Georgia

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

State Department of Statistics of Georgia

NCDC GEORGIA

National Centre for Disease Control

unicef unite for children

United Nations Children's Fund

MICS

Georgia

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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2005

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The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried by State Department of Statistics of Georgia and National Centre for Disease Control of Georgia. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The survey has been conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS3) carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and the year 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Georgia, 2005

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality	1	13	Under-five mortality rate	35	per thousand
	2	14	Infant mortality rate	31	per thousand
NUTRITION					
Nutritional status	6	4	Underweight prevalence	2.1	per cent
	7		Stunting prevalence	10.4	per cent
	8		Wasting prevalence	2.1	per cent
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	36.6	per cent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	10.9	per cent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate		
			at 12-15 months	40.5	per cent
			at 20-23 months	19.6	per cent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	34.8	per cent
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	28.1	per cent
	19		Adequately fed infants	19.8	per cent
Salt iodization	41		Iodized salt consumption	87.2	per cent
Vitamin A	43		Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	15.8	per cent
Low birth weight	9		Low birth weight infants	4.7	per cent
	10		Infants weighed at birth	95.7	per cent
CHILD HEALTH					
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	50.1	per cent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	20.6	per cent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	36.5	per cent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	73.6	per cent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	55.5	per cent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels	53.6	per cent
ENVIRONMENT					
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	94.2	per cent
	13		Water treatment	4.6	per cent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	96.8	per cent
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	56.3	per cent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	31.5	per cent
Maternal and newborn health	20		Antenatal care	96.3	per cent
	44		Content of antenatal care		
			Blood sample taken	95.4	per cent
			Blood pressure measured	94.7	per cent
			Urine specimen taken	95.6	per cent
			Weight measured	94.7	per cent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	98.3	per cent
	5		Institutional deliveries	95.5	per cent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	46		Support for learning	84.0	per cent
	47		Father's support for learning	56.3	per cent
	48		Support for learning: children's books	72.1	per cent
	49		Support for learning: non-children's books	83.2	per cent
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	12.7	per cent
	51		Non-adult care	7.9	Per cent
EDUCATION					
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	43.2	per cent
	53		School readiness	60.4	per cent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	72.7	per cent
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	94.6	per cent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	88.3	per cent
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	99.0	per cent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	99.5	per cent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	70.2	per cent
	61	9	Gender parity index	1.01	ratio
			primary school	0.98	ratio
			secondary school		
Literacy	60	8	Adult literacy rate	99.3	per cent
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	91.9	per cent
Child labour	71		Child labour	18.4	per cent
	72		Labourer students	94.6	per cent
	73		Student labourers	18.9	per cent
Child discipline	74		Child discipline	66.1	
			Any psychological/physical punishment		per cent
Early marriage	67		Marriage before age 15	1.9	per cent
			Marriage before age 18	17.7	per cent
	68		Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	10.7	per cent
	69		Spousal age difference	20.4	per cent
			Women aged 15-19	11.6	per cent
			Women aged 20-24		
Domestic violence	100		Attitudes towards domestic violence	6.9	per cent
Disability	101		Child disability	14.4	per cent
Orphaned and vulnerable children	75		Prevalence of orphans	4.9	per cent
	78		Children's living arrangements	2.9	per cent
HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES					
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	15.0	per cent
	89		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	45.6	per cent
	86		Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	6.4	per cent
	87		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	29.3	per cent
	88		Women who have been tested for HIV	11.0	per cent
	90		Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	41.5	per cent
	91		Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	40.7	per cent

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHA	American International Health Alliance
ANC	Antenatal care
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EDPRP	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Programme
GERHS-1999	Georgia Women's Reproductive Health Survey, 1999-2000
GERHS-2005	Georgia Reproductive and Health Survey, 2005
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MONEE	Monitoring Eastern Europe
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ppm	Parts Per Million
pps	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDS	State Department of Statistics of Georgia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
U5MR	Under-5 mortality rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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Needless to say that our national counterparts, the National Department of Statistics, and the National Centre for Disease Control have had a primary role in the development and implementation of the survey.

Executive Summary

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Survey is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women and children. During November-December 2005, questionnaires completed with 12,010 households, 9,847 women aged 15-49, and 2,037 children under five years of age.

CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate among Georgian children is estimated at 31 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying before age 5 is 35 per thousand live births.

NUTRITION

Nutritional Status

Only 2.1 per cent of children under age five in Georgia are moderately underweight and only 0.3 per cent are classified as severely underweight. Slightly more than 10 per cent of children are moderately stunted or too short for their age and almost 5 per cent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. The percentage of children who are overweight is 15.2 per cent.

Breastfeeding

More than one-third of women (36.6 per cent) with a birth in the two years preceding the survey started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. By the end of the first day after birth, nearly two-thirds of women (65.1 per cent) had started breastfeeding their child.

Approximately 11 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. At age 6-9 months, 34.8 per cent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 40.5 per cent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 19.6 per cent are still breastfed.

Salt Iodization

In about 98 per cent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content and in 87.2 per cent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine.

Post-partum Mothers' Vitamin A Supplementation

Only 15.8 per cent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years before the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth.

Low Birth Weight

Overall, 95.7 per cent of newborns were weighed at birth and approximately 5 per cent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Overall, 10.4 per cent of under-five children had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. About 40 per cent received fluids from ORS packets and 13.6 per cent received recommended homemade

fluids. Almost half of the children with diarrhoea received no treatment at all.

About one-fifth of children with diarrhoea (20.6 per cent) received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding (home management of diarrhoea). Also, 36.5 per cent of children either received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or had their fluid intake increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued, as per the recommendation.

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Only 2.7 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 73.6 per cent were taken to an appropriate provider. 55.5 per cent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. Overall, 21.1 per cent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and laboured breathing.

Solid Fuel Use

More than half (53.6 per cent) of all households in Georgia use solid fuels for cooking. Among households using solid fuels for cooking, a great majority of them use closed stove with chimney (92.2 per cent).

ENVIRONMENT

Water and Sanitation

Overall, 94.2 per cent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water. As a result, a great majority of the households (94 per cent) are not using any water treatment method and within the remaining 6 per cent of households, most of them are using an appropriate water treatment method (4.6 per cent). Among those that use unimproved drinking water sources, the use of appropriate water treatment method is lower (2.8 per cent).

For 78.9 per cent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For 17.3 per cent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water.

A very high proportion of the population of Georgia lives in households (96.8 per cent) using improved sanitation facilities. Stools are disposed of safely for 56.3 per cent of children age 0-2.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception

Current use of contraception was reported by 31.5 per cent of women currently married or in union. The most popular method is IUD, which is used by 8.2 per cent of married women. The next most popular method is periodic abstinence, which accounts for 6.7 per cent of married women, followed by condoms (5.9 per cent). Overall, 11.8 per cent of married women use a traditional method while modern method users are almost 20 per cent.

Antenatal Care

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is quite high with 96.3 per cent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. Only 2.3 per cent of women did not receive any antenatal care.

Nearly all pregnant women received antenatal care one or more times during their pregnancy (97.4). During these visits, almost all women had their blood test taken (95.4 per cent), blood pressure measured (94.7 per cent), urine specimen taken (95.6 per cent), or weight measured (94.7 per cent).

Assistance at Delivery

Nearly all births (93.8 per cent) occurring in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel. A large majority of these births (93.8 per cent) in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered with the assistance of a medical doctor. Nurses or midwives assisted with the delivery of only 4.5 per cent of births. Overall, 95.5 per cent of births were delivered in a health facility.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

For 84 per cent of under-five children, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was five. The father was involved with one or more activities for 56.3 per cent of children.

More than 83 per cent of children are living in households where at least three non-children's books are present. On the other hand, 72.1 per cent of children aged 0-59 months have children's books. The median number of both non-children's books and children's books is 10. Nearly 13 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 5.8 per cent had none of the playthings asked mothers/caretakers were asked about specifically.

Among children aged 0-59 months 7.7 per cent had been left in the care of other children, while 2.8 per cent had been left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 7.9 per cent of children were left without adequate care during the week preceding the survey.

EDUCATION

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Less than half of children (43.2 per cent) aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school. Overall, 60.4 per cent of children who are currently age 6 or 7 years and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6 and 7), 82.3 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (94.6 per cent) but there are still some children (5.4 per cent) who are out of school when they are expected to be attending school. The overall secondary school net attendance ratio is 88.3 per cent. Of all children starting grade one, almost all of them (99 per cent) will eventually reach grade five.

Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school is 1.01, indicating almost no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. The GPI declines slightly, to 0.98, for secondary education.

Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is quite high - 99.3 per cent.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The births of 91.9 per cent of under-five children in Georgia have been registered.

Child Labour

More than 18 per cent of the children age 5-14 years were involved in child labour, mainly unpaid and working for family businesses. Of the 92.1 per cent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 18.9 per cent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, of the 18.4 per cent of the children classified as child labourers, the majority of them are also attending school (94.6 per cent).

Child Discipline

In Georgia, 66.1 per cent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members.

Early Marriage

Only 1.9 per cent of women age 15-49 married before age 15 and 17.7 per cent of women age 20-49 married before age 18. Among women age 15-19, only 10.1 per cent are currently married. While 20.4 per cent of married women age 15-19 are married to a partner 10 or more years older, this percentage is lower among women age 20-24 (11.6 per cent).

Domestic Violence

Overall, 6.9 per cent of women in Georgia feel that a husband has the right to beat his wife, mostly in cases when they neglect the children (5.9 per cent).

Child Disability

According to the mothers' report, 14.4 per cent of children aged 2-9 years display some kind of disability. The most frequently mentioned disability was inability to speak/difficulty speaking (5.8 per cent).

Children's Living Arrangement and Orphanhood

Overall, 86.4 per cent of children aged 0–17 are living with both parents, 8.6 per cent are living with the mother only, 1.9 per cent are living with the father and 2.9 per cent are not living with either biological parent. For 4.9 per cent of children aged 0–17, one or both parents are dead.

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

In Georgia, 80.2 per cent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 33.2 per cent. More than half of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and know of using a condom every time (58.4 and 55.8 per cent respectively), and 45.1 per cent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Of the interviewed women, 26.7 per cent reject the two most common misconceptions concerning HIV and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low; 13.3 per cent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge. Also only 15 per cent of young women (15-24 years) have comprehensive accurate knowledge of HIV.

More than two-thirds of women (67.3 per cent) know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 45.6 per cent, while 12.9 per cent of women did not know of any specific way.

Nearly all women aged 15-49 received antenatal care from a health care professional during their last pregnancy (96.3 per cent) and information about HIV was provided to 41.5 per cent of women; 45.1 per cent of women were tested for HIV during the antenatal care visit, and 40.7 per cent received the results of the HIV test.

I. Introduction

Background

This report is based on the Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2005 by the State Department of Statistics (SDS) of Georgia and the National Centre for Disease Control. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women and was based in large part on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"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. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions.…" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls 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."

Georgia, as one of the signatories of the Millennium Declaration, made a commitment to integrate the Millennium Development Goals within its national development strategies, and report periodically on the status of their attainment.
As a response to its commitments, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (EDPRP) was adopted in August, 2003. In June 2004, the country launched its baseline MDG Report that customised the globally set goals and targets to the Georgian context. On 23 February 2005 the government adopted the EDPRP implementation report. Civil society and international organizations contributed to the report by participating in the customized construction of its goals and respective targets (United Nations, 2005).

Following the launch of the baseline report, the government of Georgia affirmed the need to assess the progress in the implementation of MDGs for the period of 2004-2005. For that purpose the government reconstituted the Permanent Commission on MDG with its Resolution #119 of 28 July 2005. The resolution furthermore introduced appropriate changes to Government Resolution #7, adopted on 31 March 2004, designating the prime minister as chair of the Permanent Commission and the Ministry of Economic Development as a coordinator of the process (United Nations, 2005).

Moreover, Georgia has joined the Global Call to Action against Poverty through the campaign "Future without Poverty", which was started by eight NGOs and currently unites over 40 organizations and individuals. The coalition has already conducted several forums, generating active participation of public figures, government agencies and international organizations (United Nations, 2005).

The government of Georgia started a comprehensive reform programme aimed at improving socio-economic conditions while reducing the current level of extreme poverty (Goal 1) through sustainable economic growth. For the first time in years, the share of population living below the official poverty line has decreased, although there is no change in the extreme poverty level. Overall, rural poverty remains more pronounced than urban poverty. The quality and institutional setup of the educational system have improved (Goal 2). The educational system is undergoing radical reform, orienting itself toward European standards, eliminating corruption and shifting to a new system of financing. Further reforms aim at introducing a comprehensive national curriculum focusing on the development of analytical and other relevant and necessary skills.

Gender equality issues were promoted to the state level (Goal 3) resulting in the creation of an Advisory Council on Gender Equality (in the Georgian parliament) and a separate Governmental Commission on Gender Equality Issues. These institutions shall address the prevailing problems of under-representation of women in elective bodies and in executive positions, discrepancies in employment, remuneration opportunities and underdeveloped state response mechanisms to instances of gender discrimination.

To reduce the child mortality rate and improve maternal health under Goals 4 and 5, the government is expanding child and reproductive health services, as well as improving access and quality. Special state primary and referral healthcare programmes have contributed to a slight decrease in mortality rates. Additionally, international assistance programs have also put emphasis on child and maternal healthcare. Another contributing factor to the decreasing child mortality rate is the decline in home deliveries. Immunizations remain at a high level. Moreover, the government has put itself in a better position to secure the financial sustainability of programs which address the reduction of the child mortality rate. Despite these positive financial projections and overall improvements, the unreliability of existing statistics makes optimal targeting of programmes difficult. Positive tendencies have developed in combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (Goal 6). Georgia has a well-established HIV/AIDS control service and a well-developed infrastructure to support the effective reduction of these pandemics.

However, some factors contributing to the spread of the pandemics remain, including wide-spread intravenous drug abuse, the alarming situation in neighbouring countries and a low public awareness of appropriate precautions. To address the environmental sustainability requirement of Goal 7, the government has created the Commission on Sustainable Development of Georgia; adopted a strategy and action plan on biodiversity preservation; initiated elaboration of forestry policy and strategy; continued the introduction of the Clean Development Mechanism; and facilitated the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. However, further efforts are required to improve access to safe water supply and housing.

Georgia remains committed to the global partnership for development (Goal 8) with a liberal trade regime, an improvement of its financial and banking systems and progress in addressing external debt issues within the Paris Club framework. The government has also placed telecommunications among the priorities in its programme for 2004-2009, elaborating the ICT development framework; it will, additionally, develop a National Strategy of ICT Development (United Nations, 2005).

In order to establish effective monitoring at national and local levels, the relevant indicators are being incorporated into a uniform system. For this purpose, an integrated national database, GeoInfo, is being set up with UN assistance. The database builds on the DevInfo programme which is being used throughout the world and unites the indicators for MDG, EDPRP and the National Action Plan for Children.

In 2006, UNICEF started a new programme of cooperation with the government that aims to make a significant contribution towards achieving the MDGs. During the five years of the country programme, UNICEF will work with central and local governments to address the needs and to protect the rights of the most vulnerable women and children in Georgia.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in 2005 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. It is expected that the findings will be a large and important source of data for monitoring outcomes towards achievement of the MDGs in Georgia.

Survey Objectives

The 2005 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Georgia;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established in the Millennium Declaration, the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Georgia and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 11 regions: Tbilisi, Kakheti, Mtskheta – Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe–Javakheti, Racha-Lechkhumi -Kvemo, Svaneti, Imereti, Guria, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Adjara. In order to more closely follow the population distribution of the population, the sample design used a complicated stratification design, with unequal numbers of clusters in each stratum. However, the sample selection had too few households in the smaller regions to provide reliable estimates of certain indicators. The sample was selected in four stages and the sample design was stratified according to 11 regions, 3 settlement types (Large town, Small town, and Village), and 4 geographic strata (Valley, Foothills, Mountain, and High mountain). In total, 49 separate strata were identified and within 475 clusters a total of 14,250 households were selected (30 households in each cluster). There was no updating of household listing prior to the survey. The sample is not self-weighting and for reporting national level results, sample weights that were calculated at stratum level are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members, the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; and 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Disability
- Salt Iodization

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Child Mortality
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Marriage and Union
- Contraception
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- HIV knowledge

- Cigarette Smoking
- Haemoglobin Test[16]

The Questionnaire for Children under-five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age[17] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Child Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization[18]
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire[19]. From the MICS3 model English and Russian versions, the questionnaires were translated into Georgian and were pre-tested in Tbilisi and in Mtskheta–Mtianeti in September 2005. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Georgia MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for one week in September 2005. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent two days in practice interviewing in the pre-test location – Tbilisi and Mtskheta-Mtianeti.

The data were collected by 12 teams; each was comprised of five interviewers, two drivers, one editor/ measurer and one supervisor. Because of the difficult terrain and poor roads in some areas, four-wheel drive vehicles were used. Fieldwork began in November 2005 and concluded in December 2005.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software. The data were entered on three microcomputers and carried out by three data entry operators and two data entry supervisors. In order to ensure quality control,

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[16] Haemoglobin measurements were performed in every third household in all clusters on women 15-49 years of age.

[17] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

[18] In the 2005 Georgia MICS questionnaire, the respondents were asked to show the interviewers immunization cards for children under the age of 5 and the immunization dates were recorded for each antigen. If the vaccination card was not available, the respondent was asked if the child has received the immunization and for Polio and DPT, how many times they received it. However, it was observed that relatively few women had immunization records at home and most immunization cards are maintained at health clinics. Therefore, the immunization levels were based primarily on recall and it appeared that the respondents' reporting of the immunizations received and, in particular, the number of doses was under reported. As a result, it was decided that the immunization levels are not reported because of the strong potential for biased estimates.

[19] The model MICS3 questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org, or in UNICEF, 2006.

all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Georgia questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in November 2005 and was completed in January 2006. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 14, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF this purpose.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 14,250 households selected for the sample, 12,268 were found to be occupied. Of these, 12,010 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 97.9 per cent. In the interviewed households, 10,908 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 9,847 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90.3 per cent. In addition, 2,196 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 2,037 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 92.8 per cent. Overall response rates of 88.4 and 90.8 are calculated for the women's and under-5s' interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

Response rates were similar across residence while slight variations in response rates observed by regions. Although the capital city of Tbilisi had the lowest household response rate, the highest response rate for the women questionnaire was found in Tbilisi. The highest response rates for household and children under-5 questionnaires were found in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti while Guria region had the lowest response rate for children under-5 questionnaire.

Characteristics of Households

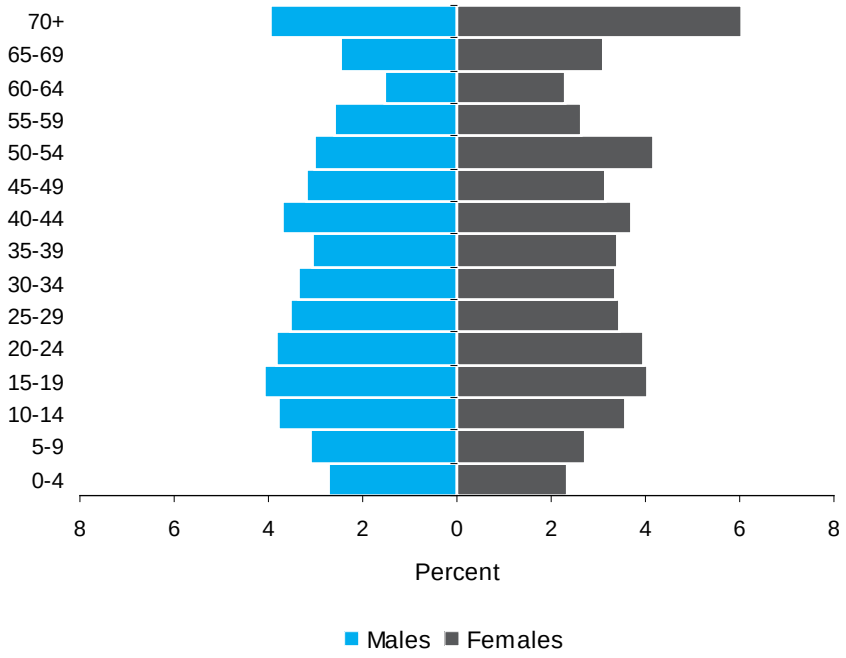
The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 12,010 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 43,731 household members were listed. Of these, 20,988 were males, and 22,743 were females. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 3.64.

Comparing the age and sex distribution of Georgia from MICS with the official estimates for the year 2005 (Department of Statistics, 2006), it is observed that MICS survey has a slightly lower proportion of women age 15-64 (1.4 percentage points) and men age 15-64 (0.9 percentage points). On the other hand, for age group 65 and higher, MICS has a slightly higher proportion of males (1.3 percentage points) and females (0.9 percentage points). For age group 0-14, the MICS estimates for males and females are very close to the official estimates.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, urban/rural status, number of household members, and ethnic[20] group of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also 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.

[20] This was determined by asking the question "To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?" in the household questionnaire.

Figure HH.1: Age and Sex Distribution of Household Population, Georgia, 2005



The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman age 15-49 were found.

Looking at the number of households in each region, we can notice significant differences between weighted and unweighted numbers of household. In order to gain qualitative results for some regions it was necessary to do over-sampling while in Tbilisi and Imereti, the regions with the highest proportions of households, it was decided to do under-sampling as it is possible to obtain plausible results with a lower number of households than required by the probability proportional to size of the region.

The distribution of households by area of residence showed that exactly half of the households are urban and other half is rural. Most of the households had a male head (70 per cent) and more than one-third of the households had 4-5 members while another third had 2-3 members. For 84.6 per cent of households the ethnic group of the head of the household was Georgian. In 14.9 per cent of the households interviewed there was at least one child under age five while 64.2 per cent of the households had at least one women age 15-49.

