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

MICS

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Georgia
MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Survey Findings Report

November 2019

GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA

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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.

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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		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	13.2	- Tbilisi	34.0
		- 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
E. coli	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	Wold Bank
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
µg/dl	Microgram per Decilitre

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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 disaggregat 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 appendies, 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 Svaneti[1], 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

List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Lead Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

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]

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

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

Child's Background
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

Under-Five's Background
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

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 CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[3] 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 clustersduring 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 website[8] 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	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.9
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		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	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	5.3
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	95.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	97.5
SR.14CS	Households with smartphone		HC	Percentage of households with smartphone	70.0
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	62.1
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	70.8
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	3.2
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		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	Violent discipline	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	Child marriage	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	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union		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	Spousal age difference		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	Experience of robbery and assault		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	Crime reporting	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	Safety	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	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.5
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	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	Availability of drinking water		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 *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* 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 EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB MWB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	 94.5 92.8 96.3 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 µg/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 household[1]	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	Mtkheta-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															
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	Mtkheta-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						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
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-Lechkhumi 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 head[26]. 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

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	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, education[29], 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

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of children age 5-17	
	Weighted percent	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

		Number of children age 5-17	
	Weighted percent	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							
	Kindergarten or none		Primary or Lower Secondary					
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Upper Secondary or higher[A]	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
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							
	Kindergarten or none		Primary or Lower Secondary					
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Upper Secondary or higher[A]	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
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:								
			Telephone						
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Smartphone[6]	Any[3]	Computer[4]	Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
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 radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

[6] 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 psycho-social 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 neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	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
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 neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	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
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:								
	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]	Number of children age 0-17 years
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:								
	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]	Number of children age 0-17 years
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

			Child's relationship to head of household											
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	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	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
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:						
	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	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
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 amenorrheic[37] and iii) fecund[38] 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 amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic women data is constructed from information from the time since last birth and last period: women are considered postpartum amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic, 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 method[39] 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):																		
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
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
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
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):																		
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
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:																	
		Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method/ missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Total number of women
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:																	
		Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method/ missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Total number of women
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:																	
		Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method/ missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Total number of women
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:																		Total number of women
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	Do not know/ Missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method[1]	Any traditional method	Any method	
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
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	Do not know/ Missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method[1]	Any traditional method	Any method	
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
		Modern method										Traditional method							
	Do not know/ Missing	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Candle	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method[1]	Any traditional method	Any method	
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							
		Desired number of children							
		0 (None)	1	2	3	4	5+	Other	Total number of women
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						
	Health facility						
	Maternity home	Hospital/ Clinic/ Health centre	Other health facility	Home	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
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: Decided before onset of labour pains	Percent delivered by C-section who: Decided after onset of labour pains	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years delivered by C-section
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 life[41] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[42], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[43].

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					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					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	Total		During the first week	During 2-4 weeks	After 4 weeks	DK/ don't remember / missing	Total	
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					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					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	Total		During the first week	During 2-4 weeks	After 4 weeks	DK/ don't remember / missing	Total	
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					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					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	Total		During the first week	During 2-4 weeks	After 4 weeks	DK/ don't remember / missing	Total	
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 HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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 HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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 HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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 know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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 HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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 know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Supernatural means	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
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:			
	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child[A]	Number of men
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:					
	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]	Number of women
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:					
	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]	Number of women
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:					
	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]	Number of men
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:					
	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]	Number of men
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:							
	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	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
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:							
	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	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
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:							
	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	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
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:							
	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	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
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 stillbirth[52] 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							Induced abortion methods						
	Hospital/ maternity	Women's consultation	At home	At home and hospital	Missing	Home-based induced abortions[1]	Total	D&C	Vacuum aspiration	Abortion pill[2]	Other	DK/ don't Remember	Total	Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years
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							Induced abortion methods						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	Home-based induced abortions[1]	Total	D&C	Vacuum aspiration	Abortion pill[2]	Other	DK/ don't Remember	Total	
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							Induced abortion methods						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	Home-based induced abortions[1]	Total	D&C	Vacuum aspiration	Abortion pill[2]	Other	DK/ don't Remember	Total	
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						
	No complication	Uterus perforation	Severe bleeding	Fever over 38 degrees	Belly pain	Other problems	Any complication[1]	
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
		post abortion complications within the 30 days after the last abortion						
	No complication	Uterus perforation	Severe bleeding	Fever over 38 degrees	Belly pain	Other problems	Any complication[1]	
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:								
		Type of provision:								
		Received a method	Received prescription	No method or prescription	Both method and prescription	Do not remember	Missing	Total	Received method, prescription or both[2]	Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years
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:								
		Type of provision:								
		Received a method	Received prescription	No method or prescription	Both method and prescription	Do not remember	Missing	Total	Received method, prescription or both[2]	Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years
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:								
		Type of provision:								
		Received a method	Received prescription	No method or prescription	Both method and prescription	Do not remember	Missing	Total	Received method, prescription or both[2]	Number of women with at least one induced abortion in the last 5 years
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								
				Women doing something to avoid pregnancy		Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy			
	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	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	Informed decision on reproductive health care[1]	Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant
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								
				Women doing something to avoid pregnancy		Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy			
	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	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	Informed decision on reproductive health care[1]	Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant
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								
				Women doing something to avoid pregnancy		Women not doing anything to avoid pregnancy			
	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	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	Informed decision on reproductive health care[1]	Number of women currently married or in union, currently not pregnant and not think that they are not physically able to get pregnant
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.

