.7 | 6,096 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 91.7 | 1,055 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 93.9 | 2.9 | 967 |
| Second | 93.3 | 1,284 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 91.1 | 1.4 | 1,199 |
| Middle | 95.2 | 1,332 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 85.2 | 2.3 | 1,268 |
| Fourth | 95.3 | 1,509 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 79.4 | 2.7 | 1,438 |
| Richest | 96.0 | 1,632 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 69.4 | 3.7 | 1,567 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

^A Don't know/Missing/no information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of men | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | Number of men covered by health insurance |
| Total | 92.8 | 2,697 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 81.1 | 3.0 | 2,502 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.2 | 1,652 | 13.6 | 8.4 | 75.9 | 3.3 | 1,540 |
| Rural | 92.0 | 1,045 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 89.4 | 2.4 | 962 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 93.2 | 988 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 74.5 | 3.7 | 921 |
| Adjara A.R | 83.1 | 275 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 78.9 | 3.7 | 228 |
| Guria | 99.2 | 66 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 91.9 | 1.5 | 65 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 98.5 | 347 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 85.1 | 3.0 | 342 |
| Kakheti | 99.3 | 185 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 92.1 | 1.9 | 184 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 91.7 | 63 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 81.0 | 3.5 | 58 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 86.2 | 204 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 91.9 | 2.6 | 176 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 92.3 | 90 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 89.6 | 0.5 | 83 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 93.9 | 297 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 77.7 | 2.9 | 279 |
| Shida Kartli | 91.1 | 181 | 10.4 | 2.5 | 85.9 | 1.0 | 165 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 90.5 | 359 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 85.5 | 5.1 | 325 |
| 20-24 | 95.1 | 340 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 87.0 | 3.3 | 323 |
| 25-29 | 93.4 | 397 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 82.1 | 2.9 | 371 |
| 30-34 | 91.2 | 451 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 79.5 | 1.4 | 412 |
| 35-39 | 91.1 | 357 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 70.5 | 4.7 | 325 |
| 40-44 | 94.5 | 405 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 80.0 | 2.8 | 382 |
| 45-49 | 93.6 | 388 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 83.3 | 1.2 | 363 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 84.6 | 307 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 93.9 | 1.4 | 260 |
| Upper Secondary | 92.0 | 891 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 89.9 | 2.7 | 820 |
| Vocational Education | 92.5 | 410 | 12.1 | 2.9 | 83.7 | 1.9 | 379 |
| Higher | 95.8 | 1,087 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 70.0 | 4.0 | 1,042 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 93.1 | 1,614 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 77.9 | 2.5 | 1,503 |
| Never married/in union | 92.2 | 1,083 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 85.9 | 3.6 | 999 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 92.0 | 166 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 87.8 | 0.5 | 153 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 93.4 | 2,289 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 79.9 | 3.0 | 2,137 |

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of men | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | Number of men covered by health insurance |
| Total | 92.8 | 2,697 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 81.1 | 3.0 | 2,502 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 92.7 | 2,387 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 79.1 | 3.3 | 2,214 |
| Azerbaijani | 95.3 | 126 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 120 |
| Armenian | 92.4 | 117 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 92.9 | 0.0 | 108 |
| Other | 89.5 | 66 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 2.7 | 59 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 94.7 | 117 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 78.7 | 1.3 | 110 |
| Non-IDP | 92.7 | 2,580 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 81.2 | 3.0 | 2,391 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 89.4 | 485 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 95.0 | 2.5 | 434 |
| Second | 94.3 | 552 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 89.8 | 2.0 | 520 |
| Middle | 90.8 | 547 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 80.9 | 2.0 | 496 |
| Fourth | 94.3 | 530 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 72.4 | 5.4 | 500 |
| Richest | 94.5 | 584 | 17.7 | 10.7 | 69.9 | 3.0 | 551 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of children age 5-17 years | Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by | | | | Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | | | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | |
| Total | 96.3 | 5,827 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 87.0 | 2.1 | 5,613 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.0 | 3,616 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 83.1 | 2.0 | 3,506 |
| Rural | 95.3 | 2,211 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 93.4 | 2.3 | 2,107 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 96.8 | 2,030 | 8.5 | 14.1 | 79.4 | 2.1 | 1,964 |
| Adjara A.R. | 89.7 | 588 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 89.8 | 3.4 | 528 |
| Guria | 99.6 | 151 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 92.9 | 2.4 | 151 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 99.1 | 748 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 92.4 | 1.4 | 742 |
| Kakheti | 99.6 | 381 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 90.0 | 5.1 | 380 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 96.3 | 127 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 89.1 | 1.9 | 123 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 95.0 | 436 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 91.3 | 1.8 | 414 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 94.0 | 234 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 92.4 | 0.0 | 220 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 97.0 | 714 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 91.7 | 0.4 | 692 |
| Shida Kartli | 95.8 | 418 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 89.0 | 2.8 | 400 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 | 96.4 | 2,698 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 85.5 | 1.9 | 2,602 |
| 12-14 | 96.1 | 2,037 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 87.7 | 2.4 | 1,958 |
| 15-17 | 96.4 | 1,091 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 89.4 | 2.0 | 1,052 |
| School attendance | | | | | | | |
| Attending ^A | 96.5 | 5,608 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 86.6 | 2.1 | 5,412 |
| Not attending | 91.6 | 219 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 96.4 | 1.0 | 201 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 94.1 | 718 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 95.9 | 2.7 | 676 |
| Upper Secondary | 95.3 | 1,244 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 93.6 | 2.2 | 1,187 |
| Vocational Education | 97.4 | 1,210 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 91.7 | 2.4 | 1,178 |
| Higher | 97.1 | 2,623 | 8.6 | 13.7 | 79.2 | 1.8 | 2,548 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 93.9 | 554 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 88.6 | 1.9 | 520 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 96.6 | 5,273 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 86.8 | 2.1 | 5,092 |

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of children age 5-17 years | Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by | | | | Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| | | | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | |
| Total | 96.3 | 5,827 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 87.0 | 2.1 | 5,613 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 96.7 | 5,059 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 85.7 | 2.2 | 4,894 |
| Azerbaijani | 94.3 | 431 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 407 |
| Armenian | 96.9 | 232 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 89.8 | 1.9 | 224 |
| Other | 83.6 | 105 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 4.8 | 88 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 97.3 | 281 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 85.1 | 0.8 | 274 |
| Non-IDP | 96.3 | 5,546 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 87.1 | 2.2 | 5,339 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 94.5 | 988 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 94.6 | 2.9 | 934 |
| Second | 95.8 | 1,136 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 93.2 | 2.0 | 1,089 |
| Middle | 96.3 | 1,138 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 89.2 | 1.7 | 1,096 |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 1,160 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 84.4 | 1.5 | 1,136 |
| Richest | 96.7 | 1,404 | 9.8 | 16.3 | 77.1 | 2.5 | 1,358 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.^B Don't know/Missing/No information has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹ | Number of children under age 5 | Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by | | | | Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| | | | Health insurance through employer | Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | Universal health care program | Other | |
| Total | 96.3 | 2,540 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 91.0 | 2.2 | 2,445 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.2 | 1,552 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 87.6 | 2.5 | 1,508 |
| Rural | 94.8 | 988 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 96.3 | 1.8 | 937 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 97.6 | 876 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 84.4 | 2.4 | 856 |
| Adjara A.R | 87.3 | 291 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 94.4 | 2.7 | 254 |
| Guria | 97.8 | 53 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 94.6 | 1.1 | 51 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 99.5 | 320 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 95.2 | 1.2 | 318 |
| Kakheti | 100.0 | 186 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 93.1 | 4.7 | 186 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 99.1 | 61 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 1.0 | 60 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 95.4 | 162 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 93.1 | 1.7 | 154 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 94.8 | 82 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 94.7 | 330 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 95.9 | 0.9 | 313 |
| Shida Kartli | 97.3 | 179 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 91.8 | 4.9 | 175 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 95.8 | 479 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 91.8 | 2.4 | 459 |
| 12-23 months | 98.4 | 456 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 91.7 | 2.1 | 448 |
| 24-35 months | 97.7 | 510 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 91.9 | 2.1 | 498 |
| 36-47 months | 94.8 | 542 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 90.5 | 2.3 | 514 |
| 48-59 months | 94.9 | 554 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 89.1 | 2.3 | 526 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 93.9 | 254 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 97.1 | 2.6 | 239 |
| Upper Secondary | 95.7 | 619 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 93.6 | 2.9 | 592 |
| Vocational Education | 96.5 | 519 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 94.4 | 2.8 | 500 |
| Higher | 97.0 | 1,146 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 86.7 | 1.6 | 1,112 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 96.8 | 2,194 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 90.1 | 2.2 | 2,123 |
| Azerbaijani | 91.8 | 192 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 177 |
| Armenian | 94.2 | 101 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 91.9 | 5.2 | 95 |
| Other | 94.5 | 53 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 7.6 | 50 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 99.9 | 137 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 91.1 | 0.3 | 136 |
| Non-IDP | 96.0 | 2,403 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 91.0 | 2.3 | 2,308 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 94.2 | 449 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 96.9 | 3.3 | 423 |
| Second | 96.4 | 492 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 95.3 | 1.0 | 474 |
| Middle | 97.2 | 522 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 93.5 | 2.1 | 508 |
| Fourth | 95.7 | 505 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 91.3 | 1.6 | 484 |
| Richest | 97.3 | 571 | 9.6 | 16.2 | 80.1 | 3.1 | 556 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years^B Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes | Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support | Number of households |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Total | 99.6 | 64.8 | 12,270 |
| Sex of household head | | | |
| Male | 99.6 | 59.9 | 8,345 |
| Female | 99.6 | 75.4 | 3,925 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 99.5 | 59.2 | 7,287 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 73.0 | 4,983 |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.6 | 56.2 | 4,147 |
| Adjara A.R | 98.6 | 62.4 | 1,024 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 74.5 | 360 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 71.0 | 1,819 |
| Kakheti | 99.9 | 70.7 | 964 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 100.0 | 77.3 | 299 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 99.9 | 77.6 | 1,078 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 97.7 | 62.9 | 450 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 99.5 | 58.9 | 1,238 |
| Shida Kartli | 99.9 | 74.7 | 892 |
| Age of household head | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | 38 |
| 20-24 | 99.0 | 27.9 | 153 |
| 25-49 | 99.2 | 42.4 | 3,423 |
| 50+ | 99.8 | 74.5 | 8,657 |
| Household with orphans | | | |
| With at least one orphan | 100.0 | 88.8 | 175 |
| With no orphans | 99.6 | 64.5 | 12,095 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | |
| Georgian | 99.9 | 64.9 | 10,664 |
| Azerbaijani | 99.3 | 55.9 | 578 |
| Armenian | 98.6 | 70.9 | 639 |
| Other | 95.4 | 68.2 | 383 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | |
| IDP | 99.8 | 93.7 | 586 |
| Non-IDP | 99.6 | 63.4 | 11,684 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | |
| Poorest | 99.7 | 79.2 | 2,865 |
| Second | 99.8 | 70.2 | 2,282 |
| Middle | 99.5 | 64.5 | 2,355 |
| Fourth | 99.6 | 55.9 | 2,583 |
| Richest | 99.4 | 51.5 | 2,185 |

^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of household members |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher | | | |
| Total | 8.8 | 49.6 | 12.7 | 43.9 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 42,013 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.6 | 45.3 | 12.4 | 44.8 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 31,022 |
| Female | 12.0 | 61.7 | 13.8 | 41.2 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 10,991 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.9 | 45.4 | 12.9 | 44.7 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 11.5 | 55.8 | 12.5 | 42.6 | 82.3 | 17.7 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 6.9 | 42.9 | 13.7 | 44.4 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 5.8 | 53.9 | 7.8 | 45.9 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 10.7 | 58.2 | 14.1 | 40.5 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 9.8 | 56.2 | 11.8 | 39.4 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 12.1 | 53.6 | 9.8 | 41.5 | 80.5 | 19.5 | 3,030 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 13.6 | 51.9 | 25.7 | 43.0 | 83.1 | 16.9 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 11.3 | 58.8 | 20.9 | 38.4 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 4.8 | 50.7 | 8.2 | 49.0 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 7.5 | 46.8 | 6.0 | 49.1 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 15.4 | 48.3 | 18.8 | 46.5 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 2,963 |
| Education household head | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 19.5 | 79.4 | 15.6 | 55.9 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 231 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 19.9 | 64.3 | 14.0 | 45.1 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 3,999 |
| Upper Secondary | 12.3 | 48.9 | 13.6 | 43.6 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 11,676 |
| Vocational Education | 8.1 | 49.5 | 11.4 | 42.6 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 11,203 |
| Higher | 3.4 | 45.9 | 12.7 | 44.0 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 14,321 |
| DK/Missing | 2.5 | 42.4 | 11.0 | 57.0 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 584 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 8.9 | 49.3 | 13.3 | 43.9 | 79.2 | 20.8 | 36,352 |
| Azerbaijani | 6.3 | 43.3 | 8.0 | 53.3 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 2,504 |
| Armenian | 7.4 | 61.7 | 6.9 | 38.5 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 2,139 |
| Other | 11.9 | 51.5 | 17.2 | 30.2 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 1,005 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 19.2 | 42.8 | 68.2 | 41.1 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 1,938 |
| Non-IDP | 8.3 | 49.9 | 10.0 | 44.0 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 40,075 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 21.0 | 54.6 | 13.0 | 36.8 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 8,403 |
| Second | 7.4 | 57.2 | 11.7 | 45.4 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 8,404 |
| Middle | 7.9 | 49.5 | 13.7 | 45.5 | 79.7 | 20.3 | 8,393 |
| Fourth | 5.7 | 43.6 | 13.3 | 43.6 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 8,418 |
| Richest | 1.9 | 43.1 | 12.0 | 48.0 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 8,396 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher | | | |
| Total | 13.0 | 57.4 | 11.2 | 26.2 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 5,147 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.9 | 51.6 | 11.4 | 28.3 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 3,648 |
| Female | 15.4 | 71.6 | 10.6 | 21.1 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 1,499 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.7 | 54.9 | 13.4 | 27.7 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 799 |
| Rural | 11.9 | 57.9 | 10.8 | 25.9 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 4,348 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 23.9 | 58.6 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 82.7 | 17.3 | 179 |
| Adjara A.R | 12.0 | 53.1 | 4.7 | 38.0 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 421 |
| Guria | 10.4 | 60.2 | 13.5 | 23.0 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 280 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.3 | 62.4 | 10.0 | 20.9 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 995 |
| Kakheti | 12.6 | 56.1 | 9.5 | 24.9 | 76.3 | 23.7 | 735 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 15.6 | 59.0 | 19.6 | 22.6 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 197 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 14.1 | 59.9 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 810 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 5.7 | 54.6 | 7.7 | 31.8 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 297 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 9.0 | 53.4 | 5.2 | 33.6 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 674 |
| Shida Kartli | 18.9 | 53.8 | 14.8 | 25.9 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 560 |
| Age of household head | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| 20-24 | 8.1 | 37.3 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 13 |
| 25-29 | 23.5 | 29.3 | 12.9 | 24.6 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 76 |
| 30-34 | 28.2 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 59.0 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 142 |
| 35-39 | 22.3 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 56.2 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 175 |
| 40-44 | 24.1 | 33.8 | 12.1 | 52.7 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 280 |
| 45-49 | 13.1 | 29.2 | 10.3 | 42.3 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 390 |
| 50-59 | 12.9 | 18.2 | 14.7 | 24.8 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 1,306 |
| 60-69 | 9.6 | 74.0 | 10.7 | 21.9 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 1,295 |
| 70+ | 10.7 | 98.7 | 8.3 | 15.4 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 1,469 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 29.0 | 86.6 | 12.1 | 42.1 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 39 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 19.0 | 72.2 | 11.2 | 26.9 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 795 |
| Upper Secondary | 15.1 | 53.5 | 11.3 | 28.2 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 1,753 |
| Vocational Education | 11.1 | 53.5 | 10.7 | 23.1 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 1,681 |
| Higher | 6.1 | 58.1 | 11.1 | 26.2 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 822 |
| No information | 4.2 | 57.2 | 20.0 | 38.5 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 58 |

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher | | | |
| Total | 13.0 | 57.4 | 11.2 | 26.2 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 5,147 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 13.9 | 58.3 | 11.9 | 24.7 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 4,366 |
| Azerbaijani | 6.1 | 45.4 | 7.2 | 41.1 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 455 |
| Armenian | 6.6 | 62.2 | 4.8 | 30.2 | 80.5 | 19.5 | 218 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 106 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 25.6 | 58.7 | 58.3 | 20.4 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 165 |
| Non-IDP | 12.5 | 57.4 | 9.6 | 26.4 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 4,982 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.9 | 58.4 | 11.2 | 21.3 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 2,865 |
| Second | 6.8 | 56.1 | 11.2 | 32.4 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 2,282 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of children under age 18 |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher | | | |
| Total | 11.7 | 38.8 | 14.2 | 72.4 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 9,725 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | |
| Male | 9.9 | 35.1 | 13.5 | 71.4 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 7,332 |
| Female | 17.1 | 50.2 | 16.4 | 75.4 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 2,393 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.2 | 34.3 | 14.0 | 70.7 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 6,009 |
| Rural | 15.7 | 46.1 | 14.4 | 75.1 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 3,716 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 9.6 | 30.6 | 14.9 | 69.9 | 81.7 | 18.3 | 3,385 |
| Adjara A.R. | 7.0 | 50.0 | 7.4 | 69.1 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 1,027 |
| Guria | 15.9 | 51.0 | 16.6 | 75.6 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 236 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 12.6 | 44.6 | 15.2 | 72.1 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 1,241 |
| Kakheti | 19.9 | 42.3 | 12.0 | 72.7 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 658 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 19.5 | 41.4 | 29.0 | 79.1 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 222 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 14.2 | 46.4 | 26.3 | 73.5 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 693 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 7.1 | 41.2 | 9.0 | 82.0 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 367 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 9.0 | 37.7 | 5.6 | 74.5 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 1,206 |
| Shida Kartli | 19.9 | 36.8 | 21.2 | 76.4 | 89.6 | 10.4 | 689 |
| Age of household head | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 9 |
| 20-24 | (0.8) | (1.3) | (28.0) | (12.5) | (36.9) | (63.1) | 69 |
| 25-29 | 21.0 | 12.5 | 20.7 | 52.3 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 461 |
| 30-34 | 19.5 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 65.7 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 816 |
| 35-39 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 81.0 | 85.1 | 14.9 | 1,000 |
| 40-44 | 14.5 | 19.8 | 14.4 | 80.6 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 1,175 |
| 45-49 | 13.8 | 24.7 | 15.4 | 74.5 | 82.2 | 17.8 | 935 |
| 50-59 | 9.5 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 71.6 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 2,053 |
| 60-69 | 8.3 | 74.2 | 12.4 | 73.6 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 1,875 |
| 70+ | 8.1 | 97.4 | 12.8 | 70.8 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 1,331 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (12.9) | (71.8) | (12.1) | (78.8) | (92.7) | (7.3) | 63 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 28.3 | 47.0 | 16.9 | 73.7 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 1,011 |
| Upper Secondary | 16.2 | 39.8 | 14.4 | 72.8 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 2,722 |
| Vocational Education | 10.3 | 41.4 | 13.4 | 74.7 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 2,338 |
| Higher | 4.6 | 33.4 | 14.0 | 70.0 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 3,429 |
| DK/Missing | 2.3 | 35.6 | 10.1 | 72.1 | 86.7 | 13.3 | 163 |

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of children under age 18 |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher | | | |
| Total | 11.7 | 38.8 | 14.2 | 72.4 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 9,725 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 12.0 | 38.4 | 14.8 | 72.3 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 8,393 |
| Azerbaijani | 7.3 | 37.6 | 9.2 | 73.9 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 728 |
| Armenian | 7.1 | 54.8 | 6.1 | 73.0 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 406 |
| Other | 24.2 | 30.0 | 22.0 | 68.5 | 84.9 | 15.1 | 197 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 22.4 | 31.7 | 71.2 | 69.5 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 478 |
| Non-IDP | 11.1 | 39.2 | 11.2 | 72.5 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 9,247 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 29.8 | 40.6 | 15.5 | 74.8 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 1,654 |
| Second | 11.7 | 48.8 | 12.9 | 75.8 | 89.3 | 10.7 | 1,892 |
| Middle | 9.8 | 40.6 | 15.9 | 74.5 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 1,961 |
| Fourth | 8.0 | 31.8 | 13.2 | 69.6 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 1,987 |
| Richest | 3.2 | 33.7 | 13.6 | 68.2 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 2,232 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | <u>Education related financial or material support</u> | | | | Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | School tuition support | Other school related support | School tuition or other school related support ¹ | No school support | |
| Total | 5.9 | 76.6 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 6,874 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | |
| Male | 5.6 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 3,584 |
| Female | 6.3 | 76.2 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 3,291 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.2 | 71.4 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 4,487 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 86.3 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 2,388 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 7.6 | 67.9 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 2,657 |
| Adjara A.R | 2.0 | 71.9 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 720 |
| Guria | 0.2 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 1.0 | 86.2 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 837 |
| Kakheti | 3.8 | 87.2 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 405 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 3.9 | 83.7 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 152 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 2.2 | 93.6 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 254 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 17.7 | 70.1 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 789 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.6 | 88.4 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 456 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 2.7 | 87.8 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 2,325 |
| 10-14 | 2.8 | 88.1 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 2,342 |
| 15-19 | 7.8 | 70.8 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 1,610 |
| 20-24 | 25.7 | 3.2 | 26.5 | 73.5 | 597 |
| School management^A | | | | | |
| Public | 5.7 | 84.5 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 6,096 |
| Religious | 0.8 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 62 |
| Private | 8.1 | 11.8 | 18.0 | 82.0 | 701 |
| Education of household head | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (18.4) | (68.3) | (86.7) | (13.3) | 51 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 4.0 | 89.5 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 612 |
| Upper Secondary | 5.1 | 81.4 | 86.1 | 13.9 | 1,766 |
| Vocational Education | 4.5 | 81.6 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 1,641 |
| Higher | 7.3 | 67.4 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 2,715 |
| DK/Missing | 12.4 | 82.0 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 90 |

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | <u>Education related financial or material support</u> | | | | Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | School tuition support | Other school related support | School tuition or other school related support ¹ | No school support | |
| Total | 5.9 | 76.6 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 6,874 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | |
| Georgian | 5.3 | 76.0 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 6,040 |
| Azerbaijani | 16.8 | 78.2 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 425 |
| Armenian | 2.7 | 86.4 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 276 |
| Other | 5.0 | 76.4 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 132 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | |
| IDP | 7.4 | 73.5 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 335 |
| Non-IDP | 5.9 | 76.7 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 6,540 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.1 | 87.2 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 1,031 |
| Second | 3.0 | 87.9 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 1,240 |
| Middle | 4.6 | 78.8 | 82.6 | 17.4 | 1,351 |
| Fourth | 6.3 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 1,509 |
| Highest | 8.0 | 66.4 | 73.3 | 26.7 | 1,743 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support^A Don't know/Missing/no information/Other has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.9CS: Percentage of households who have ever applied for assistance program(s)

Percentage of households who have ever applied for assistance program(s), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of households who have ever applied for assistance program(s): | | | Applied to any social transfers or benefits ¹ | Never applied to any social transfers or benefits | Number of households |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| | Targeted social assistance | Retirement pension | Any other external assistance program | | | |
| Total | 36.1 | 51.1 | 14.2 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 12,270 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | |
| Male | 33.3 | 45.2 | 13.9 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 8,345 |
| Female | 41.9 | 63.8 | 14.9 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 3,925 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.4 | 46.6 | 14.8 | 64.8 | 35.2 | 7,287 |
| Rural | 48.8 | 57.8 | 13.4 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 4,983 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 23.7 | 44.5 | 15.4 | 61.4 | 38.6 | 4,147 |
| Adjara A.R | 37.0 | 51.6 | 9.8 | 70.3 | 29.7 | 1,024 |
| Guria | 58.9 | 58.8 | 13.7 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 360 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 42.9 | 57.4 | 11.6 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 1,819 |
| Kakheti | 47.8 | 55.9 | 12.5 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 964 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 46.9 | 55.2 | 28.9 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 299 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 44.8 | 59.2 | 20.7 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 1,078 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 25.6 | 52.6 | 8.9 | 68.4 | 31.6 | 450 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 29.1 | 49.1 | 7.9 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 1,238 |
| Shida Kartli | 57.8 | 51.2 | 20.1 | 83.6 | 16.4 | 892 |
| Education household head | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | 42.7 | 80.3 | 14.0 | 85.4 | 14.6 | 55 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 55.6 | 67.3 | 15.2 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 1,143 |
| Upper Secondary | 45.5 | 51.1 | 15.0 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 3,270 |
| Vocational Education | 42.8 | 51.8 | 13.8 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 3,372 |
| Higher | 18.9 | 46.0 | 13.7 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 4,311 |
| DK/Missing | 21.0 | 46.3 | 16.3 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 121 |
| Ethnicity of household head^A | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 37.3 | 50.5 | 15.0 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 10,664 |
| Azerbaijani | 27.9 | 45.9 | 7.3 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 578 |
| Armenian | 24.5 | 64.1 | 8.6 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 639 |
| Other | 33.2 | 55.6 | 13.4 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 383 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | |
| IDP | 49.7 | 46.8 | 70.7 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 586 |
| Non-IDP | 35.4 | 51.3 | 11.4 | 70.4 | 29.6 | 11,684 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 60.6 | 59.4 | 13.4 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 2,865 |
| Second | 42.7 | 57.3 | 13.8 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 2,282 |
| Middle | 34.9 | 51.3 | 15.1 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 2,355 |
| Fourth | 24.1 | 44.4 | 14.6 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 2,583 |
| Richest | 12.6 | 41.6 | 14.4 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 2,185 |

¹ Indicator EQ.15CS - Households who have ever applied for social assistance

^A Don't know/Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

10.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are in line with suggested methodology for calculation of SDG 10.3.1.. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|--|--|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Sex | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 736 |
| Guria | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 95.9 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 950 |

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|--|--|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Sex | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 6,812 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 91.1 | 3,148 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 5,849 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 93.7 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 3.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 91.5 | 397 |
| Armenian | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 96.3 | 330 |
| Other | 3.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 128 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 93.7 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 1,055 |
| Second | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 91.5 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 91.1 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of men |
|--|--|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Sex | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Total | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 275 |
| Guria | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 97.7 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 97.5 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 99.5 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 97.6 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 98.9 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 388 |

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of men |
|--|--|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Sex | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Total | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 2,697 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 410 |
| Higher | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 1,087 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 96.2 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 2,289 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 99.5 | 126 |
| Armenian | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 117 |
| Other | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 94.8 | 66 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 485 |
| Second | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 552 |
| Middle | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 547 |
| Fourth | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 530 |
| Richest | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status¹¹⁴.