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, 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.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, urban-rural areas, age, marital

status, motherhood status, education[21], wealth index quintiles[22], and ethnicity. Among all women age 15-49, 61.7 per cent of them are currently married/in union and 6.7 per cent are formerly married/in union. Distribution by motherhood status is similar; 63.7 per cent of women have given birth. Primary education is almost universal among women in Georgia and as high as 36 per cent of women have received higher education. The distribution of women according to wealth index quintiles implies that as the wealth index quintile increases, the proportions of women living in such households slightly increase.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth, and ethnicity. Almost equal proportions of children live in urban and rural areas. For 58 per cent of the children, their mother completed secondary or secondary special/vocational school and a further 41.2 per cent completed higher education. The distribution of children according to wealth index quintiles shows a slightly lower proportion for the poorest category and a slightly higher proportion for the richest category. For 81.2 per cent of children, the ethnic group of household head was Georgian.

[21] Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

[22] Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset, and obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample (The assets used in these calculations were as follows: persons per sleeping room, type of floor, type of roof, type of wall, type of cooking fuel, electricity, radio, TV, mobile and non-mobile phone, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with a motor, source of drinking water, and type of sanitary facility). Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the poorest quintile to the richest quintile, based on the wealth scores of the households they were living in. 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, and 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 Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

IV. Child Mortality

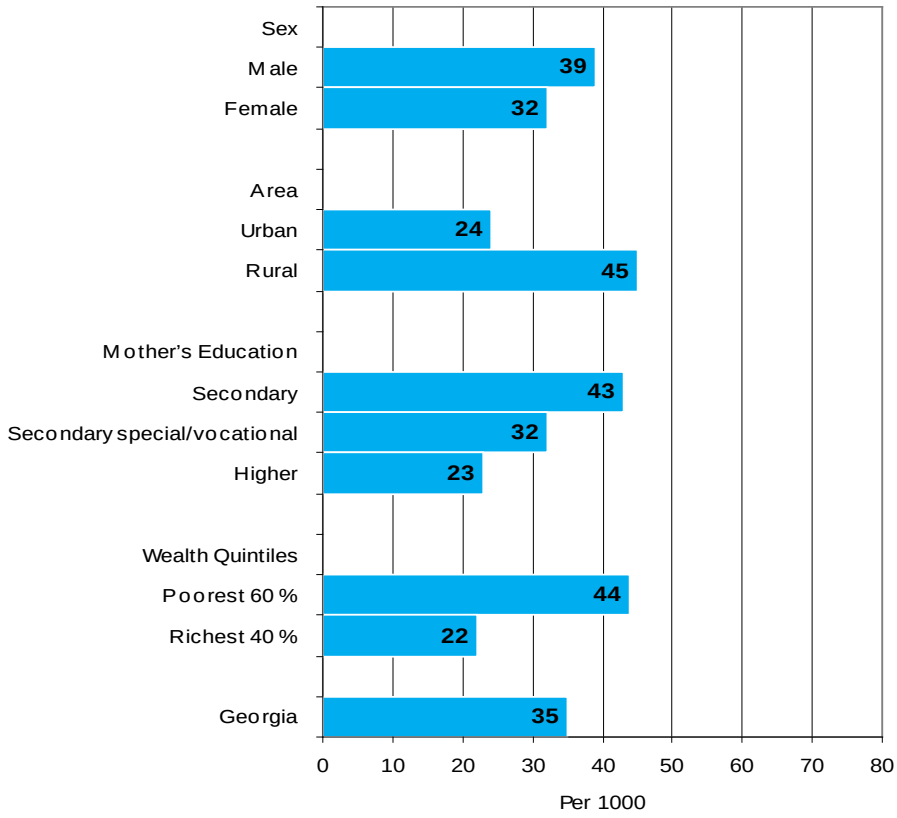
One of the overarching aims of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFFC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking into account both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Georgia, the East model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various background characteristics, while Table CM.2 provides the basic data used in the calculation of the mortality rates for the national total. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 31 per thousand, while the probability of dying under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) is 35 per thousand. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34, and refer to the end of the first quarter of the year 2000. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. Infant and under-5 mortality rates are considerably lower in urban compared to rural areas. There are also significant differences in mortality in terms of mother's education level. The probabilities of dying among children whose mothers have higher education are considerably lower than those with only secondary education. While the wealth index quintile of the household does not make a considerable difference for infant mortality, the under-five mortality rates are higher among poorer households. Differentials in under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics are also shown in Figure CM.1.

Figure CM.2 shows the series of U5MR estimates of the survey, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on the survey. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during the last 15 years. Even though the previous MICS in 1999 did not collect information on child mortality, there are two recent surveys in Georgia that present comparable data on child mortality.

Figure CM.1 Under-5 Mortality Rates by Background Characteristics, Georgia, 2005



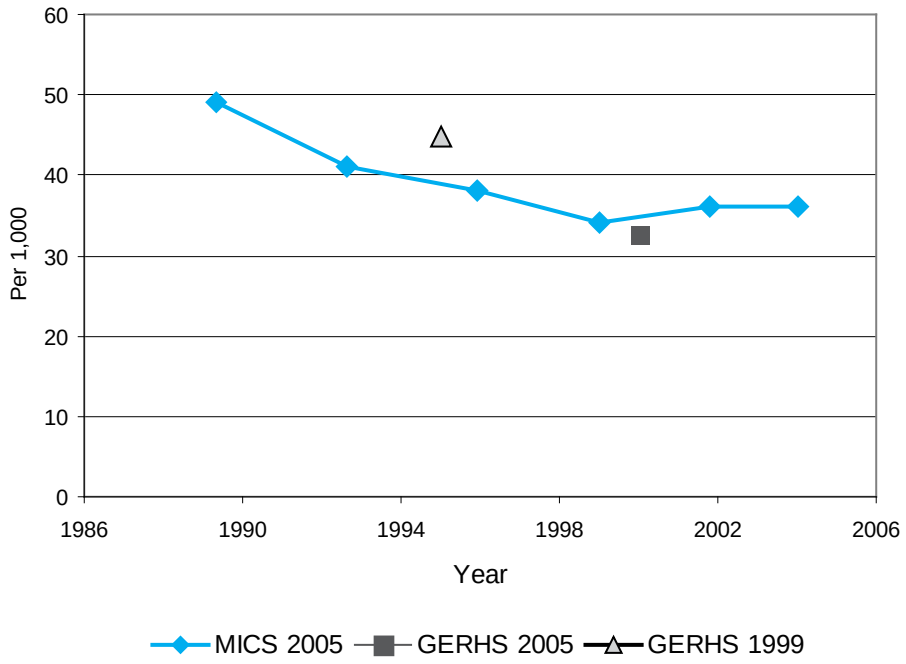
According to the Women's Reproductive and Health Survey conducted in 1999-2000 (GERHS-1999) (Serbanescu et. al. 2001), the infant mortality rate is 40.7 (reference date is around the year 1995) and the trend for infant mortality rate is one of decline. The other recent data source, Georgia Reproductive Health Survey 2005 (GERHS-2005) (Serbanescu et. al., 2007) estimates infant mortality as 29 per thousand (reference date is around the year 2000) and the difference between MICS 2005 and GERHS-2005 can be attributable to sampling errors involved in both surveys[23] and the method of calculation (GERHS using a direct calculation while MICS approach is indirect calculation). The large confidence intervals associated with the estimated rates are due to the relatively small number of observed births on which the estimates are based.

According to GERHS-1999, U5MR is 44.8 per thousand (reference date is around the year 1995) and GERHS-2005 implies a significant decline to 32.7 per thousand (reference date is around the year 2000) just like MICS 2005 finding of 35 per thousand for the year 2000. The differences can also be explained by the sampling errors involved[24] and the different methodologies in calculation. As shown in Figure CM.2, the trend for U5MR rate indicated by MICS 2005 results is in agreement with those estimated in the GERHS-1999 GERHS-2005. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

[23] Confidence interval calculated for GERHS-2005 puts the infant mortality estimate between 22.9 and 35.1 per thousand. Corresponding confidence interval for infant mortality rate from MICS 2005 is not available yet.

[24] Confidence interval calculated for GERHS-2005 puts the U5MR estimate between 26.2 and 39.2 per thousand. Corresponding confidence interval for U5MR from MICS 2005 is not available yet.

Figure CM.2: Trend in Under-5 Mortality Rates, Georgia, 2005



Like in many former Soviet countries where the estimates from government sources tend to underestimate the infant and child mortality rates, sometimes by a considerable margin, Georgia MICS 2005 estimates for infant and under-5 mortality are higher compared to official government rates based on death registration (CDC and ORC Macro, 2003; UNICEF, 2003).

V. Nutrition

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of 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.

More than half of all child deaths worldwide are linked to malnutrition. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under 2 years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Undernourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators 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 is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, 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 *severely wasted.* Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

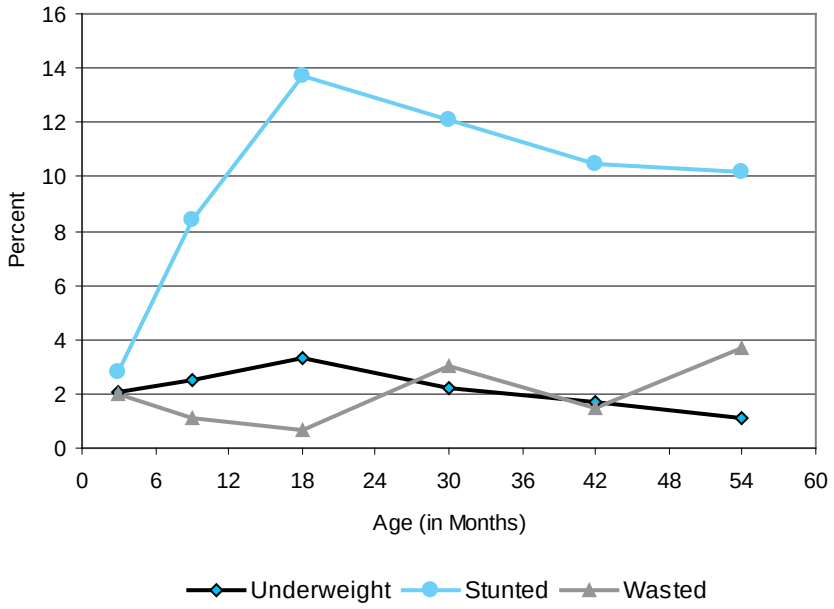
In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

In Table NU.1, children who were not weighed and measured (6.4 per cent of children) and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range (4.7 per cent) are excluded.

Only 2.1 per cent of children under age five in Georgia are moderately underweight and as low as 0.3 per cent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). Slightly more than 10 per cent of children are moderately stunted or too short for their age and almost 5 per cent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. Comparable figures from MICS 1999 are 3.1 per cent for underweight, 11.7 per cent for stunted and 2.3 per cent for wasted children. The percentage of children who are overweight is 15.2 per cent in MICS 2005.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under-5 who are undernourished, Georgia, 2005



As a result of low percentages of underweight and wasted children in Georgia, variations by background characteristics are not striking. Only higher education of mothers has an inverse relationship with all three indices. On the other hand, clear variations are observable for stunting. Children in Kvemo Kartli are more likely to be stunted than other children (18.5 per cent) while the percentage stunted is lowest in Tbilisi. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be stunted, and wasted than girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are underweight and stunted in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment. The wealth status of the household and the ethnic group of the household head are important determinants of stunting among children.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

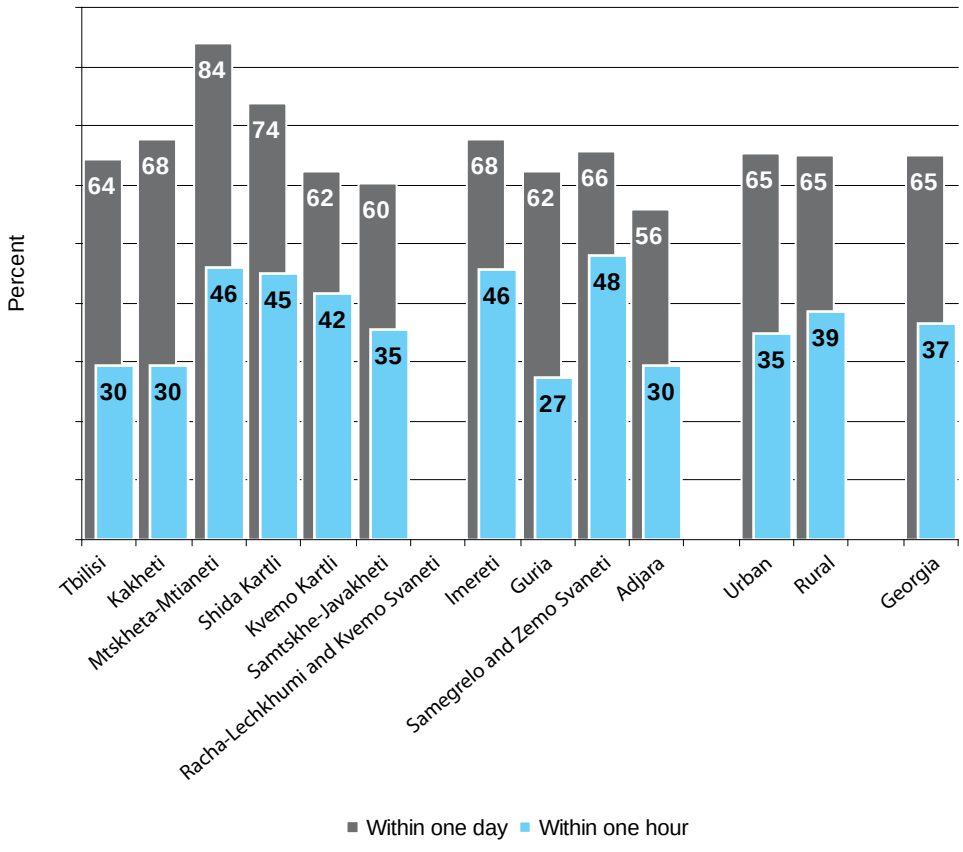
It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months & < 4 months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 & 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour). More than one-third of women (36.6 per cent) with a birth in the two years preceding the survey started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. By the end of the first day after birth, nearly two-thirds of women (65.1 per cent) start breastfeeding their child. As the education of women increases, the percentage of women who started breastfeeding their children slightly decreases. There are also regional differences ranging from less than 30 per cent in Tbilisi, Adjara, and Kakheti to 48.1 per cent in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti. Differentiation by background characteristics for percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth is less salient, except for regions where the percentage ranges from 56 per cent in Adjara to 73.8 per cent in Shida Kartli and 83.9 per cent in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (Figure NU.2).

Figure NU.2 Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Georgia, 2005



In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Despite the high prevalence of breastfeeding of newborns, exclusive breastfeeding, which should continue until six months of age, is not very common in Georgia. Approximately 11 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. At age 6-9 months, 34.8 per cent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 40.5 per cent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 19.6 per cent are still breastfed. Girls were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys. Women living in rural areas have higher percentages of breastfeeding compared to women in urban areas during the first year of life. Due to low number of observations, it was not possible to look at more differentiations.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the third month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 10 per cent. Only about 10 per cent of children are receiving breast milk after 2 years.

Figure NU.3 Infant feeding patterns by age: Percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Georgia, 2005

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 12 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged 6-8 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least twice per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and eating complementary food at least three times a day. Exclusive breastfeeding among infants age 0-5 months is 10.9 per cent while the proportion of infants age 6-8 months who are adequately fed is 28 per cent. By age 9-11 months, there is almost no improvement (28.2 per cent). As a result of these feeding patterns, only 28.1 per cent of children aged 6-11 months are being adequately fed. Adequate feeding among all infants (aged 0-11) drops to 19.8 per cent. Although girls are better fed in the first months of their life compared to males, overall proportions are very close for 0-11 months. Infants living in rural areas are

more adequately fed in all age groups examined and the overall proportion in rural areas is almost twice as high as that in urban areas (26.8 and 14.4 per cent, respectively). Differentiations by other background characteristics are not very clear due to low number of observations.

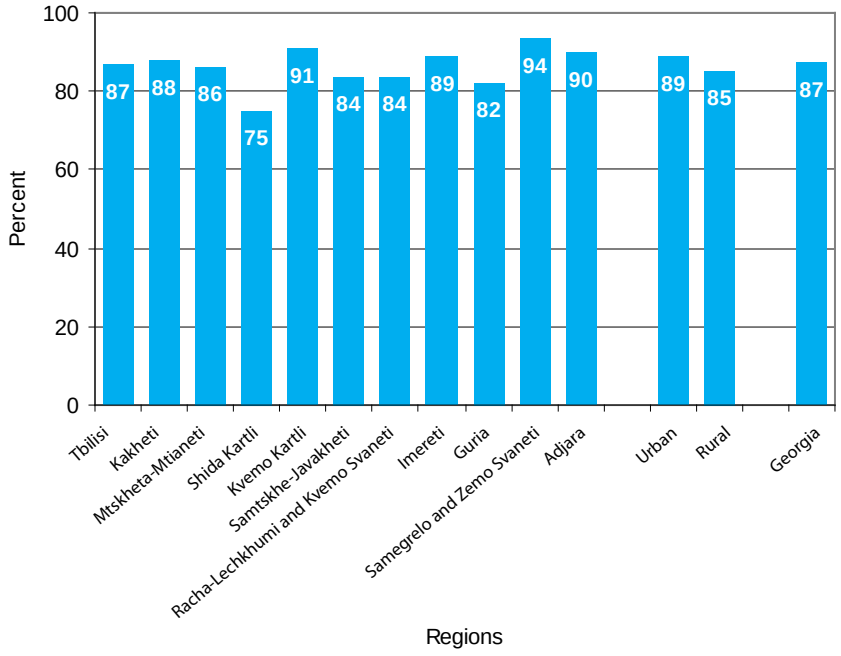
Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥15 parts per million).

In February 2005, as a result of long-standing advocacy and technical support from UNICEF-USAID, the Parliament of Georgia adopted a law "on the Prevention of Iodine and other Microelement and Vitamin Deficiencies". The law bans the import and sale of non-iodized salt and effectively lays the groundwork for food fortification policy in the country. As Georgia is 100 per cent dependent on imported salt supplies, the implementation of the current law is expected to make it possible to achieve universal salt iodization. The Salt Situation Analysis conducted in 2003 as a collaborative effort of the Georgian government and UNICEF, showed that consumption of adequately iodized salt by households increased from 8.1 per cent in 1999 (MICS 1999) to 67 per cent in 2003 (UNICEF, 2007).

In about 98 per cent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide or potassium iodate. Table NU.5 shows that in a very small proportion of households (0.6 per cent), there was no salt available. In 87.2 per cent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of adequately iodized salt was lowest in Shida Kartli region (74.8 per cent) and highest in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti (93.6 per cent) (Figure NU.4). There were small differentiations by urban-rural residence, education of household head and wealth index quintiles.

Figure NU.4 Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Georgia, 2005



Post-partum Mothers' Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Currently, there is no Vitamin A distribution for children in Georgia.

Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation.

Only 15.8 per cent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years before the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth (Table NU.6). This percentage is highest in Kakheti (20.5 per cent) and lowest in Shida Kartli (6.9 per cent). Vitamin A coverage among pregnant women increases to 17.7 per cent if the ethnic group of household head is Georgian. When compared with the finding from MICS 1999 (8.6 per cent), there is a slight increase in the percentage of women who received Vitamin A supplementation.

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status, but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

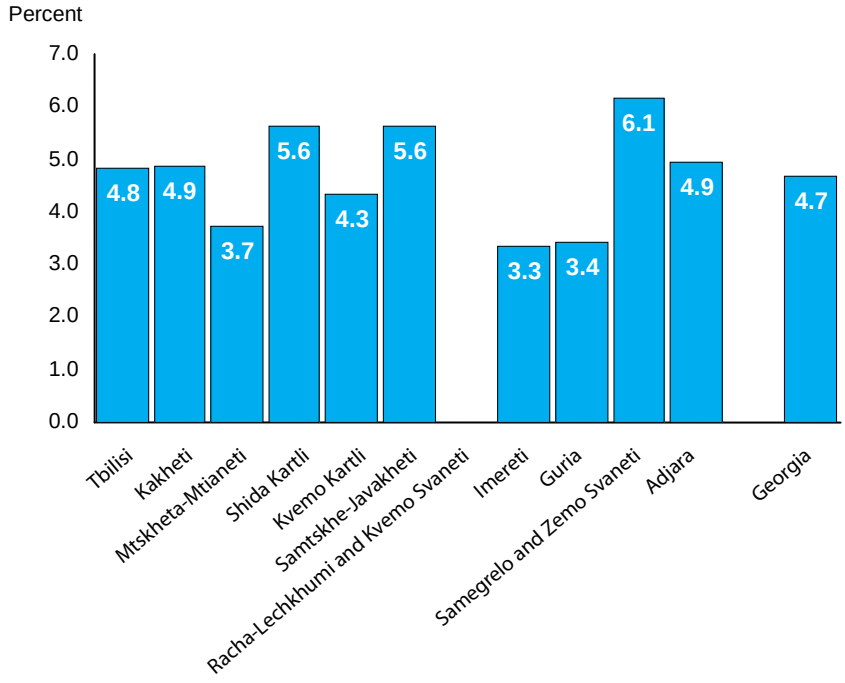
One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller

than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[25].

Overall, 95.7 per cent of births were weighed at birth and approximately 5 per cent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.7). There was no significant variation by region (Figure NU.5). The percentage of low birth weight does not vary based on other background characteristics. The corresponding percentage from MICS 1999 is 4.2 per cent.

Figure NU.5 Percentage of Infants Weighing Less Than 2500 Grams at Birth, Georgia, 2005



[25] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

VI. Child Health

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. 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 salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half deaths due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 per cent.