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[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: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers								Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	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: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers								Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	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**
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: Advice or treatment was sought from: 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	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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:																	
				Other treatments														
				Pill or syrup						Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1A]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intestinal Flora	Antiemetic Treatment	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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:																	
				Other treatments														
				Pill or syrup						Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1A]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intestinal Flora	Antiemetic Treatment	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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:																	
				Other treatments														
				Pill or syrup						Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1A]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intestinal Flora	Antiemetic Treatment	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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:										
	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[A]	Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**1.9**	**0.0**	**9.2**	**2.3**	**86.6**	**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	100.0	63
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	94
Rural	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	91.8	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: 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	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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: 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	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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:									
	Other medications									
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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:									
	Other medications									
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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:													
	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	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)
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:													
	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	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)
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 for cooking											
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass Straw/ Shrubs	Woodchips	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**91.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**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	0.1	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	0.1	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	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	0.5	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	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	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	0.3	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	0.1	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	0.4	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	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	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	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	0.7	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	100.0	15.8	3,999
Upper Secondery	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.1	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	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 for cooking											
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass Straw/ Shrubs	Woodchips	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**91.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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									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
				Place of cooking is:									
				In main house			Outdoors						
			Cook stove has chimney	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
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									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
				Place of cooking is:									
				In main house			Outdoors						
			Cook stove has chimney	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
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											
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:				Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:							
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Wood	Other[B]	No Response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
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											
		Clean fuels for space heating[A]:			Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:							
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Wood	Other[B]	No Response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
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:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
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:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
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							
	Clean fuels for lighting: Electricity	**Polluting fuel for lighting**	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	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)
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

[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 measures[67]	Notes on interpretation[68]	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)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds 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 7[71] 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. Thopmson. "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 breastfed

[2] 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 months

[2] 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.

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[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				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted			Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight			Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
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				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
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				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
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		
	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	Number of children age 2-4 years
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		
	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	Number of children age 2-4 years
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		
	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	Number of children age 2-4 years
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:				
	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]	Number of children
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:				
	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]	Number of children
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:			
	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]	Number of children
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							
	Less than 1 hour a day	From 1 to 2 hours a day	More than 2 hours a day	Didn't use	Missing	Total	Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day[1]	Number of Children
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							
	Less than 1 hour a day	From 1 to 2 hours a day	More than 2 hours a day	Didn't use	Missing	**Total**	Percentage of children who used electronic devices for more than 1 hour a day[1]	Number of Children
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 (adjusted[84]). 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				Number of children age 36-59 months attending kindergarten
	Public[1]	Private	Other	Total	
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:					
	Attending kindergarten	Attending primary education	Not attending kindergarten or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
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:					
	Attending kindergarten	Attending primary education	Not attending kindergarten or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
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 year[85].

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 school[86], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[87] 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.2.6[88].

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.

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[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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending kindergarten	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
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 earlly 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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
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			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
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:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
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:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
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:					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**
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: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
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				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
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				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
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]
Total[3]	**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]
Total[3]	**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]
Total[3]	**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] Desforges, 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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&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. Studies[95] 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:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe[A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
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:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe[A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
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

Marriage[96] 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.

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[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	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	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	
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 services[100].

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:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	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	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
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-Lechkhumi 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:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	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	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
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:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	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	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
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:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	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	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
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								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	Total	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:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	missing	Total	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
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:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	missing	Total	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
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:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	missing	Total	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
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:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total	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
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:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:									
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total	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
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:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total	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
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 right[101]. 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 water[104].

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															
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources						
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Cart with small tank	Bottled water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
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															
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources						
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Cart with small tank	Bottled water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
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										
	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	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
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										
	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	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
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					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**
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						
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
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

			Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						
	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
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

			Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						
	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
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 water

Percentage 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 *E. coli* colonies per 100 mL						
	Low (0 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
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-Lechkhumi 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 water

Percentage 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 *E. coli* colonies per 100 mL						
	Low (0 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
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 water

Percentage 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 *E. coli* colonies per 100 mL						
	Low (0 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
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 water

Percentage 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 *E. coli* colonies per 100 mL						
	Low (0 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
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 *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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 five[105]. 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 third[108], 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 worldwide[109].

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

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[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 hygiene[110]. 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														
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
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**	**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														
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
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**	**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							
		Shared by					Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
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							
		Shared by					Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
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											
	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	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
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											
	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	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
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)								
	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	Missing	Total	Number of household members
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)								
	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	Missing	Total	Number of household members
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										
	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	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
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										
	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	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
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:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	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	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
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:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	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	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
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 Disabilities[111] 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:									
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
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:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
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:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
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:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
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:			
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years
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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&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				
	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**
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

			Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Universal health care program	Other	Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
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

			Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Universal health care program	Other	Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
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

			Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Universal health care program	Other	Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
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:						
	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	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
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

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
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

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
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 status[114].

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:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
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:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
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:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
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:					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**
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 15-24

[2] 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**	**79.1**	**40.2**	**2,697**
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 15-24

[2] 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 (µg/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 childre0.n 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 indictors: (i) rate of prevalence at BLL ≥5µg/dL, and (ii) rate of prevalence at BLL ≥10 µg/dL were generated.