The 2018 Georgia MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹¹⁴ OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 4.0 | 29.7 | 65.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 84.6 | 1,316 | 4.9 | 35.0 | 59.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.4 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.0 | 30.5 | 64.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 83.2 | 855 | 4.6 | 34.4 | 60.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 87.9 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 28.2 | 67.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 87.2 | 461 | 5.6 | 36.1 | 57.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 86.6 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 3.2 | 32.1 | 64.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 80.8 | 523 | 5.0 | 35.8 | 58.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 87.5 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 5.0 | 19.2 | 74.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 89.2 | 138 | 4.2 | 26.1 | 68.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 87.0 | 736 |
| Guria | 1.8 | 24.6 | 73.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 96.3 | 29 | 3.3 | 30.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 94.6 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 2.0 | 19.3 | 78.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 90.0 | 166 | 1.8 | 26.2 | 71.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 7.5 | 37.0 | 55.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 88.0 | 77 | 6.8 | 40.2 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 86.9 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 2.9 | 26.3 | 70.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 89.7 | 25 | 6.3 | 39.0 | 53.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 88.0 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 5.1 | 33.4 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 86.1 | 70 | 6.3 | 38.0 | 55.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 86.5 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1.1 | 28.2 | 70.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 90.1 | 38 | 3.3 | 39.2 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.2 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 5.8 | 32.2 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 79.9 | 162 | 6.2 | 40.0 | 53.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 82.4 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 5.5 | 41.0 | 52.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 87.0 | 88 | 6.9 | 43.4 | 49.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 86.0 | 436 |

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 4.0 | 29.7 | 65.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 84.6 | 1,316 | 4.9 | 35.0 | 59.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.4 | 6,812 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.0 | 29.2 | 66.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 83.0 | 533 | 4.0 | 29.2 | 66.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 83.0 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 3.1 | 27.1 | 69.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 86.1 | 324 | 3.1 | 27.1 | 69.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 86.1 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 5.4 | 32.6 | 61.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 78.3 | 209 | 5.4 | 32.6 | 61.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 78.3 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 30.1 | 65.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.7 | 783 | 4.0 | 30.1 | 65.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.7 | 783 |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 4.8 | 31.4 | 63.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 90.1 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 4.8 | 33.2 | 61.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 88.3 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 2.9 | 39.7 | 56.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 89.6 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 7.0 | 37.5 | 55.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 87.2 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 6.8 | 40.8 | 51.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 84.4 | 950 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 7.5 | 29.3 | 59.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 76.5 | 124 | 8.8 | 38.2 | 51.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 79.9 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 5.3 | 26.5 | 67.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 86.8 | 558 | 6.8 | 34.1 | 58.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 85.7 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 0.6 | 37.3 | 62.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 85.9 | 139 | 4.2 | 39.1 | 56.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 87.1 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 2.5 | 31.3 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 84.0 | 494 | 3.4 | 33.1 | 63.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 90.0 | 3,148 |
| Marital Status^A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 4.7 | 21.3 | 73.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 90.1 | 471 | 5.1 | 34.5 | 60.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 89.4 | 5,483 |
| Never married/in union | 3.6 | 34.6 | 61.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 82.0 | 840 | 4.4 | 37.3 | 57.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 79.8 | 1,317 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 20.6 | 43.0 | 34.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 66.5 | 44 | 15.2 | 45.2 | 38.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 78.7 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 3.5 | 30.0 | 65.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.0 | 948 | 3.9 | 34.4 | 61.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 88.4 | 5,849 |

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 4.0 | 29.7 | 65.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 84.6 | 1,316 | 4.9 | 35.0 | 59.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.4 | 6,812 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 3.9 | 29.8 | 66.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.4 | 1,140 | 4.9 | 33.8 | 60.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 88.2 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 4.7 | 30.1 | 61.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 76.8 | 96 | 6.6 | 43.5 | 49.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 77.1 | 397 |
| Armenian | 5.6 | 20.3 | 73.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 78.4 | 56 | 3.0 | 38.7 | 58.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 85.6 | 330 |
| Other | (0.0) | (48.8) | (51.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.8) | (91.8) | 23 | 5.3 | 55.3 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 85.0 | 128 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 11.1 | 24.1 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 74.9 | 62 | 7.8 | 38.8 | 53.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 85.3 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 3.6 | 30.0 | 65.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.1 | 1,253 | 4.8 | 34.8 | 59.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.5 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 7.0 | 37.4 | 55.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 81.8 | 214 | 9.2 | 42.1 | 48.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 81.8 | 1,055 |
| Second | 3.4 | 27.6 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 87.6 | 248 | 4.2 | 35.7 | 59.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 87.5 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 3.4 | 27.8 | 68.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 89.9 | 243 | 5.1 | 36.5 | 57.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 89.0 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 31.0 | 64.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 79.6 | 316 | 3.7 | 35.2 | 60.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 85.9 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 3.3 | 26.2 | 70.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 85.3 | 295 | 3.7 | 28.6 | 67.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 91.1 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | Missing | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of men age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | Missing | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of men age 15-49 years |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Total | | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Total | | | | |
| Total | 6.6 | 31.4 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 86.5 | 699 | 8.9 | 39.4 | 50.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 84.2 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.6 | 27.3 | 65.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 88.6 | 456 | 7.8 | 38.2 | 52.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 84.9 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 39.1 | 53.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 82.5 | 243 | 10.7 | 41.3 | 47.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 83.0 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 8.9 | 24.7 | 65.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 88.9 | 302 | 9.1 | 37.5 | 52.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 85.1 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 1.3 | 38.1 | 59.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 82.2 | 41 | 5.6 | 30.4 | 62.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 82.8 | 275 |
| Guria | 7.6 | 37.2 | 53.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 85.2 | 14 | 8.5 | 38.9 | 51.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 87.0 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 3.7 | 34.8 | 61.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 79.7 | 89 | 5.7 | 38.0 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 85.7 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 4.7 | 27.7 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 89.8 | 40 | 10.5 | 38.5 | 50.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 86.9 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 9.8 | 23.4 | 65.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 91.2 | 13 | 16.3 | 37.5 | 44.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 80.7 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 5.3 | 38.0 | 54.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 87.8 | 42 | 9.9 | 47.7 | 41.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 81.2 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (2.6) | (49.4) | (45.6) | (2.5) | 100.0 | (6.4) | (79.5) | 21 | 7.0 | 46.9 | 44.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 77.3 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (7.9) | (36.6) | (55.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.7) | (86.3) | 93 | 9.4 | 44.5 | 45.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 84.8 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 3.0 | 42.2 | 52.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 86.0 | 44 | 14.6 | 46.4 | 38.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 81.9 | 181 |

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of men age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of men age 15-49 years |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | |
| Total | 6.6 | 31.4 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 86.5 | 699 | 8.9 | 39.4 | 50.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 84.2 | 2,697 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.1 | 26.2 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 88.3 | 359 | 4.1 | 26.2 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 88.3 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 0.7 | 27.5 | 71.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 90.0 | 242 | 0.7 | 27.5 | 71.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 90.0 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 11.0 | 23.6 | 65.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 84.7 | 117 | 11.0 | 23.6 | 65.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 84.7 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 9.3 | 36.8 | 51.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 84.6 | 340 | 9.3 | 36.8 | 51.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 84.6 | 340 |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 9.8 | 35.3 | 54.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 83.4 | 397 |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 8.0 | 40.5 | 51.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 89.8 | 451 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 8.0 | 41.5 | 47.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 82.1 | 357 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 10.0 | 48.9 | 40.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 81.0 | 405 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 13.0 | 44.8 | 42.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 79.6 | 388 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 8.0 | 34.3 | 56.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 76.5 | 108 | 10.5 | 40.6 | 47.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 74.5 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 6.0 | 31.5 | 61.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 88.0 | 342 | 9.2 | 41.6 | 48.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 82.3 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 12.7 | 40.1 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 89.7 | 65 | 14.0 | 40.8 | 44.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 83.4 | 410 |
| Higher | 4.9 | 26.4 | 68.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 88.3 | 183 | 6.2 | 36.7 | 56.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 88.8 | 1,087 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 8.0 | 38.3 | 52.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 95.3 | 78 | 8.2 | 42.0 | 48.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 86.9 | 1,614 |
| Never married/in union | 6.4 | 30.5 | 62.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 85.4 | 621 | 10.0 | 35.4 | 53.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 80.1 | 1,083 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 25 | 24.0 | 42.4 | 30.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 65.4 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 10.2 | 33.7 | 55.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 84.1 | 431 | 8.7 | 40.4 | 49.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 84.9 | 2,289 |

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | 15-24 years | | | | | | | | 15-49 years | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Ladder step reported: | | | | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of men age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of men age 15-49 years | |
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | Total | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing | | | | Total |
| Total | 6.6 | 31.4 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 86.5 | 699 | 8.9 | 39.4 | 50.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 84.2 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 6.9 | 31.1 | 61.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 86.4 | 608 | 8.1 | 38.6 | 52.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 85.5 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 32 | 10.5 | 39.6 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 83.1 | 126 |
| Armenian | (0.0) | (37.9) | (60.5) | (1.6) | 100.0 | (7.3) | (88.8) | 31 | 19.7 | 47.9 | 31.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 70.5 | 117 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 27 | 16.5 | 51.3 | 26.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 63.0 | 66 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 20.5 | 20.9 | 58.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 67.8 | 38 | 13.6 | 39.1 | 46.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 72.9 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 5.8 | 32.0 | 61.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 87.5 | 661 | 8.7 | 39.4 | 50.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 84.7 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.3 | 45.8 | 48.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 82.5 | 111 | 13.9 | 45.3 | 40.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 79.6 | 485 |
| Second | 7.9 | 38.1 | 53.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 77.2 | 119 | 7.8 | 42.5 | 48.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 82.2 | 552 |
| Middle | 10.5 | 26.6 | 60.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 88.4 | 152 | 12.5 | 39.7 | 46.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 83.1 | 547 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 29.2 | 63.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 87.2 | 145 | 5.3 | 40.2 | 53.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 85.9 | 530 |
| Richest | 3.6 | 23.4 | 72.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 93.3 | 172 | 5.8 | 30.4 | 62.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 89.4 | 584 |

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| Total | 65.1 | 91.8 | 63.0 | 1,316 | 50.4 | 83.8 | 47.8 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.2 | 92.1 | 62.4 | 855 | 49.3 | 84.0 | 46.9 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 66.9 | 91.2 | 64.1 | 461 | 52.2 | 83.6 | 49.5 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 65.7 | 92.5 | 64.2 | 523 | 49.3 | 82.6 | 46.6 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 70.5 | 90.8 | 67.9 | 138 | 56.3 | 88.5 | 54.1 | 736 |
| Guria | 71.2 | 94.8 | 69.6 | 29 | 55.2 | 89.1 | 54.1 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 70.3 | 91.9 | 67.2 | 166 | 55.0 | 88.9 | 53.1 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 60.2 | 91.9 | 57.4 | 77 | 51.8 | 84.0 | 48.7 | 412 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 66.9 | 84.4 | 61.8 | 25 | 48.5 | 76.2 | 45.0 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 63.5 | 91.5 | 61.4 | 70 | 50.6 | 84.0 | 48.2 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 63.1 | 86.7 | 58.5 | 38 | 41.9 | 66.1 | 34.4 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 61.5 | 95.8 | 60.6 | 162 | 49.7 | 89.6 | 48.6 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 54.3 | 85.1 | 51.2 | 88 | 40.9 | 73.9 | 37.6 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 61.7 | 87.6 | 57.8 | 533 | 61.7 | 87.6 | 57.8 | 533 |
| 15-17 | 62.6 | 89.3 | 60.0 | 324 | 62.6 | 89.3 | 60.0 | 324 |
| 18-19 | 60.2 | 85.0 | 54.4 | 209 | 60.2 | 85.0 | 54.4 | 209 |
| 20-24 | 67.5 | 94.7 | 66.6 | 783 | 67.5 | 94.7 | 66.6 | 783 |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | 62.4 | 88.4 | 60.1 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | 48.7 | 85.2 | 45.8 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | 46.6 | 80.6 | 44.1 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | 40.3 | 79.1 | 37.8 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | 32.3 | 74.5 | 29.1 | 950 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 59.6 | 89.1 | 58.0 | 124 | 49.4 | 83.2 | 46.4 | 631 |
| Upper Secondary | 60.2 | 90.3 | 57.4 | 558 | 50.2 | 82.2 | 47.4 | 1,718 |
| Vocational Education | 75.6 | 93.4 | 74.9 | 139 | 48.7 | 82.7 | 46.1 | 1,308 |
| Higher | 69.2 | 93.9 | 67.3 | 494 | 51.4 | 85.4 | 49.1 | 3,148 |
| Marital Status^A | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 75.3 | 95.2 | 74.1 | 471 | 49.6 | 83.4 | 47.0 | 5,483 |
| Never married/in union | 59.7 | 90.3 | 57.0 | 840 | 54.2 | 86.3 | 51.7 | 1,317 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 57.1 | 90.9 | 57.1 | 44 | 42.0 | 75.4 | 39.3 | 639 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 66.3 | 92.7 | 64.3 | 948 | 50.6 | 84.5 | 48.1 | 5,849 |

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| Total | 65.1 | 91.8 | 63.0 | 1,316 | 50.4 | 83.8 | 47.8 | 6,812 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 65.9 | 91.7 | 63.5 | 1,140 | 50.8 | 83.9 | 48.2 | 5,957 |
| Azerbaijani | 63.4 | 94.5 | 63.4 | 96 | 50.8 | 91.4 | 49.7 | 397 |
| Armenian | 54.4 | 87.9 | 53.8 | 56 | 42.3 | 76.7 | 39.6 | 330 |
| Other | (60.6) | (94.8) | (58.4) | 23 | 49.5 | 77.6 | 45.9 | 128 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 66.9 | 87.7 | 58.4 | 62 | 47.7 | 86.4 | 44.4 | 350 |
| Non-IDP | 65.0 | 92.0 | 63.2 | 1,253 | 50.5 | 83.7 | 48.0 | 6,462 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 63.2 | 91.1 | 60.3 | 214 | 48.2 | 82.1 | 45.4 | 1,055 |
| Second | 63.2 | 91.1 | 60.8 | 248 | 51.0 | 83.6 | 48.3 | 1,284 |
| Middle | 71.3 | 94.0 | 69.4 | 243 | 50.6 | 85.3 | 48.0 | 1,332 |
| Fourth | 66.8 | 93.3 | 66.7 | 316 | 52.2 | 83.8 | 50.3 | 1,509 |
| Richest | 61.3 | 89.4 | 57.5 | 295 | 49.4 | 84.0 | 46.5 | 1,632 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49^A Missing has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of men age 15-24 years | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of men age 15-49 years |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| | Total | 63.2 | 88.2 | | 60.7 | 699 | 42.5 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 63.6 | 87.8 | 60.9 | 456 | 44.4 | 79.2 | 42.2 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 88.9 | 60.6 | 243 | 39.6 | 78.8 | 37.0 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 67.0 | 87.6 | 64.5 | 302 | 46.4 | 79.2 | 43.7 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 58.5 | 90.9 | 58.4 | 41 | 45.5 | 79.0 | 42.5 | 275 |
| Guria | 53.7 | 89.4 | 53.7 | 14 | 35.1 | 81.2 | 33.9 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 58.2 | 89.4 | 54.6 | 89 | 39.8 | 82.7 | 37.9 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 61.7 | 93.7 | 60.5 | 40 | 43.1 | 80.4 | 42.2 | 185 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 53.2 | 71.1 | 45.5 | 13 | 35.2 | 64.7 | 30.8 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 56.0 | 81.0 | 53.0 | 42 | 39.5 | 80.6 | 37.9 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | (54.4) | (80.9) | (52.4) | 21 | 34.1 | 66.8 | 30.7 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | (67.7) | (92.6) | (65.8) | 93 | 42.6 | 85.7 | 42.0 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 61.4 | 88.1 | 57.6 | 44 | 34.6 | 68.0 | 29.8 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 66.8 | 92.7 | 64.5 | 359 | 66.8 | 92.7 | 64.5 | 359 |
| 15-17 | 66.7 | 93.0 | 63.7 | 242 | 66.7 | 93.0 | 63.7 | 242 |
| 18-19 | 67.0 | 92.0 | 66.1 | 117 | 67.0 | 92.0 | 66.1 | 117 |
| 20-24 | 59.5 | 83.5 | 56.8 | 340 | 59.5 | 83.5 | 56.8 | 340 |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | 44.6 | 83.9 | 42.1 | 397 |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | 42.9 | 82.2 | 41.8 | 451 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | 30.9 | 72.7 | 27.8 | 357 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | 26.7 | 65.8 | 26.0 | 405 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | 29.9 | 73.8 | 25.7 | 388 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten or None | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Primary or Lower Secondary | 62.7 | 83.9 | 58.6 | 108 | 43.3 | 78.1 | 40.3 | 307 |
| Upper Secondary | 59.0 | 88.4 | 56.8 | 342 | 42.9 | 79.9 | 41.1 | 891 |
| Vocational Education | 72.2 | 90.8 | 67.5 | 65 | 39.0 | 74.2 | 34.9 | 410 |
| Higher | 68.5 | 89.3 | 67.1 | 183 | 43.4 | 80.5 | 41.6 | 1,087 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 78.1 | 94.7 | 77.7 | 78 | 38.8 | 76.2 | 36.6 | 1,614 |
| Never married/in union | 61.4 | 87.4 | 58.6 | 621 | 48.1 | 83.4 | 45.6 | 1,083 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | 23.6 | 64.7 | 22.6 | 166 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 61.6 | 85.8 | 59.2 | 431 | 41.3 | 78.6 | 39.0 | 2,289 |

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of men age 15-24 years | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of men age 15-49 years |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| Total | 63.2 | 88.2 | 60.7 | 699 | 42.5 | 79.1 | 40.2 | 2,697 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Georgian | 63.3 | 89.2 | 60.6 | 608 | 43.4 | 79.6 | 40.9 | 2,387 |
| Azerbaijani | (*) | (*) | (*) | 32 | 40.9 | 91.6 | 40.9 | 126 |
| Armenian | (62.6) | (69.8) | (61.2) | 31 | 30.3 | 61.0 | 29.5 | 117 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | 27 | 34.2 | 67.4 | 32.1 | 66 |
| IDP Status of Household Head | | | | | | | | |
| IDP | 53.9 | 92.0 | 53.2 | 38 | 36.6 | 80.1 | 35.2 | 117 |
| Non-IDP | 63.8 | 88.0 | 61.2 | 661 | 42.8 | 79.0 | 40.4 | 2,580 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 53.4 | 90.6 | 53.4 | 111 | 33.0 | 75.8 | 30.8 | 485 |
| Second | 59.9 | 86.7 | 58.7 | 119 | 39.8 | 80.7 | 37.8 | 552 |
| Middle | 69.3 | 84.5 | 60.4 | 152 | 42.3 | 76.2 | 38.2 | 547 |
| Fourth | 62.7 | 88.3 | 61.1 | 145 | 44.1 | 83.5 | 42.7 | 530 |
| Richest | 66.9 | 90.9 | 66.9 | 172 | 51.8 | 79.0 | 49.9 | 584 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

11 LEAD PREVALENCE

Lead is a toxic metal that inflicts damage to brain and other body systems. Lead can cause wide range of illnesses among adults, including increased risk of high blood pressure and kidney damage. Children are particularly vulnerable to its neurotoxic effect – decreased intelligence, behavioural difficulties, and learning problems may manifest even at low level of lead exposure.¹¹⁵ Exposure of pregnant women to high levels of lead can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, premature birth and low birth weight.¹¹⁶ There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered safe for human health.¹¹⁷ Yet, 5 micrograms per decilitre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) of whole blood is the reference level at or above which public health action is recommended to be undertaken.

Per Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, in 2017 lead exposure accounted for 1.06 million deaths and a loss of 24.4 million disability adjusted life years due to its long-term health effects.¹¹⁸ Lead exposure may come from multiple sources e.g. paint, low quality toys, petrol, old water pipes, mining, spices harvested or grinded in contaminated environment, etc.¹¹⁹

Blood Lead Level (BLL) Module was added to the MICS involving venous blood collection from children 2-7 years of age.

As per BLL Module design, only one child per household was eligible for lead testing. Hence, in households with two or more children, a child eligible for blood extraction was randomly selected. In total 3,508 children of corresponding age lived in households selected for MICS, 2,633 of them were selected for blood extraction, with a participation rate in BLL Module of 59.9%, blood was collected from 1,578 children.¹²⁰

Collected venous blood samples were sent to the Italian Institute of Health and tested on lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP MS). Two indicators: (i) rate of prevalence at $\text{BLL} \geq 5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, and (ii) rate of prevalence at $\text{BLL} \geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ were generated.

Table LT.1CS presents lead prevalence rate among children 2-7 years of age at $\text{BLL} \geq 5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and $\geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ as well as geometric mean, median and mean values.

¹¹⁵ U.S. CDC, Childhood Lead Poisoning Data, Statistics, and Surveillance at <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/index.htm> (accessed 15 Sept. 2018); WHO (2017) https://www.who.int/ipcs/lead_campaign/QandA_lead_2017_en.pdf (accessed 15 Sept. 2018); EFSA: Panel on contaminants in the food chain (CONTAM). Scientific Opinion on Lead in Food. EFSA J. 2010, 8: 1570; WHO <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health> (accessed 3 Sept. 2018).

¹¹⁶ WHO at <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health> (accessed 3 March 2019).

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2018. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare> (Accessed 26 Aug 2019).

¹¹⁹ Mayo Clinic at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lead-poisoning/symptoms-causes/syc-20354717>; WHO at <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health> (accessed 3 Sept. 2018).

¹²⁰ See Table SR.1.1.