The indicators are:

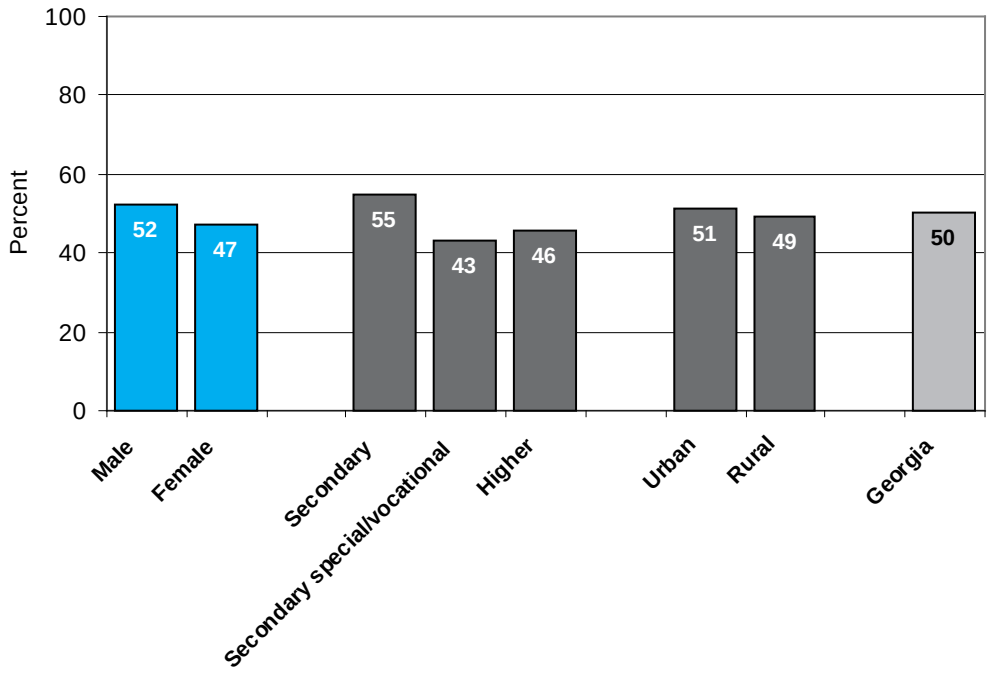
- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) ***AND*** continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the given period and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, 10.4 per cent of under-5 children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.1). There was a differentiation in diarrhoea prevalence by region (from 5.9 per cent in Kvemo Kartli to 15.8 per cent in Mtskheta-Mtianeti). The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the weaning period, among children under two years of age.

Table CH.1 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 40 per cent received fluids from ORS packets and 13.6 per cent received recommended homemade fluids. Almost half of the children with diarrhoea received no treatment at all. There was less differentiation by sex of child and urban-rural residence (Figure CH.3). For other background characteristics, it is not possible to observe the differentiation clearly because of the low number of cases. Overall, slightly more than half of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments.

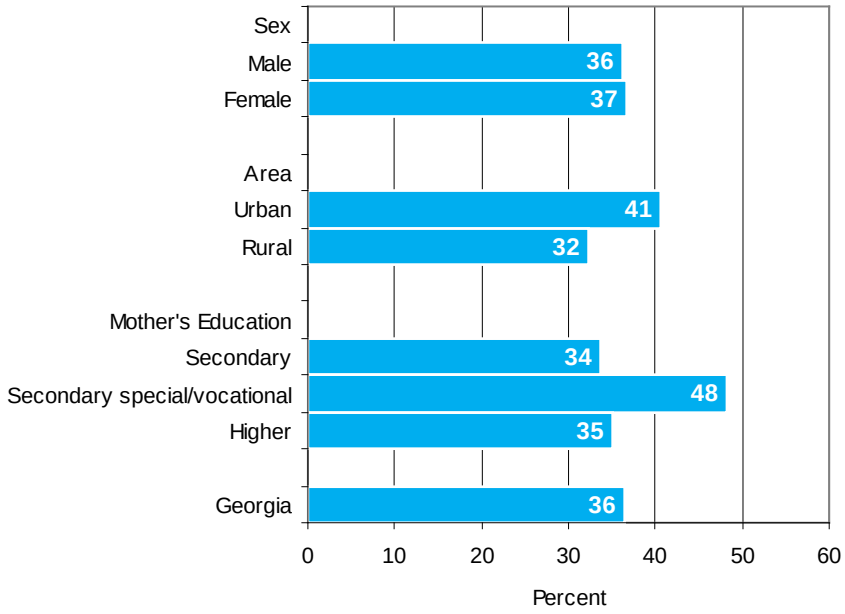
Figure CH.3 Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration treatment, Georgia, 2005



More than one-third (36.2 per cent) of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 52.7 per cent drank the same or less (Table CH.2). About 60 per cent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 37.8 per cent ate much less or ate almost none. Given these figures, about one-fifth of children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. Combining the information in Table CH.2 with those in Table CH.1 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 36.5 per cent of children either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation.

There was no significant difference in the home management of diarrhoea by sex while in urban areas, more children with diarrhoea (40.6 per cent) received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding, while the figure is 32.3 per cent in rural areas (Figure CH.4). Due to the low number of observations it is not possible to comment on the differentiations according to other background characteristics.

Figure CH.4 Percentage of children aged 0-59 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, AND continued feeding Georgia, 2005



Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.3 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. Only 2.7 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 73.6 per cent were taken to an appropriate provider. In most of these cases, children with suspected pneumonia were taken to a public source for treatment while for only 5.5 per cent of the cases the child was not taken to a health facility or seen by health personnel. The low number of cases of suspected pneumonia prevented the analysis of any differentiation by background characteristics.

Table CH.4 presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, residence, and wealth index quintiles merged into two categories. In Georgia, 55.5 per cent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. Once again, the low numbers of observations make it impossible to explore the differentiations in the use of antibiotics.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.5. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 21.1 per cent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (61.8 per cent). More than one-third of mothers (34.8 per cent) identified fast breathing and 39.7 per cent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. There was important differentiation by region in the proportions of mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia. While the proportion is as low as 7.1 per cent in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti, nearly one-third of mothers/caretakers recognized the two dangers of pneumonia in Adjara.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO_2, and other toxic elements. The use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Overall, more than half (53.6 per cent) of all households in Georgia are using solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.6). Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (17.8 per cent), but very high in rural areas, where almost 90 per cent of the households are using solid fuels. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very uncommon among households in Tbilisi and among the richest households. The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage is high due to the widespread use of wood for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. The type of stove used with a solid fuel is depicted in Table CH.7. In Georgia, among households using solid fuels for cooking, a great majority of them use a closed stove with a chimney (92.2 per cent). The lowest percentage is in Imereti (85.1 per cent) while the highest is in Adjara.

VII. Environment

Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

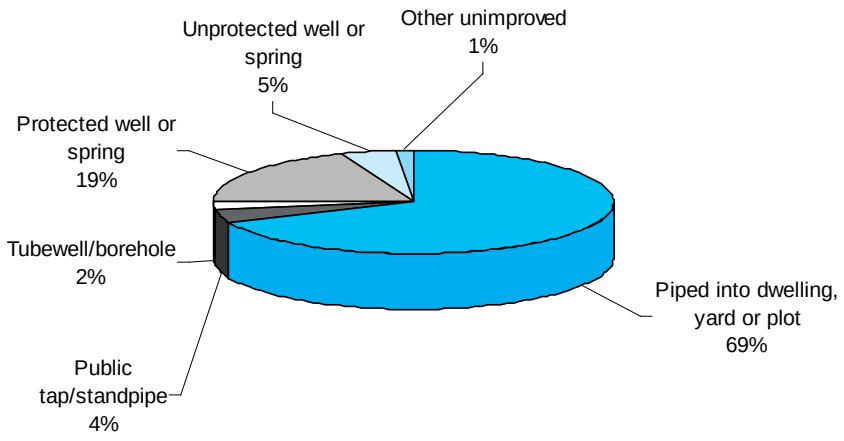
- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure EN.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), public tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Figure EN.1 Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Georgia, 2005



Overall, 94.2 per cent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 98.7 per cent in urban areas and 90 per cent in rural areas. Even in the region where the percentage is lowest (Kvemo Kartli) the use of improved drinking water is 88.7 per cent. Also, the proportion is as high as 89.3 per cent even among poor households. In general, the differentials by background characteristics are very small.

The source of drinking water for the population varies significantly by region (Table EN.1). In Tbilisi, 96.7 per cent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling while in Guria and Kakheti regions, 11.5 and 15.1 per cent, respectively, use piped water. In Racha-Lechkhumi- Kvemo Svaneti and Samtskhe-Javakheti regions, the most widely used source is piped water into yard/land plot (59.1 and 47.9 per cent respectively). On the other hand, in Guria, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, and Shida Kartli regions, the most widely used source is protected well. In urban areas, the main source of drinking water is water piped into dwelling (80 per cent) while it is water piped into yard/land plot in rural areas (35.4 per cent).

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered to be proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources. As a reflection of the high proportion of households already using improved sources of drinking water, a great majority of the households (94 per cent) are not using any water treatment method and within the remaining 6 per cent of households most of them are using an appropriate water treatment method (4.6 per cent). Among those that use unimproved drinking water sources, the use of appropriate water treatment method is lower (2.8 per cent).

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table EN.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to the drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table EN.3 shows that for 78.9 per cent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For 17.3 per cent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while only less than 1 per cent of households spend more than 1 hour for this purpose. In Kakheti, Shida Kartli, and Kvemo Kartli regions, for less than 60 per cent of the households the source water is on premises while in Tbilisi nearly all households reach water on their premises. Urban households, households where the education level of household is higher and households with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to have water on premises. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water is 16.3 minutes. The time spent in Mtskheta-Mtianeti region on collecting water is as high as 39.3 minutes.

Table EN.4 shows that, for most of households, either an adult female or adult male is responsible for collecting water if the source of drinking water is not on the premises. An adult female is usually the person collecting the water (61.8 per cent) while adult men collect water in 35.7 per cent of cases.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include: flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Similar to the finding in MICS 1999 (99.5 per cent), a very high proportion of the population of Georgia is living in households (96.8 per cent) using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5). There are only small differences observed by background characteristics. Residents of Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti region are slightly less likely than others to use improved facilities (92 per cent). In rural areas, the population is mostly using pit latrines with slabs (81.2 per cent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (80.4 per cent). The use of toilets with flush to pit latrine is more common in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti region (19.2 per cent) while pit latrine with slab use is quite common in Guria, and Kakheti (85 and 80.2 per cent respectively). There is a strong positive correlation between the wealth index quintile of the household and the use of piped sewer system while there is a negative correlation between the wealth index quintile and the use of pit latrine with slab.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table EN.6. Overall, stools are disposed of safely for 56.3 per cent of children age 0-2. For more than half of the children, the child's last stool was put or rinsed into toilet or latrine (54.6 per cent). The child's last stool was put/ rinsed into drain or ditch for 10.3 per cent of the cases and thrown into garbage for another 12.3 per cent. Safe disposal of child's faeces was slightly more common in urban areas (61.7 per cent) compared to rural areas (50.3). Among regions, the lowest proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely was observed in Samtskhe-Javakheti.

An overview of the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7. Overall, use of improved source of drinking water and at the same time using sanitary means of excreta disposal is very high in Georgia (91.9 per cent). There are some differentiations by background characteristics; rural households, households with lower socioeconomic status and households where the level of education of the household head is lower have slightly lower proportions of the use of improved water sources and improved sanitation.

VIII. Reproductive Health

Contraception

Appropriate family planning 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 number of children.

A World Fit for Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Current use of contraception was reported by 31.5 per cent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.1)[26]. The most popular method is IUD, which is used by 8.2 per cent of married women in Georgia. The next most popular method is periodic abstinence, which accounts for 6.7 per cent of married women, followed by condoms (5.9 per cent). Less than five per cent of women reported use of other contraceptives. Overall, 11.8 per cent of married women use a traditional method while modern method users are almost 20 per cent.

Contraceptive prevalence is highest in Tbilisi at 38 per cent and lowest in Kvemo Kartli (21.4 per cent). Thirty five per cent of married women in urban areas use a method of contraception compared to 28 per cent in rural areas. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only 17.1 per cent of married or in union women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 34.6 per cent of 20-24 year olds and 39.8 per cent of 25-29 year olds. Use of contraception reaches to a peak at ages 30-34 and then drops again.

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from about 15 per cent among those with pre-primary and primary education to 26.4 per cent among women with secondary education, and to 39 per cent among women with higher education. Similarly, the use of contraception increases from 24.3 per cent among women in poorest households to 38.8 per cent in richest households. It is also interesting to note that the rate of contraception use is particularly low for households headed by Azerbaijanis.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular

[26] This is a significant drop compared to MICS 1999 (40.5) and the corresponding estimate from GERHS 2005 is 47.3 per cent. As presented in Appendix C, confidence limits for this estimate in MICS 2005 are between 29.8 and 33.3 per cent. Further analysis is needed for possible explanations of this finding being inconsistent with previous MICS and outside sources.

for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Similar to MICS 1999 (95.3 per cent), coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is quite high with 96.3 per cent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. Only 2.6 per cent of women did not receive any antenatal care. The lowest level of antenatal care is found in Samtskhe-Javakheti (88.5 per cent), while there were only small differences by background characteristics. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.2. A large majority of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a medical doctor (94.8 per cent). The lowest level of antenatal care by a doctor was among women living in households where the household head is Azerbaijani (79.1 per cent). There was also a positive correlation between the wealth index quintile and the antenatal care being provided by a medical doctor.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.3. Nearly all pregnant women received antenatal care one or more times during their pregnancy (97.4). Although this proportion approaches 100 per cent with increasing education of women and socioeconomic status, no considerable variation is observed by background characteristics. During these visits, almost all women had their blood test taken (95.4 per cent), blood pressure measured (94.7 per cent), urine specimen taken (95.6 per cent), or weight measured (94.7 per cent). Higher education and socioeconomic status and head of household being Georgian further increased the probability of these services being received by women.

The Georgia MICS included the measurement of haemoglobin from female respondents to ascertain iron deficiency anaemia in women. Additionally, women measured for anaemia were asked whether they smoked, as this can affect anaemia levels. The haemoglobin measurement was designed to be conducted in one third of cases and all women in every third household in all clusters were selected for haemoglobin test[27].

Table RH.4 shows the result of the survey on prevalence of anaemia among women. Regardless of its status, more than one-quarter of women were found to have anaemia (27.7 per cent). Most of them classified as mild anaemia (22.7 per cent) and only about 5 per cent of the cases the anaemia status was moderate to severe. The lowest level of anaemia was found in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (13.9 per cent) while the highest was in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti (32.6 per cent). Younger women and women with no children had lower percentages of anaemia.

In order to see the effect of smoking on the prevalence of anaemia, in Georgia MICS 2005, the interviewers were also instructed to ask the smoking questions to women selected for haemoglobin testing. The results, however, did not reveal any significant variation by smoking status of women.

To correctly assess anaemia levels, the haemoglobin levels measured are usually adjusted for altitude, which requires an estimate of altitude for each sample cluster in MICS 2005. However, following the end of the fieldwork, as there was no clear list of the names of the locations of the clusters, it was not possible to correctly identify the clusters and then produce a list of altitudes for each cluster. As a result, the

[27] Unfortunately, there was no variable or code in the household questionnaire that gives information on whether a household was selected for haemoglobin testing or not. This made it impossible to properly assess the completeness of reporting for anaemia and adjust the weighting scheme for non-response. However, using an approximate method to assess completeness, and assuming that one out of three households were to be selected the response rate for the anaemia testing appears to be roughly 80 per cent.

figures presented for anaemia are unadjusted for altitude and therefore are likely to be underestimates of correct levels.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. *A skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Nearly all births (98.3 per cent) occurring in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). The corresponding proportion from MICS 1999 was already at a high level (96.4 per cent). A large majority of these births (93.8 per cent) in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a medical doctor. Nurses or midwives assisted with the delivery of only 4.5 per cent of births. Overall, 95.5 per cent of births were delivered in a health facility. As a result of high proportions of women giving birth with the help of skilled personnel and delivered in healthcare facilities, the differentiations by background characteristics were almost negligible.

IX. Child Development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults 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.

For 84 per cent of under-5 children, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.1). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was five. The table also indicates the father's involvement in such activities and father is involved with one or more activities for 56.3 per cent of children. Around 7 per cent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; however, a slightly higher proportion of fathers engaged in activities with male children (58.6 per cent) than with female children (53.5 per cent). Higher proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas (86.5 per cent) than in rural areas (81.4 per cent). Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Racha-Lechkhumi- Kvemo Svaneti (95.5 per cent) and lowest in Samtskhe-Javakheti (77.1 per cent). Differentials by ethnicity are also observed: while the proportion was 66.7 per cent for children living in households where the ethnic group of the head is Azerbaijani, it is 86.6 per cent for those living in the households where the ethnic group of the head is Georgian. Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of adults' engagement in such activities.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with a greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

In Georgia, 83.2 per cent of children are living in households where at least three non-children's books are present (Table CD.2). On the other hand, 72.1 per cent of children aged 0-59 months have children's books. Both the median number of non-children's books and children's books are 10. While almost no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households. More than 90 per cent of under-5 children living in urban areas live in households with more than three non-children's books, while the figure is 75.7 per cent in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 84.3 per cent in urban areas, compared to 59.7 per cent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 67.2 per cent of children aged 0-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 75 per cent for children aged 0-23 months.

Table CD.2 also shows that 12.7 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 5.8 per cent had none of the playthings asked about to the mothers/caretakers (Table CD.2). The playthings in MICS included household objects, homemade toys, toys that came from a store, and objects and materials found outside the home. Nearly 86 per cent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentages for other types of toys is below 25 per cent. The proportion of children who have three or more playthings to play with is very close for male and female children. Similarly, almost no urban-rural and education differentials are observed in this respect. There are differentials by region, ethnic group of household head, and as can be expected, the age of the child.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 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.

Table CD.3 shows that 7.7 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 2.8 per cent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 7.9 per cent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. No differences were observed according to the sex of the child. Children aged 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (9.5 per cent) than those who were aged 0-23 months (5.3 per cent). Children in urban areas were slightly more likely to be left with inadequate care (9.2 per cent) compared to those in rural areas (6.6 per cent). Inadequate care was more prevalent among children in Shida Kartli (12.1 per cent) while it is less prevalent in Kakheti (2.9 per cent).

X. Education

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme is important for children's readiness to attend school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

Less than half of children (43.2 per cent) aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school in Georgia (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are significant – the figure is as high as 64 per cent in urban areas, compared to 24.4 per cent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, preschool attendance is more prevalent in Tbilisi (72.6 per cent). Almost no gender differential exists, but differentials by mother's education and socioeconomic status are significant. The proportion of children age 36-59 months reaches to 60.6 per cent if the mother has higher education. More than two-thirds of children living in rich households attend preschool, while the figure drops to 17.4 per cent in poor households. The proportions of children attending preschool at ages 48-59 months is higher than those age 48-59 months (47.2 and 39.1 per cent respectively).

The table also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year (Table ED.1), an important indicator of school readiness. Overall, 60.4 per cent of children who are currently age 6 or 7 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion is exactly the same for males and females, while nearly three-quarters of children in urban areas (72.3 per cent) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to 49.6 per cent among children living in rural areas. Regional differentials are also very significant and socioeconomic status has a positive correlation with school readiness – while the indicator is 44 per cent among the poorest households, it increases to 82.2 per cent among those children living in the richest households.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6 and 7)[28] in Georgia, 82.3 per cent are attending the first (and second) grade[29] of primary school (ED.2). The percentage of children at age 7 attending the first grade is quite high (92.6 per cent) compared to children at age 6 (72.7 per cent) implying that there are possibly children failing to start school on time. More female children (85.2 per cent) were attending first grade compared to male children (79.5 per cent). Differentials are also present by region and urban-rural areas. In Imereti, for instance, the value of the indicator declines to 72.1 per cent, while it is around 90 per cent for many other regions. Children's participation to primary school is timelier in urban areas (86.1 per cent) than in rural areas (78.6 per cent). A positive correlation with mother's education is observed; for children age 6-7 whose mothers have at least higher education, 90 per cent were attending the first grade. In rich households, the proportion is around 93 per cent, while it is 75 per cent among children living in the poorest households. It is also interesting to note that if the ethnic group of the household head is Azerbaijani the proportion declines to 64.4 per cent.

Table ED.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (94.6 per cent). However, there are still some children (5.4 per cent) who are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. On average, there are no significant differences between males and females in regard to primary school attendance. The lowest total net attendance ratios were observed among children in Kakheti (89.9 per cent) and among children living in households where the ethnic group of the household head is Azerbaijani (86.9 per cent).

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.4. The overall secondary school net attendance ratio is 88.3 per cent and compared to the primary school attendance level, where around 5.4 per cent of children are not attending school at all, 11.7 per cent of children of secondary school age are not attending secondary school. It is expected that some of these children are attending primary school (see below).

The primary school net attendance ratio of children of secondary school age is presented in Table ED.5. Less than seven per cent of children of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school. Therefore, the remaining five per cent are not attending school at all. The proportion of children who are secondary school age but attending primary school is higher in Kvemo Kartli (11.6 per cent), in rural areas (8.5 per cent), among children in poorer households (10.9 per cent) and among households where the ethnic group of the household head is Azerbaijani (14.2). As expected, this proportion is highest among children age 12, reflecting the fact that education had previously been started one year later than at present.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grade 5 is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, almost all of them (99 per cent) will eventually reach grade 5. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach grade 5. There are no differentials by background characteristics, which implies that, regardless of their background characteristics, once the children are enrolled in primary school they will definitely reach to grade 5.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. At the moment of the survey, only 70.2 per cent of the children of primary completion age (11 years) were attending the last grade of primary education[30]. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio, which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary.

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[28] Even though the survey was conducted shortly after the start of the school year in Georgia, due to missing information on month of birth for children, it was impossible to identify all the children who are expected to start the school and the tables were slightly adjusted to compensate this. Unfortunately, the MICS3 household questionnaire did not include month of birth information and only recorded completed age in household roster. Therefore, the table includes children age 7 as well as age 6 at the time of the survey.