Table LT.1CS presents lead prevalence rate among children 2-7 years of age at BLL ≥5µg/dL and ≥10 µg/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 that 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 coutry, 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.

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

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:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} 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.

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Ms. Lia Gigauri (MoES)	

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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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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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9988	0.0009	0.001	1.006	1.003	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	1.069	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	1.064	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	1.951	14,264	1,523	0.921	0.967
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.1190)	(0.0305)	(0.256)	(0.248)	(0.498)	92	29	(0.058)	(0.180)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0411	0.0166	0.404	1.615	1.271	672	232	0.008	0.074
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0109	0.0077	0.712	1.278	1.130	667	230	0.000	0.026
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0371	0.0101	0.271	0.651	0.807	667	230	0.017	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9248	0.0171	0.018	0.545	0.738	372	131	0.891	0.959
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9356	0.0180	0.019	0.354	0.595	169	67	0.900	0.972
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6775	0.0222	0.033	1.355	1.164	2,329	602	0.633	0.722
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	317	105	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.0491	0.0108	0.220	0.261	0.511	317	105	0.027	0.071
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7375	0.0208	0.028	1.981	1.407	2,621	885	0.696	0.779
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.9633	0.0096	0.010	0.801	0.895	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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 2018 Georgia MICS

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
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 (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: 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	Number	Number	Percent	
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

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		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 to14'

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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of household members
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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of men
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				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
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					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	Number of children under 5
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						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	
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

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:					
	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	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]
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

[A] One 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

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
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

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
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						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
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

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

	Currently attending															
		Primary school						Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school					
		Grade						Grade			Grade					
	Not attending school	Kindergarten	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Higher than secondary	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																	
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			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
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

The questionnaires of the 2018 Georgia MICS are presented in Appendix E:

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2018 Georgia MICS

GEOSTAT www.geostat.ge

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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		**HH7**. *Region:* 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	
HH6. *AREA:*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2		
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 (***your name***). We are from ***National Statistical Office of Georgia***. 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:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed*	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH47A. Telephone number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: Telephone_____				
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO0 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 ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *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 ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *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 HL14. 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		0 1	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**: Relationship to head of household:*

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.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or kindergarten? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ⇩ *ED7* 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	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or* kindergarten*?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
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? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? 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	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the current 2018-2019 school year, has (***name***) received any financial support for school tuition? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**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? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did (***name***) attend school or kindergarten? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? 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	GRADE/ YEAR: 98 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 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	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	ORTHODOX ..... 1 CATHOLIC ..... 2 ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC ..... 3 JUDAISM ..... 4 MUSLIM ..... 5 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*)_____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	GEORGIAN ..... 1 AZERBAIJANI ..... 2 ARMENIAN ..... 3 RUSSIAN ..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HC2. What is ***(name of the head of the household from HL2)*** nationality?	GEORGIAN ..... 1 AZERBAIJANI ..... 2 ARMENIAN ..... 3 RUSSIAN ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH ..... 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET ..... 31 VINYL STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET / FITTED CARPET ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	**FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE (I.E. METAL TILE, SCHIST) ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	**RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line (home telephone)?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE (HOME TELEPHONE) 1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A wardrobe?	WARDROBE 1 2	
[D] A cupboard?	CUPBOARD 1 2	
[E] A table?	TABLE 1 2	
[F] A chair?	CHAIR 1 2	
[G] A bed?	BED 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO 3	3 ⇨*HC10*

HC9. Does your household have: [A] A television? [B] A refrigerator? [C] A gas stove / electric stove [D] An iron [E] A washing machine [F] An electric kettle [G] A microwave [H] An air-conditioner	YES NO TELEVISION ..... 1 2 REFRIGERATOR ..... 1 2 GAS STOVE / ELECTRIC STOVE..... 1 2 IRON ..... 1 2 WASHING MACHINE ..... 1 2 ELECTRIC KETTLE ..... 1 2 MICROWAVE ..... 1 2 AIR-CONDITIONER..... 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own: [A] A wristwatch? [B] A bicycle? [C] A motorcycle or scooter? [D] An animal-drawn cart? [E] A car, truck or van? [F] A boat with a motor? [G] A tractor	YES NO WRISTWATCH ..... 1 2 BICYCLE ..... 1 2 MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER ..... 1 2 ANIMAL-DRAWN CART ..... 1 2 CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1 2 BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1 2 TRACTOR..... 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC13*
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)?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES.....1 NO 2	

HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN.....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (*specify)* _____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *Indicate hectares with two decimal digits.*	HECTARES..... ___ ___. ___ ___ 95 OR MORE .....95.00 DK 98.00	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, poultry or bees?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Rabbits and hare? [I] Beehives? [X] Other (specify)? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	 MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... ___ ___ GOATS..... ___ ___ SHEEP..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ RABBITS AND HARE..... ___ ___ BEEHIVES..... ___ ___ OTHER (*specify*) _____ ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account (student's card, payroll card, pension card or other social assistance card)?	YES.....1 NO 2	

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 OTH ER EXTERNAL MONETARY AND IN-KIND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO..... 2⇘ *End*
ST2A. Have you ever or anyone in your household applied for the (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]*		YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES.....1 NO..... 2⇘ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES.....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO.....2 ⇩ *[X]* DK.....8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO..... 2 ⇩ *End* DK..... 8 ⇩ *End*

ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO ...**2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO **1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK..... 998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO .. **1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK..... 998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS(LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE..... 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04 LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 04 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cook stove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cook stove.*	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL ..... 04 CHARCOAL ..... 05 WOOD..... 06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS..... 07 WOODCHIPS..... 09 SAWDUST..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	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 (*specify*) _____ 6	
EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE ..... 05 OPEN FIRE ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU8* 06 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9*

EU7. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	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 (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 CANDLE ..... 13 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

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 BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 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 BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4*

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT .....2 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 COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER .....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), 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 SUFFICIENT .....2 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 EXPENSIVE .....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____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*

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 BUCKET ..... 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE ..... 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS14* 41 ⇨ *WS14* 51 ⇨ *WS14* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN ..... 3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4 DK 8	 4 ⇨ *WS14* 8 ⇨ *WS14*

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 11 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 21 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 31 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 41 TO AGRICULTURAL LAND ..... 51 TO WATER BODY ..... 52 TO ELSEWHERE (UNCOVERED PIT, OTHER) ..... 53 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you systematically share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
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?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) ..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨ *End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE / BOTTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for hand washing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2	
HW3. *Is soap or any other hand washing detergent present at the place for hand washing?*	YES, PRESENT..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE / BOTTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or any other hand washing detergent in your house for washing hands?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B	

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.*

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.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

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*		

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? *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.*	*YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1* *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2*	2 ⇨ *Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE*
HH18A.*Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 2-7 years:*	NO CHILDREN.....0 1 CHILD.....1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇨*HH45* 1 ⇨*HH27A*

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 QUESTIONNAIRE
2018 Georgia MICS

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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
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* *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2*	1 ⇨*WQ10* 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. *Record the time:*	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.*Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE.....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE.....8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
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? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	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 (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING.....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT.....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER .....51 TANKER-TRUCK .....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
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? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN .....1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL.....2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE .....4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*)_____6	 2⇨*WQ20* 3⇨*WQ20* 4⇨*WQ20* 5⇨*WQ20* 6⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED .....1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*)_____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*WQ22*

WQ21.*Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE .....1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*)_____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	

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:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ25.*Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household 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=1.....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1.....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

2018 Georgia MICS

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:* ___ ___/___ ___/ 2 0 1 ___

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.	**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?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). 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 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.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	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*

WB12. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY.....**1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION .....**4** 00 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE BASE OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION .....**5** 00 HIGHER.....**6** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6.....1 WB6=1 2	1⇨*WB18*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	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	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

FERTILITY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *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?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*

CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 .....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE.....2	0⇨*End* 1⇨*CM15A* 2⇨*CM15B*
CM15A. In what month and year was your child born? **CM15B**. In what month and year was the last of your (***total number in CM11***) births? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR .....__ __ __ __	
CM16A. *Check CM11. How many live births?*	ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 .....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE.....2	1⇨*CM17*
CM16B. In what month and year was the first of your (***total number in CM11***) births?	DATE OF FIRST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
CM16C. *Check CM16B. Is year of birth recorded?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*CM17*
CM16D. How many years ago did you first give birth? *Probe:* How old is or would your child have been today? How old were you when your child was born? *If using the second probe, remember to use respondent's age to calculate completed years since first birth.*	COMPLETED YEARS SINCE FIRST BIRTH.....__ __	
CM17. *Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0⇨*End*
CM18. *Ask for the name of the last-born child.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **HEALTH FACILITY** MATERNITY HOME ..... 41 HOSPITAL / CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 42 HEALTH POST ..... 43 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 46 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*MN36* 8 ⇨*MN36*

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 (***name***)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	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 (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK..... Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=41-46 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇨*PN6A* 2 ⇨*PN6B*
PN6A. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left health facility. Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left health facility? **PN6B**. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you delivered at home. Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you delivered at home?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*PN16*
PN6C. When did (**name**) get his/her health checked after you delivered?	DURING THE FIRST WEEK .....1 DURING 2-4 WEEKS .....2 AFTER 4 WEEKS .....3 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=41-46 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇨*PN17A* 2 ⇨*PN17B*
PN17A. After you left health facility did anyone check on <u>your</u> health? **PN17B**. After you delivered at home did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*PN30*
PN17C. When did you get <u>your</u> health checked after you delivered?	DURING THE FIRST WEEK .....1 DURING 2-4 WEEKS .....2 AFTER 4 WEEKS .....3 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'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?	YES .....1 NO 2	

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").	YES NO FEMALE STERILIZATION 1 2	
[B] Male sterilization *Probe:* Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	MALE STERILIZATION..... 1 2	
[C] IUD *Probe:* Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor.	IUD 1 2	
[D] Injectables *Probe:* Women can have an injection by a doctor that stops them from getting pregnant for one or more months.	INJECTABLES..... 1 2	
[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.	IMPLANTS 1 2	
[F] Pill *Probe:* Women can take a pill every day to avoid getting pregnant.	PILL 1 2	
[G] Male condom *Probe:* Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	MALE CONDOM 1 2	
[H] Female condom *Probe:* Women can place a rubber sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	FEMALE CONDOM..... 1 2	
[I] Diaphragm *Probe:* Women can place a reusable soft rubber cup in their vagina to block sperm from entering uterus or tubes.	DIAPHRAGM 1 2	
[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.	FOAM / JELLY 1 2	
[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.	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM 1 2	
[M] Withdrawal *Probe:* Men can be careful and pull out before climax ("the husband keeps me" or "we keep ourselves").	WITHDRAWAL..... 1 2	
[N] Candle *Probe:* Women can place a spermicidal candle in their vagina before sexual intercourse to avoid getting pregnant.	CANDLE 1 2	
[X] Have you heard of any other ways or method did women or men can apply to avoid pregnancy?	OTHER (*specify*) _____ 1 2	