Table LT.1CS: Prevalence of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Children Age 2-7 Years

Percentage of children age 2-7 years with elevated Blood Lead Levels, Georgia MICS 2018

| | Percentage of children 2-7 years with concentration of lead per dL of blood | | Geometric mean | Median | Mean |
|--|---|------------|-------------------|--------|------|
| | ≥ 5 µg/dl ¹ | ≥ 10 µg/dl | | | |
| Total | 41.1 | 15.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 6.2 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 40.6 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 |
| Female | 41.6 | 14.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 6.0 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.2 | 13.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Rural | 44.3 | 19.8 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 7.0 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 2-5 | 38.9 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| 6-7 | 45.0 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 30.5 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Adjara A.R | 85.4 | 49.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 12.8 |
| Guria | 73.2 | 43.6 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 10.5 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 60.8 | 22.8 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 8.4 |
| Kakheti | 25.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 20.0 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 71.2 | 29.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 31.6 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 17.9 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Shida Kartli | 21.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Georgian | 43.9 | 16.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.4 |
| Azerbaijani | 13.7 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Armenian | 22.3 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| Other | 34.4 | 22.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.9 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 42.8 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 7.0 |
| Second | 48.3 | 19.5 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.8 |
| Middle | 46.1 | 17.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 7.0 |
| Fourth | 47.2 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| Richest | 23.0 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 |

¹ MICS Country Specific indicator LT.18CS - Children age 2-7 years with elevated blood lead levels

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2018 Georgia MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the ten regions of the country: 1) Tbilisi; 2) Adjara A.R.; 3) Guria; 4) Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti (Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti region was combined with Imereti region since it forms only 1 percent of the country); 5) Kakheti; 6) Mtkheta-Mtianeti; 7) Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti; 8) Samtskhe-Javakheti; 9) Kvemo Kartli; 10) Shida Kartli. The urban and rural areas in each of the ten regions were defined as the sampling strata. Each major stratum (Region by Urban/Rural) was divided into Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and Non-IDP sub-strata; these sub-strata were defined separately in the sampling frame in order to provide the opportunity to produce country-level estimates for the IDP population. Since some of the PSUs have no IDPs, or the proportion of IDPs was very low, only the PSUs where the IDP population is more than 48 percent of the PSU population were included in the IDP strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2014 General Population Census of Georgia. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the 2018 Georgia MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Georgia from the 2014 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

| Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2014 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Number of EAs | | | Number of Households (2014 Census) | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 9,536 | 4,442 | 5,094 | 1,109,130 | 628,449 | 480,681 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2,203 | 2,094 | 109 | 339,304 | 326,750 | 12,554 |
| Adjara A.R. | 891 | 353 | 538 | 83,782 | 47,170 | 36,612 |
| Guria | 332 | 55 | 277 | 34,931 | 7,588 | 27,343 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 1,595 | 614 | 981 | 181,918 | 83,423 | 98,495 |
| Kakheti | 889 | 187 | 702 | 98,975 | 23,530 | 75,445 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 333 | 61 | 272 | 29,863 | 5,755 | 24,108 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 970 | 339 | 631 | 101,507 | 40,618 | 60,889 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 554 | 140 | 414 | 43,981 | 14,404 | 29,577 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1,087 | 366 | 721 | 114,579 | 50,774 | 63,805 |
| Shida Kartli | 682 | 233 | 449 | 80,290 | 28,437 | 51,853 |

The overall sample size for the 2018 Georgia MICS was calculated as 14,120 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was contraceptive prevalence rate for women who are currently married or in union. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

The standard MICS sample size spreadsheet was used to estimate the sample size requirements for obtaining a relative margin of error of 12% for various indicators, including the following: contraceptive prevalence rate for women who are currently married or in union (with a 2005 estimate of 31.15%, and calculated sample size of 1,883 households); Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (with a 2005 estimate of 45.6% and calculated sample size of 1,721 households); Diarrhoea in the last two weeks (with a 2005 estimate of 10.4% and calculated sample size of 8,731 households); and Support for learning (with a 2005 estimate of 84% and a sample size calculation of 441 households).

Based on a review of the MICS 2005 results, the calculation of sample size for various indicators, and considerations for having a sufficient number of observations for the basic sub-groups, as well as for the quality control and resources, it was decided to have a minimum sample size of 1,080 households for regions and a maximum sample size of 2,000 households for Tbilisi. To provide the effective sample size it was necessary to have 11,300 households with completed interviews out of the 13,360 households initially selected. With consideration of IDPs, a complex sampling strategy was developed to have a similar level of precision for the estimates of each region in the initial design, but also to have a sufficient number of observations for the IDP population. The sample first was divided into non-IDP and IDP strata; the non-IDP strata were allocated 12,800 households, and the IDP strata were allocated 1,320 households. It was estimated that there would be a total of about 1,300 IDP households within such a sample, and the overall precision would be similar to that expected from the initial sample design. Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was 14,120 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2018 Georgia MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of sampled households by the number of sampled households per cluster, the number of clusters that needed to be selected in each region was calculated.

As It was described above, sample size for each region determined separately, therefore regions were assigned different sample sizes regardless of their sizes in the country, so a disproportionate allocation of the total sample size to the ten regions was used. Similarly, different numbers of non-IDP and IDP clusters was allocated to each region, with the final sample size calculated as 14,120 households at national level (706 clusters*20 sample households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

| Proposed sample size and allocation (HHs and clusters), by Non-IDP and IDP strata and total by region and urban/rural | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Non-IDP Strata | No of Clusters (EAs) | | | No of Households | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 640 | 304 | 336 | 12,800 | 6,080 | 6,720 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 88 | 84 | 4 | 1,760 | 1,680 | 80 |
| Adjara A.R. | 52 | 32 | 20 | 1,040 | 640 | 400 |
| Guria | 62 | 14 | 48 | 1,240 | 280 | 960 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 72 | 36 | 36 | 1,440 | 720 | 720 |
| Kakheti | 72 | 22 | 50 | 1,440 | 440 | 1,000 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 50 | 10 | 40 | 1,000 | 200 | 800 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 66 | 30 | 36 | 1,320 | 600 | 720 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 56 | 20 | 36 | 1,120 | 400 | 720 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 54 | 28 | 26 | 1,080 | 560 | 520 |
| Shida Kartli | 68 | 28 | 40 | 1,360 | 560 | 800 |

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

| Proposed sample size and allocation (HHs and clusters), by Non-IDP and IDP strata and total by region and urban/rural | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| IDP Strata | No of Clusters (EAs) | | | No of Households | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 66 | 28 | 38 | 1,320 | 560 | 760 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 12 | 10 | 2 | 240 | 200 | 40 |
| Adjara A.R. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 |
| Guria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 4 | 2 | 2 | 80 | 40 | 40 |
| Kakheti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 24 | 0 | 24 | 480 | 0 | 480 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 14 | 12 | 2 | 280 | 240 | 40 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 2 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Shida Kartli | 8 | 2 | 6 | 160 | 40 | 120 |
| Total Sample for Georgia MICS6 | | | | | | |
| | No of Clusters (EAs) | | | No of Households | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 706 | 332 | 374 | 14,120 | 6,640 | 7,480 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100 | 94 | 6 | 2,000 | 1,880 | 120 |
| Adjara A.R. | 54 | 34 | 20 | 1,080 | 680 | 400 |
| Guria | 62 | 14 | 48 | 1,240 | 280 | 960 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 76 | 38 | 38 | 1,520 | 760 | 760 |
| Kakheti | 72 | 22 | 50 | 1,440 | 440 | 1,000 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 74 | 10 | 64 | 1,480 | 200 | 1,280 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 80 | 42 | 38 | 1,600 | 840 | 760 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 56 | 20 | 36 | 1,120 | 400 | 720 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 56 | 28 | 28 | 1,120 | 560 | 560 |
| Shida Kartli | 76 | 30 | 46 | 1,520 | 600 | 920 |

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2014 General Population Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the ten regions, separately for the urban and rural strata and IDP and non-IDP strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2014 General Population Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. A separate four-day listing training, including a two-day pilot in both urban and rural areas, was conducted May 22-25 2018. The household listing operation involved three main activities: locating each cluster, updating the EA maps, and listing all structures, units and households found in each cluster. In some cases, an additional activity, segmentation, was needed for large sample EAs (according to the MICS recommendation each EA with 300 or more dwelling units should be subdivided into an appropriate number of segments). It was supposed that on average one lister could complete half of a cluster per day. The listing activity was conducted by 10 regional teams, each team comprised of a supervisor and 2-4 listers. A total of 30 listers and 10 supervisors completed listing operation from May 29 to July 15 2018 in 706 EAs. Segmentation was carried out in 24 EAs.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the National Statistics Office of Georgia, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹²¹

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹²¹ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The 2018 Georgia MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source.

In addition, the Blood Lead Level (BLL) Module was added to the MICS involving venous blood collection from children 2-7 years of age. As per the BLL Module design, only one child per household was eligible for lead testing. Hence, in households with two or more children, one child was randomly selected for blood extraction.

The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹²¹

¹²¹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2018 Georgia MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating different numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2014 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2014 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2014 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{gh}}$$

where RR_{gh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2018 Georgia MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

Similar to children age 5-17 years, for the children age 2-7 years in each sample household, one child was randomly selected for lead testing. The household weight for the children age 2-7 years is first adjusted based on the lead test response rate at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 2-7 years recorded in the list of household members.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The 2018 Georgia MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.042779 and 6.596327 in the 706 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year-olds, 2-7-year-olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

| The Members of the Steering Committee | The members of the Technical Committee |
|--|--|
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| Mr. Gogita Todradze (GeoStat) | Mr. Andria Nadiradze (UNICEF) |
| Mr. Paata Shavishvili (GeoStat) | Mr. Giorgi Kalakashvili (UNICEF) |
| Mr. Tengiz Tsekvava (GeoStat) | Ms. Irma Gvilava (GeoStat) |
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| Ms. Mercy Tembon (World Bank) | Ms. Lela Sturua (NCDC) |
| Mr. Amiran Gamkrelidze (NCDC) | Ms. Lela Shengelia (NCDC) |
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| Ms. Lia Gigauri (MoES) | |

| Donor Support | |
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| French Development Agency (AFD) | United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) |
| Georgia National Center for Disease Control and Public Health | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| Italian Institute for Public Health (ISS) | United States Agency for International Development (USAID) |
| Swedish Development Agency (SIDA) | World Bank (WB) |
| Swiss Development Agency (SDC) | World Health Organization (WHO) |

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| Ms. Shorena Megrelashvili (CIDA) | Community mobilization team |
| Ms. Ketevan Chitishvili (CIDA) | Community mobilization team |
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| Ms. Maia Kherkheulidze | Invited Pediatrician |
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| 4 | Ms. Mari Osikmishvili | Lister | |
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| 6 | Ms. Lia Khuroshvili | Lister | |
| 7 | Mr. Lasha Vanishvili | Lister | |
| 8 | Ms. Maya Salia | Lister | |
| 9 | Ms. Natia Bendeliani | Lister | |
| 10 | Ms. Diana Simonishvili | Field Supervisor | Shida Kartli |
| 11 | Mr. Giorgi Maglakelidze | Lister | |
| 12 | Mr. Givi Sazandrishvili | Lister | |
| 13 | Ms. Tamila Avanashvili | Lister | |
| 14 | Ms. Natia Bekauri | Field Supervisor | Kvemo Kartli |
| 15 | Ms. Rita Kulashvili | Lister | |
| 16 | Ms. Jeirani Almamedova | Lister | |
| 17 | Ms. Natalia Sukhiashvili | Lister | |
| 18 | Ms. Natia Darbaidze | Field Supervisor | Samtskhe-Javakheti |
| 19 | Ms. Jana Parjanadze | Lister | |
| 20 | Ms. Marekh Kurmashvili | Lister | |

| 2018 Georgia MICS - Listers | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
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| 21 | Mr. Ramaz Zhorzhadze | Field Supervisor | Adjara A.R |
| 22 | Mr. Zaza Alelishvili | Lister | |
| 23 | Ms. Irma Bedia | Lister | |
| 24 | Ms. Medea Baramidze | Field Supervisor | Guria |
| 25 | Ms. Tamar Sharashidze | Lister | |
| 26 | Mr. Carlo Baramidze | Lister | |
| 27 | Ms. Keso Tolordava | Field Supervisor | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti |
| 28 | Ms. Nana Shonia | Lister | |
| 29 | Mr. Gela Bendeliani | Lister | |
| 30 | Ms. Leila Tvaltvdze | Lister | |
| 31 | Mr. Badri Kintsurashvili | Lister | |
| 32 | Ms. Babilina Tskhadadze | Field Supervisor | Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti |
| 33 | Ms. Tamila Kovziridze | Lister | |
| 34 | Ms. Lali Kapanadze | Lister | |
| 35 | Mr. Giorgi Museridze | Lister | |
| 36 | Ms. Irina Shavgulidze | Lister | |
| 37 | Mr. Tamaz Bedukadze | Field Supervisor | Mtkheta-Mtianeti |
| 38 | Ms. Ucha Avalakhashvili | Lister | |
| 39 | Ms. Sophiko Fshenini | Lister | |
| 40 | Mr. Giorgi Shaburishvili | Lister | |

| 2018 Georgia MICS Teams - GeoStat | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| N | Name | Designation and Location of Team | |
| 1 | Ms Nino Pekhshvelashvili | Field Supervisor | Team 1 - Tbilisi |
| 2 | Ms. Jolia Mosiava | Field Interviewer | |
| 3 | Ms. Tamar Ezugbaia | Field Interviewer | |
| 4 | Ms. Liana Janelidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 5 | Ms. Tea Koridze | Field Interviewer | |
| 6 | Ms. Maia Pilishvili | Measurer | |
| 7 | Ms. Tinatin Areshidze | Phlebotomist | |
| 8 | Ms. Nino Sirbiladze | Field Supervisor | Team 2 - Tbilisi |
| 9 | Ms. Tamar Vardanashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 10 | Ms. Natia Robakidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 11 | Ms. Ana Kasrashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 12 | Ms. Ekaterine Kereselidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 13 | Ms. Ia Seturidze | Measurer | |
| 14 | Ms. Elena Mumlauri | Phlebotomist | |

| 2018 Georgia MICS Teams - GeoStat | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| N | Name | Designation and Location of Team | |
| 15 | Ms. Lela Khachidze | Field Supervisor | Team 3 - Tbilisi |
| 16 | Ms. Maia Gogiashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 17 | Ms. Lizi Zakashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 18 | Ms. Tatia Gugushvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 19 | Ms. Tea Beridze | Field Interviewer | |
| 20 | Ms. Maia Kasrashvili | Measurer | |
| 21 | Ms. Tamar Mamatsashvili | Phlebotomist | |
| 22 | Ms. Nino Asanidze | Field Supervisor | Team 4 - Tbilisi |
| 23 | Ms. Naili Turkadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 24 | Ms. Nana Ghlonti | Field Interviewer | |
| 25 | Ms. Tamila Iremashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 26 | Ms. Tamar Makhatadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 27 | Ms. Ketevan Kereselidze | Measurer | |
| 28 | Ms. Marine Kamladze | Phlebotomist | |
| 29 | Ms. Marita Tchkonია | Field Supervisor | Team 5 - Batumi |
| 30 | Ms. Nino Apakidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 31 | Ms. Nino Sharashidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 32 | Ms. Mariam Gorgoshadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 33 | Ms. Salome Dumbadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 34 | Ms. Rusudan Mzhavanadze | Measurer | |
| 35 | Ms. Khatuna Zoidze | Phlebotomist | |
| 36 | Ms. Mariam Tavadze | Field Supervisor | Team 6 - Ozurgeti |
| 37 | Ms. Lia Urushadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 38 | Ms. Lia Gujabidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 39 | Ms. Lida chavleishvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 40 | Ms. Khatia Dumbadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 41 | Mr. Shota Mjavia | Measurer | |
| 42 | Ms. Nana Totochava | Phlebotomist | |
| 43 | Ms. Mariam Kharashvili | Field Supervisor | Team 7 - Telavi |
| 44 | Ms. Sophiko Bughadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 45 | Ms. Teona Purtseladze | Field Interviewer | |
| 46 | Ms. Lile Zaalishvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 47 | Ms. Khatuna Gurgenshvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 48 | Ms. Nino Giorganashvili | Measurer | |
| 49 | Ms. Nanuli Koraevi | Phlebotomist | |
| 50 | Ms. Ekaterine Ekhvaia | Field Supervisor | Team 8 - Zugdidi |
| 51 | Ms. Monica Sherozia | Field Interviewer | |
| 52 | Ms. Irma Koghoshvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 53 | Ms. Sophio Kukhianidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 54 | Ms. Natia Svirava | Field Interviewer | |
| 55 | Mr. Temuri Kakutia | Measurer | |
| 56 | Ms. Ketevan Demuria | Phlebotomist | |

| 2018 Georgia MICS Teams - GeoStat | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| N | Name | Designation and Location of Team | |
| 57 | Ms. Neli Ghonghadze | Field Supervisor | Team 9 - Samtredia |
| 58 | Ms. Magda Amaghlobeli | Field Interviewer | |
| 59 | Ms. Ana Chkhikvadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 60 | Ms. Natia Tsotadze | Field Interviewer | |
| 61 | Ms. Natia Patsuria | Field Interviewer | |
| 62 | Mr. Levan Shengelia | Measurer | |
| 63 | Ms. Shorena Labadze | Phlebotomist | |
| 64 | Ms. Katya Mosian | Field Supervisor | Team 10 - Akhaltsikhe |
| 65 | Ms. Malvina Virabyan | Field Interviewer | |
| 66 | Ms. Ella Shakarjyan | Field Interviewer | |
| 67 | Ms. Elizaveta Shakarjyan | Field Interviewer | |
| 68 | Ms. Ripsime Sarukhanyan | Field Interviewer | |
| 69 | Mr. Gocha Kirtadze | Measurer | |
| 70 | Ms. Marekhi Kirtadze | Phlebotomist | |
| 71 | Ms. Aida Gulieva | Field Supervisor | Team 11 - Marneuli |
| 72 | Ms. Laura Khatinova | Field Interviewer | |
| 73 | Ms. Lamiya Babakishieva | Field Interviewer | |
| 74 | Ms. Ellada Rizayeva | Field Interviewer | |
| 75 | Ms. Sophio Khidjakadze | Measurer | |
| 76 | Ms. Ana Abramishvili | Phlebotomist | |
| 77 | Ms. Ekaterine Gogsadze | Field Supervisor | Team 12 - Kutaisi |
| 78 | Ms. Nino Lezhava | Field Interviewer | |
| 79 | Ms. Sophio Vardosanidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 80 | Ms. Lela Asatiani | Field Interviewer | |
| 81 | Ms. Viktoria Kvatashidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 82 | Ms. Tamar Shavgulidze | Measurer | |
| 83 | Ms. Tamar Dadunashvili | Phlebotomist | |
| 84 | Ms. Ani Isakadze | Field Supervisor | Team 13 - Gori |
| 85 | Ms. Tamar Zeinklishvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 86 | Ms. Lela Gelashvili | Field Interviewer | |
| 87 | Ms. Manana Tsetskhladze | Field Interviewer | |
| 88 | Ms. Tamar Gurgenidze | Field Interviewer | |
| 89 | Ms. Khatuna Jodjishvili | Measurer | |
| 90 | Ms. Gulnaz Melanashvili | Phlebotomist | |

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2018 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.13).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services

- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of improved sanitation facilitation
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Removal of excreta for treatment off-site
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9985 | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 1.220 | 1.104 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.998 | 0.999 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4089 | 0.0100 | 0.025 | 2.110 | 1.453 | 4,920 | 5,076 | 0.389 | 0.429 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5096 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 1.996 | 1.413 | 3,150 | 3,201 | 0.485 | 0.535 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.5876 | 0.0086 | 0.015 | 3.775 | 1.943 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.570 | 0.605 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.2038 | 0.0148 | 0.073 | 0.316 | 0.562 | 239 | 234 | 0.174 | 0.233 |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0576 | 0.0078 | 0.135 | 2.257 | 1.502 | 1,969 | 2,022 | 0.042 | 0.073 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0063 | 0.0029 | 0.455 | 2.622 | 1.619 | 1,948 | 2,002 | 0.001 | 0.012 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0601 | 0.0056 | 0.094 | 1.123 | 1.060 | 1,948 | 2,002 | 0.049 | 0.071 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8964 | 0.0106 | 0.012 | 1.319 | 1.149 | 1,095 | 1,097 | 0.875 | 0.918 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8958 | 0.0096 | 0.011 | 0.570 | 0.755 | 564 | 579 | 0.877 | 0.915 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6880 | 0.0108 | 0.016 | 2.741 | 1.656 | 6,797 | 5,025 | 0.666 | 0.710 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0028 | 0.0019 | 0.678 | 0.922 | 0.960 | 783 | 727 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1391 | 0.0106 | 0.076 | 0.686 | 0.828 | 783 | 727 | 0.118 | 0.160 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8205 | 0.0096 | 0.012 | 4.271 | 2.067 | 6,812 | 6,812 | 0.801 | 0.840 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9749 | 0.0041 | 0.004 | 1.854 | 1.362 | 2,697 | 2,697 | 0.967 | 0.983 |

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9650 | 0.0031 | 0.003 | 3.416 | 1.848 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.959 | 0.971 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.5615 | 0.0179 | 0.032 | 4.449 | 2.109 | 8,462 | 2,429 | 0.526 | 0.597 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9388 | 0.0034 | 0.004 | 2.371 | 1.540 | 41,103 | 12,001 | 0.932 | 0.946 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9357 | 0.0032 | 0.003 | 2.033 | 1.426 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.929 | 0.942 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9196 | 0.0040 | 0.004 | 2.652 | 1.629 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.912 | 0.928 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0971 | 0.0049 | 0.050 | 3.302 | 1.817 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.087 | 0.107 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0785 | 0.0065 | 0.083 | 3.108 | 1.763 | 7,433 | 5,346 | 0.066 | 0.091 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.7912 | 0.0050 | 0.006 | 1.843 | 1.358 | 42,013 | 12,270 | 0.781 | 0.801 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0640 | 0.0044 | 0.069 | 2.213 | 1.488 | 6,812 | 6,812 | 0.055 | 0.073 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0443 | 0.0061 | 0.137 | 2.351 | 1.533 | 2,697 | 2,697 | 0.032 | 0.056 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.2023 | 0.0772 | 0.011 | 1.851 | 1.360 | 1,309 | 1,274 | 7.048 | 7.357 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.9550 | 0.0693 | 0.010 | 0.611 | 0.782 | 692 | 616 | 6.816 | 7.094 |

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9984 | 0.0006 | 0.001 | 1.171 | 1.082 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4509 | 0.0143 | 0.032 | 1.906 | 1.380 | 2,986 | 2,302 | 0.422 | 0.480 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5615 | 0.0172 | 0.031 | 1.821 | 1.350 | 2,003 | 1,524 | 0.527 | 0.596 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.8607 | 0.0079 | 0.009 | 2.909 | 1.706 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.845 | 0.876 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.1943 | 0.0217 | 0.112 | 0.307 | 0.554 | 145 | 103 | 0.151 | 0.238 |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0535 | 0.0117 | 0.219 | 2.452 | 1.566 | 1,181 | 907 | 0.030 | 0.077 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0068 | 0.0045 | 0.658 | 2.665 | 1.633 | 1,171 | 900 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0562 | 0.0077 | 0.137 | 1.008 | 1.004 | 1,171 | 900 | 0.041 | 0.072 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.9107 | 0.0144 | 0.016 | 1.308 | 1.144 | 678 | 517 | 0.882 | 0.939 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9536 | 0.0099 | 0.010 | 0.592 | 0.769 | 334 | 269 | 0.934 | 0.973 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6887 | 0.0135 | 0.020 | 2.054 | 1.433 | 4,192 | 2,412 | 0.662 | 0.716 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0002 | 0.0000 | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 512 | 346 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.0804 | 0.0106 | 0.132 | 0.527 | 0.726 | 512 | 346 | 0.059 | 0.102 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7939 | 0.0136 | 0.017 | 3.689 | 1.921 | 4,392 | 3,284 | 0.767 | 0.821 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9699 | 0.0062 | 0.006 | 1.676 | 1.295 | 1,652 | 1,277 | 0.957 | 0.982 |

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9891 | 0.0015 | 0.002 | 1.193 | 1.092 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.986 | 0.992 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.7033 | 0.0251 | 0.036 | 4.053 | 2.013 | 5,025 | 1,062 | 0.653 | 0.753 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9586 | 0.0045 | 0.005 | 2.807 | 1.675 | 24,257 | 5,436 | 0.950 | 0.968 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9860 | 0.0020 | 0.002 | 1.556 | 1.247 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.982 | 0.990 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9655 | 0.0048 | 0.005 | 3.846 | 1.961 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.956 | 0.975 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0371 | 0.0036 | 0.098 | 2.077 | 1.441 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.030 | 0.044 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0747 | 0.0092 | 0.123 | 3.159 | 1.777 | 4,602 | 2,576 | 0.056 | 0.093 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.7695 | 0.0068 | 0.009 | 1.463 | 1.209 | 24,968 | 5,597 | 0.756 | 0.783 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0777 | 0.0063 | 0.081 | 1.824 | 1.351 | 4,392 | 3,284 | 0.065 | 0.090 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0541 | 0.0096 | 0.177 | 2.295 | 1.515 | 1,652 | 1,277 | 0.035 | 0.073 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.0713 | 0.0950 | 0.013 | 1.462 | 1.209 | 849 | 612 | 6.881 | 7.261 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.0864 | 0.1000 | 0.014 | 0.643 | 0.802 | 451 | 294 | 6.887 | 7.286 |