[29] For similar reason mentioned above, this table includes children who are attending grade 2.

[30] Due to missing information on month of birth for children in the questionnaire, it was impossible to identify all the children who are expected to attend the last grade of primary school. Therefore, this figure is lower than expected as a result of children who were at age 11 at the time of the survey but recently started secondary school and/or did not reach the last grade at the time of the survey.

Almost all of the children (99.5 per cent) who successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school at the time of the survey. There was no variation by background characteristics.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.01, indicating almost no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is quite high at 95 per cent for girls and 94.3 per cent for boys. The GPI is slightly down to 0.98 for secondary education implying that the disadvantage of girls is almost negligible. Secondary school NAR drops to less than 90 per cent (87.5 per cent for girls and 88.9 per cent for boys). The low figures for the GPI for secondary school NAR, implying the disadvantage of girls, are more pronounced if the child is living in the Samtskhe-Javakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti regions, from the poorest households, mother's education is lower, and ethnic group of the household head is Azerbaijani.

Adult Literacy

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance. The per cent literate is presented in Table ED.9. In Georgia, adult literacy is quite high - at 99.3 per cent - and there is no significant variation by background characteristics.

XI. Child Protection

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of 91.9 per cent of children under 5 in Georgia have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex and age categories. Children in Kvemo Kartli are somewhat less likely to have their births registered (78.1 per cent) than other children, but this appears to be due primarily to a relatively large proportion of mothers who do not know if their child's birth was registered. Mother's education was also found to have a positive correlation with the registration of births. Among those whose births are not registered, cost (23.3 per cent), travel distance (14.8 per cent), and lack of knowledge of the place to register (10.6 per cent) appeared to be the main reasons (Table not shown).

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour, since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour, as children may be involved in more than one type of work. More than 18 per cent of the children age 5-14 years was involved in child labour, mainly unpaid and working for a family business. Male children and children living in rural areas are slightly more involved in child labour compared to females and those living in urban areas. Regional differentiation was observed, ranging from 12.8 per cent in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti to 26.1 per cent in Guria. The corresponding estimate from MICS 1999 was 30 per cent implying an important drop in the percentage of children involved in labour.

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are children attending school who were involved in child labour activities at the moment of the surveys. More specifically, of the 92.1 per cent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 18.9 per cent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the 18.4 per cent of the children classified as child labourers, the majority of them are also attending school (94.6 per cent).

Child Discipline

A World Fit for Children states: "children must be protected against any acts of violence …" and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children from abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Georgia MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment ***or*** minor physical punishment ***or*** severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In Georgia, 66.1 per cent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members (Table CP.4). More importantly, 19 per cent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, 12.7 per cent of mothers/caretakers who believed that children should be physically punished, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline. Male children were more likely to be subjected to both minor and severe physical discipline (48.3 and 21.9 per cent) than female children (42.9 and 15.8 per cent). Only 17.5 per cent of children in Georgia have been disciplined through non-violent methods and 15.9 per cent of children have neither been punished and nor disciplined.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

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 is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. 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. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human

rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. 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, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men, which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. In Georgia, only 1.9 per cent of women age 15-49 married before age 15 and 17.7 per cent of women age 20-49 married before age 18. Among women age 15-19, only 10.7 per cent are currently married. Women are more likely to have an early marriage if they are living in Kvemo Kartli (4.5 per cent married before age 15 and 25.3 per cent married before age 18), less educated (4 per cent married before age 15 and 32.5 per cent married before age 18) and if the ethnic group of household head is Azerbaijani (6.1 per cent married before age 15 and 31.3 per cent married before age 18).

Another component is the spousal age difference, with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. While 20.4 per cent of married women age 15-19 are married to a partner 10 or more years older, this percentage is lower among women age 20-24 (11.6 per cent). Due to the small number of cases, it is impossible to comment on differentiation according to background characteristics for spousal difference among women age 15-19. Figures for women age 20-24 indicate that getting married to a partner 10 or more years older is correlated with lower education and socioeconomic status.

Domestic Violence

A number of questions were asked of women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands have the right to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked in order to obtain an indication of the cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified in beating their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.7. Overall, 6.9 per cent of women in Georgia feel that a husband has the right to beat his wife, mostly in cases when they neglect the children (5.9 per cent). Domestic violence is more accepted in Kvemo Kartli (14.7 per cent) and among the less educated (17.1 per cent). On the other hand, it is less common if the ethnic group of household head is Georgian (5.4 per cent).

Child Disability

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children age 2 through 9 years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (e.g. health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.8 presents the results of these questions. According to the mother's report, 14.4 per cent of children aged 2-9 years display some kind of disability. The most frequently mentioned disability was inability to speak/difficulty speaking (5.8 per

cent). This proportion is higher in Samtskhe-Javakheti (19.2 per cent) while it is lowest in Imereti (10.5 per cent). Reported disability is more prevalent among children living in the poorest households (16.1 per cent) and if the household head is Armenian (23.9 per cent).

Among children aged 3-9 years, the proportion reported by mothers as having abnormal speech was 19.8 per cent. This proportion is associated with the education of mother and socioeconomic status of the household. It was also more frequent among children where the ethnic group of household head is not Georgian. For 7.6 per cent of children aged 2 years, mothers reported that the child cannot name at least one object.

Children's Living Arrangement and Orphanhood

Children who are orphaned or in vulnerable households may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and vulnerable children and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, and father only is presented in Table HA.8. Overall, 86.4 per cent of children aged 0–17 are living with both parents, 8.6 per cent are living with the mother only, 1.9 per cent are living with the father and 2.9 per cent are not living with either biological parent. For 4.9 per cent of children aged 0–17, one or both parents are dead. The lowest percentage of children living with both parents was found in Tbilisi (82.5 per cent) and in urban areas (83 per cent). The highest proportion of children living with both parents was in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti region. As can be expected, there was a declining trend with increasing age as a result of one or both parents being dead.

XII. HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

One 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. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example, that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). 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. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent the further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

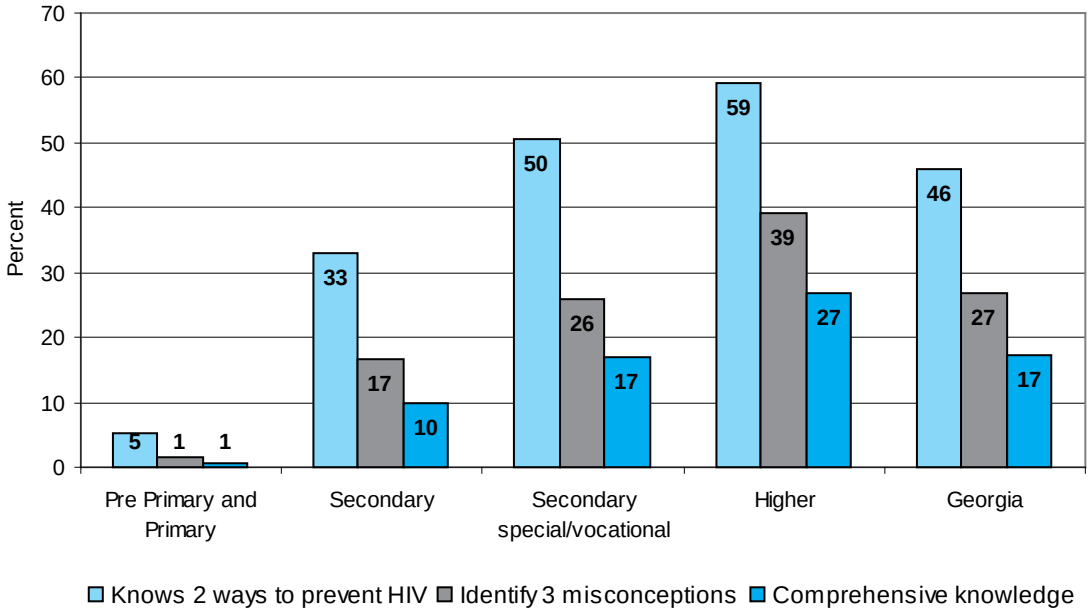
One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the per cent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1. In Georgia, 80.2 per cent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 33.2 per cent. More than half of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and know of using a condom every time (58.4 and 55.8 per cent respectively), and 45.1 per cent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 70.6 per cent of women know at least one way, 29.4 per cent do not know any of the three ways. There are important differences by background characteristics. The percentage of women who have heard AIDS is 51.9 per cent in Kvemo Kartli while it is 94.4 per cent in Tbilisi. This percentage is highest among women living in households where head is Georgian (85.9 per cent) and as low as 29.1 per cent among women living in households where the head is Azerbaijani. Lower proportions of women in rural areas (68.3 per cent) and young women age 15-19 (68.9 per cent) have heard of AIDS. Also, there is a strong positive correlation between the AIDS knowledge and the level of education and socioeconomic status of the household. This is also reflected in the proportion of women who know all three ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Table HA.2 presents the per cent of women 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 sharing food and mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles. Of the interviewed women, 26.7 per cent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Nearly 53 per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, and 41.3 per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 58.4 per cent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. In general, misconceptions are more common in rural areas, among poorer and among less educated women. With respect to regional differences, women in Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli regions had the lowest percentages (14.7 and 15.6 per cent respectively) for rejecting the two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected while Tbilisi and Guria regions had the highest (33.3 and 32.9 per cent respectively).

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who know 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject the three most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low overall, though there are differences by area of residence. Overall, 17.4 per cent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was slightly higher in urban areas (21 per cent) compared to rural areas (13.3 per cent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with

the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). The regional differences are also considerable (ranging from 6.7 per cent in Samtskhe-Javakheti to 25.7 per cent in Guria). Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission was as low as 2.8 per cent if the household head is Azerbaijani.

Figure HA.1 Percent of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Georgia, 2005



A key indicator used to measure countries' response to HIV epidemics is the proportion of young people 15-24 years who know two methods of preventing HIV, reject two misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV. Fifteen per cent of young women (15-24 years) have comprehensive accurate knowledge of HIV.

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 should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, more than two-thirds of women (67.3 per cent) know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 45.6 per cent, while 12.9 per cent of women did not know of any specific way.
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV transmission and knowledge of three ways that AIDS can be transmitted are higher among women with higher education and have a positive correlation with socioeconomic status of the household. The lowest percentages of knowledge were in Kvemo Kartli region while women in Tbilisi and Guria had the highest percentages.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would ***not*** want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Nearly one-quarter of women (23.2 per cent) stated that they would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS while 53.8 per cent stated that they would want to keep it a secret if a family member had HIV. Larger proportions of women stated that they believe a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work (64 per cent) and that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS

(72.4 per cent). Overall, as high as 93.6 per cent of women agreed with at least one of the discriminatory statements. There was no significant variation by background characteristics.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.6. Only 29.3 per cent of women know where to be tested (comparable figure from MICS 1999 is 23.5 per cent) and 11 per cent of women aged 15-49 had actually been tested. Of these, a large proportion has been told the result (83.4 per cent). Knowledge of a place to get tested for HIV showed significant variations by region, ranging from 12.6 per cent in Kvemo Kartli to 47.3 per cent in Tbilisi. The proportion of women who know where to be tested in urban areas (38.6 per cent) was more than twice of those in rural areas (18.6 per cent). As with many other indicators, this variable also showed a positive correlation with education and socioeconomic status of the household.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the per cent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Nearly all women aged 15-49 received antenatal care from a health care professional during their last pregnancy (96.3 per cent). Information about HIV was provided to 41.5 per cent of women, 45.1 per cent of women were tested for HIV during the antenatal care visit, and 40.7 per cent received the results of HIV test. More than 50 per cent of women received HIV counselling and 60 per cent or more women were tested during antenatal care visits and received the results in Tbilisi and Adjara while less than 20 per cent of women in Samtskhe-Javakheti were given counselling, tested for HIV and received the results. HIV counselling, testing for HIV and getting the results were positively correlated with education and socioeconomic status of the household. Women from households headed by an ethnic Azerbaijani were less likely to receive counselling or be tested and told the result.

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Statistical Tables

Table HH.1:
Results of household and individual interviews
Number of households, women, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Georgia, 2005

	Residence		Region											
	Urban	Rural	Tbilisi	Kakheti	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Shida Kartli	Kvemo Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	Imereti	Guria	Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	Adjara	Total
Number of households														
Sampled	7470	6780	1950	1350	930	1320	1530	1170	600	1530	990	1500	1380	14250
Occupied	6230	6038	1679	1110	788	1161	1329	1061	454	1266	888	1316	1216	12268
Interviewed	6037	5973	1579	1093	760	1143	1316	1045	453	1254	876	1304	1187	12010
Response rate	96.9	98.9	94.0	98.5	96.4	98.4	99.0	98.5	99.8	99.1	98.6	99.1	97.6	97.9
Number of women														
Eligible	5724	5184	1560	896	675	987	1254	999	251	995	692	1157	1442	10908
Interviewed	5264	4583	1488	796	588	887	1152	903	208	904	608	997	1316	9847
Response rate	92.0	88.4	95.4	88.8	87.1	89.9	91.9	90.4	82.9	90.9	87.9	86.2	91.3	90.3
Overall response rate	89.1	87.5	89.7	87.5	84.0	88.5	91.0	89.0	82.7	90.0	86.7	85.4	89.1	88.4
Number of children under 5														
Eligible	1068	1128	322	186	125	214	290	216	52	167	110	215	299	2196
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	999	1038	309	174	114	190	271	199	52	161	96	194	277	2037
Response rate	93.5	92.0	96.0	93.5	91.2	88.8	93.4	92.1	100.0	96.4	87.3	90.2	92.6	92.8
Overall response rate	90.6	91.0	90.2	92.1	88.0	87.4	92.5	90.7	99.8	95.5	86.1	89.4	90.4	90.8

Table HH.2
Household age distribution by sex
Per cent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Georgia, 2005

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age						
0-4	1198	5.7	1024	4.5	2222	5.1
5-9	1355	6.5	1199	5.3	2553	5.8
10-14	1663	7.9	1568	6.9	3230	7.4
15-19	1783	8.5	1770	7.8	3553	8.1
20-24	1673	8.0	1725	7.6	3397	7.8
25-29	1551	7.4	1501	6.6	3052	7.0
30-34	1476	7.0	1479	6.5	2955	6.8
35-39	1341	6.4	1481	6.5	2822	6.5
40-44	1613	7.7	1626	7.1	3239	7.4
45-49	1387	6.6	1383	6.1	2769	6.3
50-54	1325	6.3	1817	8.0	3142	7.2
55-59	1139	5.4	1162	5.1	2302	5.3
60-64	665	3.2	1004	4.4	1669	3.8
65-69	1086	5.2	1360	6.0	2446	5.6
70+	1734	8.3	2637	11.6	4371	10.0
Missing/DK	1	.0	9	.0	9	.0
Dependency age groups						
< 15	4215	20.1	3790	16.7	8005	18.3
15-64	13953	66.5	14947	65.7	28900	66.1
65 +	2820	13.4	3997	17.6	6817	15.6
Missing/DK	1	.0	9	.0	9	.0
Children aged 0-17	5271	25.1	4849	21.3	10120	23.1
Adults 18+/Missing/ DK	15718	74.9	17894	78.7	33611	76.9
Total	20988	100.0	22743	100.0	43731	100.0

Table HH.3:
Household composition
Per cent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Georgia, 2005

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	70.0	8411	8521
Female	30.0	3599	3489
Region			
Tbilisi	25.6	3069	1579
Kakheti	9.0	1081	1093
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	3.0	356	760
Shida Kartli	7.3	875	1143
Kvemo Kartli	10.7	1280	1316
Samtskhe-Javakheti	4.6	551	1045
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	1.5	180	453
Imereti	17.5	2097	1254
Guria	3.5	424	876
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	9.9	1186	1304
Adjara	7.6	910	1187
Residence			
Urban	50.0	6009	6037
Rural	50.0	6001	5973
Number of household members			
1	14.7	1768	1720
2-3	33.0	3968	3913
4-5	35.8	4294	4308
6-7	14.1	1692	1757
8-9	1.9	233	252
10+	.5	55	60
Education of household head*			
Pre-Primary and Primary	8.1	969	1030
Secondary	45.2	5430	5759
Secondary special/vocational	19.0	2280	2307
Higher	27.7	3330	2913
Ethnic group of household head**			
Georgian	84.6	10164	10194
Russian	1.3	161	139
Azerbaijani	6.7	810	727
Armenian	4.9	594	670
Other Ethnicity	2.3	272	268
Total	100.0	12010	12010
At least one child aged < 18 years	47.4	12010	12010
At least one child aged < 5 years	14.9	12010	12010
At least one woman aged 15-49 years	64.2	12010	12010

* 1 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown

** 12 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics
Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Georgia, 2005

		Number of women	
	Weighted per cent	Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Tbilisi	27.8	2735	1488
Kakheti	8.1	801	796
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	3.0	293	588
Shida Kartli	6.5	644	887
Kvemo Kartli	11.4	1120	1152
Samtskhe-Javakheti	4.9	480	903
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	.9	87	208
Imereti	15.0	1479	904
Guria	3.1	302	608
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	9.5	933	997
Adjara	9.9	972	1316
Residence			
Urban	53.3	5253	5264
Rural	46.7	4594	4583
Age			
15-19	15.4	1514	1472
20-24	14.8	1458	1415
25-29	13.6	1339	1351
30-34	13.6	1339	1337
35-39	13.9	1372	1384
40-44	15.5	1523	1543
45-49	13.2	1302	1345
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.7	6071	6183
Formerly married/in union	6.7	659	671
Never married/in union	31.7	3117	2993
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	63.7	6269	6395
Never gave birth	36.3	3578	3452
Education			
Pre-Primary and Primary	.9	90	83
Secondary	41.5	4085	4367
Secondary special/vocational	21.6	2130	2196
Higher	36.0	3543	3201
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	16.2	1596	1741
Second	18.4	1812	1959
Middle	19.4	1906	2306
Fourth	22.9	2253	2332
Richest	23.2	2280	1509
Ethnic group of household head			
Georgian	84.8	8350	8344
Russian	.5	45	40
Azerbaijani	8.1	793	712
Armenian	4.9	484	573
Other Ethnic	1.7	170	171
Total	100.0	9847	9847

** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics
Per cent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Georgia, 2005

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted per cent	Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	54.1	1103	1116
Female	45.9	934	921
Region			
Tbilisi	28.7	585	309
Kakheti	8.6	175	174
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	3.0	61	114
Shida Kartli	7.4	151	190
Kvemo Kartli	12.8	261	271
Samtskhe-Javakheti	5.5	113	199
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	.9	18	52
Imereti	12.3	250	161
Guria	2.5	51	96
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	8.6	174	194
Adjara	9.7	199	277
Residence			
Urban	50.3	1025	999
Rural	49.7	1012	1038
Age			
< 6 months	9.1	185	171
6-11 months	9.8	200	213
12-23 months	18.3	373	364
24-35 months	20.1	410	424
36-47 months	20.7	421	422
48-59 months	22.0	448	443
Mother's education			
Pre-Primary and Primary	.8	16	13
Secondary	41.7	850	921
Secondary special/vocational	16.3	333	360
Higher	41.2	838	743
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	17.0	346	369
Second	18.8	384	421
Middle	20.1	409	520
Fourth	19.7	401	413
Richest	24.4	497	314
Ethnic group of household head*			
Georgian	81.2	1654	1653
Russian	.5	10	11
Azerbaijani	9.6	195	182
Armenian	5.7	116	134
Other Ethnic	3.0	61	56
Total	100.0	2037	2037

*** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table CM.1: Child mortality
Infant and under-five mortality rates*, Georgia, 2005

	Infant mortality rate**	Under-five mortality rate***
Sex		
Male	34	39
Female	28	32
Residence		
Urban	21	24
Rural	39	45
Mother's education		
Pre-Primary and Primary	(*)	(*)
Secondary	37	43
Secondary special/vocational	28	32
Higher	21	23
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60%	38	44
Richest 40%	20	22
Total	31	35

*** East model, reference date is 2000.4**

**** MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14**

***** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13**

(*) Rates for women with pre-primary and primary education not shown due to small number of cases (83 unweighted cases)

Table CM.2: Children ever born and proportion dead
Mean number of children ever born and proportion dead by age of women, Georgia, 2005

	Mean number of children ever born	Proportion dead	Number of women
Age			
15-19	.024	.000	1514
20-24	.287	.035	1458
25-29	.605	.038	1339
30-34	.906	.038	1339
35-39	.986	.045	1372
40-44	1.093	.053	1523
45-49	1.135	.071	1302
Total	.708	.050	9847