CP1. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT.....1 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?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 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 STERILIZATION.....A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD.....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F MALE CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H DIAPHRAGM.....I FOAM / JELLY.....J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....L WITHDRAWAL.....M CANDLE.....N OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CP5. What do you think which of the above mentioned contraceptive method is the most effective? *Do not prompt.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....01 MALE STERILIZATION.....02 IUD.....03 INJECTABLES.....04 IMPLANTS.....05 PILL.....06 MALE CONDOM.....07 FEMALE CONDOM.....08 DIAPHRAGM.....09 FOAM / JELLY.....10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....11 WITHDRAWAL.....12 CANDLE.....13 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____96 DK.....98	

CP6. *Check CM1: Any births?*	YES (CM1=1).....1 NO (CM1=2) 2	1 ⇨ *CP7A* 2 ⇨ *CP7B*
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? **CP7B**. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? *Probe for a numeric response.*	NONE .....00 NUMBER .....__ __ OTHER (SPECIFY) _____96	

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? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
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? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	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 (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	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	

INTERRUPTED PREGNANCIES		IP
IP1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* 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. 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.	PRIVACY SECURED, TEXT READ .....1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE, TEXT READ.....2	
IP2. *Check CM11: Number of live births?*	NONE (CM11=00).....0 ONE OR MORE (CM11>00) 1	0⇨*IP3A* 1⇨*IP3B*
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? **IP3B**. You have told me that you have given birth to (***number of children in CM11***) 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?	YES .....1 NO.....2	2⇨*End*
IP4. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a stillbirth? *Probe:* 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.	YES .....1 NO.....2	2⇨*IP6*
IP5. How many pregnancies ended with a stillbirth?	NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS.....__ __	
IP6. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a miscarriage? *Probe:* By miscarriage, I mean a pregnancy of less than 5 months that you did not choose to end.	YES .....1 NO.....2	2⇨*IP8*

IP7. How many pregnancies ended with a miscarriage?	NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES .....__ __	
IP8. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with an abortion? *Probe:* By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that you decided to or had to end, for whatever reason.	YES .....1 NO 2	 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? **IP11B**. In what month and year did the most recent abortion take place?	MONTH .....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
IP11C. *Check IP11A/B: Is **month and/or year** of the last abortion recorded?*	YES, MONTH AND YEAR IS RECORDED .....1 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR > 2011.....2 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR < 2011.....3 ONLY YEAR IS RECORDED; YEAR = 2011.....4 ONLY MONTH IS RECORDED .....5 NO, NEITHER MONTH NOR YEAR IS RECORDED 6	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 NO .....2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*IP13* 2 ⇨*END* 8 ⇨*END*
IP12. *Check IP11A/B: Last abortion occurred within the last 7 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) (**year of interview minus 7**)?* *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.*	NO ABORTION IN THE LAST 7 YEARS.....0 ONE OR MORE ABORTION IN THE LAST 7 YEARS 1	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 (***sum in IP9***) 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:.....☐

IP18. Just to make sure that I have this right, you had (***Total number of "ONLY YEAR, YYYY>2011" in IP15A + Total number of "Yes" in IP15B + Total number of "Yes" in IP16 + 1***) pregnancies that ended in abortion in the last 7 years, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 7***). Is this correct? *If necessary, probe using already obtained information, including total number of abortions in IP9.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*IP20A*
IP19. Check responses and make corrections as necessary until response in IP18 is 'Yes'.		
IP20A. Where was the most recent abortion performed? **IP20B**. Where was that abortion performed?	HOSPITAL/MATERNITY ..... 1 WOMEN'S CONSULTATION ..... 2 AT HOME ..... 3 AT HOME AND HOSPITAL ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
IP21. What method was used?	D&C ..... 1 VACUUM ASPIRATION ..... 2 ABORTION PILL ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
IP22. Within 30 days of the abortion, did you have one of the following health problems as a result of the abortion? [A] Uterus perforation? [B] Severe bleeding? [C] Fever over 38 degrees? [D] Belly pain? [X] Other problems?	YES NO UTERUS PERFORATION. 1 2 SEVERE BLEEDING 1 2 FEVER OVER 38 DEGREES 1 2 BELLY PAIN 1 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 1 2	
IP23. Either before or after the most recent abortion, did a doctor talk to you about contraception?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	 *2 ⇨IP25* *8 ⇨IP25*

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 DK 8	 2 ⇨*VT9B* 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 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT5B* 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 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8.....2	1 ⇨*VT5A* 2 ⇨*VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	

VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	 2 ⇨*VT8* 8 ⇨*VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED .....3 DK / NOT SURE.....8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8 ⇨*VT9A*
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) ***(year of interview minus 3)***, been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) ***(year of interview minus 3)***, have you been physically attacked? *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. *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.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. 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 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT11. 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	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*

VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME.....11 IN ANOTHER HOME.....12 IN THE STREET .....21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR..23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____26 AT SCHOOL.....31 AT WORKPLACE.....32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON .....1 TWO PEOPLE .....2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE .....3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1⇨*VT14A* 2⇨*VT14B* 3⇨*VT14B* 8⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	 2⇨*VT19* 8⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED .....3 DK / NOT SURE.....8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE .....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE .....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. 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	

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 UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: 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 PARTNER.....2 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED .....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	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 MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 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? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT ..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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*

ID6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together? **ID6B**. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT.....1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER.....2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER.....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

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? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	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. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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	

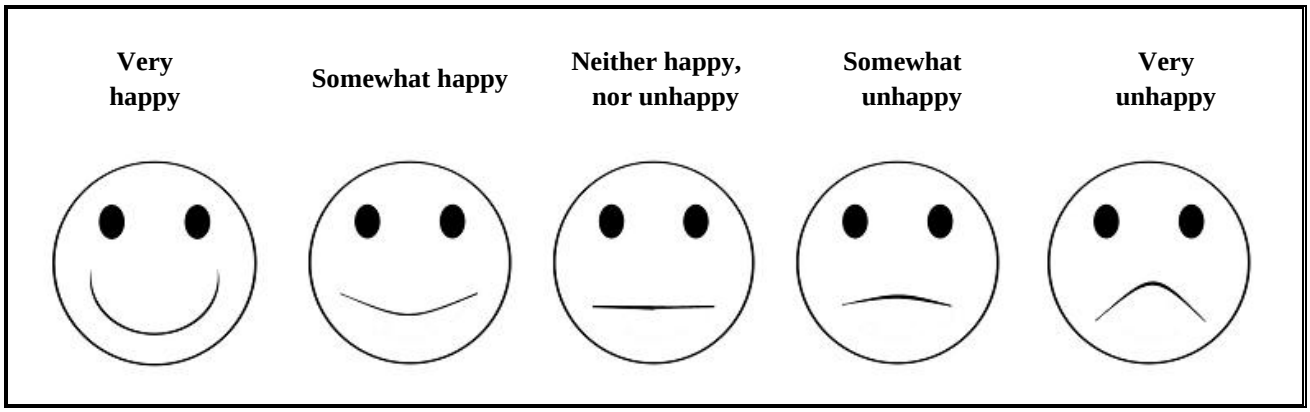
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT 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	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	

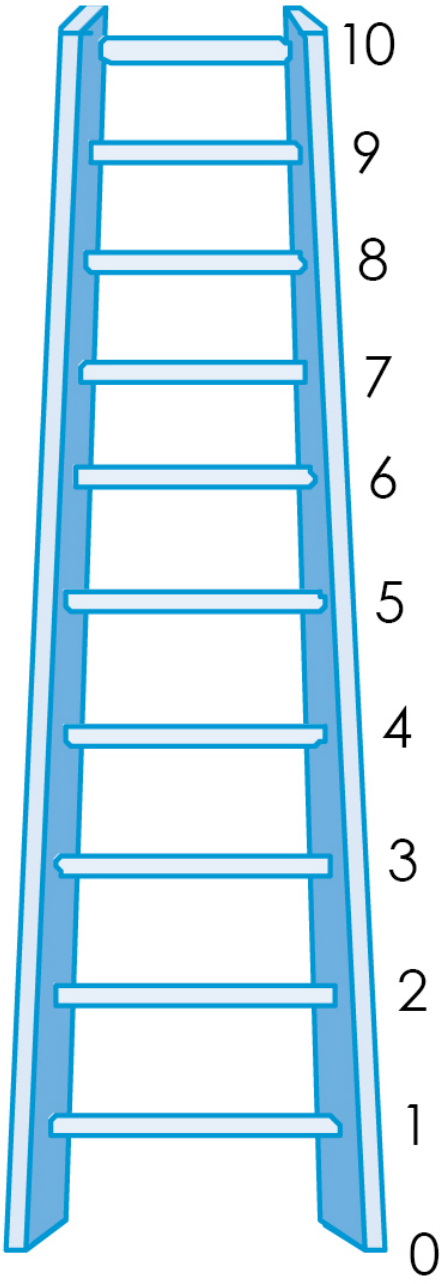
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the fertility (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name_____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER ..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO ..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV ..... 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA27*
HA25. 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	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA30* 2 ⇨*HA30* 8 ⇨*HA30*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. 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	
HA31. 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	
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?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HA33. 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	
HA34. 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	
HA35. 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	
HA36. 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 SHE HAS HIV .....7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS.....8	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. 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	
LS2. *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. 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..... ___ ___	
LS3. 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 WORSENED 3	
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?	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

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?*	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	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	GEORGIAN.....1 AZERBAIJANI.....2 ARMENIAN 3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	GEORGIAN.....1 AZERBAIJANI.....2 ARMENIAN .....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN .....3 RUSSIAN.....4 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM15. *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	

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
2018 GEORGIA MICS

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 ___

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.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *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 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). 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 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?	**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?
YES..... *1* *NO / NOT ASKED*..... *2*	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	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*