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9987 | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 0.888 | 0.942 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3441 | 0.0121 | 0.035 | 1.804 | 1.343 | 1,934 | 2,774 | 0.320 | 0.368 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4188 | 0.0146 | 0.035 | 1.473 | 1.214 | 1,148 | 1,677 | 0.390 | 0.448 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.1875 | 0.0123 | 0.066 | 6.621 | 2.573 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.163 | 0.212 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.2185 | 0.0169 | 0.077 | 0.218 | 0.467 | 94 | 131 | 0.185 | 0.252 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0639 | 0.0088 | 0.138 | 1.446 | 1.202 | 788 | 1,115 | 0.046 | 0.081 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0055 | 0.0025 | 0.443 | 1.204 | 1.097 | 778 | 1,102 | 0.001 | 0.010 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0658 | 0.0078 | 0.119 | 1.096 | 1.047 | 778 | 1,102 | 0.050 | 0.081 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8733 | 0.0150 | 0.017 | 1.174 | 1.084 | 418 | 580 | 0.843 | 0.903 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8122 | 0.0176 | 0.022 | 0.624 | 0.790 | 230 | 310 | 0.777 | 0.847 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6869 | 0.0180 | 0.026 | 3.937 | 1.984 | 2,605 | 2,613 | 0.651 | 0.723 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0075 | 0.0053 | 0.710 | 1.453 | 1.205 | 271 | 381 | 0.000 | 0.018 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.2501 | 0.0223 | 0.089 | 1.011 | 1.006 | 271 | 381 | 0.205 | 0.295 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8689 | 0.0101 | 0.012 | 3.153 | 1.776 | 2,420 | 3,528 | 0.849 | 0.889 |
| Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9829 | 0.0040 | 0.004 | 1.339 | 1.157 | 1,045 | 1,420 | 0.975 | 0.991 |

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9297 | 0.0072 | 0.008 | 5.303 | 2.303 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.915 | 0.944 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.3543 | 0.0250 | 0.070 | 6.174 | 2.485 | 3,437 | 1,367 | 0.304 | 0.404 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9103 | 0.0050 | 0.005 | 1.977 | 1.406 | 16,846 | 6,565 | 0.900 | 0.920 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8621 | 0.0068 | 0.008 | 2.572 | 1.604 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.849 | 0.876 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.8523 | 0.0068 | 0.008 | 2.420 | 1.556 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.839 | 0.866 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1851 | 0.0104 | 0.056 | 4.815 | 2.194 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.164 | 0.206 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0846 | 0.0080 | 0.095 | 2.315 | 1.521 | 2,831 | 2,770 | 0.069 | 0.101 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8231 | 0.0068 | 0.008 | 2.134 | 1.461 | 17,045 | 6,673 | 0.809 | 0.837 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0392 | 0.0044 | 0.113 | 1.832 | 1.353 | 2,420 | 3,528 | 0.030 | 0.048 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0288 | 0.0039 | 0.136 | 0.775 | 0.880 | 1,045 | 1,420 | 0.021 | 0.037 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.4441 | 0.1282 | 0.017 | 2.361 | 1.537 | 460 | 662 | 7.188 | 7.701 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.7083 | 0.0612 | 0.009 | 0.228 | 0.478 | 240 | 322 | 6.586 | 6.831 |

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tbilisi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9988 | 0.0009 | 0.001 | 1.006 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4714 | 0.0224 | 0.047 | 1.142 | 1,709 | 570 | 0.427 | 0.516 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5674 | 0.0265 | 0.047 | 1.133 | 1,183 | 398 | 0.514 | 0.620 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.9440 | 0.0115 | 0.012 | 3.805 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.921 | 0.967 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (0.1190) | (0.0305) | (0.256) | (0.248) | 92 | 29 | (0.058) | (0.180) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0411 | 0.0166 | 0.404 | 1.615 | 672 | 232 | 0.008 | 0.074 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0109 | 0.0077 | 0.712 | 1.278 | 667 | 230 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0371 | 0.0101 | 0.271 | 0.651 | 667 | 230 | 0.017 | 0.057 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.9248 | 0.0171 | 0.018 | 0.545 | 372 | 131 | 0.891 | 0.959 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9356 | 0.0180 | 0.019 | 0.354 | 169 | 67 | 0.900 | 0.972 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6775 | 0.0222 | 0.033 | 1.355 | 2,329 | 602 | 0.633 | 0.722 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | 317 | 105 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.0491 | 0.0108 | 0.220 | 0.261 | 317 | 105 | 0.027 | 0.071 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7375 | 0.0208 | 0.028 | 1.981 | 2,621 | 885 | 0.696 | 0.779 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9633 | 0.0096 | 0.010 | 0.801 | 988 | 306 | 0.944 | 0.983 |

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tbilisi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9983 | 0.0012 | 0.001 | 1.190 | 1.091 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.996 | 1.000 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.6946 | 0.0377 | 0.054 | 2.277 | 1.509 | 2,846 | 305 | 0.619 | 0.770 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9758 | 0.0057 | 0.006 | 1.990 | 1.411 | 13,797 | 1,464 | 0.964 | 0.987 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9926 | 0.0028 | 0.003 | 1.624 | 1.274 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.987 | 0.998 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9704 | 0.0051 | 0.005 | 1.375 | 1.172 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.960 | 0.981 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0058 | 0.0039 | 0.665 | 3.927 | 1.982 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0866 | 0.0153 | 0.177 | 1.918 | 1.385 | 2,575 | 647 | 0.056 | 0.117 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.7557 | 0.0103 | 0.014 | 0.874 | 0.935 | 14,264 | 1,523 | 0.735 | 0.776 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0955 | 0.0096 | 0.101 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 2,621 | 885 | 0.076 | 0.115 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0658 | 0.0149 | 0.227 | 1.107 | 1.052 | 988 | 306 | 0.036 | 0.096 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.0117 | 0.1415 | 0.020 | 0.995 | 0.997 | 519 | 179 | 6.729 | 7.295 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.0702 | 0.1298 | 0.018 | 0.306 | 0.553 | 299 | 93 | 6.811 | 7.330 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Adjara A.R

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9979 | 0.0013 | 0.001 | 0.841 | 0.917 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.995 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3074 | 0.0200 | 0.065 | 0.984 | 0.992 | 531 | 527 | 0.267 | 0.347 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4463 | 0.0298 | 0.067 | 1.101 | 1.049 | 310 | 307 | 0.387 | 0.506 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.4917 | 0.0369 | 0.075 | 5.212 | 2.283 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.418 | 0.566 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 21 | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0861 | 0.0325 | 0.377 | 2.694 | 1.641 | 207 | 202 | 0.021 | 0.151 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 205 | 201 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0293 | 0.0114 | 0.390 | 0.917 | 0.958 | 205 | 201 | 0.006 | 0.052 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8139 | 0.0451 | 0.055 | 1.800 | 1.342 | 147 | 135 | 0.724 | 0.904 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9341 | 0.0206 | 0.022 | 0.359 | 0.599 | 54 | 53 | 0.893 | 0.975 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.7150 | 0.0299 | 0.042 | 2.305 | 1.518 | 725 | 528 | 0.655 | 0.775 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 81 | 87 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1386 | 0.0298 | 0.215 | 0.638 | 0.799 | 81 | 87 | 0.079 | 0.198 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8797 | 0.0137 | 0.016 | 1.293 | 1.137 | 736 | 731 | 0.852 | 0.907 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9803 | 0.0097 | 0.010 | 1.537 | 1.240 | 275 | 314 | 0.961 | 1.000 |

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Adjara A.R

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9863 | 0.0042 | 0.004 | 1.265 | 1.125 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.978 | 0.995 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.5616 | 0.0604 | 0.108 | 3.630 | 1.905 | 874 | 192 | 0.441 | 0.682 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9711 | 0.0070 | 0.007 | 1.634 | 1.278 | 4,072 | 939 | 0.957 | 0.985 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9125 | 0.0186 | 0.020 | 4.147 | 2.036 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.875 | 0.950 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.8946 | 0.0196 | 0.022 | 3.896 | 1.974 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.855 | 0.934 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0447 | 0.0109 | 0.243 | 2.634 | 1.623 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.023 | 0.066 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0590 | 0.0132 | 0.224 | 1.735 | 1.317 | 786 | 554 | 0.033 | 0.085 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.7842 | 0.0207 | 0.026 | 2.414 | 1.554 | 4,134 | 957 | 0.743 | 0.826 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0462 | 0.0084 | 0.181 | 1.163 | 1.079 | 736 | 731 | 0.029 | 0.063 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0499 | 0.0119 | 0.239 | 0.939 | 0.969 | 275 | 314 | 0.026 | 0.074 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.5595 | 0.1931 | 0.026 | 1.358 | 1.165 | 135 | 138 | 7.173 | 7.946 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | (7.1767) | (0.1188) | (0.017) | (0.204) | (0.451) | 40 | 49 | (6.939) | (7.414) |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Guria

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9991 | 0.0007 | 0.001 | 0.588 | 0.767 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3451 | 0.0198 | 0.057 | 0.800 | 0.895 | 123 | 463 | 0.306 | 0.385 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4308 | 0.0296 | 0.069 | 0.959 | 0.979 | 72 | 269 | 0.372 | 0.490 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.1402 | 0.0129 | 0.092 | 1.576 | 1.255 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.114 | 0.166 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 5 | 18 | (*) | (*) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0280 | 0.0145 | 0.517 | 1.286 | 1.134 | 51 | 168 | 0.000 | 0.057 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 51 | 168 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.1084 | 0.0177 | 0.163 | 0.542 | 0.736 | 51 | 168 | 0.073 | 0.144 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8529 | 0.0389 | 0.046 | 0.819 | 0.905 | 21 | 69 | 0.775 | 0.931 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9447 | 0.0262 | 0.028 | 0.657 | 0.810 | 16 | 51 | 0.892 | 0.997 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.7730 | 0.0257 | 0.033 | 1.488 | 1.220 | 164 | 395 | 0.722 | 0.824 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 17 | 65 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1768 | 0.0408 | 0.231 | 0.731 | 0.855 | 17 | 65 | 0.095 | 0.258 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.9032 | 0.0161 | 0.018 | 1.718 | 1.311 | 155 | 582 | 0.871 | 0.935 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9888 | 0.0064 | 0.006 | 0.917 | 0.957 | 66 | 250 | 0.976 | 1.000 |

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Guria

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9369 | 0.0079 | 0.008 | 1.198 | 1.095 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.921 | 0.953 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.2360 | 0.0403 | 0.171 | na | na | 213 | 250 | 0.155 | 0.317 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9193 | 0.0107 | 0.012 | 1.764 | 1.328 | 1,145 | 1,141 | 0.898 | 0.941 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7871 | 0.0197 | 0.025 | 2.661 | 1.631 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.748 | 0.827 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.7814 | 0.0200 | 0.026 | 2.688 | 1.640 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.741 | 0.821 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1704 | 0.0209 | 0.122 | 3.530 | 1.879 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.129 | 0.212 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0935 | 0.0158 | 0.169 | 1.260 | 1.122 | 181 | 431 | 0.062 | 0.125 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8128 | 0.0121 | 0.015 | 1.106 | 1.052 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 0.789 | 0.837 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0411 | 0.0083 | 0.203 | 1.023 | 1.012 | 155 | 582 | 0.024 | 0.058 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0230 | 0.0098 | 0.427 | 1.072 | 1.035 | 66 | 250 | 0.003 | 0.043 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.7635 | 0.1284 | 0.017 | 0.467 | 0.684 | 29 | 111 | 7.507 | 8.020 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.6086 | 0.2549 | 0.039 | 0.576 | 0.759 | 14 | 53 | 6.099 | 7.118 |

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9996 | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 0.581 | 0.762 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.999 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3603 | 0.0226 | 0.063 | 1.128 | 1.062 | 639 | 511 | 0.315 | 0.405 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5548 | 0.0307 | 0.055 | 1.128 | 1.062 | 365 | 296 | 0.493 | 0.616 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.4784 | 0.0202 | 0.042 | 2.215 | 1.488 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.438 | 0.519 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (0.2784) | (0.0038) | (0.014) | (0.002) | (0.043) | 33 | 26 | (0.271) | (0.286) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0484 | 0.0162 | 0.335 | 1.092 | 1.045 | 253 | 192 | 0.016 | 0.081 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 249 | 189 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.1468 | 0.0226 | 0.154 | 0.765 | 0.875 | 249 | 189 | 0.102 | 0.192 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.9564 | 0.0140 | 0.015 | 0.457 | 0.676 | 125 | 98 | 0.928 | 0.984 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9363 | 0.0221 | 0.024 | 0.557 | 0.746 | 92 | 69 | 0.892 | 0.981 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6227 | 0.0218 | 0.035 | 1.015 | 1.008 | 859 | 503 | 0.579 | 0.666 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 105 | 84 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1871 | 0.0406 | 0.217 | 0.898 | 0.948 | 105 | 84 | 0.106 | 0.268 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.9287 | 0.0110 | 0.012 | 1.213 | 1.101 | 826 | 667 | 0.907 | 0.951 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9901 | 0.0065 | 0.007 | 1.001 | 1.000 | 347 | 235 | 0.977 | 1.000 |

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9546 | 0.0092 | 0.010 | 2.662 | 1.631 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.936 | 0.973 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4823 | 0.0475 | 0.098 | 2.720 | 1.649 | 1,180 | 241 | 0.387 | 0.577 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9012 | 0.0111 | 0.012 | 1.832 | 1.354 | 5,721 | 1,330 | 0.879 | 0.923 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9591 | 0.0063 | 0.007 | 1.350 | 1.162 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.947 | 0.972 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9563 | 0.0066 | 0.007 | 1.394 | 1.181 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.943 | 0.969 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1427 | 0.0185 | 0.129 | 3.777 | 1.944 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.106 | 0.180 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0609 | 0.0140 | 0.229 | 1.835 | 1.355 | 950 | 539 | 0.033 | 0.089 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8040 | 0.0131 | 0.016 | 1.462 | 1.209 | 5,813 | 1,354 | 0.778 | 0.830 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0432 | 0.0098 | 0.227 | 1.552 | 1.246 | 826 | 667 | 0.024 | 0.063 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0394 | 0.0150 | 0.379 | 1.383 | 1.176 | 347 | 235 | 0.010 | 0.069 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.8360 | 0.1724 | 0.022 | 1.178 | 1.085 | 166 | 135 | 7.491 | 8.181 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.9116 | 0.2077 | 0.030 | 0.673 | 0.820 | 89 | 59 | 6.496 | 7.327 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kakheti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9991 | 0.0005 | 0.000 | 0.315 | 0.561 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4054 | 0.0251 | 0.062 | 1.233 | 1.111 | 325 | 474 | 0.355 | 0.456 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4940 | 0.0381 | 0.077 | 1.809 | 1.345 | 212 | 312 | 0.418 | 0.570 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.2641 | 0.0200 | 0.076 | 2.594 | 1.611 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.224 | 0.304 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (0.2503) | (0.0426) | (0.170) | (0.233) | (0.482) | 19 | 25 | (0.165) | (0.336) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0946 | 0.0155 | 0.164 | 0.618 | 0.786 | 162 | 221 | 0.064 | 0.126 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0145 | 0.0081 | 0.559 | 1.009 | 1.004 | 162 | 220 | 0.000 | 0.031 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0482 | 0.0139 | 0.288 | 0.917 | 0.958 | 162 | 220 | 0.020 | 0.076 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8958 | 0.0259 | 0.029 | 0.690 | 0.831 | 72 | 97 | 0.844 | 0.948 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9818 | 0.0179 | 0.018 | 1.006 | 1.003 | 44 | 57 | 0.946 | 1.000 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6898 | 0.0283 | 0.041 | 1.881 | 1.371 | 463 | 502 | 0.633 | 0.747 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0158 | 0.0151 | 0.957 | 0.925 | 0.962 | 43 | 64 | 0.000 | 0.046 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.3453 | 0.0380 | 0.110 | 0.402 | 0.634 | 43 | 64 | 0.269 | 0.421 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.9115 | 0.0145 | 0.016 | 1.573 | 1.254 | 412 | 606 | 0.883 | 0.940 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9817 | 0.0098 | 0.010 | 1.581 | 1.258 | 185 | 294 | 0.962 | 1.000 |

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kakheti

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9442 | 0.0145 | 0.015 | 5.013 | 2,239 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.915 | 0.973 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4111 | 0.0439 | 0.107 | 3.241 | 1,800 | 607 | 244 | 0.323 | 0.499 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8883 | 0.0120 | 0.013 | 1.797 | 1,341 | 3,009 | 1,246 | 0.864 | 0.912 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7599 | 0.0196 | 0.026 | 2.640 | 1,625 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.721 | 0.799 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.7553 | 0.0194 | 0.026 | 2.559 | 1,600 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.716 | 0.794 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0890 | 0.0179 | 0.201 | 4.950 | 2,225 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.053 | 0.125 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.1311 | 0.0162 | 0.123 | 1.191 | 1,091 | 492 | 519 | 0.099 | 0.163 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8046 | 0.0119 | 0.015 | 1.136 | 1,066 | 3,030 | 1,257 | 0.781 | 0.828 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0529 | 0.0125 | 0.237 | 1.894 | 1,376 | 412 | 606 | 0.028 | 0.078 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0253 | 0.0095 | 0.377 | 1.081 | 1,040 | 185 | 294 | 0.006 | 0.044 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.7921 | 0.2278 | 0.034 | 1.132 | 1,064 | 77 | 113 | 6.336 | 7.248 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.4058 | 0.1744 | 0.024 | 0.483 | 0.695 | 40 | 62 | 7.057 | 7.755 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Mtskheta-Mtianeti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9989 | 0.0007 | 0.001 | 0.610 | 0.781 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3995 | 0.0230 | 0.058 | 1.089 | 1.043 | 111 | 494 | 0.353 | 0.446 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4385 | 0.0307 | 0.070 | 1.225 | 1.107 | 69 | 322 | 0.377 | 0.500 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.4961 | 0.0374 | 0.075 | 7.248 | 2.692 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.421 | 0.571 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 5 | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0699 | 0.0169 | 0.242 | 0.933 | 0.966 | 45 | 213 | 0.036 | 0.104 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0011 | 0.0001 | 0.074 | 0.001 | 0.036 | 45 | 211 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0748 | 0.0226 | 0.303 | 1.555 | 1.247 | 45 | 211 | 0.030 | 0.120 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8906 | 0.0358 | 0.040 | 1.667 | 1.291 | 28 | 128 | 0.819 | 0.962 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8987 | 0.0307 | 0.034 | 0.705 | 0.840 | 14 | 69 | 0.837 | 0.960 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6492 | 0.0344 | 0.053 | 2.652 | 1.629 | 154 | 512 | 0.580 | 0.718 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0050 | 0.0049 | 0.992 | 0.294 | 0.542 | 13 | 61 | 0.000 | 0.015 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1421 | 0.0223 | 0.157 | 0.244 | 0.494 | 13 | 61 | 0.098 | 0.187 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.9325 | 0.0165 | 0.018 | 2.938 | 1.714 | 154 | 684 | 0.900 | 0.965 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9725 | 0.0158 | 0.016 | 2.228 | 1.493 | 63 | 240 | 0.941 | 1.000 |

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Mtskheta-Mtianeti

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9376 | 0.0116 | 0.012 | 2.958 | 1.720 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.915 | 0.961 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4559 | 0.0456 | 0.100 | na | na | 198 | 286 | 0.365 | 0.547 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8480 | 0.0166 | 0.020 | 2.679 | 1.637 | 968 | 1,252 | 0.815 | 0.881 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8717 | 0.0162 | 0.019 | 3.027 | 1.740 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.839 | 0.904 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.8625 | 0.0169 | 0.020 | 3.106 | 1.762 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.829 | 0.896 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1431 | 0.0181 | 0.126 | 3.454 | 1.859 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.107 | 0.179 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0881 | 0.0179 | 0.203 | 2.155 | 1.468 | 167 | 542 | 0.052 | 0.124 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8308 | 0.0158 | 0.019 | 2.294 | 1.515 | 998 | 1,296 | 0.799 | 0.862 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0499 | 0.0082 | 0.165 | 0.976 | 0.988 | 154 | 684 | 0.033 | 0.066 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0528 | 0.0124 | 0.234 | 0.729 | 0.854 | 63 | 240 | 0.028 | 0.078 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.4055 | 0.1754 | 0.024 | 1.079 | 1.039 | 25 | 118 | 7.055 | 7.756 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.1674 | 0.1006 | 0.014 | 0.114 | 0.337 | 13 | 58 | 6.966 | 7.369 |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9991 | 0.0007 | 0.001 | 0.789 | 0.888 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.3664 | 0.0205 | 0.056 | 1.024 | 1.012 | 339 | 565 | 0.325 | 0.407 |
| | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5150 | 0.0271 | 0.053 | 1.049 | 1.024 | 208 | 358 | 0.461 | 0.569 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.2141 | 0.0113 | 0.053 | 1.109 | 1.053 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.192 | 0.237 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13 | 23 | (*) | (*) |
| | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0490 | 0.0151 | 0.308 | 1.177 | 1.085 | 148 | 241 | 0.019 | 0.079 |
| | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0132 | 0.0088 | 0.666 | 1.429 | 1.196 | 148 | 241 | 0.000 | 0.031 |
| | Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0642 | 0.0133 | 0.208 | 0.710 | 0.843 | 148 | 241 | 0.038 | 0.091 |
| | Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8813 | 0.0329 | 0.037 | 1.212 | 1.101 | 71 | 118 | 0.816 | 0.947 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.9795 | 0.0009 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.049 | 44 | 64 | 0.978 | 0.981 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.6865 | 0.0219 | 0.032 | 1.269 | 1.126 | 496 | 568 | 0.643 | 0.730 |
| | Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0034 | 0.0001 | 0.040 | 0.000 | 0.017 | 33 | 52 | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| | Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1651 | 0.0325 | 0.197 | 0.390 | 0.625 | 33 | 52 | 0.100 | 0.230 |
| | Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.9096 | 0.0110 | 0.012 | 1.140 | 1.068 | 454 | 770 | 0.888 | 0.932 |
| | Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9789 | 0.0059 | 0.006 | 0.617 | 0.785 | 204 | 366 | 0.967 | 0.991 |

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> | |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.8561 | 0.0191 | 0.022 | 4.341 | 2.083 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.818 | 0.894 |
| | Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.3686 | 0.0344 | 0.093 | 3.005 | 1.733 | 670 | 315 | 0.300 | 0.437 |
| | Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9225 | 0.0067 | 0.007 | 0.916 | 0.957 | 3,355 | 1,444 | 0.909 | 0.936 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9186 | 0.0106 | 0.012 | 2.211 | 1.487 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.897 | 0.940 |
| | Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9054 | 0.0109 | 0.012 | 2.022 | 1.422 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.884 | 0.927 |
| | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1613 | 0.0117 | 0.073 | 1.487 | 1.219 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.138 | 0.185 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0580 | 0.0111 | 0.191 | 1.350 | 1.162 | 533 | 599 | 0.036 | 0.080 |
| | Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8525 | 0.0105 | 0.012 | 1.275 | 1.129 | 3,385 | 1,461 | 0.832 | 0.873 |
| | Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0325 | 0.0061 | 0.188 | 0.910 | 0.954 | 454 | 770 | 0.020 | 0.045 |
| | Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0445 | 0.0085 | 0.192 | 0.627 | 0.792 | 204 | 366 | 0.027 | 0.062 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.1199 | 0.1493 | 0.021 | 0.585 | 0.765 | 70 | 116 | 6.821 | 7.418 |
| | Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.7554 | 0.2856 | 0.042 | 1.262 | 1.123 | 41 | 72 | 6.184 | 7.327 |

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Samtskhe-Javakheti

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9905 | 0.0033 | 0.003 | 1.206 | 1.098 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.984 | 0.997 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.2132 | 0.0233 | 0.109 | 1.473 | 1.213 | 195 | 456 | 0.167 | 0.260 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.3263 | 0.0404 | 0.124 | 1.822 | 1.350 | 105 | 246 | 0.245 | 0.407 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.3076 | 0.0265 | 0.086 | 3.348 | 1.830 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.255 | 0.361 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 8 | 19 | (*) | (*) |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0565 | 0.0216 | 0.382 | 1.318 | 1.148 | 62 | 152 | 0.013 | 0.100 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 59 | 145 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0597 | 0.0085 | 0.142 | 0.184 | 0.429 | 59 | 145 | 0.043 | 0.077 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8494 | 0.0308 | 0.036 | 0.609 | 0.780 | 34 | 83 | 0.788 | 0.911 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | (0.7804) | (0.0558) | (0.072) | (0.854) | (0.924) | 21 | 48 | (0.669) | (0.892) |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.5993 | 0.0314 | 0.052 | 1.658 | 1.288 | 247 | 406 | 0.537 | 0.662 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 23 | 55 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.1435 | 0.0265 | 0.185 | 0.309 | 0.556 | 23 | 55 | 0.090 | 0.197 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8726 | 0.0143 | 0.016 | 1.019 | 1.009 | 238 | 558 | 0.844 | 0.901 |
| Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9656 | 0.0123 | 0.013 | 0.922 | 0.960 | 90 | 202 | 0.941 | 0.990 |