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, Georgia, 2005

	Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height			Number of children aged 0-59 months
	% below - 2 SD*	% below - 3 SD*	% below - 2 SD**	% below - 3 SD**	% below - 2 SD***	% below - 3 SD***	% above + 2 SD	
Sex								
Male	2.1	.5	11.0	5.1	2.6	.7	14.3	982
Female	2.1	.0	9.8	4.6	1.6	.0	16.2	830
Region								
Tbilisi	1.5	.4	3.6	1.9	1.9	.4	14.0	523
Kakheti	2.3	.0	13.1	3.7	3.6	.0	15.5	157
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	.5	.0	10.0	4.5	.3	.0	22.2	55
Shida Kartli	2.1	.0	7.4	2.5	4.6	1.8	15.0	145
Kvemo Kartli	2.5	.8	18.5	10.0	1.0	.0	18.7	217
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3.8	.0	18.0	8.6	.3	.0	13.2	99
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(.0)	(.0)	(8.7)	(4.8)	(7.2)	(.0)	(12.0)	17
Imereti	2.9	.0	15.0	7.7	3.2	.9	16.3	229
Guria	.8	.8	4.1	.0	4.9	.0	7.4	46
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	1.9	.0	7.3	3.8	1.6	.2	8.9	151
Adjara	2.1	.6	15.4	7.0	.4	.0	19.7	174
Residence								
Urban	1.7	.3	7.5	3.0	1.9	.3	15.0	917
Rural	2.5	.3	13.5	6.8	2.3	.5	15.4	895
Age								
< 6 months	2.1	.0	2.8	1.2	2.0	.0	11.6	171
6-11 months	2.5	1.0	8.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	22.7	182
12-23 months	3.3	.3	13.7	5.1	.7	.0	20.0	337
24-35 months	2.2	.7	12.1	5.6	3.0	.9	12.4	367
36-47 months	1.7	.0	10.5	6.6	1.5	.1	12.4	367
48-59 months	1.1	.0	10.2	5.2	3.7	.3	14.3	387
Mother's education								
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	2.7	.3	15.2	6.7	2.5	.2	14.0	745
Secondary special/ vocational	2.3	.8	11.5	6.4	2.3	.8	16.9	296
Higher	1.4	.1	5.4	2.6	1.8	.4	15.9	758
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	2.5	.2	18.0	8.8	3.2	.7	15.7	308
Second	2.8	.4	11.5	5.4	2.5	.8	13.4	339
Middle	1.3	.3	12.1	5.8	1.4	.1	17.3	361
Fourth	2.1	.7	8.4	3.9	3.1	.6	15.5	364
Richest	1.9	.0	4.7	1.7	.9	.0	14.2	440
Ethnic group of household head**								
Georgian	2.0	.2	8.7	3.6	2.0	.5	14.6	1483
Azerbaijani	2.7	1.2	27.2	15.5	1.4	.0	18.7	154
Armenian	2.4	.0	14.5	9.7	4.3	.0	20.1	109
Other Ethnic	1.1	.0	3.2	.0	3.4	.0	11.2	65
Total	2.1	.3	10.4	4.9	2.1	.4	15.2	1812

*** MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4**
**** MICS indicator 7**
***** MICS indicator 8**
****** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Region			
Tbilisi	29.5	64.3	236
Kakheti	29.6	67.7	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(46.1)	(83.9)	24
Shida Kartli	44.9	73.8	46
Kvemo Kartli	41.7	62.4	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	35.4	60.2	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	45.6	67.7	113
Guria	(27.3)	(62.4)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	48.1	65.7	54
Adjara	29.5	56.0	73
Residence			
Urban	34.7	65.4	399
Rural	38.7	64.8	371
Months since birth			
< 6 months	39.5	64.5	190
6-11 months	36.5	65.0	199
12-23 months	35.3	65.5	381
Mother's education			
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	38.9	67.5	304
Secondary special/ vocational	36.1	62.7	122
Higher	35.1	63.9	341
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	38.9	66.8	121
Second	45.0	66.6	135
Middle	42.0	65.1	154
Fourth	31.4	61.7	160
Richest	29.6	65.8	200
Ethnic group of household head			
Georgian	38.1	65.3	643
Azerbaijani	28.1	63.5	60
Armenian	35.4	60.1	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	24
Total	36.6	65.1	770

*** MICS indicator 45**

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

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

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Georgia, 2005

	Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Per cent exclusively breastfed*	Number of children	% receiving breastmilk & solid/ mushy food**	Number of children	Per cent breastfed***	Number of children	Per cent breastfed***	Number of children
Sex										
Male	7.8	61	7.8	90	34.2	70	44.2	59	23.3	69
Female	18.0	61	13.7	96	35.4	64	37.7	76	(14.1)	47
Residence										
Urban	10.3	75	8.6	117	29.9	65	41.1	69	(22.9)	50
Rural	(17.0)	48	14.8	68	39.5	69	40.0	67	17.1	67
Mother's education										
Pre-primary and Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	2	-	-
Secondary	(10.5)	41	7.4	64	31.0	51	35.8	58	(19.8)	41
Secondary special/vocational	(*)	19	(4.6)	26	(*)	14	(46.5)	29	(9.8)	26
Higher	(16.4)	63	15.0	95	34.3	69	(44.6)	47	(24.6)	49
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest 60%	14.3	57	11.7	86	42.7	70	42.2	77	20.9	69
Richest 40%	11.7	66	10.1	99	26.2	65	(38.4)	59	(17.7)	48
Total	12.9	123	10.9	185	34.8	134	40.5	136	19.6	117

*** MICS indicator 15**

**** MICS indicator 17**

***** MICS indicator 16**

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

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

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants
Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of infants					
	0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex						
Male	7.8	25.5	31.4	28.2	18.9	196
Female	13.7	30.9	24.6	28.0	20.8	190
Residence						
Urban	8.6	23.5	17.9	21.1	14.4	217
Rural	14.8	33.2	36.9	35.1	26.8	168
Mother's education						
Secondary	7.4	26.2	37.1	32.0	21.0	143
Secondary special/ vocational	4.6	46.3	8.1	23.9	14.3	53
Higher	15.0	25.7	26.4	26.0	20.5	189
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	.0	39.5	48.4	43.0	(24.1)	44
Second	25.4	49.5	35.8	42.7	35.6	69
Middle	7.5	16.3	34.4	26.7	16.9	76
Fourth	8.4	10.1	7.9	9.3	8.8	93
Richest	12.0	30.2	21.5	26.1	19.5	103
Total	10.9	28.0	28.2	28.1	19.8	385

*** MICS indicator 18**
**** MICS indicator 19**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.5: Iodized salt consumption
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Per cent of households with salt test result			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	< 15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
Region							
Tbilisi	97.1	3069	0.6	12.8	86.6	100.0	2,997
Kakheti	98.5	1081	0.2	12.2	87.6	100.0	1,067
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	98.8	356	0.8	12.8	86.4	100.0	354
Shida Kartli	98.4	875	0.6	24.6	74.8	100.0	866
Kvemo Kartli	96.4	1280	0.2	9.2	90.6	100.0	1,237
Samtskhe-Javakheti	98.2	551	0.8	15.5	83.6	100.0	545
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	94.4	180	3.8	12.6	83.6	100.0	176
Imereti	97.6	2097	0.4	11.0	88.6	100.0	2,056
Guria	98.1	424	0.4	17.3	82.3	100.0	418
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	98.1	1186	1.0	5.4	93.6	100.0	1,175
Adjara	98.7	910	0.6	9.8	89.6	100.0	903
Residence							
Urban	97.3	6009	0.6	10.5	88.9	100.0	5,885
Rural	97.9	6001	0.5	14.0	85.4	100.0	5,910
Education of household head							
Pre-primary and Primary	96.4	969	0.7	14.0	85.3	100.0	941
Secondary	97.9	5430	0.6	14.0	85.4	100.0	5,349
Secondary special/ vocational	97.9	2280	0.6	9.3	90.1	100.0	2,245
Higher	97.3	3330	0.5	10.9	88.6	100.0	3,259
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	97.2	2774	0.8	15.2	84.0	100.0	2,719
Second	98.2	2206	0.6	10.4	89.0	100.0	2,178
Middle	98.4	2139	0.5	11.6	88.0	100.0	2,114
Fourth	97.5	2543	0.7	11.8	87.6	100.0	2,496
Richest	97.1	2349	0.4	11.6	88.0	100.0	2,289
Ethnic group of household head							
Georgian	97.8	10164	0.6	11.8	87.6	100.0	9,997
Russian	96.7	161	2.9	15.8	81.3	100.0	160
Azerbaijani	96.0	810	0.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	777
Armenian	98.8	594	0.4	22.4	77.2	100.0	589
Other Ethnic	96.6	272	0.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	262
Total	97.6	12010	0.6	12.2	87.2	100.0	11,795

*** MICS indicator 41**

Table NU.6: Post-partum mothers' vitamin A supplementation
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by whether they received a high dose vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Georgia, 2005

	Received vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received vitamin A	Number of women aged 15-49 years
Region			
Tbilisi	10.7	2.0	236
Kakheti	20.5	3.5	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(7.1)	(3.6)	24
Shida Kartli	6.9	8.2	46
Kvemo Kartli	12.1	4.3	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	18.8	2.3	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	23.0	1.6	113
Guria	(20.0)	(4.7)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	26.6	4.4	54
Adjara	16.6	2.9	73
Residence			
Urban	15.5	3.4	399
Rural	16.2	2.8	371
Education			
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	18.2	2.7	304
Secondary special/vocational	14.7	1.7	122
Higher	14.3	3.9	341
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	13.4	1.4	121
Second	20.4	1.1	135
Middle	16.3	3.4	154
Fourth	14.2	4.1	160
Richest	15.2	4.3	200
Ethnic group of household head			
Georgian	17.1	2.9	643
Azerbaijani	6.0	6.5	60
Armenian	9.5	.8	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	24
Total	15.8	3.1	770

***MICS indicator 43**

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

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

Table NU.7: Low birth weight infants
Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of live births:		Number of live births
	Below 2500 grams*	Weighed at birth**	
Region			
Tbilisi	4.8	96.1	236
Kakheti	4.9	95.4	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(3.7)	(92.9)	24
Shida Kartli	5.6	100.0	46
Kvemo Kartli	4.3	86.9	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	5.6	95.8	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	3.3	98.4	113
Guria	(3.4)	(93.4)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	6.1	98.3	54
Adjara	4.9	97.4	73
Residence			
Urban	4.5	96.1	399
Rural	4.9	95.2	371
Mother's education			
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	4.4	94.4	304
Secondary special/vocational	6.3	98.7	122
Higher	4.2	95.8	341
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	6.6	94.5	121
Second	3.9	94.5	135
Middle	4.0	96.5	154
Fourth	5.4	95.8	160
Richest	3.9	96.5	200
Ethnic group of household head			
Georgian	4.9	96.9	643
Azerbaijani	3.8	82.2	60
Armenian	4.6	96.6	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	24
Total	4.7	95.7	770

*** MICS indicator 9**
**** MICS indicator 10**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.1: Oral rehydration treatment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Georgia, 2005

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:			ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	No treatment		
Sex							
Male	10.8	1103	42.1	14.5	47.7	52.3	119
Female	9.9	934	37.0	12.3	52.6	47.4	93
Region							
Tbilisi	11.8	585	(41.4)	(8.7)	(52.8)	(47.2)	69
Kakheti	15.1	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	15.8	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Shida Kartli	6.8	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Kvemo Kartli	5.9	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Samtskhe-Javakheti	13.6	113	(25.6)	(18.2)	(56.2)	(43.8)	15
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	6.7	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Imereti	7.0	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Guria	13.2	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	14.2	174	(55.7)	(24.4)	(26.3)	(73.7)	25
Adjara	7.9	199	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Residence							
Urban	10.4	1025	43.5	11.7	48.9	51.1	106
Rural	10.4	1012	36.2	15.4	50.8	49.2	105
Age							
0-11 months	13.7	385	34.6	14.5	52.6	47.4	53
12-23 months	13.8	373	(48.1)	(13.8)	(44.3)	(55.7)	51
24-35 months	10.9	410	(37.5)	(10.8)	(52.3)	(47.7)	45
36-47 months	8.5	421	(44.6)	(8.8)	(48.6)	(51.4)	36
48-59 months	6.0	448	(32.1)	(22.1)	(52.6)	(47.4)	27
Mother's education							
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	11.3	850	43.3	15.4	45.1	54.9	96
Secondary special/vocational	9.6	333	(30.2)	(14.1)	(56.9)	(43.1)	32
Higher	9.8	838	37.8	11.6	54.2	45.8	82
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	11.2	346	(33.1)	(6.6)	(60.3)	(39.7)	39
Second	9.3	384	(50.0)	(15.4)	(38.3)	(61.7)	36
Middle	10.3	409	34.5	20.9	50.7	49.3	42
Fourth	13.2	401	38.1	14.1	53.6	46.4	53
Richest	8.5	497	(45.1)	(10.3)	(44.6)	(55.4)	42
Ethnic group of household head							
Georgian	10.3	1654	42.8	11.2	48.9	51.1	170
Azerbaijani	5.4	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Armenian	15.6	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other Ethnic	17.8	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Total	10.4	2037	39.9	13.6	49.9	50.1	212

*** MICS indicator 33**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.2: Home management of diarrhoea
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Georgia, 2005

	Had diarr-hoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who:				Home manage-ment of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding**	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
Sex									
Male	10.8	1103	34.5	58.6	64.4	35.6	19.9	36.2	119
Female	9.9	934	38.4	45.2	54.8	40.7	21.4	36.8	93
Region									
Tbilisi	11.8	585	(47.8)	(44.0)	(59.6)	(37.4)	(25.8)	(36.2)	69
Kakheti	15.1	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	15.8	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Shida Kartli	6.8	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Kvemo Kartli	5.9	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Samtskhe-Javakheti	13.6	113	(37.0)	(41.1)	(63.8)	(36.2)	(15.1)	(31.1)	15
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	6.7	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Imereti	7.0	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Guria	13.2	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	14.2	174	(23.5)	(63.0)	(68.1)	(31.9)	(17.9)	(56.3)	25
Adjara	7.9	199	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Residence									
Urban	10.4	1025	40.3	49.7	63.6	34.5	23.5	40.6	106
Rural	10.4	1012	32.1	55.8	56.8	41.3	17.7	32.3	105
Age									
0-11 months	13.7	385	32.5	58.2	79.8	20.2	25.6	49.2	53
12-23 months	13.8	373	(36.2)	(57.0)	(47.3)	(48.8)	(16.7)	(29.1)	51
24-35 months	10.9	410	(45.8)	(43.6)	(55.9)	(41.8)	(22.6)	(33.6)	45
36-47 months	8.5	421	(41.0)	(53.4)	(56.8)	(40.2)	(22.4)	(32.2)	36
48-59 months	6.0	448	(21.2)	(48.1)	(58.4)	(41.6)	(12.4)	(36.1)	27
Mother's education									
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	11.3	850	36.7	58.6	56.0	44.0	19.0	33.7	96
Secondary special/ vocational	9.6	333	(45.1)	(31.8)	(71.7)	(21.9)	(35.0)	(48.2)	32
Higher	9.8	838	31.5	54.4	61.3	36.2	17.4	35.1	82
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	11.2	346	(26.1)	(60.1)	(50.9)	(49.1)	(9.4)	(20.7)	39
Second	9.3	384	(38.0)	(52.5)	(62.0)	(32.3)	(26.6)	(44.9)	36
Middle	10.3	409	28.7	56.6	70.6	29.4	18.8	42.5	42
Fourth	13.2	401	31.9	64.6	56.2	43.8	15.3	26.5	53
Richest	8.5	497	(57.0)	(27.5)	(61.9)	(33.1)	(34.1)	(50.1)	42
Ethnic group of household head									
Georgian	10.3	1654	34.1	53.4	62.1	36.7	20.3	37.5	170
Azerbaijani	5.4	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Armenian	15.6	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other Ethnic	17.8	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Total	10.4	2037	36.2	52.7	60.2	37.8	20.6	36.5	212

*** MICS indicator 34**
**** MICS indicator 35**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.3: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Georgia, 2005

	Had acute respiratory infection	No. of children aged 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:								Any appropriate provider*	No. children 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
			Public sources			Private sources			Other source			
			Govt. Hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Other private medical	Relative/ friend	Other		
Sex												
Male	2.4	1103	(33.6)	(17.9)	(9.1)	(4.5)	(11.3)	(.0)	(4.4)	(6.6)	(76.4)	27
Female	3.0	934	(41.9)	(16.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(10.0)	(2.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(70.8)	28
Residence												
Urban	2.5	1025	(43.1)	(23.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(16.7)	(.0)	(1.2)	(6.9)	(82.7)	26
Rural	2.8	1012	(33.1)	(11.7)	(8.5)	(4.2)	(5.3)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(.0)	(65.3)	29
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest 60%	3.0	1139	(32.1)	(14.1)	(7.1)	(3.5)	(5.4)	(2.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(64.3)	34
Richest 40%	2.2	898	(47.7)	(22.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(19.7)	(.0)	(5.9)	(8.8)	(89.5)	20
Total	2.7	2037	37.8	17.1	4.5	2.2	10.7	1.3	2.2	3.3	73.6	54

*** MICS indicator 23**

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

Table CH.4: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of under fives with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks*	Number of children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey
Sex		
Male	(63.0)	27
Female	(48.3)	28
Residence		
Urban	(52.5)	26
Rural	(58.1)	29
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60%	(56.9)	34
Richest 40%	(*)	20
Total	55.5	54

*** MICS indicator 22**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.5: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/ caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Region										
Tbilisi	17.1	52.6	63.0	34.8	44.0	44.9	20.5	10.1	21.9	585
Kakheti	13.1	44.2	63.1	35.3	41.8	39.8	25.7	5.5	19.1	175
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	12.3	51.2	47.4	24.6	38.5	34.6	23.5	16.8	16.8	61
Shida Kartli	9.8	46.5	59.6	24.7	28.5	24.4	20.2	10.2	13.2	151
Kvemo Kartli	14.6	60.5	61.6	36.1	35.4	35.5	19.1	6.0	20.2	261
Samtskhe-Javakheti	13.6	43.5	56.5	27.8	40.0	24.1	21.9	5.1	17.4	113
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	7.1	50.9	53.1	22.8	28.1	36.2	9.4	.0	7.1	18
Imereti	15.8	62.7	54.4	40.7	34.9	34.8	13.1	8.0	20.9	250
Guria	8.5	37.8	54.9	35.6	37.9	18.1	9.5	7.8	16.0	51
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	16.7	44.8	74.7	28.8	39.6	33.5	24.0	11.7	22.1	174
Adjara	34.1	67.3	66.6	46.0	47.5	54.4	27.7	14.8	32.9	199
Residence										
Urban	15.4	52.5	63.9	34.3	41.2	38.8	18.7	9.6	21.0	1025
Rural	18.1	54.5	59.6	35.3	38.2	37.7	22.6	8.9	21.2	1012
Mother's education										
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	18.1	52.0	59.8	33.3	38.5	35.6	21.5	9.0	20.3	850
Secondary special/vocational	13.5	53.3	60.5	39.4	41.2	43.5	18.4	7.6	22.8	333
Higher	16.3	54.8	64.3	33.9	40.1	38.6	20.7	10.3	20.9	838
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	15.6	46.3	61.4	33.6	34.7	32.9	24.3	10.7	17.5	346
Second	17.5	56.3	56.3	35.4	35.7	36.8	19.9	7.6	20.8	384
Middle	17.1	51.9	62.7	33.1	40.8	36.1	20.1	10.7	22.5	409
Fourth	16.3	56.2	65.1	37.3	39.6	41.5	19.8	7.8	21.3	401
Richest	16.9	55.5	62.8	34.4	45.4	42.2	19.7	9.6	22.6	497
Ethnic group of household head*										
Georgian	16.3	53.7	62.1	34.8	39.7	38.8	20.2	9.9	21.5	1654
Azerbaijani	22.8	57.5	59.4	33.7	36.9	34.5	22.3	6.7	19.2	195
Armenian	16.3	49.5	58.3	36.9	41.2	39.4	22.9	5.4	19.7	116
Other Ethnic	11.2	43.9	67.0	33.0	45.8	33.1	22.9	7.5	19.0	71
Total	16.7	53.5	61.8	34.8	39.7	38.2	20.6	9.3	21.1	2037

*** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table CH.6: Solid fuel use

Per cent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of households using:											
	Electricity	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung	Other	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
Region												
Tbilisi	10.5	10.0	77.9	.3	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1.2	3069
Kakheti	.6	3.9	11.7	.3	.9	82.3	.0	.0	.2	100.0	83.3	1081
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7.2	20.6	10.3	.0	.2	61.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0	61.8	356
Shida Kartli	2.1	6.4	15.6	.0	.9	74.9	.0	.1	.0	100.0	75.9	875
Kvemo Kartli	5.5	8.9	28.2	.1	.3	55.8	1.0	.1	.1	100.0	57.2	1280
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3.1	10.6	6.6	.0	.8	66.0	12.6	.0	.3	100.0	79.4	551
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	10.5	4.3	.0	.2	1.6	83.1	.0	.2	.0	100.0	85.0	180
Imereti	4.8	10.4	17.9	.2	1.3	65.2	.1	.1	.1	100.0	66.7	2097
Guria	1.6	5.6	1.1	.2	.6	90.6	.0	.4	.0	100.0	91.5	424
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	2.4	11.4	.1	.2	.5	84.6	.2	.6	.0	100.0	85.9	1186
Adjara	3.7	39.4	2.6	.1	.3	53.6	.0	.0	.1	100.0	54.0	910
Residence												
Urban	9.4	17.9	54.7	.2	.1	17.4	.2	.1	.0	100.0	17.8	6009
Rural	1.4	5.4	3.4	.2	1.0	87.1	1.3	.1	.1	100.0	89.5	6001
Education of household head**												
Pre-primary and Primary	3.1	6.7	10.5	.3	.7	77.3	1.3	.1	.0	100.0	79.4	969
Secondary	4.6	9.3	19.0	.1	.6	64.9	1.1	.2	.1	100.0	66.8	5430
Secondary special/vocational	5.0	14.2	26.0	.2	.5	53.5	.4	.1	.0	100.0	54.6	2280
Higher	7.7	15.1	53.0	.2	.5	23.3	.2	.0	.0	100.0	24.1	3330
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	.2	.4	.0	.1	.4	97.4	1.3	.2	.1	100.0	99.3	2774
Second	1.4	2.5	.9	.3	1.0	92.2	1.5	.1	.2	100.0	94.8	2206
Middle	5.6	16.6	12.7	.2	1.5	62.3	.8	.3	.1	100.0	64.9	2139
Fourth	14.5	29.4	47.6	.3	.1	8.1	.1	.0	.0	100.0	8.2	2543
Richest	5.3	9.8	84.8	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	2349
Ethnic group of household head***												
Georgian	5.7	11.7	29.1	.2	.6	52.5	.1	.1	.0	100.0	53.2	10164
Russian	10.0	17.7	59.3	1.6	.0	10.5	.0	.9	.0	100.0	11.3	161
Azerbaijani	1.1	5.8	16.0	.0	1.2	74.0	1.6	.1	.2	100.0	76.8	810
Armenian	5.5	16.5	37.6	.0	.0	28.9	11.3	.1	.1	100.0	40.3	594
Other Ethnicity	4.3	10.5	30.5	.5	.0	53.9	.0	.0	.3	100.0	53.9	272
Total	5.4	11.6	29.1	.2	.6	52.2	.7	.1	.1	100.0	53.6	12010

*** MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29**

**** 1 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown**

***** 12 unweighted cases with missing information about Ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table CH.7: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire
Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:					Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
	Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood	DK stove type/missing	Total	
Region						
Tbilisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38
Kakheti	91.9	3.7	3.4	.9	100.0	900
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	97.1	2.1	.6	.2	100.0	220
Shida Kartli	94.6	4.4	.1	.9	100.0	664
Kvemo Kartli	92.9	6.2	.3	.5	100.0	731
Samtskhe-Javakheti	94.4	3.9	1.1	.6	100.0	437
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	89.7	1.3	8.6	.3	100.0	152
Imereti	85.1	10.5	4.2	.1	100.0	1397
Guria	98.2	.9	.7	.2	100.0	388
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	93.2	5.1	1.0	.8	100.0	1014
Adjara	98.4	1.3	.3	.0	100.0	491
Residence						
Urban	92.7	5.4	1.3	.6	100.0	1062
Rural	92.1	5.3	2.1	.5	100.0	5371
Education of household head*						
Pre-primary and Primary	93.1	5.3	1.4	.3	100.0	769
Secondary	91.7	5.7	2.1	.5	100.0	3620
Secondary special/ vocational	93.9	3.8	1.8	.5	100.0	1244
Higher	91.1	5.9	2.4	.7	100.0	801
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	93.9	4.3	1.3	.5	100.0	2750
Second	93.4	4.8	1.3	.6	100.0	2089
Middle	87.1	7.8	4.4	.6	100.0	1385
Fourth	91.2	6.4	2.4	.0	100.0	209
Richest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethnic group of household head**						
Georgian	92.2	5.2	2.0	.5	100.0	5404
Russian	(96.8)	(3.2)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	17
Azerbaijani	91.2	7.1	1.3	.4	100.0	621
Armenian	93.3	4.5	2.3	.0	100.0	239
Other Ethnicity	94.3	3.4	2.0	.3	100.0	146
Total	92.2	5.3	2.0	.5	100.0	6434

*** 1 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown**
**** 8 unweighted cases with missing information about Ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Per cent distribution of household members according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Georgia, 2005

	Main source of drinking water																
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources						Total	Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/ plot	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water	Bottled water	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Other			
Region																	
Tbilisi	96.7	2.8	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	10682
Kakheti	15.1	35.8	19.2	6.0	8.5	8.8	.0	.0	3.0	1.6	1.2	.3	.5	.1	100.0	93.4	3908
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	31.2	36.0	3.9	2.4	5.2	14.6	.0	.0	.3	2.8	.0	2.9	.3	.3	100.0	93.4	1343
Shida Kartli	24.0	15.3	12.0	2.1	27.9	10.5	.0	.0	4.1	2.5	.6	.8	.0	.2	100.0	91.7	3068
Kvemo Kartli	30.3	23.4	7.3	1.0	14.5	12.2	.0	.0	1.5	3.6	4.8	.3	.5	.5	100.0	88.7	4975
Samtskhe-Javakheti	21.9	47.9	9.7	.0	1.2	9.8	.1	.3	.2	8.5	.2	.2	.0	.1	100.0	90.9	2219
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	24.8	59.1	.2	.5	.7	9.8	.0	.0	.4	3.0	.0	1.3	.0	.2	100.0	95.1	547
Imereti	37.8	32.3	.9	5.3	11.4	6.7	.0	.0	4.1	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	94.4	7040
Guria	11.5	30.1	.4	4.8	43.4	4.1	.0	.0	4.4	.7	.0	.1	.2	.2	100.0	94.4	1511
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	15.4	18.3	.7	1.6	50.1	3.0	.0	.0	9.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	89.2	4382
Adjara	53.6	32.7	.7	.9	2.4	4.9	.0	.0	.4	3.7	.0	.1	.0	.7	100.0	95.1	4056
Residence																	
Urban	80.0	9.7	1.4	.7	6.0	.9	.0	.1	.9	.0	.2	.1	.0	.1	100.0	98.7	21127
Rural	13.2	35.4	7.2	3.5	19.9	10.7	.0	.0	4.1	3.8	1.2	.4	.2	.3	100.0	90.0	22604
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary and Primary	21.0	33.3	7.1	3.6	11.9	13.0	.1	.0	3.3	3.5	1.7	.4	.7	.5	100.0	89.9	3297
Secondary	33.3	28.8	5.5	2.1	16.0	7.1	.0	.0	3.1	2.5	.9	.3	.1	.3	100.0	92.8	20129
Secondary special/ vocational	44.6	22.4	5.0	2.7	14.8	5.3	.0	.0	2.6	2.0	.4	.2	.1	.1	100.0	94.7	8588
Higher	73.9	10.6	1.4	1.4	7.5	2.4	.0	.1	1.3	.7	.3	.1	.1	.1	100.0	97.4	11714
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	.8	41.9	8.0	2.2	22.7	13.7	.0	.0	4.6	4.2	1.0	.6	.2	.3	100.0	89.3	8746
Second	7.7	37.6	8.2	4.2	22.3	10.1	.0	.0	4.5	3.1	1.4	.5	.2	.3	100.0	90.0	8748
Middle	28.7	30.7	4.8	3.9	18.9	5.3	.0	.0	3.3	2.5	1.1	.2	.2	.4	100.0	92.3	8744
Fourth	90.3	4.7	1.2	.4	2.0	.7	.0	.1	.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.4	8750
Richest	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	8742
Ethnic group of household head**																	
Georgian	47.6	22.7	3.9	2.2	13.9	5.0	.0	.0	2.6	1.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	100.0	95.4	36724
Russian	86.4	5.8	1.1	.7	2.6	2.1	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	98.7	357
Azerbaijani	14.5	24.8	9.4	2.3	16.0	15.3	.0	.0	4.3	5.1	6.8	.4	.7	.4	100.0	82.3	3506
Armenian	54.7	28.0	3.3	.1	2.0	3.5	.0	.0	.1	8.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	91.6	2195
Other Ethnicity	41.2	20.8	9.7	4.5	3.7	17.0	.0	.0	.6	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	96.9	922
Total	45.5	23.0	4.4	2.1	13.2	5.9	.0	.0	2.5	2.0	.7	.2	.1	.2	100.0	94.2	43731

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

**** 44 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table EN.2: Household water treatment
Per cent distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Georgia, 2005

	Water treatment method used in the household								All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	Appropriate water treatment method*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
Region														
Tbilisi	87.5	9.1	.0	.2	.5	1.3	1.7	.2	9.5	10682	9.5	10682	-	-
Kakheti	96.0	1.8	.0	.6	.0	1.8	.0	.0	1.8	3908	1.7	3649	2.7	259
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	94.3	4.3	.0	.0	.6	.6	.5	.0	4.8	1343	4.7	1254	5.9	89
Shida Kartli	98.0	.9	.2	.1	.0	.7	.0	.1	1.1	3068	1.1	2815	.7	254
Kvemo Kartli	96.3	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.6	.1	.1	2.9	4975	2.8	4414	3.6	560
Samtskhe-Javakheti	95.8	3.3	.1	.0	.4	.1	.3	.1	3.7	2219	3.7	2017	3.6	202
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	97.2	1.8	.4	.0	.0	.5	.0	.2	2.2	547	2.3	520	.0	27
Imereti	97.1	2.6	.1	.1	.0	.2	.0	.1	2.6	7040	2.5	6646	3.2	394
Guria	98.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.4	.1	.2	.7	1511	.4	1427	6.1	85
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	98.3	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	1.4	4382	1.2	3909	2.6	473
Adjara	89.5	7.9	.7	.4	.1	.6	.7	.2	8.6	4056	9.1	3859	.0	198
Residence														
Urban	90.2	7.4	.1	.2	.3	.9	1.1	.2	7.7	21127	7.7	20858	4.2	269
Rural	97.5	1.6	.1	.2	.1	.5	.0	.1	1.8	22604	1.7	20332	2.7	2271
Education of household head														
Pre-primary and Primary	96.1	2.5	.1	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.1	2.6	3297	1.8	2965	9.4	332
Secondary	96.4	2.6	.1	.1	.0	.4	.2	.1	2.7	20129	2.8	18676	2.0	1453
Secondary special/vocational	94.2	4.1	.1	.3	.2	.9	.4	.0	4.3	8588	4.6	8135	.5	452
Higher	88.9	8.2	.1	.2	.4	1.0	1.4	.3	8.6	11714	8.8	11411	2.9	303
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	98.4	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.0	.0	1.2	8746	1.1	7806	2.0	940
Second	97.4	1.4	.2	.1	.0	.9	.0	.1	1.6	8748	1.6	7877	1.6	871
Middle	96.6	2.4	.1	.2	.0	.4	.1	.2	2.5	8744	2.2	8068	5.7	676
Fourth	91.0	7.4	.0	.2	.2	.6	.6	.3	7.6	8750	7.7	8697	1.7	53
Richest	86.5	9.9	.0	.3	.5	1.4	1.9	.0	10.2	8742	10.2	8742	-	-
Ethnic group of household head														
Georgian	93.7	4.6	.1	.2	.2	.8	.5	.2	4.8	36724	4.9	35023	2.3	1701
Russian	89.7	8.1	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.9	8.1	357	8.2	352	(*)	5
Azerbaijani	97.6	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	1.9	3506	1.6	2884	3.3	622
Armenian	93.5	5.4	.0	.1	.1	.6	.7	.0	5.4	2195	5.6	2010	4.0	184
Other Ethnicity	94.1	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	.0	4.5	922	4.1	894	(18.3)	29
Total	94.0	4.4	.1	.2	.2	.7	.5	.1	4.6	43731	4.7	41191	2.8	2540

*** MICS indicator 13**

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

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

Table EN.3: Time to source of water
Per cent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Georgia, 2005

	Time to source of drinking water								
	Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Mean time to source of drinking water*	Number of households
Region									
Tbilisi	99.3	.6	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	7.0	3069
Kakheti	56.0	17.3	16.7	7.5	2.4	.1	100.0	19.0	1081
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	70.3	9.8	5.9	5.1	8.7	.3	100.0	39.3	356
Shida Kartli	58.1	26.9	11.5	2.3	1.1	.0	100.0	12.8	875
Kvemo Kartli	59.6	17.8	13.7	8.5	.5	.0	100.0	17.4	1280
Samtskhe-Javakheti	70.0	10.1	10.6	6.8	2.3	.2	100.0	22.9	551
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	87.1	7.0	3.2	2.0	.7	.0	100.0	18.5	180
Imereti	82.4	11.5	3.2	2.2	.5	.1	100.0	14.4	2097
Guria	76.6	19.0	3.6	.3	.0	.4	100.0	8.7	424
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	75.2	21.0	2.6	.5	.2	.4	100.0	8.4	1186
Adjara	88.7	7.1	2.2	1.4	.4	.3	100.0	14.2	910
Residence									
Urban	95.3	3.0	1.0	.5	.1	.1	100.0	12.8	6009
Rural	62.4	20.5	10.2	5.2	1.6	.2	100.0	16.7	6001
Education of household head									
Pre-primary and Primary	63.1	17.6	10.3	7.1	1.7	.3	100.0	18.2	969
Secondary	74.0	14.4	7.1	3.4	1.0	.1	100.0	16.1	5430
Secondary special/ vocational	78.7	12.6	5.3	2.3	1.0	.2	100.0	16.3	2280
Higher	91.5	5.0	2.1	.9	.4	.1	100.0	14.7	3330
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	58.6	21.5	12.1	5.8	1.8	.2	100.0	17.0	2774
Second	62.6	21.0	9.6	5.1	1.6	.1	100.0	16.4	2206
Middle	76.7	14.3	5.3	2.6	.8	.3	100.0	14.8	2139
Fourth	97.4	1.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	100.0	13.2	2543
Richest	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.	2349
Ethnic group of household head**									
Georgian	81.2	11.5	4.4	1.9	.9	.1	100.0	15.5	10164
Russian	94.6	2.4	3.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	12.2	161
Azerbaijani	45.8	22.5	17.5	13.5	.6	.0	100.0	18.2	810
Armenian	85.5	3.8	7.1	2.9	.5	.2	100.0	21.6	594
Other Ethnicity	67.2	10.7	15.8	5.1	.6	.6	100.0	18.8	272
Total	78.9	11.7	5.6	2.8	.9	.1	100.0	16.3	12010

*** The mean time to source of drinking water is calculated based on those households that do not have water on the premises.**
**** 12 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table EN.4: Person collecting water
Per cent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household, Georgia, 2005

	Person collecting drinking water						
	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of households
Region							
Tbilisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Kakheti	57.5	41.4	.6	.3	.2	100.0	476
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	54.8	41.9	.0	2.5	.8	100.0	106
Shida Kartli	67.3	32.3	.0	.3	.1	100.0	367
Kvemo Kartli	62.4	36.5	.2	.5	.5	100.0	517
Samtskhe-Javakheti	55.2	38.4	1.5	3.6	1.3	100.0	164
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	52.3	47.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0	23
Imereti	64.2	31.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	100.0	369
Guria	51.9	41.6	2.6	1.6	2.2	100.0	99
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	70.0	26.8	.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	294
Adjara	56.6	41.2	.8	.0	1.3	100.0	103
Residence							
Urban	61.6	34.0	.9	2.2	1.3	100.0	281
Rural	61.9	36.0	.7	.7	.8	100.0	2258
Education of household head							
Pre-primary and Primary	67.2	30.6	.1	.8	1.2	100.0	358
Secondary	59.7	37.9	.7	1.0	.7	100.0	1413
Secondary special/ vocational	66.9	30.7	.8	.6	1.0	100.0	486
Higher	57.0	40.0	1.0	1.1	.9	100.0	281
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	62.4	35.3	.8	.6	1.0	100.0	1149
Second	62.9	35.1	.0	1.2	.7	100.0	825
Middle	59.9	37.6	1.1	.8	.5	100.0	498
Fourth	53.6	36.5	3.6	3.1	3.2	100.0	67
Ethnic group of household head*							
Georgian	60.4	37.2	.7	.8	1.0	100.0	1914
Azerbaijani	66.6	32.4	.3	.5	.3	100.0	439
Armenian	59.4	31.5	2.0	5.4	1.7	100.0	86
Other Ethnicity	70.4	26.6	1.5	.8	.8	100.0	98
Total	61.8	35.7	.7	.9	.9	100.0	2539

*** 4 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal
Per cent distribution of household members according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Georgia, 2005

	Type of toilet facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility												Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal*	Number of household members
	Flush/pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ pour flush to some-where else	Flush/pour flush to unknown place/not sure/don't know	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing			
Region															
Tbilisi	98.0	.2	1.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.9	10682
Kakheti	5.8	.1	8.6	3.0	80.2	.0	.0	1.1	1.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	97.8	3908
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	18.5	.8	7.0	.4	71.9	.0	.1	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0	98.5	1343
Shida Kartli	20.3	.1	.1	.2	73.3	.0	.0	.0	5.8	.0	.0	.2	100.0	94.0	3068
Kvemo Kartli	24.7	.3	3.1	.2	64.7	.6	.0	.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0	93.6	4975
Samtskhe-Javakheti	16.0	.5	6.0	.2	67.4	3.5	.1	.0	6.4	.1	.0	.0	100.0	93.4	2219
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	11.3	.1	19.2	.2	61.2	.0	.0	.0	7.8	.2	.0	.0	100.0	92.0	547
Imereti	35.0	.3	7.6	.4	54.1	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.1	.0	.0	100.0	97.3	7040
Guria	7.7	1.9	2.8	1.2	85.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.2	100.0	98.6	1511
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	11.4	.6	4.5	.3	75.8	.3	.1	.0	6.7	.1	.0	.1	100.0	93.0	4382
Adjara	37.7	1.6	9.1	.7	45.9	3.4	.7	.1	.6	.0	.0	.1	100.0	98.4	4056
Residence															
Urban	80.4	.4	1.7	.2	16.1	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	98.7	21127
Rural	3.7	.6	7.6	.8	81.2	1.1	.1	.2	4.5	.1	.0	.0	100.0	95.1	22604
Education of household head**															
Pre-primary and Primary	15.7	.5	4.1	.8	72.3	2.0	.0	.0	4.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0	95.5	3297
Secondary	26.5	.4	6.2	.6	61.8	.7	.1	.1	3.6	.1	.0	.1	100.0	96.1	20129
Secondary special/ vocational	41.4	.6	4.5	.4	48.7	.3	.3	.3	3.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0	95.9	8588
Higher	71.8	.5	2.7	.4	23.4	.2	.0	.1	.7	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.1	11714
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	.0	.1	3.4	.0	90.6	1.5	.0	.0	4.3	.1	.0	.0	100.0	95.6	8746
Second	.6	.4	6.9	.2	84.7	.9	.1	.0	6.1	.1	.0	.0	100.0	93.7	8748
Middle	14.1	1.3	10.0	1.4	67.6	.5	.3	.5	4.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	95.0	8744
Fourth	89.2	.6	3.3	.9	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.7	8750
Richest	99.9	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	8742
Ethnic group of household head**															
Georgian	43.1	.5	4.7	.5	47.9	.6	.1	.1	2.3	.0	.0	.1	100.0	97.3	36724
Russian	85.7	.8	.6	.0	10.5	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	1.0	100.0	97.6	357
Azerbaijani	6.9	.0	6.3	1.1	76.7	.8	.0	.0	8.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0	91.8	3506
Armenian	51.4	.2	3.1	.1	40.6	.4	.1	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	95.9	2195
Other Ethnicity	34.6	.3	4.2	.0	58.6	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0	97.7	922
Total	40.8	.5	4.7	.5	49.7	.6	.1	.1	2.9	.0	.0	.1	100.0	96.8	43731

*** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**
**** 6 unweighted cases with missing information about education of household head not shown**
**** 41 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces
Per cent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Georgia, 2005

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely*	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Don't know	Missing	Total		
Region												
Tbilisi	2.1	58.1	1.4	18.2	.6	.6	14.4	1.2	3.4	100.0	60.2	359
Kakheti	1.2	53.3	11.5	12.6	3.2	.0	11.9	.0	6.4	100.0	54.5	92
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2.4	62.1	11.2	.8	.0	.0	17.7	2.4	3.4	100.0	64.5	36
Shida Kartli	1.7	61.6	12.6	12.7	.0	.0	6.7	.4	4.3	100.0	63.2	79
Kvemo Kartli	4.2	47.9	15.3	8.5	.0	.8	15.6	3.5	4.2	100.0	52.1	146
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2.0	30.1	31.6	15.1	.0	1.0	9.4	.4	10.3	100.0	32.1	73
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(.0)	(53.8)	(26.2)	(8.5)	(.0)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	53.8	11
Imereti	1.1	63.6	3.9	7.7	1.1	1.3	16.9	.7	3.8	100.0	64.7	160
Guria	.0	36.5	26.1	14.6	.0	.0	7.2	4.7	10.8	100.0	36.5	31
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	1.0	54.0	12.6	11.4	1.5	.4	14.2	.0	4.9	100.0	55.0	88
Adjara	.0	54.1	17.1	6.5	.5	1.4	16.7	3.3	.5	100.0	54.1	114
Residence												
Urban	2.0	59.7	2.8	15.9	.8	.4	13.9	1.3	3.1	100.0	61.7	628
Rural	1.6	48.8	18.7	8.2	.6	1.1	13.8	1.6	5.6	100.0	50.3	562
Mother's education												
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	54.0	4
Secondary	1.3	50.7	16.3	9.3	.6	1.7	12.4	2.0	5.7	100.0	52.0	477
Secondary special/vocational	2.0	59.7	11.3	9.0	.0	.3	13.5	.9	3.4	100.0	61.7	190
Higher	2.1	56.3	4.3	16.2	1.1	.1	15.5	1.1	3.3	100.0	58.4	519
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	1.4	43.4	18.5	11.3	1.1	2.4	13.2	1.9	6.9	100.0	44.8	182
Second	2.2	46.2	20.1	11.4	.4	.9	13.2	1.6	3.9	100.0	48.4	224
Middle	1.5	52.8	15.7	7.2	.8	.1	14.7	1.2	6.0	100.0	54.3	233
Fourth	1.3	69.7	1.9	10.0	1.6	.0	13.9	.3	1.3	100.0	71.0	247
Richest	2.2	56.5	.9	19.2	.0	.7	14.3	2.2	4.0	100.0	58.7	304
Ethnic group of household head**												
Georgian	1.9	56.8	8.2	12.3	.9	.8	14.1	1.3	3.7	100.0	58.7	982
Azerbaijani	.6	39.5	20.6	7.9	.0	1.2	19.4	3.1	7.6	100.0	40.1	98
Armenian	2.5	38.4	22.9	20.4	.0	.0	6.8	.0	9.1	100.0	40.9	71
Other Ethnic	(.0)	(64.6)	(15.2)	(8.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(8.6)	(3.1)	(.0)	100.0	64.6	38
Total	1.8	54.6	10.3	12.3	.7	.8	13.9	1.4	4.3	100.0	56.3	1189

*** MICS indicator 14**
**** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation
Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of household population:			
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
Region				
Tbilisi	100.0	99.9	99.9	10682
Kakheti	93.4	97.8	91.3	3908
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	93.4	98.5	92.2	1343
Shida Kartli	91.7	94.0	87.8	3068
Kvemo Kartli	88.7	93.6	84.5	4975
Samtskhe-Javakheti	90.9	93.4	87.1	2219
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	95.1	92.0	87.1	547
Imereti	94.4	97.3	92.7	7040
Guria	94.4	98.6	93.4	1511
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	89.2	93.0	83.7	4382
Adjara	95.1	98.4	93.6	4056
Residence				
Urban	98.7	98.7	97.7	21127
Rural	90.0	95.1	86.4	22604
Education of household head				
Pre-primary and Primary	89.9	95.5	86.4	3297
Secondary	92.8	96.1	90.2	20129
Secondary special/ vocational	94.7	95.9	91.6	8588
Higher	97.4	99.1	96.5	11714
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	89.3	95.6	85.8	8746
Second	90.0	93.7	86.1	8748
Middle	92.3	95.0	88.4	8744
Fourth	99.4	99.7	99.1	8750
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	8742
Ethnic group of household head* **				
Georgian	95.4	97.3	93.3	36724
Russian	98.7	97.6	97.6	357
Azerbaijani	82.3	91.8	77.0	3506
Armenian	91.6	95.9	89.8	2195
Other Ethnicity	96.9	97.7	94.6	922
Total	94.2	96.8	91.9	43731