MWB10. 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**__ __	
MWB11. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB12. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	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**__ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:*	MWB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6..... 1 MWB6=1 2	1 ⇨*MWB18*
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	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	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	 HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE .. D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM .E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

VICTIMISATION		MVT
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 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 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT9B* 8 ⇨*MVT9B*
MVT2. 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 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT5B* 8 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT3. 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	
MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2	1 ⇨*MVT5A* 2 ⇨*MVT5B*

MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **MVT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*MVT9A* 2 ⇨*MVT9A* 3 ⇨*MVT9A* 8 ⇨*MVT9A*

MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) ***(year of interview minus 3)***, been physically attacked? **MVT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) ***(year of interview minus 3)***, have you been physically attacked? *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. *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.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT20* 8 ⇨*MVT20*
MVT10. 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 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT11. 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	1 ⇨*MVT12A* 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 3 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*

MVT12A. Where did this happen? **MVT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT14A* 2 ⇨*MVT14B* 3 ⇨*MVT14B* 8 ⇨*MVT14B*
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT19* 8 ⇨*MVT19*
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

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?	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 (*spesicy*)_____1 2 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)? **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 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)? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

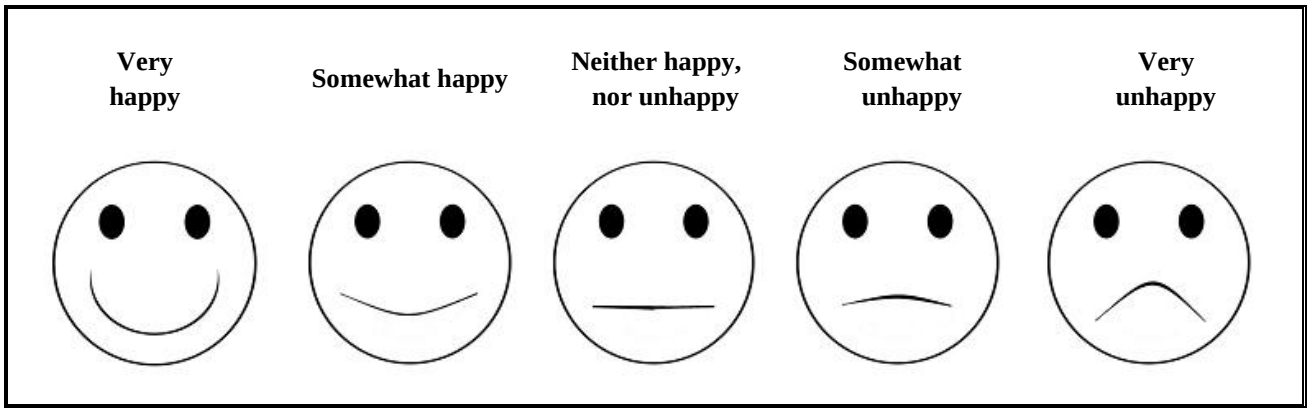
ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties 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. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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	

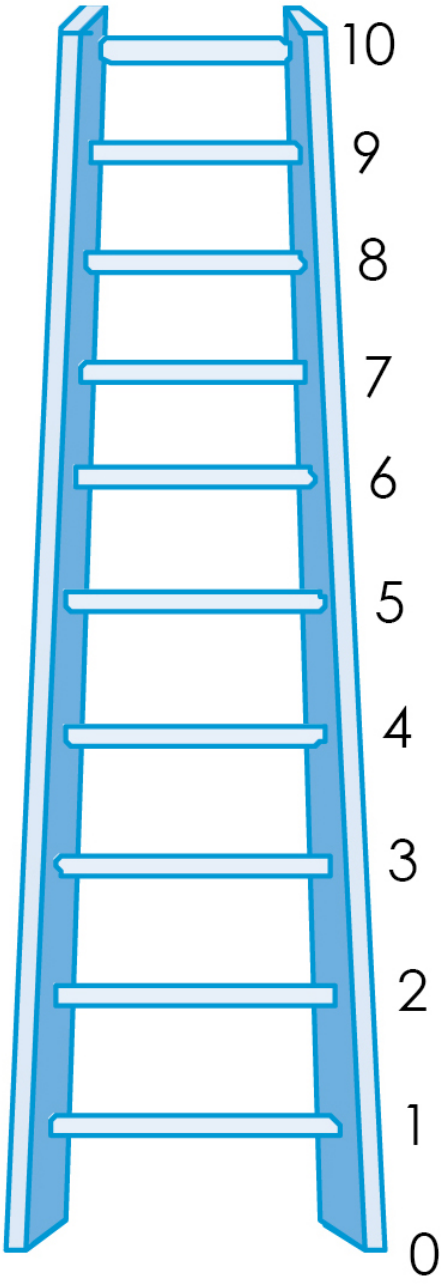
HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	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 WORSENED 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. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	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. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN..... 3	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN..... 3 RUSSIAN ..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM15. *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	

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

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
2018 Georgia MICS

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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**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 (***your name***). 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 (***child's name from UF3***)'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 (***child's name from UF3***)'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*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*UB9*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending kindergarten in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 ..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended kindergarten?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UB9*
UB7. At any time since September 2018, did (he/she) attend kindergarten?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend kindergarten? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended kindergarten this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend kindergarten?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UB9*