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Samtskhe-Javakheti

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9586 | 0.0084 | 0.009 | 1.816 | 1.348 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.942 | 0.975 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.5142 | 0.0593 | 0.115 | 6.014 | 2.452 | 322 | 184 | 0.396 | 0.633 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9493 | 0.0086 | 0.009 | 1.463 | 1.210 | 1,463 | 959 | 0.932 | 0.966 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8134 | 0.0144 | 0.018 | 1.390 | 1.179 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.785 | 0.842 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.8085 | 0.0147 | 0.018 | 1.414 | 1.189 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.779 | 0.838 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0515 | 0.0094 | 0.183 | 1.858 | 1.363 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.033 | 0.070 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0722 | 0.0159 | 0.221 | 1.681 | 1.297 | 282 | 445 | 0.040 | 0.104 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8130 | 0.0148 | 0.018 | 1.472 | 1.213 | 1,549 | 1,019 | 0.783 | 0.843 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0142 | 0.0050 | 0.352 | 0.994 | 0.997 | 238 | 558 | 0.004 | 0.024 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0304 | 0.0110 | 0.362 | 0.827 | 0.910 | 90 | 202 | 0.008 | 0.052 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.6740 | 0.2204 | 0.029 | 1.082 | 1.040 | 38 | 92 | 7.233 | 8.115 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | (6.4379) | (0.1924) | (0.030) | (0.540) | (0.735) | 20 | 46 | (6.053) | (6.823) |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Kvemo Kartli

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9986 | 0.0011 | 0.001 | 0.702 | 0.838 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.996 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4302 | 0.0301 | 0.070 | 1.572 | 1.254 | 622 | 425 | 0.370 | 0.491 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.4060 | 0.0272 | 0.067 | 0.845 | 0.919 | 402 | 277 | 0.352 | 0.460 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.5278 | 0.0367 | 0.070 | 4.488 | 2.118 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.454 | 0.601 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 25 | 16 | (*) | (*) |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0737 | 0.0239 | 0.324 | 1.260 | 1.122 | 222 | 152 | 0.026 | 0.121 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 218 | 149 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0410 | 0.0144 | 0.352 | 0.784 | 0.885 | 218 | 149 | 0.012 | 0.070 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8579 | 0.0306 | 0.036 | 0.739 | 0.860 | 143 | 97 | 0.797 | 0.919 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | (0.6420) | (0.0367) | (0.057) | (0.241) | (0.491) | 71 | 42 | (0.569) | (0.715) |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.7338 | 0.0428 | 0.058 | 3.863 | 1.965 | 881 | 413 | 0.648 | 0.819 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | na | na | na | 104 | 70 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.2312 | 0.0401 | 0.173 | 0.623 | 0.790 | 104 | 70 | 0.151 | 0.311 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7609 | 0.0260 | 0.034 | 1.983 | 1.408 | 780 | 536 | 0.709 | 0.813 |
| Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9867 | 0.0094 | 0.010 | 0.974 | 0.987 | 297 | 144 | 0.968 | 1.000 |

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Kvemo Kartli

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9652 | 0.0157 | 0.016 | 6.069 | 2.464 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.934 | 0.997 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.6415 | 0.0665 | 0.104 | 2.822 | 1.680 | 943 | 128 | 0.509 | 0.774 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.9452 | 0.0123 | 0.013 | 2.381 | 1.543 | 4,640 | 819 | 0.921 | 0.970 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9839 | 0.0044 | 0.004 | 1.001 | 1.001 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.975 | 0.993 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.9725 | 0.0057 | 0.006 | 0.999 | 1.000 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.961 | 0.984 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.1523 | 0.0198 | 0.130 | 2.527 | 1.590 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.113 | 0.192 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0660 | 0.0192 | 0.291 | 2.523 | 1.588 | 925 | 424 | 0.028 | 0.104 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.7989 | 0.0125 | 0.016 | 0.814 | 0.902 | 4,728 | 832 | 0.774 | 0.824 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0687 | 0.0111 | 0.161 | 1.022 | 1.011 | 780 | 536 | 0.047 | 0.091 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0048 | 0.0048 | 1.001 | 0.684 | 0.827 | 297 | 144 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 7.0354 | 0.3156 | 0.045 | 2.095 | 1.447 | 162 | 112 | 6.404 | 7.667 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | (6.6607) | (0.0754) | (0.011) | (0.038) | (0.194) | 93 | 42 | (6.510) | (6.812) |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Shida Kartli

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> | Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i> |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9982 | 0.0008 | 0.001 | 0.481 | 0.694 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.4935 | 0.0223 | 0.045 | 1.178 | 1.085 | 326 | 591 | 0.449 | 0.538 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.21CS | 0.5470 | 0.0264 | 0.048 | 1.170 | 1.082 | 224 | 416 | 0.494 | 0.600 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting | TC.18 | 0.4234 | 0.0248 | 0.059 | 3.583 | 1.893 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.374 | 0.473 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | (0.3651) | (0.0787) | (0.216) | (0.829) | (0.910) | 19 | 32 | (0.208) | (0.522) |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.0595 | 0.0187 | 0.315 | 1.557 | 1.248 | 146 | 249 | 0.022 | 0.097 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0045 | 0.0046 | 1.014 | 1.160 | 1.077 | 146 | 248 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0764 | 0.0159 | 0.208 | 0.884 | 0.940 | 146 | 248 | 0.045 | 0.108 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.9365 | 0.0211 | 0.023 | 1.049 | 1.024 | 84 | 141 | 0.894 | 0.979 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8893 | 0.0308 | 0.035 | 0.558 | 0.747 | 39 | 59 | 0.828 | 0.951 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.7591 | 0.0243 | 0.032 | 1.926 | 1.388 | 480 | 596 | 0.710 | 0.808 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women) | PR.4a | 0.0280 | 0.0268 | 0.958 | 2.191 | 1.480 | 46 | 84 | 0.000 | 0.082 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women) | PR.4b | 0.2133 | 0.0388 | 0.182 | 0.745 | 0.863 | 46 | 84 | 0.136 | 0.291 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8457 | 0.0244 | 0.029 | 3.604 | 1.899 | 436 | 793 | 0.797 | 0.894 |
| Safety (men) | PR.14 | 0.9705 | 0.0080 | 0.008 | 0.777 | 0.882 | 181 | 346 | 0.954 | 0.987 |

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Shida Kartli

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | MICS Indicator | Value (<i>r</i>) | Standard error (<i>se</i>) | Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>) | Design effect (<i>deff</i>) | Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9643 | 0.0076 | 0.008 | 2.408 | 1.552 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.949 | 0.980 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.5044 | 0.0367 | 0.073 | 2.849 | 1.688 | 609 | 284 | 0.431 | 0.578 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8860 | 0.0156 | 0.018 | 3.379 | 1.838 | 2,934 | 1,407 | 0.855 | 0.917 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9138 | 0.0076 | 0.008 | 1.042 | 1.021 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.899 | 0.929 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.8681 | 0.0268 | 0.031 | 8.953 | 2.992 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.814 | 0.922 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.3475 | 0.0288 | 0.083 | 5.185 | 2.277 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.290 | 0.405 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0881 | 0.0101 | 0.115 | 0.826 | 0.909 | 540 | 646 | 0.068 | 0.108 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.8184 | 0.0120 | 0.015 | 1.381 | 1.175 | 2,963 | 1,423 | 0.794 | 0.842 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0191 | 0.0059 | 0.308 | 1.460 | 1.208 | 436 | 793 | 0.007 | 0.031 |
| Discrimination (men) | EQ.7 | 0.0242 | 0.0070 | 0.288 | 0.711 | 0.843 | 181 | 346 | 0.010 | 0.038 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.8581 | 0.1545 | 0.023 | 0.878 | 0.937 | 87 | 160 | 6.549 | 7.167 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.7347 | 0.2461 | 0.037 | 1.025 | 1.013 | 43 | 82 | 6.243 | 7.227 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Males | | Females | | | Males | | Females | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Age | | | | | Age | | | | |
| 0 | 298 | 1.5 | 258 | 1.2 | 45 | 255 | 1.3 | 246 | 1.1 |
| 1 | 259 | 1.3 | 280 | 1.3 | 46 | 256 | 1.3 | 246 | 1.1 |
| 2 | 314 | 1.6 | 288 | 1.3 | 47 | 283 | 1.4 | 230 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 313 | 1.6 | 310 | 1.4 | 48 | 261 | 1.3 | 270 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 307 | 1.5 | 320 | 1.5 | 49 | 238 | 1.2 | 233 | 1.1 |
| 5 | 306 | 1.5 | 260 | 1.2 | 50 | 291 | 1.4 | 303 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 305 | 1.5 | 307 | 1.4 | 51 | 271 | 1.3 | 278 | 1.3 |
| 7 | 317 | 1.6 | 298 | 1.4 | 52 | 260 | 1.3 | 263 | 1.2 |
| 8 | 352 | 1.8 | 306 | 1.4 | 53 | 215 | 1.1 | 297 | 1.4 |
| 9 | 290 | 1.4 | 286 | 1.3 | 54 | 245 | 1.2 | 292 | 1.3 |
| 10 | 279 | 1.4 | 268 | 1.2 | 55 | 272 | 1.3 | 339 | 1.5 |
| 11 | 246 | 1.2 | 212 | 1.0 | 56 | 281 | 1.4 | 370 | 1.7 |
| 12 | 257 | 1.3 | 214 | 1.0 | 57 | 253 | 1.3 | 331 | 1.5 |
| 13 | 235 | 1.2 | 225 | 1.0 | 58 | 301 | 1.5 | 340 | 1.6 |
| 14 | 226 | 1.1 | 207 | 0.9 | 59 | 296 | 1.5 | 343 | 1.6 |
| 15 | 243 | 1.2 | 214 | 1.0 | 60 | 227 | 1.1 | 283 | 1.3 |
| 16 | 243 | 1.2 | 185 | 0.8 | 61 | 216 | 1.1 | 256 | 1.2 |
| 17 | 298 | 1.5 | 198 | 0.9 | 62 | 255 | 1.3 | 311 | 1.4 |
| 18 | 204 | 1.0 | 167 | 0.8 | 63 | 236 | 1.2 | 313 | 1.4 |
| 19 | 246 | 1.2 | 141 | 0.6 | 64 | 212 | 1.1 | 282 | 1.3 |
| 20 | 198 | 1.0 | 173 | 0.8 | 65 | 219 | 1.1 | 261 | 1.2 |
| 21 | 227 | 1.1 | 222 | 1.0 | 66 | 192 | 1.0 | 268 | 1.2 |
| 22 | 253 | 1.3 | 211 | 1.0 | 67 | 191 | 0.9 | 240 | 1.1 |
| 23 | 216 | 1.1 | 224 | 1.0 | 68 | 196 | 1.0 | 272 | 1.2 |
| 24 | 253 | 1.3 | 246 | 1.1 | 69 | 180 | 0.9 | 267 | 1.2 |
| 25 | 248 | 1.2 | 244 | 1.1 | 70 | 172 | 0.9 | 212 | 1.0 |
| 26 | 294 | 1.5 | 321 | 1.5 | 71 | 174 | 0.9 | 251 | 1.1 |
| 27 | 316 | 1.6 | 312 | 1.4 | 72 | 125 | 0.6 | 205 | 0.9 |
| 28 | 315 | 1.6 | 321 | 1.5 | 73 | 68 | 0.3 | 142 | 0.6 |
| 29 | 272 | 1.4 | 326 | 1.5 | 74 | 74 | 0.4 | 104 | 0.5 |
| 30 | 296 | 1.5 | 299 | 1.4 | 75 | 67 | 0.3 | 107 | 0.5 |
| 31 | 334 | 1.7 | 289 | 1.3 | 76 | 109 | 0.5 | 149 | 0.7 |
| 32 | 334 | 1.7 | 370 | 1.7 | 77 | 119 | 0.6 | 214 | 1.0 |
| 33 | 293 | 1.5 | 267 | 1.2 | 78 | 129 | 0.6 | 226 | 1.0 |
| 34 | 287 | 1.4 | 308 | 1.4 | 79 | 120 | 0.6 | 178 | 0.8 |
| 35 | 248 | 1.2 | 301 | 1.4 | 80 | 96 | 0.5 | 193 | 0.9 |
| 36 | 273 | 1.4 | 284 | 1.3 | 81 | 85 | 0.4 | 180 | 0.8 |
| 37 | 284 | 1.4 | 291 | 1.3 | 82 | 68 | 0.3 | 122 | 0.6 |
| 38 | 267 | 1.3 | 288 | 1.3 | 83 | 49 | 0.2 | 114 | 0.5 |
| 39 | 248 | 1.2 | 293 | 1.3 | 84 | 46 | 0.2 | 62 | 0.3 |
| 40 | 292 | 1.5 | 277 | 1.3 | 85+ | 206 | 1.0 | 456 | 2.1 |
| 41 | 269 | 1.3 | 223 | 1.0 | | | | | |
| 42 | 220 | 1.1 | 268 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| 43 | 266 | 1.3 | 261 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| 44 | 262 | 1.3 | 284 | 1.3 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 20,116 | 100.0 | 21,898 | 100.0 |

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Household population of women age 10-54 years | | Interviewed women age 15-49 years | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate) |
|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Number | | Number | Percent | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 1,126 | | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 905 | | 548 | 7.8 | 60.5 |
| 20-24 | 1,076 | | 800 | 11.4 | 74.3 |
| 25-29 | 1,524 | | 1,209 | 17.3 | 79.4 |
| 30-34 | 1,534 | | 1,237 | 17.7 | 80.6 |
| 35-39 | 1,457 | | 1,171 | 16.8 | 80.4 |
| 40-44 | 1,312 | | 1,041 | 14.9 | 79.3 |
| 45-49 | 1,225 | | 984 | 14.1 | 80.3 |
| 50-54 | 1,434 | | na | na | na |
| Total (15-49) | 9,033 | | 6,990 | 100.0 | 77.4 |
| Ratios | | | | | |
| 10-14 to 15-19 | 1.24 | | na | na | na |
| 50-54 to 45-49 | 1.17 | | na | na | na |

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Household population of men age 10-54 years | | Interviewed men age 15-49 years | | Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate) |
|----------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| | In all households | In selected households | Number | Percent | |
| | Number | Number | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 1,243 | 648 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 1,234 | 585 | 342 | 13.1 | 58.5 |
| 20-24 | 1,147 | 548 | 317 | 12.1 | 57.8 |
| 25-29 | 1,445 | 684 | 389 | 14.8 | 56.9 |
| 30-34 | 1,543 | 823 | 439 | 16.7 | 53.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,320 | 687 | 351 | 13.4 | 51.1 |
| 40-44 | 1,309 | 644 | 402 | 15.4 | 62.4 |
| 45-49 | 1,292 | 661 | 380 | 14.5 | 57.6 |
| 50-54 | 1,283 | 591 | na | na | na |
| Total (15-49) | 9,290 | 4,631 | 2,620 | 100.0 | 56.6 |
| Ratios | | | | | |
| 10-14 to 15-19 | 1.01 | 1.11 | na | na | na |
| 50-54 to 45-49 | 0.99 | 0.89 | na | na | na |

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | <u>Household population of children 0-7 years</u> | <u>Under-5s with completed interviews</u> | | Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate) |
|--------------------|---|---|---------|---|
| | Number | Number | Percent | |
| Age | | | | |
| 0 | 556 | 482 | 18.7 | 86.7 |
| 1 | 539 | 464 | 18.0 | 86.1 |
| 2 | 602 | 517 | 20.1 | 85.9 |
| 3 | 623 | 551 | 21.4 | 88.4 |
| 4 | 627 | 558 | 21.7 | 89.0 |
| 5 | 566 | na | na | na |
| 6 | 612 | na | na | na |
| 7 | 615 | na | na | na |
| Total (0-4) | 2,948 | 2,573 | 100.0 | 87.3 |
| Ratios | | | | |
| Ratio of 2 to 1 | 1.12 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 5 to 4 | 0.90 | na | na | na |
| na: not applicable | | | | |

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years | Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A | 5-17s with completed interviews | | Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate) |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Number | Percent | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 3 | 590 | na | na | na | na |
| 4 | 594 | na | na | na | na |
| 5 | 565 | 9.0 | 345 | 9.2 | 87.8 |
| 6 | 567 | 9.8 | 365 | 9.7 | 85.5 |
| 7 | 572 | 9.5 | 363 | 9.7 | 88.0 |
| 8 | 630 | 9.6 | 379 | 10.1 | 91.2 |
| 9 | 546 | 7.2 | 274 | 7.3 | 86.9 |
| 10 | 518 | 6.8 | 268 | 7.1 | 90.2 |
| 11 | 469 | 6.4 | 245 | 6.5 | 87.5 |
| 12 | 472 | 6.7 | 256 | 6.8 | 87.5 |
| 13 | 451 | 6.8 | 255 | 6.8 | 86.5 |
| 14 | 433 | 6.1 | 218 | 5.8 | 81.7 |
| 15 | 448 | 6.7 | 249 | 6.6 | 85.2 |
| 16 | 444 | 6.8 | 251 | 6.7 | 85.4 |
| 17 | 468 | 8.4 | 292 | 7.8 | 79.7 |
| 18 | 324 | na | na | na | na |
| 19 | 327 | na | na | na | na |
| 20 | 345 | na | na | na | na |
| Ratios | | | | | |
| Ratio of 4 to 5 | 1.05 | na | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 6 to 7 | 0.99 | 1.04 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 15 to 14 | 1.03 | 1.10 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 18 to 17 | 0.69 | na | na | na | na |
| na: not applicable | | | | | |
| ^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14' | | | | | |

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

| Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, 2018 Georgia MICS | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 97.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 42,013 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 24,968 |
| Rural | 96.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 17,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 98.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 14,264 |
| Adjara A.R | 94.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,134 |
| Guria | 99.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,150 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 98.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,813 |
| Kakheti | 98.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,030 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 96.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 998 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 98.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,385 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 97.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,549 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 93.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,728 |
| Shida Kartli | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,963 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 99.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,948 |
| 5-14 | 99.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,397 |
| 15-24 | 98.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,362 |
| 25-49 | 97.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 13,962 |
| 50-64 | 96.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8,433 |
| 65-84 | 95.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6,250 |
| 85+ | 82.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 662 |

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of women |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,812 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,392 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,420 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,621 |
| Adjara A.R | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 736 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 826 |
| Kakheti | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 412 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 454 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 780 |
| Shida Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 436 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 533 |
| 20-24 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 950 |

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of men |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/ DK/ Other | | |
| Total | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,697 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,652 |
| Rural | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,045 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 988 |
| Adjara A.R | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Kakheti | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Shida Kartli | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| 20-24 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 397 |
| 30-34 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 451 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 357 |
| 40-44 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 405 |
| 45-49 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 388 |

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Date of first live birth | | | | | Date of last birth | | | | | Number of most recent live births |
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth only | Completed years since first birth only | Missing/ DK/ Other | Total | Year and month of birth | Year of birth only | Missing/ DK/ Other | Total | | |
| Total | 99.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,139 | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,850 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,192 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,256 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,948 | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,860 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Adjara A.R | 98.6 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 555 | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 439 |
| Guria | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 632 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 491 |
| Kakheti | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 333 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 348 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 196 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 98.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 637 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 509 |
| Shida Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 338 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 273 |

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,540 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,552 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 988 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 876 |
| Adjara A.R | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 291 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Kakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Shida Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 478 |
| 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 455 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 511 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 542 |
| 4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 554 |

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of selected children age 5-17 years |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,740 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,377 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,363 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,345 |
| Adjara A.R | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Guria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 493 |
| Kakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 414 |
| Shida Kartli | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,719 |
| 10-14 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,233 |
| 15-17 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 788 |

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | <u>Percentage of households:</u> | | | <u>Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:</u> | | Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire | Percentage of positive blank tests | Number of blank tests completed | Number of households selected for blank test ^A |
|--------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire | With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire | Total number of households in sample | Household drinking water | Source of drinking water | | | | |
| Total | 25.0 | 21.5 | 12,270 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 3,063 | 0.0 | 532 | 646 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.9 | 20.6 | 7,287 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 1,814 | 0.0 | 307 | 393 |
| Rural | 25.1 | 22.9 | 4,983 | 22.9 | 19.8 | 1,249 | 0.0 | 225 | 252 |

^AOne blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A | Number of women |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Ever married (age 15-49 years) | | |
| Date of first marriage/union missing | 4.7 | 5,495 |
| Only month missing | 3.2 | 5,495 |
| Both month and year missing | 1.3 | 5,495 |
| Age at first marriage/union missing | 0.1 | 5,495 |

^A Includes "Don't know" responses**Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A | Number of men |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Ever married (age 15-49 years) | | |
| Date of first marriage/union missing | 14.8 | 1,614 |
| Only month missing | 11.7 | 1,614 |
| Both month and year missing | 2.5 | 1,614 |
| Age at first marriage/union missing | 0.2 | 1,614 |

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Valid weight and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Weight not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 79.2 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 2,540 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 239 |
| 6-11 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 240 |
| 12-23 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 456 |
| 24-35 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 510 |
| 36-47 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 554 |

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Valid length/ height and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Length/ Height not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 77.5 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 2,540 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 76.8 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 239 |
| 6-11 | 75.6 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 240 |
| 12-23 | 76.8 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 456 |
| 24-35 | 76.8 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 510 |
| 36-47 | 76.2 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 81.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 554 |

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Valid weight and length/height | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Weight not measured | Length/Height not measured | Weight and length/ height not measured | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 76.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 16.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 2,540 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 76.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 239 |
| 6-11 | 76.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 240 |
| 12-23 | 75.7 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 16.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 456 |
| 24-35 | 76.1 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 510 |
| 36-47 | 75.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 18.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 542 |
| 48-59 | 79.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 13.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 554 |

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Weight | | Height or length | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 2,011 | 100.0 | 2,030 | 100.0 |
| Digit | | | | |
| 0 | 250 | 12.5 | 287 | 14.1 |
| 1 | 193 | 9.6 | 184 | 9.1 |
| 2 | 212 | 10.5 | 154 | 7.6 |
| 3 | 201 | 10.0 | 157 | 7.7 |
| 4 | 211 | 10.5 | 214 | 10.5 |
| 5 | 150 | 7.5 | 272 | 13.4 |
| 6 | 213 | 10.6 | 261 | 12.8 |
| 7 | 189 | 9.4 | 177 | 8.7 |
| 8 | 220 | 11.0 | 172 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 171 | 8.5 | 153 | 7.5 |

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Handwashing facility | | | | | Total | Number of households |
|--|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Observed | | Not observed | | | | |
| | Fixed facility | Mobile object | Not in the dwelling, plot or yard | No permission to see | Other reason | | |
| Total | 92.2 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12,270 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,287 |
| Rural | 88.9 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,983 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 94.8 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,147 |
| Adjara A.R | 96.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,024 |
| Guria | 91.7 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 360 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 92.4 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,819 |
| Kakheti | 89.7 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Mtkheta-Mtianeti | 86.4 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 91.0 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,078 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 84.4 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 450 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 89.6 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,238 |
| Shida Kartli | 88.8 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 892 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 82.0 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,865 |
| Second | 94.8 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,282 |
| Middle | 95.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,355 |
| Fourth | 94.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,583 |
| Richest | 97.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,185 |

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Not attending school | Currently attending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members age 3-24 years |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|-------|--|
| | | Kindergarten | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | Upper secondary school | | | Higher than secondary | | |
| | | | Grade | | | | | | Grade | | | Grade | | | | | |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| 3 | 25.9 | 74.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 650 |
| 4 | 14.7 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 614 |
| 5 | 10.4 | 89.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 564 |
| 6 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 91.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 596 |
| 7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 647 |
| 8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 90.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 642 |
| 9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 75.7 | 16.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 586 |
| 10 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 63.5 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 532 |
| 11 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 60.1 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 446 |
| 12 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 56.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 493 |
| 13 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 66.6 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 438 |
| 14 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 77.5 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 424 |
| 15 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 64.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 457 |
| 16 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 65.9 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 442 |
| 17 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 68.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 470 |
| 18 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 392 |
| 19 | 55.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 381 |
| 20 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 378 |
| 21 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 437 |
| 22 | 77.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 474 |
| 23 | 84.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| 24 ^A | 89.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 434 |