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**
**** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**
***** 41 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table RH.1: Use of contraception
Percentage of married or in union women aged 15-49 who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:															
	Not using any method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD	Con-dom	Other modern methods	LAM	Periodic abstin-ence	With-drawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method*	No. of women currently married or in union
Region																
Tbilisi	62.0	1.2	.0	6.8	7.1	10.7	.5	2.2	7.8	1.3	.3	100.0	26.3	11.6	38.0	1502
Kakheti	67.2	.2	.0	6.4	6.9	5.8	1.2	2.3	7.8	1.7	.4	100.0	20.6	12.2	32.8	530
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	68.8	.5	.0	4.4	6.7	6.2	.1	2.4	9.1	1.7	.1	100.0	17.9	13.3	31.2	162
Shida Kartli	68.4	.6	.0	4.4	8.2	5.4	1.1	.9	8.3	2.4	.3	100.0	19.7	11.9	31.6	414
Kvemo Kartli	78.6	.0	.0	2.9	6.4	3.5	.1	1.2	3.9	3.3	.0	100.0	13.0	8.4	21.4	735
Samtskhe-Javakheti	71.2	.2	.0	3.5	6.9	4.0	.4	.5	8.5	4.9	.0	100.0	14.9	13.8	28.8	339
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	71.6	1.7	.0	3.7	8litre.6	3.3	.8	1.6	7.2	1.6	.0	100.0	18.1	10.3	28.4	62
Imereti	73.4	.8	.2	2.9	7.9	4.8	.2	3.1	4.3	2.1	.2	100.0	16.9	9.8	26.6	943
Guria	63.2	.4	.0	8.3	8.0	5.7	.8	.8	8.3	4.2	.4	100.0	23.1	13.6	36.8	197
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	65.5	1.3	.0	2.4	11.3	3.6	.3	1.4	8.7	5.3	.2	100.0	18.9	15.6	34.5	557
Adjara	68.0	.6	.0	3.1	12.7	2.4	.0	2.3	5.2	5.3	.4	100.0	18.8	13.2	32.0	630
Residence																
Urban	64.9	1.0	.0	5.7	8.3	8.3	.5	2.1	7.4	1.7	.3	100.0	23.7	11.4	35.1	3033
Rural	72.0	.4	.1	3.3	8.1	3.5	.4	1.8	6.1	4.0	.2	100.0	15.9	12.1	28.0	3038
Age																
15-19	82.9	.0	.0	4.2	1.4	3.0	.0	6.0	1.4	.5	.5	100.0	8.6	8.4	17.1	162
20-24	65.4	.2	.0	6.0	7.1	8.3	.7	5.1	4.3	2.6	.3	100.0	22.3	12.3	34.6	635
25-29	60.2	.3	.2	6.4	9.5	8.9	.4	4.2	6.2	3.1	.5	100.0	25.7	14.1	39.8	902
30-34	57.7	.7	.0	6.1	11.3	8.5	.6	2.0	9.6	3.1	.5	100.0	27.1	15.2	42.3	1010
35-39	63.2	.7	.0	4.9	11.3	5.5	.3	1.4	8.5	4.1	.1	100.0	22.7	14.1	36.8	1086
40-44	72.6	1.2	.0	3.2	7.7	3.8	.7	.2	7.4	3.2	.1	100.0	16.5	10.8	27.4	1240

45-49	86.2	1.0	.0	1.7	3.0	2.8	.0	.0	4.0	1.2	.0	100.0	8.5	5.3	13.8	1037
Number of living children																
0	97.3	.0	.0	.9	1.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	2.7	.0	2.7	433
1	65.3	.3	.0	5.6	7.4	9.5	.3	4.0	5.7	1.6	.3	100.0	23.2	11.5	34.7	1249
2	64.0	.8	.1	5.2	9.2	6.3	.6	1.7	8.4	3.5	.2	100.0	22.2	13.8	36.0	3086
3	70.4	1.0	.0	3.3	9.5	4.0	.1	1.2	6.4	3.8	.3	100.0	17.9	11.7	29.6	1041
4+	80.9	.9	.0	1.9	5.7	.9	1.3	1.2	4.2	2.9	.0	100.0	10.8	8.4	19.1	263
Education																
Pre-primary and Primary	(85.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(5.8)	(6.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(.0)	100.0	(12.4)	(2.4)	(14.9)	52
Secondary	73.6	.2	.0	3.3	7.4	3.7	.3	1.4	5.9	3.9	.2	100.0	15.0	11.4	26.4	2613
Secondary special/ vocational	68.4	1.3	.1	3.6	7.9	5.9	.5	1.0	8.4	2.7	.1	100.0	19.3	12.2	31.6	1477
Higher	61.0	1.0	.0	6.9	9.5	8.8	.6	3.4	6.7	1.7	.4	100.0	26.8	12.1	39.0	1929
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	75.7	.2	.0	2.9	5.7	2.6	.5	1.6	5.8	4.7	.4	100.0	11.9	12.4	24.3	1017
Second	70.8	.5	.2	2.7	8.3	4.1	.3	1.8	6.7	4.6	.1	100.0	16.1	13.1	29.2	1204
Middle	70.6	.5	.0	3.6	9.0	4.2	.4	1.9	6.6	3.2	.1	100.0	17.6	11.8	29.4	1246
Fourth	65.9	1.0	.0	6.7	8.4	6.6	.3	1.9	7.2	1.7	.2	100.0	23.1	11.0	34.1	1302
Richest	61.2	1.2	.0	6.1	9.0	11.1	.7	2.5	7.2	.6	.4	100.0	28.1	10.7	38.8	1302
Ethnic group of household head**																
Georgian	66.2	.8	.0	5.0	8.8	6.4	.5	2.1	7.2	2.7	.2	100.0	21.6	12.2	33.8	5057
Russian	(64.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.0)	(6.7)	(5.8)	(.0)	((.0)	(14.1)	(4.1)	(3.5)	100.0	(13.6)	(21.8)	(35.3)	29
Azerbaijani	85.0	.0	.0	.9	5.2	2.3	.0	1.1	1.7	3.4	.3	100.0	8.4	6.5	15.0	553
Armenian	74.0	.0	.0	4.2	4.5	4.1	.2	1.2	8.1	3.8	.0	100.0	13.0	13.0	26.0	311
Other Ethnic	73.3	.8	.0	2.9	3.5	7.2	2.5	.7	5.6	3.6	.0	100.0	16.9	9.8	26.7	117
Total	68.5	.7	.0	4.5	8.2	5.9	.4	1.9	6.7	2.9	.2	100.0	19.8	11.8	31.5	6071

*** MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C**

**** 6 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table RH.2: Antenatal care provider
Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Georgia, 2005

	Person providing antenatal care				No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ Missing				
Region								
Tbilisi	97.1	.0	.7	1.3	.9	100.0	97.1	236
Kakheti	95.4	.0	.0	.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	24
Shida Kartli	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	46
Kvemo Kartli	86.5	7.0	.6	.0	5.9	100.0	93.5	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	82.0	6.5	1.6	.7	9.3	100.0	88.5	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Imereti	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	113
Guria	(91.2)	(2.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(6.6)	100.0	(93.4)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	95.5	1.7	1.0	.0	1.8	100.0	97.2	54
Adjara	91.5	2.2	2.2	.0	4.1	100.0	93.7	73
Residence								
Urban	97.2	.5	.6	.8	1.0	100.0	97.6	399
Rural	92.2	2.8	.8	.0	4.2	100.0	95.0	371
Age								
15-19	92.1	6.5	.0	.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	56
20-24	95.2	1.2	.9	.0	2.7	100.0	96.3	296
25-29	95.2	1.5	.6	1.0	1.7	100.0	96.8	227
30-34	95.7	1.2	.0	.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	108
35+	92.6	.4	1.3	1.4	4.2	100.0	93.0	82
Education								
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Secondary	91.7	2.9	1.0	.0	4.4	100.0	94.6	304
Secondary special/ vocational	95.5	.6	1.4	.0	2.5	100.0	96.1	122
Higher	97.6	.5	.2	1.0	.8	100.0	98.1	341
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	87.8	4.1	1.0	.0	7.0	100.0	91.9	121
Second	93.0	2.7	.8	.0	3.5	100.0	95.7	135
Middle	95.1	1.6	.7	.2	2.5	100.0	96.6	154
Fourth	97.6	.8	.0	.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	160
Richest	97.6	.0	.8	1.5	.0	100.0	97.6	200
Ethnic group of household head								
Georgian	96.8	.4	.6	.5	1.7	100.0	97.3	643
Azerbaijani	79.1	10.6	1.0	.0	9.4	100.0	89.7	60
Armenian	86.3	7.0	1.7	.8	4.2	100.0	93.4	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Total	94.8	1.6	.7	.4	2.6	100.0	96.3	770

*** MICS indicator 20**

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

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

Table RH.3: Antenatal care
Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy	Per cent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
		Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
Region						
Tbilisi	99.1	96.9	94.2	97.9	96.2	236
Kakheti	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	89.9	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(100.0)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(96.4)	24
Shida Kartli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	46
Kvemo Kartli	94.1	91.2	92.5	92.5	91.2	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	90.7	84.6	84.6	82.0	86.2	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.8	100.0	113
Guria	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.4)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	98.2	95.5	93.9	95.5	92.1	54
Adjara	95.9	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	73
Residence						
Urban	99.0	96.7	95.6	97.3	96.4	399
Rural	95.8	93.9	93.9	93.9	92.9	371
Age						
15-19	98.5	96.4	98.5	98.5	98.5	56
20-24	97.3	95.4	94.3	95.7	95.6	296
25-29	98.3	95.7	95.7	95.7	94.4	227
30-34	96.9	96.1	92.9	95.4	93.6	108
35+	95.8	92.8	93.7	93.7	91.2	82
Education						
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	95.6	92.1	93.1	93.0	91.7	304
Secondary special/ vocational	97.5	97.5	95.7	96.9	95.6	122
Higher	99.2	97.7	95.9	97.7	97.3	341
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	93.0	91.2	90.6	90.1	88.7	121
Second	96.5	94.8	94.6	95.7	94.6	135
Middle	97.5	94.8	96.5	94.8	95.1	154
Fourth	98.3	97.0	95.3	97.0	94.4	160
Richest	100.0	97.4	95.6	98.5	98.5	200
Ethnic group of household head						
Georgian	98.3	96.7	95.9	97.0	96.4	643
Azerbaijani	90.6	86.2	88.2	88.2	86.2	60
Armenian	95.8	89.2	86.8	87.5	90.9	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Total	97.4	95.4	94.7	95.6	94.7	770

*** MICS indicator 44**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.4: Prevalence of anaemia in women
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia by background characteristics, Georgia, 2005

	Anaemia status				Total	Any anaemia	Number of women
	No anaemia	Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia			
Region							
Tbilisi	67.9	23.7	7.6	.8	100.0	32.1	638
Kakheti	68.2	24.7	7.1	.0	100.0	31.8	202
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	86.1	9.0	3.8	1.0	100.0	13.9	83
Shida Kartli	80.3	18.7	1.0	.0	100.0	19.7	169
Kvemo Kartli	75.1	23.0	1.6	.3	100.0	24.9	271
Samtskhe-Javakheti	82.8	15.2	1.3	.8	100.0	17.2	140
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	67.4	28.6	4.0	.0	100.0	32.6	32
Imereti	70.2	24.0	5.8	.0	100.0	29.8	400
Guria	74.5	24.3	1.1	.0	100.0	25.5	95
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	74.6	23.0	2.4	.0	100.0	25.4	256
Adjara	68.8	25.8	5.1	.3	100.0	31.2	267
Residence							
Urban	71.2	22.8	5.5	.5	100.0	28.8	1304
Rural	73.4	22.7	3.7	.2	100.0	26.6	1247
Age							
15-19	75.9	21.8	2.2	.0	100.0	24.1	371
20-24	74.2	21.2	4.0	.6	100.0	25.8	391
25-29	77.7	17.9	4.2	.2	100.0	22.3	368
30-34	70.8	22.6	5.9	.7	100.0	29.2	354
35-39	71.4	25.2	3.5	.0	100.0	28.6	361
40-44	69.3	24.0	6.5	.2	100.0	30.7	410
45-49	65.5	27.2	6.6	.6	100.0	34.5	296
Number of children ever born							
0	78.1	18.7	3.0	.2	100.0	21.9	866
1	69.8	23.6	6.4	.2	100.0	30.2	385
2	68.0	26.6	4.9	.5	100.0	32.0	859
3+	71.4	22.4	5.8	.4	100.0	28.6	440
Currently pregnant*							
Yes, currently pregnant	77.1	10.4	12.5	.0	100.0	22.9	70
No	72.2	23.1	4.4	.3	100.0	27.8	2480
Currently smoke cigarettes							
Yes	72.8	17.9	5.8	3.5	100.0	27.2	115
No	72.3	23.0	4.6	.2	100.0	27.7	2435
Education							
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Secondary	71.3	23.2	5.2	.3	100.0	28.7	1107
Secondary special/vocational	72.3	22.3	5.0	.4	100.0	27.7	580
Higher	73.8	22.1	3.6	.4	100.0	26.2	851
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	76.3	20.2	3.3	.2	100.0	23.7	427
Second	72.3	24.0	3.7	.0	100.0	27.7	502
Middle	73.7	21.6	4.1	.5	100.0	26.3	547
Fourth	71.1	24.4	3.8	.7	100.0	28.9	590
Richest	68.5	22.8	8.5	.2	100.0	31.5	484
Ethnic group of household head							
Georgian	72.3	22.4	5.0	.3	100.0	27.7	2188
Azerbaijani	68.4	29.6	1.4	.5	100.0	31.6	171
Armenian	70.9	22.3	5.2	1.6	100.0	29.1	127
Other Ethnic	83.4	15.4	1.3	.0	100.0	16.6	63
Total	72.3	22.7	4.7	.3	100.0	27.7	2551

*** Anaemia levels:**
Not pregnant - Mild = 10.0-11.9 g/dl, Moderate = 7.0-9.9 g/dl, Severe = < 7.0 g/dl
Currently pregnant - Mild = 10.0-10.9 g/dl, Moderate = 7.0-9.9 g/dl, Severe = < 7.0 g/dl
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery
Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Georgia, 2005

	Person assisting at delivery					No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Delivered in health facility**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend	Other/ missing					
Region										
Tbilisi	94.9	3.8	.0	.0	1.3	.0	100.0	98.7	98.2	236
Kakheti	95.4	.0	4.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0	95.4	86.1	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(96.4)	(3.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(93.9)	24
Shida Kartli	99.2	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	46
Kvemo Kartli	89.9	6.6	2.5	.0	.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	90.5	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	91.4	3.1	3.1	1.6	.7	.0	100.0	94.6	90.6	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	94.2	5.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	113
Guria	(95.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(4.7)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(95.3)	(95.3)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	93.8	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	54
Adjara	89.3	10.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.3	94.5	73
Residence										
Urban	95.2	3.7	.0	.0	.8	.2	100.0	98.9	98.0	399
Rural	92.3	5.4	2.0	.4	.0	.0	100.0	97.6	92.9	371
Age										
15-19	90.8	9.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	56
20-24	93.3	4.6	1.5	.2	.0	.3	100.0	97.9	94.2	296
25-29	94.9	3.4	.7	.0	1.0	.0	100.0	98.3	97.0	227
30-34	95.3	3.4	.5	.7	.0	.0	100.0	98.8	97.4	108
35+	92.4	5.5	.7	.0	1.4	.0	100.0	97.9	95.5	82
Education										
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	91.6	6.5	1.7	.2	.0	.0	100.0	98.0	92.0	304
Secondary special/ vocational	95.7	2.9	.0	.6	.0	.7	100.0	98.6	98.1	122
Higher	95.6	3.4	.0	.0	1.0	.0	100.0	99.0	98.3	341
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	89.4	5.7	4.3	.6	.0	.0	100.0	95.1	89.1	121
Second	91.7	7.3	.4	.6	.0	.0	100.0	99.0	95.1	135
Middle	97.0	1.9	1.0	.0	.2	.0	100.0	98.8	96.2	154
Fourth	93.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.6	100.0	99.4	96.4	160
Richest	96.0	2.5	.0	.0	1.5	.0	100.0	98.5	98.5	200
Ethnic group of household head										
Georgian	94.5	4.4	.3	.2	.5	.1	100.0	98.9	97.1	643
Azerbaijani	82.7	8.5	8.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0	91.2	81.2	60
Armenian	95.8	3.4	.0	.0	.8	.0	100.0	99.2	96.6	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24
Total	93.8	4.5	.9	.2	.4	.1	100.0	98.3	95.5	770

*** MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17**

**** MICS indicator 5**

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

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

Table CD.1: Family support for learning
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					
	For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness*	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness**	Mean number of activities the father engaged in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex						
Male	84.0	5.0	58.6	1.4	6.9	1103
Female	84.0	5.0	53.5	1.2	7.7	934
Region						
Tbilisi	84.9	5.0	60.5	1.5	9.6	585
Kakheti	78.2	4.7	46.0	1.1	7.8	175
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	87.3	5.1	47.7	1.1	13.9	61
Shida Kartli	90.5	5.3	58.8	1.7	6.1	151
Kvemo Kartli	80.7	4.9	51.6	1.1	6.0	261
Samtskhe-Javakheti	77.1	4.6	43.8	1.0	3.9	113
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	95.5	5.5	63.4	1.1	5.8	18
Imereti	82.5	5.1	59.8	1.2	8.8	250
Guria	89.2	5.2	41.2	.8	2.8	51
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	91.8	5.3	57.1	1.6	3.6	174
Adjara	81.3	4.9	65.2	1.4	5.1	199
Residence						
Urban	86.5	5.1	59.8	1.4	10.4	1025
Rural	81.4	4.9	52.8	1.2	4.2	1012
Age						
0-23 months	69.3	4.3	48.9	1.1	7.4	758
24-59 months	92.7	5.4	60.7	1.5	7.2	1279
Mother's education						
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	79.2	4.8	49.6	1.1	5.8	850
Secondary special/ vocational	90.1	5.2	57.9	1.3	8.3	333
Higher	86.7	5.1	62.4	1.5	8.2	838
Father's education						
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	14
Secondary	79.3	4.8	54.6	1.2	na	825
Secondary special/ vocational	89.3	5.1	61.2	1.5	na	303
Higher	86.8	5.1	63.7	1.5		746
Father not in household	87.7	5.2	na	na	na	149
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	80.5	4.8	50.4	1.1	4.5	346
Second	80.3	4.9	48.8	1.2	4.5	384
Middle	85.7	5.0	58.9	1.5	6.0	409
Fourth	84.0	5.1	60.2	1.4	11.7	401
Richest	87.8	5.1	60.9	1.4	8.9	497
Ethnic group of household head* **						
Georgian	86.6	5.1	59.1	1.4	7.3	1654
Azerbaijani	66.7	4.2	35.2	.6	6.9	195
Armenian	74.0	4.4	52.1	1.0	8.6	116
Other Ethnic	87.4	5.0	55.7	1.2	5.8	71
Total	84.0	5.0	56.3	1.3	7.3	2037

na: not aplicable
*** MICS indicator 46**
**** MICS Indicator 47**
***** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.2: Learning materials
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, Georgia, 2005

	Children living in households with:		Child has:		Child plays with:						
	3 or more non-child-ren's books*	Median number of non-child-ren's books	3 or more child-ren's books**	Median number of children's books	House-hold objects	Objects and materials found outside the home	Home-made toys	Toys that came from a store	No play-things men-tioned	3 or more types of play-things ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex											
Male	83.2	10	72.9	10	21.3	22.2	19.1	85.0	6.4	13.1	1103
Female	83.3	10	71.1	10	27.9	19.2	16.9	86.8	5.2	12.3	934
Region											
Tbilisi	94.4	10	89.4	10	29.4	22.4	18.8	91.1	5.8	16.3	585
Kakheti	69.5	10	53.9	3	28.5	19.5	19.1	85.6	3.3	10.3	175
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	95.8	10	87.7	10	25.0	18.1	14.0	92.7	1.6	13.5	61
Shida Kartli	93.3	10	78.8	10	26.1	20.0	24.3	80.3	4.8	14.6	151
Kvemo Kartli	63.4	9	46.8	2	17.8	19.1	11.9	84.1	6.5	7.5	261
Samtskhe-Javakheti	75.4	10	63.4	5	31.2	21.4	18.5	71.1	12.8	9.1	113
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	74.6	10	64.3	10	26.3	26.3	22.8	83.0	4.5	9.4	18
Imereti	86.9	10	74.9	10	15.3	19.6	16.7	84.2	6.6	10.3	250
Guria	78.3	10	59.8	5	27.5	24.5	37.2	82.1	7.1	19.5	51
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	85.4	10	78.5	9	25.4	22.0	17.4	88.6	3.2	12.2	174
Adjara	77.1	10	59.9	4	18.7	19.8	16.7	84.3	6.8	13.7	199
Residence											
Urban	90.7	10	84.3	10	24.4	18.8	16.7	89.2	6.6	13.4	1025
Rural	75.7	10	59.7	4	24.4	22.8	19.5	82.4	5.0	12.0	1012
Age											
0-23 months	82.5	10	67.2	10	19.8	12.1	12.3	82.1	11.2	8.9	758
24-59 months	83.7	10	75.0	10	27.1	26.0	21.5	88.1	2.6	15.0	1279
Mother's education											
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	70.3	10	54.4	3	24.4	21.2	19.2	80.4	7.9	12.3	850
Secondary special/ vocational	90.4	10	77.7	10	23.9	21.5	16.9	88.1	3.9	12.3	333
Higher	94.5	10	88.9	10	24.0	20.1	17.3	90.3	4.6	13.0	838
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	71.3	10	47.9	2	30.1	29.3	22.3	73.6	5.5	16.0	346
Second	74.9	10	60.5	5	20.0	20.9	19.2	85.4	5.3	10.6	384
Middle	81.2	10	70.7	7	24.8	18.5	16.0	87.0	5.2	10.9	409
Fourth	88.7	10	81.6	10	22.3	19.0	16.5	88.4	8.0	12.9	401
Richest	95.3	10	91.2	10	25.1	18.2	17.3	91.7	5.3	13.5	497
Ethnic group of household head**											
Georgian	88.5	10	78.4	10	24.2	21.2	18.5	86.5	5.4	13.3	1654
Azerbaijani	44.8	0	26.0	0	24.6	15.2	14.4	82.7	5.7	7.3	195
Armenian	78.8	10	67.4	10	31.4	23.3	21.0	78.9	12.8	15.5	116
Other Ethnic	74.2	10	58.1	4	14.8	22.4	14.0	91.1	5.4	10.7	71
Total	83.2	10	72.1	10	24.3	20.8	18.1	85.8	5.8	12.7	2036