UB8C. Does (***name***) attend public or private kindergarten?	PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN ..... 1 PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
UB9. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
UB10. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE .....00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS.....1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP.....1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC2D. During the past 7 days did (***name***) watch, play with electronic devices, such as computer, mobile, tablet or watch TV? *If 'Yes', ask:* *In the days when he used these devices, about how many hours does (name) spend on these activities in a day during the past 7 days?*	NONE ..... 0 YES, LESS THEN 1 HOUR A DAY ..... 1 YES, FROM 1 TO 2 HOURS A DAY ..... 2 YES, ABOUT MORE THAN 2 HOURS A DAY 3	

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. On how many days in the past 7 days was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2					1 ⇨*End*
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (***name***). 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 (***name***)'s development. Can (***name***) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8					
EC7. Can (***name***) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8					

EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC9. Can (***name***) 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 (***name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC13. Does *(**name***) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC15. Does (***name***) 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*
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 ***(name)*** <u>in the past 30 days.</u>	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	

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?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD5. 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		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 (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES.....1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES.....1 NO 2	
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 (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) 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 (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 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*

UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1.....1 NO, UCF4=2.....2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL.....4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

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 ALL .....1 LESS .....2 THE SAME .....3 MORE .....4 A LOT MORE 5	

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 (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*BD3A* 8 ⇨*BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) 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 (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		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 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ..... __				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[P]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[P]*	
[E1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	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 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	

[Q3] How many times did (*name)* drink Cocoa made with milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK-BASED COCOA..___	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS 1 2 ⇩ *BD8* 8 ⇩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____	

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  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.

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		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt or "matsoni"? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT OR "MATSONI"	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt or "matsoni"? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	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 ⇩ *BD9*	8 ⇩ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8				

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last 14 days, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) 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. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) 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. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.*	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 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet such as Rehydron, Ayesole, Altaflora, Humana Electrolyt etc.? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN CA7[A] 2	2 ⇨*CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	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 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 ⇨ *CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	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 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *CA14* 8 ⇨ *CA14*

CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B PREPARATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF THE INTESTINAL FLORA ..... V ANTI-EMETIC TREATMENT ..... W OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last 14 days, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last 14 days, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last 14 days, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing, like wheezing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*

CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.*	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 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *CA30* 8 ⇨ *CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨ *CA30*

CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.*	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 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	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 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

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	

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.*

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?

☐ *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.*

☐ *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?*

☐ *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.*

☐ *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.*

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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	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*

AN11A. *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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED .....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	 999.4⇨*AN13* 999.5⇨*AN13* 999.6⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP..... 2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
2018 Georgia MICS

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 __ __ : __ __

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.		
FS9. *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 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*
FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). 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 (***child's name from FS3***)'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?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'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?	
Yes ..... 1 *No/ NOT ASKED 2*	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*	

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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

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 (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or kindergarten?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) 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 (***name***) attend school or kindergarten?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*CB9*

CB8. During the current 2018-2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	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**__ __	
CB9. At any time during the previous 2017-2018 school year did (***name***) attend school or kindergarten?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB10. During the previous 2017-2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	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**__ __	
CB11. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB12. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE .. D UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨ *End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. 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 ***(name)*** <u>in the past 30 days</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ... 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
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
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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 (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	

FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	 2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	 1 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*

FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	

FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

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 (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ 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 (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'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 (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	

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 (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT .....1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, heavy snowfall, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS .....1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS.....1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE .....1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1OR PR13=1.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN 3	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	GEORGIAN..... 1 AZERBAIJANI..... 2 ARMENIAN ..... 3 RUSSIAN ..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *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	
FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.* *Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.* *Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

LEAD TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

2018 GEORGIA MICS

GEOSTAT

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.

LT1. *Cluster number* ☐☐☐

LT2. *Household number* ☐☐

LT3. *Child's line number* ☐☐

LT4. *Child's name*

NAME: _____

LT5. *Month and year of child's birth*

☐☐ ☐☐ **2 0 1** ☐

(month) *(year)*

LT6. *Phlebotomist's name and number*: ☐☐☐

NAME: _____

LT7. *Mother's / Caretaker's name*

NAME: _____

LT8. *Mother's / Caretaker's line number:* ☐☐

LT9. *Interviewer's name and number*:

NAME: _____ ☐☐☐

LT11A. *Record the date*:

☐☐ ☐☐ **2 0 1** ☐

(day) *(month)* *(year)*

LT10. *Supervisor's name and number*:

NAME: _____ ☐☐☐

LT11B. Record the start time

hour ☐☐

minute ☐☐

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	2⇨LT15
	CHILD DID NOT ALLOW TO TAKE BLOOD 3	3⇨LT15
	MOTHER/CARETAKER CHANGED HER/HIS MIND 4	4⇨LT15
	OTHER (SPECIFY) 6	6⇨LT15

LT14. Mother's/caretaker's contact information Telephone: _____ Email: _____

LT15A. Record the date

				2	0	1	
	(day)		*(month)*			*(year)*	

LT15B. Record the end time

hour

minute

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

PHLEBOTOMIST'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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.

For additional information please contact Dr. Lela Shengelia Tel.: +995 591 70 67 94 | email: L.shengelia@ncdc.ge

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.

2018 Georgia MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2018