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, 2018 Georgia MICS

| | Children Ever Born | | | Children Living | | | Children Deceased | | | Number of women |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio at birth | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio | |
| Total | 5,566 | 4,984 | 1.12 | 5,364 | 4,871 | 1.10 | 202 | 114 | 1.78 | 6,812 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 15 | 22 | 0.70 | 12 | 22 | 0.57 | 3 | 0 | - | 533 |
| 20-24 | 241 | 243 | 0.99 | 239 | 240 | 1.00 | 2 | 3 | 0.70 | 783 |
| 25-29 | 834 | 855 | 0.98 | 821 | 841 | 0.98 | 13 | 13 | 0.99 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 1,208 | 970 | 1.25 | 1,189 | 956 | 1.24 | 19 | 14 | 1.39 | 1,207 |
| 35-39 | 1,156 | 1,074 | 1.08 | 1,117 | 1,051 | 1.06 | 40 | 23 | 1.73 | 1,153 |
| 40-44 | 1,105 | 950 | 1.16 | 1,054 | 920 | 1.15 | 51 | 31 | 1.68 | 1,010 |
| 45-49 | 1,005 | 870 | 1.15 | 931 | 840 | 1.11 | 74 | 30 | 2.45 | 950 |

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

APPENDIX E 2018 GEORGIA MICS QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the 2018 Georgia MICS are presented in Appendix E:



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
2018 Georgia MICS



| HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL | | HH | |
|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| HH1. Cluster number: _____ | | HH2. Household number: _____ | |
| HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | | HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 201____ | | HH7. Region: | |
| HH6. AREA: | | TBILISI..... 11 ADJARA A.R 15 GURIA..... 23 IMERETI, RACHA-LECHKHUMI AND KVEMO SVANETI 26 KHAKHETI..... 29 MTKHETA-MTIANETI 32 SAMEGRELO-ZEMO SVANETI..... 38 SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI 41 KVEMO KARTLI 44 SHIDA KARTLI 47 | |
| HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | | |
| HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15. | HH11. Record the time. |
| | HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____ |
| HH12. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>National Statistical Office of Georgia</i> . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | |
| YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2 | 1 ⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒HH46 |

| | |
|--|--|
| HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: | COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME..... 03 REFUSED..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 |
| Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor. | |

| |
|---|
| <p>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____</p> |
| <p>HH47A. Telephone number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: Telephone _____</p> |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |
| WOMEN AGE 15-49 |
| <i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49 |
| CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 |
| CHILDREN AGE 5-17 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| <p><i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i></p> | |
| TOTAL NUMBER | |
| | |
| HH48 | — — |
| HH49 | — — |
| HH50 | — — |
| HH51 | — — |
| HH52 | — — |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| <p><i>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</i></p> | |
| COMPLETED NUMBER | |
| | |
| | |
| HH53 | — — |
| HH54 | — — |
| HH55 | — — |
| HH56 | ZERO ONE . 1 |

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

| HL1. Line number | HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members. | HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)? | HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE | HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? 98DK 9998DK | HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'. | HL6A. Is the (name) internally displaced person? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL8 | HL6B. Which region is (name) internally displaced from? 11 TBILISI 12 ABKHAZIA A.R. 15 ADJARA A.R. 17 TSKHINVALI REGION (FORMER SOUTH OSSETIA A/O) 23 GURIA 26 IMERETI 29 KAKHETI 32 MTSKHETA-MTIANETI 35 RACHA-LECHKHUMI AND KVEMO SVANETI 38 SAMEGRELO-ZEMO SVANETI 41 SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI 44 KVEMO KARTLI 47 SHIDA KARTLI | HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49. | HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes. | HL10. Record line number if age A0-4. | HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line | HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ 8 DK ☺ HL16 HL16 | HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL15 | HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16. | HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK | HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ 8 DK ☺ HL20 HL20 | HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL19 | HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20. | HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK | HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL4. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'. | |
|------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| LINE | NAME | RELATION* | M F | MONTH | YEAR | AGE | Y N | REGION | W 15-49 | M 15-49 | 0-4 | Y N | Y N DK | Y N | MOTHER | Y N DK | Y N | FATHER | | | |
| 01 | | 01 | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 01 | 01 | 01 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 02 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 02 | 02 | 02 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 03 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 03 | 03 | 03 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 04 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 04 | 04 | 04 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 05 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 05 | 05 | 05 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 06 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 06 | 06 | 06 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 07 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 07 | 07 | 07 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 08 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 08 | 08 | 08 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 09 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 09 | 09 | 09 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 10 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 11 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 12 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 13 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 14 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 15 | | | 1 2 | | | | 1 2 | | 15 | 15 | 15 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |

* Codes for HL3: 01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| ED1. Line number | ED2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.</i> | | ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> | | ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or kindergarten? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> | | ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ☺ <i>ED7</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 6 HIGHER 8 DK | | | | | ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 98 DK ☺ <i>ED7</i> 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK | | | ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> | | ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or kindergarten? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|

| LINE | NAME | AGE | YES | NO | YES | NO | LEVEL | | | | | | | | GRADE/YEAR | | | Y | N | DK | YES | NO | YES | NO |
|------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|-----|---|---|---|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 01 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 02 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 03 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 04 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 05 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 06 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 07 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 08 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 09 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 11 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 12 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 13 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 14 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 15 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ___ | ___ | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |

| EDUCATION 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | ED |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|--|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|----------------|
| ED1. Line number | ED2. Name and age. | | ED9. At any time during the current 2018-2019 school year did (name) attend school or kindergarten ? | ED10. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending? | | ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? <i>If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i> | ED12. In the current 2018-2019 school year, has (name) received any financial support for school tuition? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> | ED13. Who provided the tuition support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i> | ED14. For the current 2018-2019 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> | ED15. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did (name) attend school or kindergarten? | ED16. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend? | |
| | | | 1 YES 2 NO ☹ ED15 | LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ☹ ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 6 HIGHER 8 DK | GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK | <i>If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i> 1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK | <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO ☹ 8 DK ☹ ED14 ED14 | A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK | 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK | 1 YES 2 NO ☹ 8 DK ☹ Next Line Next Line | LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ☹ Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 6 HIGHER 8 DK | |
| LINE | NAME | AGE | YES NO | LEVEL | GRADE/ YEAR | AUTHORITY | YES NO DK | TUITION | YES NO DK | YES NO DK | LEVEL | GRADE/ YEAR |
| 01 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 02 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 03 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 04 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 05 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 06 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|------|-----------------|-----|
| 07 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 08 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 09 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 10 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 11 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 12 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 13 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 14 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |
| 15 | | ___ | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ | 1 2 3 6 8 | 1 2 8 | A B C X Z | 1 2 8 | 12 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 | ___ |

| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | | HC |
|--|---|----|
| HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? | ORTHODOX.....1 CATHOLIC2 ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC3 JUDAISM4 MUSLIM5 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>).....6 NO RELIGION.....7 | |
| HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? | GEORGIAN1 AZERBAIJANI2 ARMENIAN3 RUSSIAN4 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>).....6 | |
| HC2. What is (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) nationality? | GEORGIAN1 AZERBAIJANI2 ARMENIAN3 RUSSIAN4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 | |
| HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? | NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __ | |
| HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i> | NATURAL FLOOR EARTH11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET31 VINYL STRIPS32 CERAMIC TILES33 CEMENT34 CARPET / FITTED CARPET35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96 | |
| HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i> | FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN31 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE (I.E. METAL TILE, SCHIST).....33 CERAMIC TILES34 CEMENT35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96 | |

| <p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> | <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE23</p> <p>REUSED WOOD26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----|----|--|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|------------|---|---|-----------|---|---|--|
| <p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line (home telephone)?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A wardrobe?</p> <p>[D] A cupboard?</p> <p>[E] A table?</p> <p>[F] A chair?</p> <p>[G] A bed?</p> | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE (HOME TELEPHONE).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARDROBE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUPBOARD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TABLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHAIR.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | FIXED TELEPHONE LINE (HOME TELEPHONE)..... | 1 | 2 | RADIO..... | 1 | 2 | WARDROBE | 1 | 2 | CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | TABLE | 1 | 2 | CHAIR..... | 1 | 2 | BED | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIXED TELEPHONE LINE (HOME TELEPHONE)..... | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RADIO..... | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WARDROBE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TABLE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHAIR..... | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BED | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p> | <p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2</p> <p>NO3</p> | <p>3 ⇒ HC10</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| <p>HC9. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A television?</p> <p>[B] A refrigerator?</p> <p>[C] A gas stove / electric stove</p> <p>[D] An iron</p> <p>[E] A washing machine</p> <p>[F] An electric kettle</p> <p>[G] A microwave</p> <p>[H] An air-conditioner</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TELEVISION..... 1 2</p> <p>REFRIGERATOR..... 1 2</p> <p>GAS STOVE / ELECTRIC STOVE..... 1 2</p> <p>IRON 1 2</p> <p>WASHING MACHINE..... 1 2</p> <p>ELECTRIC KETTLE 1 2</p> <p>MICROWAVE 1 2</p> <p>AIR-CONDITIONER..... 1 2</p> | |
| <p>HC10. Does any member of your household own:</p> <p>[A] A wristwatch?</p> <p>[B] A bicycle?</p> <p>[C] A motorcycle or scooter?</p> <p>[D] An animal-drawn cart?</p> <p>[E] A car, truck or van?</p> <p>[F] A boat with a motor?</p> <p>[G] A tractor</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WRISTWATCH 1 2</p> <p>BICYCLE 1 2</p> <p>MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2</p> <p>ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2</p> <p>CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1 2</p> <p>BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1 2</p> <p>TRACTOR..... 1 2</p> | |
| <p>HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?</p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |
| <p>HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?</p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> | 2 ⇒ HC13 |
| <p>HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone (mobile phone with touchscreen, Internet access, ability to enter websites (e.g. Facebook, Youtube, etc.) and download various applications including games)?</p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |
| <p>HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?</p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| <p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p> | <p>OWN.....1 RENT.....2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____6</p> | |
| <p>HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p> | <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> | 2 ⇒ HC17 |
| <p>HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>Indicate hectares with two decimal digits.</i></p> | <p>HECTARES..... _____. _____. _____. _____. 95 OR MORE95.00 DK98.00</p> | |
| <p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, poultry or bees?</p> | <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> | 2 ⇒ HC19 |
| <p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Rabbits and hare?</p> <p>[I] Beehives?</p> <p>[X] Other (<i>specify</i>)?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p> | <p>MILK COWS OR BULLS _____. _____. OTHER CATTLE..... _____. _____. HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES _____. _____. GOATS _____. _____. SHEEP _____. _____. CHICKENS _____. _____. PIGS _____. _____. RABBITS AND HARE _____. _____. BEEHIVES _____. _____. OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____. _____. _____.</p> | |
| <p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account (student's card, payroll card, pension card or other social assistance card)?</p> | <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> | |

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean regular support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

| | [A] TARGETED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (Allowance for vulnerable people) | [B] CHILDREN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME UNDER TARGETED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (Allowance for vulnerable people) | [C] OLD AGE PENSION | [X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL MONETARY AND IN-KIND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| ST2. Are you aware of <i>(name of programme)?</i> | YES1 NO2 ☺ [B] | YES..... 1 ☺ ST3 NO2 ☺ [C] | YES1 NO.....2 ☺ [X] | YES (<i>specify</i>) _____ 1 NO..... 2 ☺ End |
| ST2A. Have you ever or anyone in your household applied for the <i>(name of programme)?</i> | YES1 NO2 ☺ [C] | | YES1 NO.....2 ☺ [X] | YES1 NO..... 2 ☺ End |
| ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through <i>(name of programme)?</i> | YES1 ☺ ST4 NO2 ☺ [B] DK.....8 ☺ [B] | YES..... 1 ☺ ST4 NO2 ☺ [C] DK8 ☺ [C] | YES1 ☺ ST4 NO.....2 ☺ [X] DK.....8 ☺ [X] | YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO..... 2 ☺ End DK..... 8 ☺ End |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i> | MONTHS AGO1 __ __ ⚡ [B] | MONTHS AGO1 __ __ ⚡ [C] | MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⚡ [X] | MONTHS AGO ..1 __ __ ⚡ End |
| | YEARS AGO ...2 __ __ ⚡ [B] | YEARS AGO... 2 __ __ ⚡ [C] | YEARS AGO... 2 __ __ ⚡ [X] | YEARS AGO..... 2 __ __ ⚡ End |
| | DK.....998 ⚡ [B] | DK 998 ⚡ [C] | DK..... 998 ⚡ [X] | DK..... 998 ⚡ End |
| | | | | |

| HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE | | EU |
|--|---|---------|
| <p>EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?</p> | ELECTRIC STOVE 01 | 01 ⇒EU5 |
| | LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS(LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE..... 03 | 03 ⇒EU5 |
| | PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04 | 04 ⇒EU5 |
| | LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06 | 06 ⇒EU4 |
| | MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07 | |
| | TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08 | |
| | THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09 | 09 ⇒EU4 |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 | 96 ⇒EU4 |
| NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97 | 97 ⇒EU6 | |
| <p>EU2. Does it have a chimney?</p> | YES..... 1 | |
| | NO..... 2 | |
| | DK..... 8 | |
| <p>EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cook stove?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cook stove.</i></p> | KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03 | |
| | COAL 04 | |
| | CHARCOAL 05 | |
| | WOOD 06 | |
| | CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 07 | |
| | WOODCHIPS..... 09 | |
| | SAWDUST 11 | |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 | |
| <p>EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p> | IN MAIN HOUSE | |
| | NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1 | |
| | IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2 | |
| | IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3 | |
| | OUTDOORS | |
| | OPEN AIR 4 | |
| | ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5 | |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 | | |
| <p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p> | CENTRAL HEATING 01 | 01 ⇒EU8 |
| | MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02 | |
| | TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03 | |
| | MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04 | |
| | TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05 | |
| | OPEN FIRE 06 | 06 ⇒EU8 |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 | 96 ⇒EU8 |
| | NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97 | 97 ⇒EU9 |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | |
| <p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p> | <p>ELECTRICITY..... 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS(LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 08 COAL 09 CHARCOAL 10 WOOD 11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12 WOODCHIPS 14 SAWDUST 16 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | |
| <p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p> | <p>ELECTRICITY..... 01 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CANDLE 13 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p> | |

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).

PIPED WATER

- PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
- PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12
- PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13
- PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14

- 11 ⇒WS7
- 12 ⇒WS7
- 13 ⇒WS3
- 14 ⇒WS3

BOREHOLE 21

21 ⇒WS3

DUG WELL

- PROTECTED WELL 31
- UNPROTECTED WELL 32

- 31 ⇒WS3
- 32 ⇒WS3

SPRING

- PROTECTED SPRING 41
- UNPROTECTED SPRING 42

- 41 ⇒WS3
- 42 ⇒WS3

RAINWATER 51

51 ⇒WS3

TANKER-TRUCK 61

61 ⇒WS4

CART WITH SMALL TANK 71

71 ⇒WS4

SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81

81 ⇒WS3

PACKAGED WATER

BOTTLED WATER 91

OTHER (*specify*) 96

96 ⇒WS3

WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.

PIPED WATER

- PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
- PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12
- PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13
- PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14

- 11 ⇒WS7
- 12 ⇒WS7

BOREHOLE 21

DUG WELL

- PROTECTED WELL 31
- UNPROTECTED WELL 32

SPRING

- PROTECTED SPRING 41
- UNPROTECTED SPRING 42

RAINWATER 51

TANKER-TRUCK 61

61 ⇒WS4

CART WITH SMALL TANK 71

71 ⇒WS4

SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81

OTHER (*specify*) 96

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| WS3. Where is that water source located? | IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE.....3 | 1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS7 |
| WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? | MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES..... ___ ___ DK..... 998 | 000 ⇒WS7 |
| WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i> | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ | |
| WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water? | NUMBER OF TIMES ___ ___ DK..... 98 | |
| WS7. In the last 30 days, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water? | YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK..... 8 | 2 ⇒WS9 8 ⇒WS9 |
| WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed? | WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE ... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8 | |
| WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK..... 8 | 2 ⇒WS11 8 ⇒WS11 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p> | <p>BOIL A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE..... B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p> | |
| <p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p> | <p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN..... 14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE..... 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23</p> <p>BUCKET 41</p> <p>HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE..... 51</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> | <p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>51 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p> |
| <p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p> | <p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p> | <p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| <p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p> | <p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT 11 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT21 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE31</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 41 TO AGRICULTURAL LAND 51 TO WATER BODY 52 TO ELSEWHERE (UNCOVERED PIT, OTHER) 53</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p> | |
| <p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p> | <p>IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE.....3</p> | |
| <p>WS15. Do you systematically share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO.....2</p> | <p>2⇒End</p> |
| <p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p> | <p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC2</p> | <p>2⇒End</p> |
| <p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p> | <p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK.....98</p> | |

| HANDWASHING | | HW |
|--|--|---|
| <p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p> | <p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD /PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE / BOTTLE) 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> | <p>4 ⇨HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW5</p> |
| <p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for hand washing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p> | <p>WATER IS AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2</p> | |
| <p>HW3. Is soap or any other hand washing detergent present at the place for hand washing?</p> | <p>YES, PRESENT..... 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p> | <p>1 ⇨HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨HW5</p> |
| <p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p> | <p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE / BOTTLE) 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> | |
| <p>HW5. Do you have any soap or any other hand washing detergent in your house for washing hands?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨End</p> |
| <p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p> | <p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨End</p> |
| <p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| HH13. Record the time. | HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __ | |
| HH14. Language of the Questionnaire. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 | |
| HH15. Language of the Interview. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| HH16. Native language of the Respondent. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 RUSSIAN 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years: | NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) __ | 0 ⇨ HH29 1 ⇨ HH27 |

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

| HH20. Rank number | HH21. Line number from HL1 | HH22. Name from HL2 | HH23. Sex from HL4 | | HH24. Age from HL6 |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| RANK | LINE | NAME | M | F | AGE |
| 1 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 2 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 3 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 4 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 5 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 6 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 7 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 8 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

| LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2) | TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18) | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER __

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE..... __ __

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO 2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1
NO 2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90..... 1
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN? | YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
|---|---|----------|

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49? | YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
|---|---|----------|

HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17? | YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
|--|---|----------|

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17? | YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
|--|--|----------|

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4? | YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HH42 |
|---|---|----------|

HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE? | YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2 | 2 ⇒ HH45 |
|---|---|----------|

HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p> | <p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</p> |
|--|---|---|

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>HH18A. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 2-7 years:</p> | <p>NO CHILDREN..... 0 1 CHILD..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... _</p> | <p>0 ⇒ HH45 1 ⇒ HH27A</p> |
|--|---|-------------------------------|

HH19A. List each of the children age 2-7 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-7 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

| HH20A. Rank number | HH21A. Line number From HL1 | HH22A. Name from HL2 | HH23A. Sex from HL4 | | HH24A. Age from HL6 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| RANK | LINE | NAME | M | F | AGE |
| 1 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 2 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 3 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 4 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 5 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 6 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 7 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 8 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |

HH25A. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 2-7 years in HH18A above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20A) of the selected child.

| LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2) | TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18A) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

HH26A. Record the rank number (HH20A), line number (HH21A), name (HH22A) and age (HH24A) of the selected child.

HH27A. (When HH18A=1 or when there is a single child age 2-7 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

RANK NUMBER __
 LINE NUMBER..... __ __
 NAME _____
 AGE..... __ __

HH28A. Issue a LEAD TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL | | WQ |
|--|--|-----------|
| WQ1. Cluster number: _____ | WQ2. Household number: _____ | |
| WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____ | WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>201</u> _____ | | |
| WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____ | | |
| WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water? | YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 1 ⇒WQ10 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2 2 ⇒WQ31 | |
| WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor. | COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 | |

WATER QUALITY TESTING

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| WQ10. <i>Record the time:</i> | HOURS:..... ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____ | |
| WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03' |
| WQ12. <i>Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.</i> | DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8 | |
| WQ13. <i>Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i> | | |
| WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17 |
| WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i> | BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p> | <p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14</p> <p>BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER91</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> | |
| <p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p> | <p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL.....2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>)_____ 6</p> | <p>2 ⇨ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇨ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇨ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇨ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇨ WQ20</p> |
| <p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p> | <p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>)_____ 2</p> | |
| <p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> | <p>2 ⇨ WQ22</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). Record whether the sample is available.</p> | <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify)_____ 2</p> | |
| <p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p> | | |
| <p>WQ23. Record the time.</p> | <p>HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __</p> | |

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results: | ___ ___ / ___ ___ / <u>201</u> ___ | |
| WQ25. Record the time: | HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___ | |
| WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992' | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___ | |
| WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected? | YES, WQ19=11 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK2 | 2 ⇒ WQ28 |
| WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml): | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___ | |
| WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available? | YES, WQ21=11 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 |
| WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml): | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___ | ⇒ WQ31 |

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL | WM |
|--|--|
| WM1. Cluster number: _____ | WM2. Household number: _____ |
| WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____ | WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ |
| WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| <p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p> | WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____ | | | | |
| WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY | 1 | NO, FIRST INTERVIEW | 2 |
| YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY | 1 | | | | |
| NO, FIRST INTERVIEW | 2 | | | | |
| WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>National Statistics Office of Georgia</i> . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | | | | |
| YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2 | 1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|----|------------------|----|---------------|----|-----------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--------------------------------|----|
| WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>COMPLETED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT AT HOME.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PARTLY COMPLETED.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> </tr> </table> | COMPLETED | 01 | NOT AT HOME..... | 02 | REFUSED | 03 | PARTLY COMPLETED..... | 04 | INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) | 05 | NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... | 06 | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 96 |
| COMPLETED | 01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT AT HOME..... | 02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED | 03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARTLY COMPLETED..... | 04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) | 05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... | 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| WOMAN'S BACKGROUND | | WB |
|--|---|--------------------|
| WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): | WM3=HH47..... 1 WM3≠HH47..... 2 | 2 ⇒WB3 |
| WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended: | ED5=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2 | 1 ⇒WB18 2 ⇒WB14 |
| WB3. In what month and year were you born? | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998 | |
| WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i> | AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __ | |
| WB5. Have you ever attended school or kindergarten? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒WB14 |
| WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? | KINDERGARTEN..... 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION..... 5 __ __ HIGHER..... 6 __ __ | 000 ⇒WB14 |
| WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent: | AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2 | 2 ⇒WB13 |
| WB9. At any time during the current 2018-2019 school year did you attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒WB11 |
| WB10. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending? | PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION..... 4 __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION..... 5 __ __ HIGHER..... 6 __ __ | |
| WB11. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did you attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒WB13 |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| <p>WB12. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?</p> | <p>PRIMARY1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY3 __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION4 00 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION5 00 HIGHER6 __ __</p> | |
| <p>WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:</p> | <p>WB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 61 WB6=12</p> | <p>1 ⇒WB18</p> |
| <p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p> | <p>CANNOT READ AT ALL1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE.....2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language)4</p> | |
| <p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p> | <p>YES1 NO2</p> | <p>2 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> | <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM E OTHER (specify) X</p> | |


FERTILITY

CM

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CM8</p> |
| <p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CM5</p> |
| <p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>SONS AT HOME..... _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CM8</p> |
| <p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>SONS ELSEWHERE _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CM11</p> |
| <p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>BOYS DEAD _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>GIRLS DEAD _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p> | <p>SUM _ _</p> | |
| <p>CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ CM14</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p> | | |
| <p>CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?</p> | <p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=011 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE.....2</p> | <p>0 ⇒End 1 ⇒CM15A 2 ⇒CM15B</p> |
| <p>CM15A. In what month and year was your child born?</p> <p>CM15B. In what month and year was the last of your (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p> | <p>DATE OF LAST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH __ __</p> <p>YEAR __ __ __ __</p> | |
| <p>CM16A. Check CM11. How many live births?</p> | <p>ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒CM17</p> |
| <p>CM16B. In what month and year was the first of your (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births?</p> | <p>DATE OF FIRST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH __ __</p> <p>DK MONTH..... 98</p> <p>YEAR __ __ __ __</p> <p>DK YEAR 9998</p> | |
| <p>CM16C. Check CM16B. Is year of birth recorded?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒CM17</p> |
| <p>CM16D. How many years ago did you first give birth?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old is or would your child have been today? How old were you when your child was born?</p> <p><i>If using the second probe, remember to use respondent's age to calculate completed years since first birth.</i></p> | <p>COMPLETED YEARS SINCE FIRST BIRTH..... __ __</p> | |
| <p>CM17. Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) in (<i>year of interview minus 2</i>)?</p> <p><i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (<i>year of interview minus 2</i>), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i></p> | <p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p> | <p>0 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>CM18. Ask for the name of the last-born child.</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p> | <p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p> | |

| DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH | | DB |
|--|--|----------------------|
| <p>DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | <p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | 2 ⇨ End |
| <p>DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | 1 ⇨ End |
| <p>DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:</p> | <p>ONLY 1 BIRTH 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2</p> | 1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B |
| <p>DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p>DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p> | <p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE..... 2</p> | |

| MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH | | MN |
|---|--|--|
| <p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | <p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p> | 2 ⇒ End |
| <p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>If unable to determine the appropriate category for the response, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the correct answer.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>HEALTH FACILITY</p> <p>MATERNITY HOME 41</p> <p>HOSPITAL / CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 42</p> <p>HEALTH POST 43</p> <p>OTHER HEALTH FACILITY (specify) _____ 46</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p> | <p>11 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN23</p> |
| <p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | 2 ⇒ MN23 |
| <p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p> | <p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2</p> | |
| <p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ MN36</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN36</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| MN23A. How long (name) stayed directly on the bare skin on your chest? | LESS THAN 30 MINUTES 1 30 - 59 MINUTES 2 FROM 1 HOUR TO LESS THAN 2 3 2 HOURS AND MORE..... 4 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 | |
| MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up? | YES..... 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 | |
| MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)? | YES..... 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒MN39B |
| MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i> | IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS..... 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998 | |
| MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk? | YES..... 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒MN39A 2 ⇒End |
| MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i> MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i> | MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)..... A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER..... C FRUIT JUICE..... F INFANT FORMULA G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS (DILL WATER)..... H PRESCRIBED MEDICINE..... J OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK..... Y | |

| POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS | | PN |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | <p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> | <p>YES, MN20=41-46 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ PN6A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN6B</p> |
| <p>PN6A. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left health facility.</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)’s health after you left health facility?</p> <p>PN6B. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you delivered at home.</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)’s health after you delivered at home?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ PN16</p> |
| <p>PN6C. When did (<i>name</i>) get his/her health checked after you delivered?</p> | <p>DURING THE FIRST WEEK 1</p> <p>DURING 2-4 WEEKS 2</p> <p>AFTER 4 WEEKS 3</p> <p>DK/ DON’T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> | <p>YES, MN20=41-46 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ PN17A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN17B</p> |
| <p>PN17A. After you left health facility did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p> <p>PN17B. After you delivered at home did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ PN30</p> |
| <p>PN17C. When did you get <u>your</u> health checked after you delivered?</p> | <p>DURING THE FIRST WEEK 1</p> <p>DURING 2-4 WEEKS 2</p> <p>AFTER 4 WEEKS 3</p> <p>DK/ DON’T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)’s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

CONTRACEPTION

CP

CP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.

Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid a pregnancy.

Have you heard of:

[A] Female sterilization?

Probe: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children („tubal ligation“).

[B] Male sterilization

Probe: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.

[C] IUD

Probe: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor.

[D] Injectables

Probe: Women can have an injection by a doctor that stops them from getting pregnant for one or more months.

[E] Implants

Probe: Women can have one or more small implants (rods) placed in their upper arm by a doctor which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.

[F] Pill

Probe: Women can take a pill every day to avoid getting pregnant.

[G] Male condom

Probe: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.

[H] Female condom

Probe: Women can place a rubber sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.

[I] Diaphragm

Probe: Women can place a reusable soft rubber cup in their vagina to block sperm from entering uterus or tubes.

[J] Foam / Jelly

Probe: Women may use spermicidal products (e.g. foam, jelly, cream) that can kill or prevent the sperm from moving and reaching the egg.

[L] Periodic abstinence / Rhythm

Probe: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.

[M] Withdrawal

Probe: Men can be careful and pull out before climax (“the husband keeps me” or “we keep ourselves”).

[N] Candle

Probe: Women can place a spermicidal candle in their vagina before sexual intercourse to avoid getting pregnant.

[X] Have you heard of any other ways or method did women or men can apply to avoid pregnancy?

| | YES | NO |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|
| FEMALE STERILIZATION..... | 1 | 2 |
| MALE STERILIZATION..... | 1 | 2 |
| IUD | 1 | 2 |
| INJECTABLES..... | 1 | 2 |
| IMPLANTS | 1 | 2 |
| PILL..... | 1 | 2 |
| MALE CONDOM | 1 | 2 |
| FEMALE CONDOM..... | 1 | 2 |
| DIAPHRAGM | 1 | 2 |
| FOAM / JELLY | 1 | 2 |
| PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM | 1 | 2 |
| WITHDRAWAL..... | 1 | 2 |
| CANDLE | 1 | 2 |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 1 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| CP1. Are you pregnant now? | YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE.....8 | 1 ⇨ CP3 |
| CP2. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES1 NO.....2 | 1 ⇨ CP4 |
| CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES1 NO.....2 | 1 ⇨ CP5 2 ⇨ CP5 |
| CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one. | FEMALE STERILIZATIONA MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUDC INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTSE PILLF MALE CONDOMG FEMALE CONDOM.....H DIAPHRAGMI FOAM / JELLYJ PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHML WITHDRAWAL.....M CANDLEN OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X | |
| CP5. What do you think which of the above mentioned contraceptive method is the most effective? <i>Do not prompt.</i> | FEMALE STERILIZATION01 MALE STERILIZATION.....02 IUD03 INJECTABLES.....04 IMPLANTS05 PILL06 MALE CONDOM07 FEMALE CONDOM.....08 DIAPHRAGM09 FOAM / JELLY10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM11 WITHDRAWAL.....12 CANDLE13 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DK.....98 | |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>CP6. Check CM1: Any births?</p> | <p>YES (CM1=1)..... 1 NO (CM1=2) 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ CP7A 2 ⇒ CP7B</p> |
| <p>CP7A. If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>CP7B. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response.</i></p> | <p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER _ _</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96</p> | |

| UNMET NEED | | UN |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2 | 2 ⇨ UN6 |
| UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇨ UN5 |
| UN3. Check CM11: Any births? | NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1 | 0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B |
| UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? | LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2 | |
| UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? | | |
| UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8 | 1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14 |
| UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'? | YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2 | 1 ⇨ UN14 |
| UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8 | 2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10 |
| UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i> | MONTHS 1 ___ YEARS 2 ___ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 996 DK 998 | 994 ⇨ UN12 |
| UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2 | 1 ⇨ UN14 |
| UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method? | YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2 | 1 ⇨ UN14 |
| UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14 |

| | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| <p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p> | <p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z</p> | |
| <p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p> | <p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</p> <p>If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?</p> | <p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995</p> | |

INTERRUPTED PREGNANCIES

IP

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>IP1. <i>Check for the presence of others.</i> <i>Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i></p> <p>Sometimes women have pregnancies that do not end with a live birth. This may happen at different moments during the pregnancy and because of various reasons. For example, sometimes a woman may lose the child, sometimes the child is not born alive, and on other occasions there is a decision to end the pregnancy.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> | <p>PRIVACY SECURED, TEXT READ 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE, TEXT READ 2</p> | |
| <p>IP2. <i>Check CM11: Number of live births?</i></p> | <p>NONE (CM11=00)..... 0 ONE OR MORE (CM11>00) 1</p> | <p>0 ⇒ IP3A 1 ⇒ IP3B</p> |
| <p>IP3A. You have told me that you have not given birth. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in stillbirth or that was aborted?</p> <p>IP3B. You have told me that you have given birth to (<i>number of children in CM11</i>) children. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in stillbirth or that was aborted?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>IP4. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a stillbirth?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> By stillbirth, I mean a pregnancy of more than 5 months that you did not choose to end and where the child did not show any signs of life.</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ IP6</p> |
| <p>IP5. How many pregnancies ended with a stillbirth?</p> | <p>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS..... __ __</p> | |
| <p>IP6. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a miscarriage?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> By miscarriage, I mean a pregnancy of less than 5 months that you did not choose to end.</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ IP8</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| IP7. How many pregnancies ended with a miscarriage? | NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES.....__ __ | |
| IP8. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with an abortion? <i>Probe:</i> By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that you decided to or had to end, for whatever reason. | YES1 NO2 | 2⇒End |
| IP9. How many pregnancies ended with an abortion? | NUMBER OF ABORTIONS.....__ __ | |
| IP10. Check IP9: Number of abortions? | ONE ABORTION (IP9=01).....1 TWO OR MORE ABORTIONS (IP9>01).....2 | 1⇒IP11A 2⇒IP11B |
| IP11A. In what month and year did the abortion take place? | MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH98 | |
| IP11B. In what month and year did the most recent abortion take place? | YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR9998 | |
| IP11C. Check IP11A/B: Is <u>month and/or year</u> of the last abortion recorded? | YES, MONTH AND YEAR IS RECORDED1 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR > 20112 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR < 20113 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR = 20114 ONLY MONTH IS RECORDED5 NO, NEITHER MONTH NOR YEAR IS RECORDED6 | 1⇒IP12 2⇒IP13 3⇒END 4⇒END 5⇒IP11D 6⇒IP11D |
| IP11D. Did the abortion/ the most recent abortion take place after 2011? | YES, AFTER 2011.....1 NO2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER8 | 1⇒IP13 2⇒END 8⇒END |
| IP12. Check IP11A/B: Last abortion occurred within the last 7 years, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 7</i>)? <i>If the month of interview and the month of abortion are the same, and the year of abortion is (year of interview minus 7), consider this as an abortion within the last 7 years.</i> | NO ABORTION IN THE LAST 7 YEARS.....0 ONE OR MORE ABORTION IN THE LAST 7 YEARS1 | 0⇒End |
| IP13. Check IP9: Number of abortions? | ONE ABORTION (IP9=01).....1 TWO OR MORE ABORTIONS (IP9>01).....2 | 1⇒IP20B 2⇒IP14 |

| IP14. You have told me that you have had (<i>sum in IP9</i>) pregnancies that ended in abortion. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---|----|----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| IP15. Before this (most recent one), in what month and year did the previous abortion take place? 98 DK 9998 DK | | IP15 A. Check IP15: Is month and/or year of the last abortion recorded? | | | | | | IP15 B. Did this abortion take place after 2011? | | | IP16. Was the abortion within the last 7 years? | | IP17. Is there another abortion? | | |
| Month | Year | BOTH MONTH AND YEAR | ONLY YEAR, YYYY>2011 | ONLY YEAR, YYYY<2011 | ONLY YEAR, YYYY=2011 | ONLY MONTH | NEITHER MONTH NOR YEAR | YES | NO | DK/DON'T REMEMBER | YES | NO | YES | NO | |
| [A2] 2nd most recent abortion | _____ | _____ | 1 ☺ [IP16] | 2 ☺ [IP17] | 3 ☺ [IP18] | 4 ☺ [IP18] | 5 | 6 | 1 ☺ [IP17] | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 8 ☺ [IP18] | 1 | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 1 ☺ [A3] | 2 ☺ [IP18] |
| [A3] 3rd most recent abortion | _____ | _____ | 1 ☺ [IP16] | 2 ☺ [IP17] | 3 ☺ [IP18] | 4 ☺ [IP18] | 5 | 6 | 1 ☺ [IP17] | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 8 ☺ [IP18] | 1 | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 1 ☺ [A4] | 2 ☺ [IP18] |
| [A4] 4th most recent abortion | _____ | _____ | 1 ☺ [IP16] | 2 ☺ [IP17] | 3 ☺ [IP18] | 4 ☺ [IP18] | 5 | 6 | 1 ☺ [IP17] | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 8 ☺ [IP18] | 1 | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 1 ☺ [A5] | 2 ☺ [IP18] |
| [A5] 5th most recent abortion | _____ | _____ | 1 ☺ [IP16] | 2 ☺ [IP17] | 3 ☺ [IP18] | 4 ☺ [IP18] | 5 | 6 | 1 ☺ [IP17] | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 8 ☺ [IP18] | 1 | 2 ☺ [IP18] | 1 ☺ [A6] | 2 ☺ [IP18] |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/> | |

| <p>IP18. Just to make sure that I have this right, you had (<i>Total number of “ONLY YEAR, YYYY>2011” in IP15A + Total number of “Yes” in IP15B + Total number of “Yes” in IP16 + 1</i>) pregnancies that ended in abortion in the last 7 years, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 7</i>). Is this correct?</p> <p><i>If necessary, probe using already obtained information, including total number of abortions in IP9.</i></p> | <p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒IP20A</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----|----|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <p>IP19. Check responses and make corrections as necessary until response in IP18 is ‘Yes’.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>IP20A. Where was the most recent abortion performed?</p> <p>IP20B. Where was that abortion performed?</p> | <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY 1 WOMEN'S CONSULTATION..... 2 AT HOME..... 3 AT HOME AND HOSPITAL..... 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>IP21. What method was used?</p> | <p>D&C 1 VACUUM ASPIRATION 2 ABORTION PILL..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>IP22. Within 30 days of the abortion, did you have one of the following health problems as a result of the abortion?</p> <p>[A] Uterus perforation?</p> <p>[B] Severe bleeding?</p> <p>[C] Fever over 38 degrees?</p> <p>[D] Belly pain?</p> <p>[X] Other problems?</p> | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UTERUS PERFORATION.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEVERE BLEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEVER OVER 38 DEGREES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BELLY PAIN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | UTERUS PERFORATION. | 1 | 2 | SEVERE BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | FEVER OVER 38 DEGREES | 1 | 2 | BELLY PAIN | 1 | 2 | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UTERUS PERFORATION. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEVERE BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEVER OVER 38 DEGREES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELLY PAIN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>IP23. Either before or after the most recent abortion, did a doctor talk to you about contraception?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒IP25 8 ⇒IP25</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| IP24. Was this talk before or after the abortion? | BEFORE | 1 | |
| | AFTER | 2 | |
| | BOTH..... | 3 | |
| | DK/DON'T REMEMBER | 8 | |
| IP25. After the abortion, did you receive a method of contraception or prescription for a method from the doctor? | RECEIVED A METHOD | 1 | |
| | RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION | 2 | |
| | NO METHOD OR PRESCRIPTION..... | 3 | |
| | BOTH METHOD AND PRESCRIPTION | 4 | |
| | DO NOT REMEMBER | 8 | |

VICTIMISATION

VT

VT1. *Check for the presence of others.*
Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

In the last three years, that is since *(month of interview) (year of interview minus 3)*, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?

Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.

If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.

YES 1
 NO 2 2 ⇨ VT9B
 DK 8 8 ⇨ VT9B

VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since *(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)*?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS .. 1
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 2 ⇨ VT5B
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8 8 ⇨ VT5B

VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?

ONE TIME 1
 TWO TIMES 2
 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8

VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?

ONE TIME, VT3=1 1 1 ⇨ VT5A
 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2 2 ⇨ VT5B

VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?

YES 1
 NO 2

VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?

DK / NOT SURE 8

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒VT8 8 ⇒VT8</p> |
| <p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p> | |
| <p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p> | <p>1 ⇒VT9A 2 ⇒VT9A 3 ⇒VT9A 8 ⇒VT9A</p> |
| <p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒VT20 8 ⇒VT20</p> |
| <p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p> | <p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒VT12B 8 ⇒VT12B</p> |
| <p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p> | <p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>1 ⇒VT12A 2 ⇒VT12B 3 ⇒VT12B 8 ⇒VT12B</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p> | <p>AT HOME..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR..23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL.....31 AT WORKPLACE.....32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96</p> | |
| <p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p> | <p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p> | <p>1 ⇨VT14A 2 ⇨VT14B 3 ⇨VT14B 8 ⇨VT14B</p> |
| <p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p> | |
| <p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE.....8</p> | <p>2 ⇨VT19 8 ⇨VT19</p> |
| <p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p> | |
| <p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2 NO, NOT REPORTED3 DK / NOT SURE.....8</p> | |
| <p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p> | <p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7</p> | |
| <p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p> | <p>VERY SAFE1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK7</p> | |

| VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| | YES | NO | DK |
| [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? | ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION | 1 2 | 8 |
| [B] Sex? | SEX | 1 2 | 8 |
| [C] Sexual orientation? | SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 1 2 | 8 |
| [D] Age? | AGE..... | 1 2 | 8 |
| [E] Religion or belief? | RELIGION / BELIEF | 1 2 | 8 |
| [F] Disability? | DISABILITY | 1 2 | 8 |
| [X] For any other reason? | OTHER REASON (specify)_____ | 1 2 | 8 |

| MARRIAGE/UNION | | MA |
|---|--|----------------------|
| MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION3 | 3 ⇨MA5 |
| MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? | AGE IN YEARS__ __ DK.....98 | ⇨MA7 98 ⇨MA7 |
| MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER2 NO.....3 | 3 ⇨End |
| MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? | WIDOWED1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED3 | |
| MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2 | 1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B |
| MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)? | DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998 | |
| MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded? | YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠99982 | 2 ⇨End |
| MA10. Check MA7: In union only once? | YES, MA7=11 NO, MA7=2.....2 | 1 ⇨MA11A 2 ⇨MA11B |
| MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)? | AGE IN YEARS__ __ | |

| INFORMED DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE | | ID |
|---|---|---------------------|
| ID1. Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with someone as if married? | YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK..... 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| ID2. Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? | YES..... 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| ID3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 2 JOINT DECISION..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 | |
| ID4. Who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)? | MAINLY RESPONDENT..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 | |
| ID5A. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2 | 1 ⇒ End |
| ID5B. Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2 | 1 ⇒ ID6A |
| ID5C. Check UN12: Is there at least one answer category (A to Z) recorded? | YES, AT LEAST ONE..... 1 NO, NONE RECORDED 2 | 1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ ID6B |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>ID6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception.</p> <p>Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?</p> <p>ID6B. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception.</p> <p>Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?</p> | <p>MAINLY RESPONDENT..... 1</p> <p>MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2</p> <p>JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> | |
|---|--|--|

| ADULT FUNCTIONING | | AF |
|---|---|----------------------|
| AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent? | AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2 | 1 ⇒ End |
| AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i> | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| AF3. Do you use a hearing aid? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. | | |
| AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses? | YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2 | 1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B |
| AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4 | |
| AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid? | YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2 | 1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B |
| AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4 | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4 | |
| AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4 | |
| AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4 | |
| AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 | |

| HIV/AIDS | | HA |
|---|--|----------|
| HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ End |
| HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding? | YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8 | |
| HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HA11 |
| HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | <p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨HA24</p> |
| <p>HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p> | <p>YES, MN2=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN2=2..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨HA24</p> |
| <p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:</p> <p>[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?</p> <p>[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?</p> <p>[C] Getting tested for HIV?</p> <p>Were you:</p> <p>[D] Offered a test for HIV?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO 1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨HA27</p> |
| <p>HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?</p> | <p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3</p> | |
| <p>HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨HA30</p> <p>2 ⇨HA30</p> <p>8 ⇨HA30</p> |
| <p>HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |
| <p>HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |
| <p>HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |
| <p>HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |
| <p>HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.</p> | <p>AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |
| <p>HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p> | |

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p> | <p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p> | |
| <p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p> | <p>LADDER STEP..... ____</p> | |
| <p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p> | <p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p> | |
| <p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p> | <p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p> | |

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



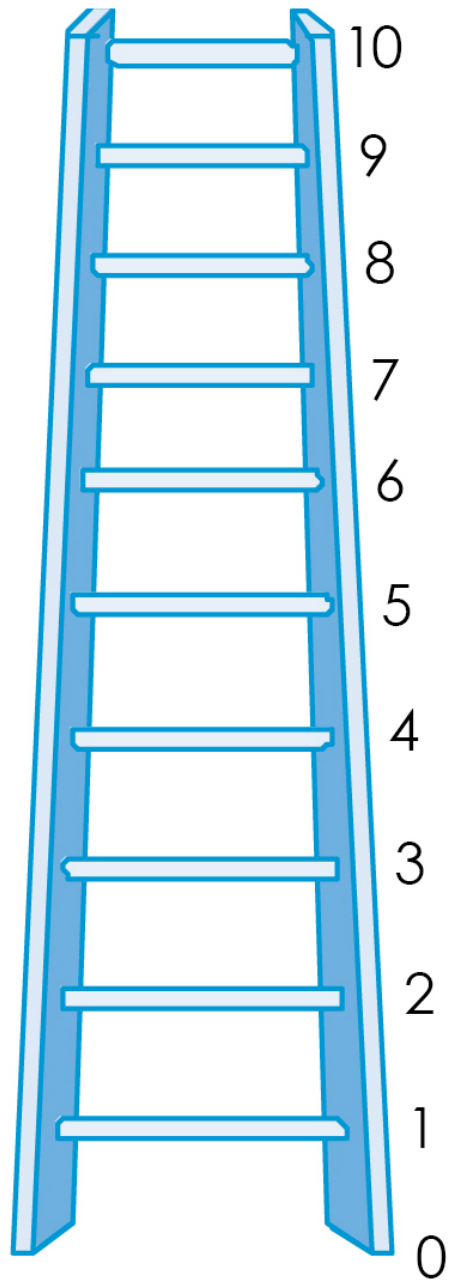
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| WM10. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _ | |
| WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it? | <p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3</p> | |
| WM12. Language of the Questionnaire. | <p>GEORGIAN 1</p> <p>AZERBAIJANI 2</p> <p>ARMENIAN 3</p> | |
| WM13. Language of the Interview. | <p>GEORGIAN 1</p> <p>AZERBAIJANI 2</p> <p>ARMENIAN 3</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p> | |
| WM14. Native language of the Respondent. | <p>GEORGIAN 1</p> <p>AZERBAIJANI 2</p> <p>ARMENIAN 3</p> <p>RUSSIAN 4</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p> | |
| WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | <p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED 3</p> | |

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
 - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL | | MWM |
|--|---|-----|
| MWM1. Cluster number: _____ | MWM2. Household number: _____ | |
| MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____ | MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____ | |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| <p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p> | MWM7. Record the time: | |
| | HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____ | |
| <p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p> | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 | 1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A |
| <p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>National Statistics Office of Georgia</i>. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 10 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | <p>MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 10 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | |
| YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2 | 1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17 | |

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| MWM17. Result of man's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i> | COMPLETED..... | 01 |
| | NOT AT HOME | 02 |
| | REFUSED..... | 03 |
| | PARTLY COMPLETED | 04 |
| | INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ | 05 |
| | NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 | 06 |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ | 96 |

| MAN'S BACKGROUND | | MWB |
|---|---|------------------------|
| MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): | MWM3=HH47..... 1 MWM3≠HH47..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MWB3 |
| MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended: | ED5=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2 | 1 ⇒ MWB18 2 ⇒ MWB14 |
| MWB3. In what month and year were you born? | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998 | |
| MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i> | AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __ | |
| MWB5. Have you ever attended school or kindergarten? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MWB14 |
| MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? | KINDERGARTEN 000 PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __ | 000 ⇒ MWB14 |
| MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | |
| MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent: | AGE 15-24..... 1 AGE 25-49..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MWB13 |
| MWB9. At any time during the current 2018-2019 school year did you attend school? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MWB11 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| <p>MWB10. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u>?</p> | <p>PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __</p> | |
| <p>MWB11. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did you attend school?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | 2 ⇒ MWB13 |
| <p>MWB12. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p> | <p>PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __</p> | |
| <p>MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p> | <p>MWB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6 1 MWB6=1 2</p> | 1 ⇒ MWB18 |
| <p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p> | <p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p> | |
| <p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | 2 ⇒ End |
| <p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> | <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.. D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM .E OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> | |

| VICTIMISATION | MVT | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT9B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT9B</p> |
| <p>MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p> | <p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT5B</p> |
| <p>MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p> | <p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?</p> | <p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇨MVT5A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p> | |
| <p>MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT8</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT8</p> |
| <p>MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p> | |
| <p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨MVT9A 2 ⇨MVT9A 3 ⇨MVT9A</p> <p>8⇨MVT9A</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 3)</i>, been physically attacked?</p> <p>MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 3)</i>, have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT20</p> |
| <p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i>?</p> | <p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT12B</p> |
| <p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p> | <p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨MVT12A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT12B</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p> | <p>AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | |
| <p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p> | <p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨MVT14A 2 ⇨MVT14B 3 ⇨MVT14B 8 ⇨MVT14B</p> |
| <p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨MVT19 8 ⇨MVT19</p> |
| <p>MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p> | |
| <p>MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | |
| <p>MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p> | <p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p> | |

| MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? | VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|-----|----|----|----------------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? [B] Sex? [C] Sexual orientation? [D] Age? [E] Religion or belief? [F] Disability? [X] For any other reason? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF.....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY.....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON (<i>spesicy</i>).....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | SEX1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | SEXUAL ORIENTATION1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | AGE.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | RELIGION / BELIEF.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | DISABILITY.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | OTHER REASON (<i>spesicy</i>).....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEX1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGE.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RELIGION / BELIEF.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISABILITY.....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER REASON (<i>spesicy</i>).....1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| MARRIAGE/UNION | | MMA |
|--|--|------------------------|
| MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3 | 1 ⇨MMA7 2 ⇨MMA7 |
| MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO 3 | 3 ⇨End |
| MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? | WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3 | |
| MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2 | 1 ⇨MMA8A 2 ⇨MMA8B |
| MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? | DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 | |
| MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)? | YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998 | |
| MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded? | YES, MMA8A/B=9998..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998..... 2 | 2 ⇨End |
| MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once? | YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2 | 1 ⇨MMA11A 2 ⇨MMA11B |
| MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? | AGE IN YEARS..... __ __ | |
| MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)? | | |

| ADULT FUNCTIONING | | MAF |
|--|--|------------------------|
| MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent? | AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS..... 2 | 1 ⇒ End |
| MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i> | YES..... 1 NO 2 | |
| MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid? | YES..... 1 NO 2 | |
| MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. | | |
| MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses? | YES, MAF2=1..... 1 NO, MAF2=2..... 2 | 1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B |
| MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4 | |
| MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid? | YES, MAF3=1..... 1 NO, MAF3=2..... 2 | 1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B |
| MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL..... 4 | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4 | |
| MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4 | |
| MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4 | |
| MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 | |

| HIV/AIDS | | MHA |
|--|--|-----------|
| MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2 ⇒ End |
| MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding? | YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 | |
| MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded? | YES 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MHA24 |
| MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒ MHA27 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? | LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO.....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO.....3 | |
| MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8 | 1 ⇒MHA30 2 ⇒MHA30 8 ⇒MHA30 |
| MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 | |
| MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. | AGREE..... 1 DISAGREE.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |
| MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? | YES..... 1 NO.....2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8 | |

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.

First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?

I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.

Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.

- VERY HAPPY 1
- SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2
- NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3
- SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4
- VERY UNHAPPY 5

MLS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.*

Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.

Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

Show the picture of the Ladder.

On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?

Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?

LADDER STEP..... ____

MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?

- IMPROVED 1
- MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2
- WORSENERD 3

MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?

- BETTER 1
- MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2
- WORSE 3

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



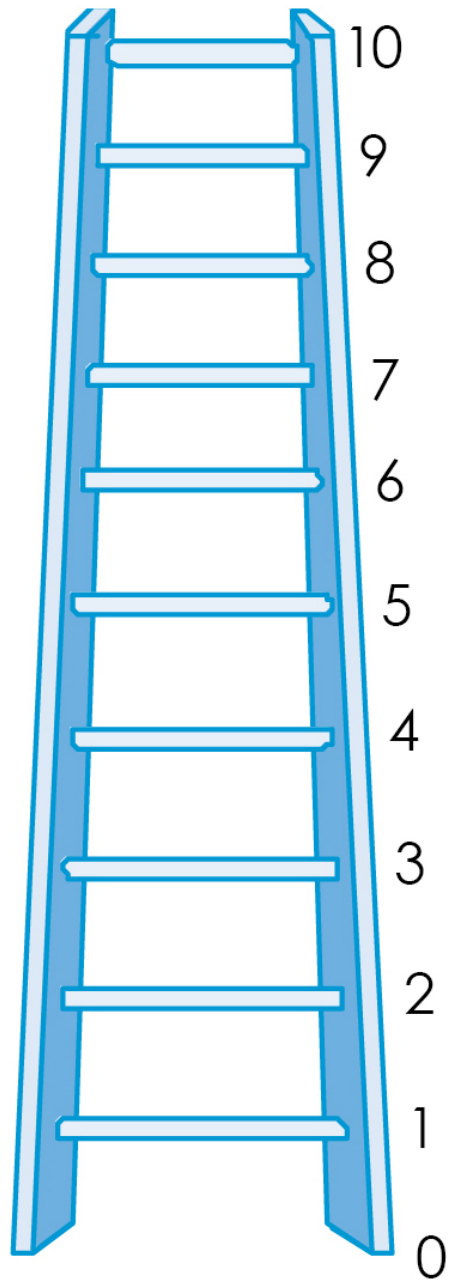
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i> | HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __ | |
| MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i> | YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3 | |
| MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 | |
| MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 RUSSIAN 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i> | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ...2 NO, NOT USED3 | |

MWM16. Check columns HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
 - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL | | UF |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| UF1. Cluster number: _____ | UF2. Household number: _____ | |
| UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ | |
| UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____ | UF8. Record the time: | HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____ |

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire? | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 | 1 ⇒UF10B 2 ⇒UF10A |
| UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistics Office of Georgia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 15 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | |
| YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2 | 1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒UF17 | |

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| <p>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p> | COMPLETED..... | 01 |
| | NOT AT HOME | 02 |
| | REFUSED | 03 |
| | PARTLY COMPLETED | 04 |
| | INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ | 05 |
| | NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 | 06 |
| | OTHER (specify)_____ | 96 |

| UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND | | UB |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p> | <p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY — —</p> <p>DK DAY..... 98</p> <p>MONTH — —</p> <p>YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> —</p> | |
| <p>UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p> | <p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... —</p> | |
| <p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB9</p> |
| <p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p> | <p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47..... 1</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ UB6</p> |
| <p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending kindergarten in the current school year?</p> | <p>YES, ED10=0..... 1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p> |
| <p>UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended kindergarten?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p> |
| <p>UB7. At any time since September 2018, did (he/she) attend kindergarten?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p> |
| <p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend kindergarten?</p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended kindergarten this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend kindergarten?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| UB8C. Does (<i>name</i>) attend public or private kindergarten? | PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN..... 1 PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 | |
| UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i> | HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAME OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X | |

| EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT | | EC |
|---|--|----|
| <p>EC1. How many children’s books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p> | <p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN’S BOOKS <u>0</u> —</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10</p> | |
| <p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with:</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>EC2D. During the past 7 days did (<i>name</i>) watch, play with electronic devices, such as computer, mobile, tablet or watch TV?</p> <p><i>If ‘Yes’, ask:</i></p> <p><i>In the days when he used these devices, about how many hours does (<i>name</i>) spend on these activities in a day during the past 7 days?</i></p> | <p>NONE 0</p> <p>YES, LESS THEN 1 HOUR A DAY 1</p> <p>YES, FROM 1 TO 2 HOURS A DAY 2</p> <p>YES, ABOUT MORE THAN 2 HOURS A DAY 3</p> | |

| | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| <p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past 7 days was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__</p> | |
| <p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 0 OR 1.....1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2</p> | <p>1 ⇨End</p> |

| <p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | MOTHER | FATHER | OTHER | NO ONE | READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | NAMED | A | B | X | Y | |
|---|---|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|--|
| | MOTHER | FATHER | OTHER | NO ONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAMED | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 21</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4.....2</p> | <p>1 ⇨End</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i>. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of <i>(name)</i>'s development.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC7. Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| EC8. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |

| CHILD DISCIPLINE | | UCD |
|---|--|--------|
| UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4..... 2 | 1 ⇒End |
| <p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (<i>name</i>) <u>in the past 30 days</u>.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (<i>name</i>) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (<i>name</i>)'s behavior was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| <p>UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒UCD5</p> |
| <p>UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8</p> | |

| CHILD FUNCTIONING | | UCF |
|---|---|----------------------|
| UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2 | 1 ⇨End |
| UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? | | |
| UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses? | YES, UCF2=1.....1 NO, UCF2=2.....2 | 1 ⇨UCF7A 2 ⇨UCF7B |
| UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid? | YES, UCF3=1.....1 NO, UCF3=2.....2 | 1 ⇨UCF9A 2 ⇨UCF9B |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p> | <p>YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=2.....2</p> | <p>1 ⇨UCF11 2 ⇨UCF13</p> |
| <p>UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p> | <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4</p> | <p>1 ⇨UCF14 2 ⇨UCF14 3 ⇨UCF14 4 ⇨UCF14</p> |
| <p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4</p> | |
| <p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4</p> | |

UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.

Compared with children of the same age, how much does (*name*) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?

Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?

- NOT AT ALL1
- LESS2
- THE SAME3
- MORE.....4
- A LOT MORE5

| BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE | | BD |
|---|--|----------------------|
| BD1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A |
| BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u> | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt</u> yesterday, during the day or night? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |

| <p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p> | | | | |
|--|--|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | YES | NO | DK |
| [A] Plain water? | PLAIN WATER | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [B1] 100% real juice made from apricot, sour cherries, dried peach, persimmon or carrots? | VITAMIN A-RICH 100% REAL JUICE | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [B2] 100% real juice made from any other fruits or vegetables such as oranges, apples (homemade or packaged)? | 100% REAL JUICE | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [B3] Any packaged sweet-tasting drink (not 100% real juice) such as Sandora, Kampa, Kula or any similar packaged sweet tasting juice drink? | NON-NUTRITIOUS DRINKS/BEVERAGES | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [D] Infant formula, such as Humana, Hipp, Nestle, Similac, etc? | INFANT FORMULA | 1 | 2 [⚡] | 8 [⚡] |
| [D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA __ | | | |
| [E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? | MILK | 1 | 2 [⚡] | 8 [⚡] |
| [E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK __ | | | |
| [P] Clear tea/Tea made without milk /dairy products? | WATER-BASED TEA | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [Q1] Cocoa made without milk /dairy products? | WATER-BASED COCOA | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [Q2] Cocoa made with milk | COCOA MADE WITH MILK | 1 | 2 [⚡] | 8 [⚡] |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p> | | | | |
| <p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</i></p> | | | | |
| | | YES | NO | DK |
| [A] Yogurt or "matsoni"? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i> | YOGURT OR "MATSONI" | 1 | 2 \sphericalangle BD8[B] | 8 \sphericalangle BD8[B] |
| [A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt or "matsoni"? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT OR "MATSONI" | | | ___ |
| [B] Any manufactured baby food, such as Nestle, Humana etc.? | MANUFACTURED BABY FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [C] Bread, rice, noodles, buckwheat, porridge or other foods made from grains? | FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside? | PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC. | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [E] Potatoes or any other foods made from roots (such as turnip)? | FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce, broccoli? | DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [G] Vitamin A-rich fruits Apricot, fresh sour cherries, dried peach, persimmon? | APRICO,TSOUR CHERRY, PEACH, PERSIMMON | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apple, pear, peach, bananas, strawberries, grapes? | OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? | ORGAN MEATS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats? | OTHER MEATS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [K] Eggs? | EGGS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [L] Fish, either fresh or dried? | FRESH OR DRIED FISH | 1 | 2 | 8 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| [M] Beans, peas, soybean, lentils, including any foods made from these? | FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS ETC. | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| [N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk? | CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| [O] Nuts? | NUTS | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| [X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? | OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD | 1 | 2 \surd <i>BD9</i> | 8 \surd <i>BD9</i> | |
| [X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i> | (Specify) _____ | | | | |
| BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8 | | | | |

| CARE OF ILLNESS | | CA |
|--|---|----------------------|
| <p>CA1. In the last 14 days, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?</p> | YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14 |
| <p>CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?</p> | YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2 | 1 ⇒ CA3A 2 ⇒ CA3B |
| <p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p> | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8 | |
| <p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p> | | |
| <p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p> | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8 | |
| <p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p> | YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7 |

| | | |
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| <p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> | <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR S</p> <p>VILLAGE NURSE T</p> <p>POLYCLINIC/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /AMBULATORY U</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PHARMACY K</p> <p>EMERGENCY TEAM V</p> <p>HOSPITAL DOCTOR..... F</p> <p>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT G</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt etc.?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>CA8. Check CA7[A]: Was child given any ORS?</p> | <p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[A] 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA10</p> |

| | | |
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| <p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> | <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR S VILLAGE NURSE T POLYCLINIC/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /AMBULATORY U PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PHARMACY K EMERGENCY TEAM V HOSPITAL DOCTOR..... F EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT..... G</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... Z</p> | |
| <p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p> | <p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA12</p> |
| <p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> | <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR S VILLAGE NURSE T POLYCLINIC/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /AMBULATORY U PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PHARMACY K EMERGENCY TEAM V HOSPITAL DOCTOR..... F EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT..... G</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14</p> |

| | | |
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| <p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> | <p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC..... A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA).....B</p> <p>PREPARATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF THE INTESTINAL FLORA V</p> <p>ANTI-EMETIC TREATMENT..... W</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP..... H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC.....L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC.....M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>CA14. At any time in the last 14 days, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |
| <p>CA16. At any time in the last 14 days, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |
| <p>CA17. At any time in the last 14 days, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing, like wheezing?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨ CA19</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA19</p> |
| <p>CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?</p> | <p>PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1</p> <p>BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2</p> <p>BOTH 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>2 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>3 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>6 ⇨ CA20</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA20</p> |
| <p>CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?</p> | <p>YES, CA14=1 1</p> <p>NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨ CA30</p> |
| <p>CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?</p> | <p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨ CA22</p> <p>8 ⇨ CA22</p> |

| | | |
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| <p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> | <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR S VILLAGE NURSE T POLYCLINIC/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /AMBULATORY U PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PHARMACY K EMERGENCY TEAM V HOSPITAL DOCTOR..... F EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT..... G</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA30 8 ⇒ CA30</p> |
| <p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p>Record all medicines given.</p> <p><i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of brand</i>)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of brand</i>)</p> | <p>ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L COTRIMOXAZOLE M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN..... R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p> | |
| <p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p> | <p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA30</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| <p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> | <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR S VILLAGE NURSE T POLYCLINIC/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE /AMBULATORY U PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PHARMACY K EMERGENCY TEAM V HOSPITAL DOCTOR..... F EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT G</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p> | <p>2⇒End</p> |
| <p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p> | <p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98</p> | |

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| UF11. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____ | |
| UF12. Language of the Questionnaire. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 | |
| UF13. Language of the Interview. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| UF14. Native language of the Respondent. | GEORGIAN 1 AZERBAIJANI 2 ARMENIAN 3 RUSSIAN 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| <p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL | | AN |
|---|--|----|
| AN1. Cluster number: _____ | AN2. Household number: _____ | |
| AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) | |
| AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ | AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | |

| ANTHROPOMETRY | | |
|--|---|--|
| AN7. Measurer's name and number: | NAME _____ | |
| AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> | KILOGRAMS (KG) CHILD NOT PRESENT 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) 99.6 | 99.3 ⇒ AN13 99.4 ⇒ AN10 99.5 ⇒ AN10 99.6 ⇒ AN10 |
| AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum? | YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2 | |
| AN10. Check AN4: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2 | 1 ⇒ AN11A 2 ⇒ AN11B |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>AN11A. <i>The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:</i></p> <p><i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i></p> <p>AN11B. <i>The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:</i></p> <p><i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i></p> | <p>LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _____ . _____</p> <p>CHILD REFUSED999.4</p> <p>RESPONDENT REFUSED.....999.5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 999.6</p> | <p>999.4 ⇨AN13</p> <p>999.5 ⇨AN13</p> <p>999.6 ⇨AN13</p> |
| <p>AN12. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i></p> | <p>LYING DOWN 1</p> <p>STANDING UP..... 2</p> | |
| <p>AN13. <i>Today's date: Day / Month / Year:</i></p> <p>_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____</p> | | |
| <p>AN14. <i>Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?</i></p> | <p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> | <p>1 ⇨Next Child</p> |
| <p>AN15. <i>Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.</i></p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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| 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL | | FS |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| FS1. Cluster number: _____ | FS2. Household number: _____ | |
| FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ | |
| FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____ | FS8. Record the time: | HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____ |

| | | |
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| <p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</p> | | |
| <p>FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p> | <p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2</p> | <p>1 ⇨ FS10B 2 ⇨ FS10A</p> |
| <p>FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>National Statistics Office of Georgia</i>. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 10 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | <p>FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 10 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | |
| <p>Yes 1 No/ NOT ASKED 2</p> | <p>1 ⇨ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ FS17</p> | |

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| <p>FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years</p> <p><i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p> | <p>COMPLETED01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME02</p> <p>REFUSED03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-1706</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p> |
|---|--|

| CHILD'S BACKGROUND | | CB |
|---|--|----------|
| CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): | FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47 2 | 1 ⇒CB11 |
| CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i> | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __ | |
| CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i> | AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __ | |
| CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or kindergarten? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒CB11 |
| CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? | KINDERGARTEN 000 PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __ | 000 ⇒CB7 |
| CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | |
| CB7. At any time during the current 2018-2019 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or kindergarten? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2 ⇒CB9 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| <p>CB8. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year is <i>(name)</i> attending?</p> | <p>KINDERGARTEN 000 PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __</p> | |
| <p>CB9. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did <i>(name)</i> attend school or kindergarten?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CB11</p> |
| <p>CB10. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did <i>(name)</i> attend?</p> | <p>KINDERGARTEN 000 PRIMARY 1__ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2__ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION 4__ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION 5__ __ HIGHER 6__ __</p> | |
| <p>CB11. Is <i>(name)</i> covered by any health insurance?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>CB12. What type of health insurance is <i>(name)</i> covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> | <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.. D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |

| CHILD DISCIPLINE | | FCD |
|--|---|--------|
| FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age? | AGE 5-14 YEARS..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 2 | 2⇒End |
| <p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (<i>name</i>) in the past 30 days.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (<i>name</i>) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (<i>name</i>)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p> | <p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED.... 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ... 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p> | |
| FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 2⇒FCD5 |
| FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 | 1⇒End |
| FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? | YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8 | |

| CHILD FUNCTIONING | | FCF |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?</p> | | |
| <p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p> | <p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF6B</p> |
| <p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p> | <p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF8B</p> |
| <p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p> | <p>YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2..... 2</p> | <p>2⇒FCF14</p> |
| <p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category ‘No difficulty’ is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p> | <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12</p> |
| <p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category ‘No difficulty’ is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p> | <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p> |
| <p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>1⇒FCF16</p> |
| <p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p> |

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| <p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF16. Does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF17. When <i>(name)</i> speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF18. When <i>(name)</i> speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty learning things?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty remembering things?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF21. Does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF22. Does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does <i>(name)</i> have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p> | |

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| <p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p> | <p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER..... 5</p> | |
| <p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p> | <p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER..... 5</p> | |

| PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT | | PR |
|---|---|----------------------|
| PR1. Check CB3: Child's age? | AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3 | 1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End |
| PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home? | NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10 | |
| PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED. | YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2 | 2 ⇨ End |
| PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7 |
| PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| PR7. Does (<i>name</i>)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as board of trustees, disciplinary commission, etc.)? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10 |
| PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10 |
| PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (<i>name</i>)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (<i>name</i>)'s school? | YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8 | |

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|--|---|---------------|
| <p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a children’s school performance record, for example “mark sheet”, “written assessment” for <i>(name)</i>?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p> | |
| <p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>’s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>’s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>’s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, heavy snowfall, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p> | |
| <p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any ‘Yes’ recorded?</p> | <p>YES, PR12[C]=1OR PR13=1 1 NO..... 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>PR15. When <i>(teacher strike / teacher absence)</i> happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p> | |

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| FS11. <i>Record the time.</i> | HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _ | |
| FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 | |
| FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i> | GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3 RUSSIAN 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i> | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| <p>FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

LEAD TEST INFORMATION PANEL **LT**

The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE, QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN 5-17 and the INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE for men and women should be completed prior to completing this questionnaire.

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| LT1. Cluster number <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | LT2. Household number <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |
| LT3. Child's line number <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | LT4. Child's name NAME: _____ |
| LT5. Month and year of child's birth <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> (month) (year) </div> | LT6. Phlebotomist's name and number: <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____ |
| LT7. Mother's / Caretaker's name NAME: _____ | LT8. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |
| LT9. Interviewer's name and number: NAME: _____ <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | LT11A. Record the date: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> (day) (month) </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">(year)</p> |
| LT10. Supervisor's name and number: NAME: _____ <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | LT11B. Record the start time hour <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> minute <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |

LT12. National Statistics Office of Georgia and National Center for Disease Control of the Ministry of Health is carrying out lead testing for children age 2-7 years old, with support from UNICEF. Participation in the research is voluntary and data are confidential. A medical specialist will take a small amount of venous blood from your child to determine the lead levels.

The blood sample will be analyzed by the laboratory of National Institute of Health of Italy in Rome. You will be notified of the results in approximately 2 months. Once you receive the results, you may be asked additional questions to help us understand possible sources of lead contamination. The National Center for Disease Control will notify you about it by phone in advance.

Market price of lead testing in Georgia is 100-120 GEL but your child will be tested **for free** at one of the best laboratories of Europe, using the most advanced Method. Per the rules of the study, only **one** child from a family will be tested. If there is more than one eligible child between 2-7 years in the family, a child for testing is selected by chance. If the results would indicate a lead contamination, the National Center for Disease Control will provide medical consultation **free of charge**.

You will find details in the form handed over to you titled Conditions of Participation in the Lead Test.

Do you agree to participate in this research, and so give consent to take a blood sample from _____, by signing the following consent statement?

If you agree now to participate and you change your mind later, please let us know and we will stop.

Consent to participate in the research: I have familiarized myself with the conditions of participation and I consent my child to participate in the study:

Name/surname _____ Signature _____ Date _____ 2018

Applicable only in case a person is illiterate: I confirm that the person _____ was provided with accurate explanation on conditions of participation in the study and he/she consent participation of his/her child.

Name/surname _____ signature _____ date _____ 2018

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Mother's/caretaker's consent obtained | 1 | |
| Mother's/caretaker's consent NOT obtained | 2 | 2⇒ LT15 |
| Mother/caretaker absent | 3 | 3⇒ LT15 |
| LT13. RESULT OF BLOOD SAMPLE EXTRACTION | BLOOD EXTRACTED | 1 |
| | CHILD NOT PRESENT | 2 |
| | CHILD DID NOT ALLOW TO TAKE BLOOD | 3 |
| | MOTHER/CARETAKER CHANGED HER/HIS MIND | 4 |
| | OTHER (SPECIFY)..... | 6 |
| | | 2⇒LT15 |
| | | 3⇒LT15 |
| | | 4⇒LT15 |
| | | 6⇒LT15 |
| LT14. Mother's/caretaker's contact information Telephone: _____ Email: _____ | | |
| LT15A. Record the date | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> |
| (day) | (month) | (year) |
| LT15B. Record the end time | | |
| | hour | <input type="text"/> |
| | minute | <input type="text"/> |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

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PHLEBOTOMIST'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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საჯანდაცოველი არჩაიანი
საბარძიოქმარია რეო
სამონიტორინგო ცენტრი
საბარძიოქმარია



CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE LEAD TEST

National Statistics Office of Georgia and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, from the Ministry of Health, is carrying out research on lead testing for children age 2-7 years old, with support from the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

Information on the study is given below. Should you have any question, please do not hesitate to reach Dr. Lela Shengelia – Head of Maternal and Child Health Division of the National Center for Disease Control. Her contact information is indicated at the bottom of this page.

Purpose of the research

The research aims at measuring the lead level in children's blood. Lead is very harmful for child's health because it may affect the child's intellectual development and capacity, and cause other disorders. It is impossible to know if a child is exposed to lead without a blood test.

Testing process

Participation in the research is voluntary. A medical specialist will take venous blood from your child (1.5 milliliters) upon your consent, so that the blood lead level can be determined.

The blood sample will be sent to the laboratory of National Institute of Health of Italy, in Rome. The results will be notified to you by phone in approximately two months. Specialists from the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health may ask you in the future additional questions to determine possible sources of lead exposure. You will be notified by phone in advance.

Benefit to participants in the research

The market price of lead testing at a private laboratory in Georgia is 100-120 GEL. In this research, your child will be tested **for free** at one of the best laboratories of Europe using the most advanced method (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry – ICP MS), which is not available at any laboratory of Georgia.

Per the rules of the research, only **one** child from a family will be tested. If there is more than one child in the family, a child for testing will be selected automatically by chance. If the results indicate elevated lead level in child's blood, the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health will provide medical consultation **free of charge**.

Expected Risk

Taking a blood sample is associated with a low risk. A child may feel a slight pricking sensation, while after drawing blood a small redness may appear for a while.

Importance of the research for the country

This research will help the state to protect population from lead and associated diseases.

Sharing the results

Individual results of the testing and your contact information will be available only for National Statistics Office of Georgia, UNICEF and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health. No private data on members of your family will be shared with any third party.

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FOR INFORMATION ON ETHICAL ISSUES OF THE RESEARCH PLEASE CONTACT THE CHAIR OF BIOETHICAL COUNCIL OF NCDC MS. MARINA TOPURIDZE. TEL: 591 706 781

RESPONSE CARD FOR LITERACY TESTING

1. The child is reading a book.
2. The rains came late this year.
3. Parents must care for their children.
4. Farming is hard work.