*** MICS indicator 49** **** MICS indicator 48** ***** MICS indicator 50** **(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases**

Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months			
	Left in the care of children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week*	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex				
Male	7.7	2.5	7.9	1103
Female	7.6	3.2	8.0	934
Region				
Tbilisi	8.8	4.0	9.4	585
Kakheti	2.9	.8	2.9	175
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6.0	1.6	6.3	61
Shida Kartli	11.6	6.4	12.1	151
Kvemo Kartli	7.7	1.4	7.7	261
Samtskhe-Javakheti	9.0	4.2	9.0	113
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	8.5	4.5	10.7	18
Imereti	5.7	.9	5.7	250
Guria	10.9	8.7	10.9	51
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	7.2	.0	7.2	174
Adjara	7.1	2.9	7.4	199
Residence				
Urban	8.7	3.7	9.2	1025
Rural	6.6	1.9	6.6	1012
Age				
0-23 months	5.3	2.1	5.3	758
24-59 months	9.1	3.3	9.5	1279
Mother's education				
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	8.7	3.2	8.8	850
Secondary special/ vocational	8.2	2.2	8.3	333
Higher	6.6	2.7	7.1	838
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	7.3	1.5	7.4	346
Second	6.7	1.9	6.9	384
Middle	9.2	3.7	9.3	409
Fourth	8.3	3.7	8.4	401
Richest	6.8	2.9	7.6	497
Ethnic group of household head**				
Georgian	7.8	2.9	8.1	1654
Azerbaijani	6.1	.5	6.1	195
Armenian	7.7	3.4	7.7	116
Other Ethnic	7.9	7.2	10.6	71
Total	7.7	2.8	7.9	2037

*** MICS indicator 51**
**** 1 unweighted case with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.1: Early childhood education
Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool programme in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex				
Male	44.3	480	60.4	241
Female	42.0	389	60.4	222
Region				
Tbilisi	72.6	235	79.8	114
Kakheti	30.4	83	(73.0)	45
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	29.8	25	(*)	12
Shida Kartli	30.7	76	(48.6)	32
Kvemo Kartli	28.5	115	53.6	73
Samtskhe-Javakheti	16.4	41	37.4	32
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	8	(*)	4
Imereti	47.6	94	55.8	63
Guria	(15.2)	21	59.1	12
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	42.1	87	53.7	38
Adjara	25.8	84	41.0	38
Residence				
Urban	64.0	413	72.3	221
Rural	24.4	456	49.6	242
Age of child				
36-47 months	39.1	421	na	na
48-59 months	47.2	448	na	na
6 years	na	na	62.8	363
7 years	na	na	51.5	100
Mother's education				
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	11	(*)	5
Secondary	25.8	379	51.3	206
Secondary special/ vocational	51.7	145	54.6	86
Higher	60.6	334	74.7	166
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	17.4	169	44.0	94
Second	27.8	159	51.3	104
Middle	36.9	178	59.9	85
Fourth	59.3	159	64.2	77
Richest	69.9	203	82.2	102
Ethnic group of household head				
Georgian	49.2	691	62.6	375
Azerbaijani	7.8	97	(54.7)	49
Armenian	40.8	46	(50.2)	23
Other Ethnic	(28.1)	35	(*)	15
Total	43.2	869	60.4	463

na: not applicable
*** MICS indicator 52**
**** MICS indicator 53**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.2: Primary school entry
Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1*	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	79.5	522
Female	85.2	500
Region		
Tbilisi	88.4	265
Kakheti	73.0	109
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	87.4	23
Shida Kartli	88.2	66
Kvemo Kartli	80.3	137
Samtskhe-Javakheti	88.5	60
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(91.2)	10
Imereti	72.1	147
Guria	84.2	28
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	87.5	77
Adjara	79.3	99
Residence		
Urban	86.1	496
Rural	78.6	526
Age of child		
6	72.7	531
7	92.6	491
Mother's education		
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	13
Secondary	77.9	458
Secondary special/vocational	80.7	200
Higher	90.0	350
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	75.2	210
Second	82.5	210
Middle	81.1	176
Fourth	78.2	196
Richest	92.9	230
Ethnic group of household head		
Georgian	83.6	831
Azerbaijani	64.4	105
Armenian	93.8	51
Other Ethnic	(87.2)	35
Total	82.3	1022

*** MICS indicator 54**

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

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

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (NAR), Georgia, 2005**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region						
Tbilisi	96.0	421	98.0	351	96.9	772
Kakheti	90.0	172	89.8	143	89.9	315
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	97.6	34	92.7	36	95.1	70
Shida Kartli	97.0	110	94.3	106	95.7	217
Kvemo Kartli	92.3	209	93.7	212	93.0	421
Samtskhe-Javakheti	95.9	110	98.0	92	96.9	202
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	97.8	20	(97.5)	18	97.7	38
Imereti	90.5	253	94.4	242	92.4	495
Guria	94.9	47	97.2	50	96.1	98
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	95.7	140	97.7	150	96.8	290
Adjara	96.3	182	91.5	167	94.0	349
Residence						
Urban	95.8	818	96.6	737	96.2	1555
Rural	92.7	882	93.5	829	93.1	1711
Age**						
6	71.0	282	75.5	249	73.1	531
7	98.2	240	98.2	252	98.2	491
8	98.4	287	97.8	218	98.2	505
9	99.7	289	99.6	272	99.6	560
10	99.0	326	98.5	281	98.8	607
11	98.7	276	99.0	295	98.9	571
Mother's Education**						
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	20	(*)	18	(73.9)	38
Secondary	92.0	761	93.9	711	92.9	1472
Secondary special/ vocational	94.8	383	97.4	351	96.1	735
Higher	97.8	535	95.7	485	96.8	1020
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	90.1	334	90.9	314	90.4	649
Second	94.4	345	94.9	330	94.6	675
Middle	95.8	330	95.5	313	95.6	642
Fourth	92.9	328	94.5	288	93.6	616
Richest	97.7	362	99.1	322	98.3	685
Ethnic group of household head***						
Georgian	95.2	1392	95.6	1298	95.4	2690
Azerbaijani	85.4	175	88.4	160	86.9	335
Armenian	96.2	86	99.4	60	97.5	146
Other Ethnic	(93.8)	46	(95.0)	48	94.4	94
Total	94.2	1699	95.0	1566	94.6	3266

*** MICS Indicator 55; MDG Indicator 6**

**** 1 unweighted case with missing information about education not shown**

***** 2 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

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

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (NAR), Georgia, 2005**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region						
Tbilisi	92.0	431	90.9	398	91.5	829
Kakheti	85.3	138	78.5	158	81.6	295
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	97.7	56	86.3	54	92.1	110
Shida Kartli	86.8	125	91.9	97	89.1	222
Kvemo Kartli	79.6	195	79.6	223	79.6	418
Samtskhe-Javakheti	90.9	121	80.1	94	86.2	214
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(94.3)	16	(85.6)	14	90.2	30
Imereti	90.2	275	93.9	274	92.0	550
Guria	89.4	65	92.3	58	90.7	123
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	88.2	184	91.8	155	89.8	339
Adjara	90.2	186	84.9	172	87.6	358
Residence						
Urban	91.4	878	92.1	842	91.7	1720
Rural	86.6	914	83.0	854	84.9	1768
Age						
12	65.1	299	66.8	309	66.0	609
13	94.1	374	92.7	313	93.5	687
14	96.1	387	97.1	369	96.6	757
15	92.4	384	91.4	329	91.9	713
16	92.2	347	87.5	375	89.7	723
Mother's education						
Pre-primary and Primary	(59.9)	28	(*)	24	(53.1)	52
Secondary	84.9	713	83.6	700	84.3	1414
Secondary special/ vocational	90.8	492	93.4	462	92.1	954
Higher	94.1	518	92.4	443	93.3	961
Mother not in household	(91.0)	40	71.1	66	78.7	107
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	84.5	330	76.7	295	80.8	625
Second	87.8	394	86.1	342	87.0	736
Middle	88.8	328	86.9	357	87.8	685
Fourth	91.5	376	92.0	365	91.7	741
Richest	91.7	365	94.3	337	92.9	702
Ethnic group of household head**						
Georgian	90.6	1508	90.7	1387	90.6	2895
Azerbaijani	77.7	133	68.2	182	72.2	315
Armenian	89.6	97	86.4	82	88.1	180
Other Ethnic	(69.1)	49	(68.8)	44	69.0	93
Total	88.9	1792	87.5	1696	88.3	3488

*** MICS indicator 56**

**** 8 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

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

Table ED.5: Secondary school age children attending primary school
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Georgia, 2005**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
Region						
Tbilisi	4.8	431	4.9	398	4.9	829
Kakheti	6.9	138	8.0	158	7.5	295
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	.7	56	6.9	54	3.8	110
Shida Kartli	4.5	125	5.6	97	5.0	222
Kvemo Kartli	11.3	195	11.9	223	11.6	418
Samtskhe-Javakheti	5.9	121	13.6	94	9.3	214
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(5.7)	16	(8.1)	14	6.8	30
Imereti	7.4	275	5.0	274	6.2	550
Guria	8.4	65	6.7	58	7.6	123
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	7.4	184	3.6	155	5.7	339
Adjara	8.4	186	8.9	172	8.6	358
Residence						
Urban	5.7	878	4.7	842	5.3	1720
Rural	7.7	914	9.4	854	8.5	1768
Age						
12	33.8	299	32.4	309	33.1	609
13	4.4	374	5.4	313	4.8	687
14	.7	387	.2	369	.5	757
15	.2	384	.4	329	.3	713
16	.0	347	.2	375	.1	723
Mother's education						
Pre-primary and Primary	(21.1)	28	(*)	24	(21.3)	52
Secondary	8.8	713	9.4	700	9.1	1414
Secondary special/ vocational	6.2	492	5.7	462	6.0	954
Higher	4.3	518	5.2	443	4.7	961
Mother not in household	(.0)	40	.0	66	.0	107
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	8.4	330	13.7	295	10.9	625
Second	6.8	394	7.1	342	6.9	736
Middle	7.3	328	7.3	357	7.3	685
Fourth	5.2	376	4.5	365	4.8	741
Richest	6.4	365	3.8	337	5.2	702
Ethnic group of household head*						
Georgian	6.2	1508	5.8	1387	6.0	2895
Azerbaijani	10.8	133	16.7	182	14.2	315
Armenian	5.3	97	7.2	82	6.2	180
Other Ethnic	16.1	49	7.5	44	12.0	93
Total	6.8	1792	7.1	1696	6.9	3488

*** 8 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

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

Table ED.6: Children reaching grade 5
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Georgia, 2005

	per cent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	per cent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Per cent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	per cent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Per cent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade*
Sex					
Male	99.3	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.4
Female	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.7
Region					
Tbilisi	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
Kakheti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shida Kartli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kvemo Kartli	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.3
Samtskhe-Javakheti	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imereti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guria	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	97.7
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Adjara	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.9	98.6
Residence					
Urban	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.0	98.9
Rural	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.2
Mother's education					
Pre-primary and Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.1
Secondary special/ vocational	98.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	97.8
Higher	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.3	99.1
Second	100.0	99.7	99.0	100.0	98.6
Middle	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
Fourth	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.7
Richest	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7
Ethnic group of household head**					
Georgian	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.8	98.8
Azerbaijani	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armenian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Ethnic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.0

*** MICS indicator 57; MDG indicator 7**

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education
Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Georgia, 2005

	Net primary school completion rate*	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education**	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	70.5	276	99.9	323
Female	70.0	295	99.2	323
Region				
Tbilisi	87.3	137	100.0	170
Kakheti	65.8	56	(98.6)	42
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(68.9)	14	(94.9)	17
Shida Kartli	69.7	38	100.0	39
Kvemo Kartli	54.4	72	98.5	81
Samtskhe-Javakheti	73.1	36	99.2	40
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	6	(*)	5
Imereti	76.2	86	100.0	86
Guria	(69.3)	17	(100.0)	23
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	60.1	50	100.0	65
Adjara	54.4	57	100.0	77
Residence				
Urban	79.2	274	99.7	327
Rural	61.9	297	99.4	319
Mother's education				
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	3	(*)	6
Secondary	59.9	253	99.4	269
Secondary special/ vocational	82.0	140	99.1	167
Higher	75.6	175	100.0	203
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	52.0	105	98.8	96
Second	69.1	123	100.0	134
Middle	68.7	121	99.4	138
Fourth	82.6	102	99.3	133
Richest	78.5	120	100.0	146
Ethnic group of household head* **				
Georgian	74.3	477	99.7	538
Azerbaijani	45.4	62	(100.0)	52
Armenian	(57.3)	21	(96.8)	37
Other Ethnic	(*)	11	(*)	18
Total	70.2	571	99.5	646

*** MICS indicator 59; MDG indicator 7b**

**** MICS indicator 58**

***** 1 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

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

Table ED.8: Education gender parity
Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Georgia, 2005

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Region						
Tbilisi	98.0	96.0	1.02	90.9	92.0	.99
Kakheti	89.8	90.9	.99	78.5	85.3	.92
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	92.7	97.6	.95	86.3	97.7	.88
Shida Kartli	94.3	97.0	.97	91.9	86.8	1.06
Kvemo Kartli	93.7	92.3	1.02	79.6	79.6	1.00
Samtskhe-Javakheti	98.0	95.9	1.02	80.1	90.9	.88
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	97.5	(97.8)	1.00	(85.6)	(94.3)	(.91)
Imereti	94.4	90.5	1.04	93.9	90.2	1.04
Guria	97.2	94.9	1.02	92.3	89.4	1.03
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	97.7	95.7	1.02	91.8	88.2	1.04
Adjara	91.5	96.3	.95	84.9	90.2	.94
Residence						
Urban	96.6	95.8	1.01	92.1	91.4	1.01
Rural	93.5	92.9	1.01	83.0	86.6	.96
Mother's education**						
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(45.5)	(*)	(*)
Secondary	93.9	92.2	1.02	83.6	84.9	.98
Secondary special/ vocational	97.4	94.8	1.03	93.4	90.8	1.03
Higher	95.7	97.8	.98	92.4	94.1	.98
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	90.9	90.1	1.01	76.7	84.5	.91
Second	94.9	94.4	1.00	86.1	87.8	.98
Middle	95.5	96.2	.99	86.9	88.8	.98
Fourth	94.5	92.9	1.02	92.0	91.5	1.01
Richest	99.1	97.7	1.01	94.3	91.7	1.03
Ethnic group of household head***						
Georgian	95.6	95.2	1.00	90.7	90.6	1.00
Azerbaijani	88.4	86.3	1.02	68.2	77.7	.88
Armenian	99.4	96.2	1.03	86.4	89.6	.96
Other Ethnic	(95.0)	(93.8)	(1.01)	(68.8)	(69.1)	(1.00)
Total	95.0	94.3	1.01	87.5	88.9	.98

*** MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9**

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

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

Table ED.9: Adult literacy
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage literate*	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Region			
Tbilisi	100.0	.0	889
Kakheti	96.8	1.2	247
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	98.4	.0	97
Shida Kartli	99.4	.0	196
Kvemo Kartli	97.2	.8	355
Samtskhe-Javakheti	99.5	.0	135
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(100.0)	(.0)	19
Imereti	100.0	.0	416
Guria	99.4	.0	65
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	100.0	.0	254
Adjara	100.0	.0	299
Residence			
Urban	99.9	.0	1629
Rural	98.5	.4	1343
Education			
Pre-primary and Primary	(23.5)	(21.0)	29
Secondary	100.0	.0	1514
Secondary special/ vocational	100.0	.0	366
Higher	100.0	.0	1064
Age			
15-19	99.2	.1	1514
20-24	99.3	.3	1458
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	96.9	.8	456
Second	99.2	.0	511
Middle	99.6	.4	566
Fourth	100.0	.0	736
Richest	99.9	.0	703
Ethnic group of household head			
Georgian	99.8	.0	2477
Azerbaijani	94.7	2.1	279
Armenian	100.0	.0	157
Other Ethnic	96.7	.0	59
Total	99.3	.2	2972

*** MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8**

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

Table CP.1: Birth registration
Per cent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Georgia, 2005

	Birth is registered*	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex			
Male	91.6	2.6	1103
Female	92.3	2.2	934
Region			
Tbilisi	98.8	1.1	585
Kakheti	80.9	.8	175
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	96.2	.2	61
Shida Kartli	91.2	1.6	151
Kvemo Kartli	78.1	6.6	261
Samtskhe-Javakheti	84.7	5.5	113
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	92.0	.0	18
Imereti	98.5	.8	250
Guria	96.4	.7	51
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	89.0	5.4	174
Adjara	95.8	1.6	199
Residence			
Urban	96.6	1.5	1025
Rural	87.1	3.3	1012
Age			
0-11 months	91.7	2.9	385
12-23 months	93.7	1.3	373
24-35 months	90.7	2.6	410
36-47 months	92.1	2.3	421
48-59 months	91.5	2.7	448
Mother's education			
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	16
Secondary	86.3	3.4	850
Secondary special/ vocational	95.0	1.3	333
Higher	96.2	1.8	838
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	89.1	2.4	346
Second	83.7	4.4	384
Middle	89.8	3.6	409
Fourth	96.7	.7	401
Richest	98.0	1.2	497
Ethnic group of household head**			
Georgian	94.1	1.7	1654
Azerbaijani	72.7	7.4	195
Armenian	89.8	4.5	116
Other Ethnic	96.9	1.0	71
Total	91.9	2.4	2037

*** MICS indicator 62**
**** 1 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.2: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Georgia, 2005

	Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/ week	Working for family business	Total child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex						
Male	1.0	15.2	.7	5.9	20.0	3017
Female	.9	13.2	.5	5.0	16.6	2766
Region						
Tbilisi	1.8	15.1	.7	2.1	17.9	1345
Kakheti	.6	17.8	1.2	7.9	21.7	523
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1.0	14.7	4.1	5.8	22.4	148
Shida Kartli	.5	18.1	.6	3.9	19.4	386
Kvemo Kartli	.7	11.4	.2	5.5	15.4	738
Samtskhe-Javakheti	.6	15.9	.6	5.9	19.5	356
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	2.9	19.9	1.9	8.0	25.5	60
Imereti	.5	10.9	.2	6.0	16.2	891
Guria	.5	21.5	.0	7.6	26.1	179
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	.1	11.0	.8	4.2	12.8	540
Adjara	1.6	13.8	.1	10.8	22.8	616
Residence						
Urban	1.1	13.5	.6	2.6	16.1	2768
Rural	.8	14.8	.6	8.1	20.4	3016
Age						
5-11 years	1.4	21.1	.5	7.7	26.1	3731
12-14 years	.1	1.7	.8	1.5	4.3	2052
School participation						
Yes	1.0	14.6	.7	5.5	18.9	5327
No	.3	9.2	.2	4.7	12.6	456
Mother's education**						
Pre-primary and Primary	1.9	9.6	.0	2.9	14.1	76
Secondary	.9	14.8	.5	6.1	19.2	2529
Secondary special/vocational	.6	14.8	.9	6.1	19.4	1404
Higher	1.2	13.1	.6	4.1	16.6	1773
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	.7	13.6	.2	7.7	17.8	1121
Second	.7	14.9	.8	9.2	21.5	1195
Middle	1.2	14.8	.9	5.5	19.7	1158
Fourth	1.4	14.6	.9	1.9	17.8	1130
Richest	.8	13.1	.3	3.0	15.0	1179
Ethnic group of household head***						
Georgian	1.0	14.7	.6	5.5	19.0	4767
Azerbaijani	.7	9.2	.0	6.7	13.5	576
Armenian	.1	11.9	1.1	4.8	14.9	271
Other Ethnic	.9	21.1	1.3	1.9	22.4	165
Total	.9	14.2	.6	5.5	18.4	5783

*** MICS indicator 71**

**** 1 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown**

***** 8 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children 5-14 years of age	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school*	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour**	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex							
Male	20.0	91.9	3017	93.5	603	20.3	2773
Female	16.6	92.3	2766	96.1	460	17.3	2554
Region							
Tbilisi	17.9	96.6	1345	95.7	241	17.8	1300
Kakheti	21.7	88.4	523	97.1	113	23.8	463
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	22.4	93.9	148	94.7	33	22.6	139
Shida Kartli	19.4	91.4	386	98.7	75	21.0	352
Kvemo Kartli	15.4	88.7	738	90.5	114	15.7	655
Samtskhe-Javakheti	19.5	91.3	356	98.0	69	21.0	325
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	25.5	92.9	60	(91.3)	15	25.1	56
Imereti	16.2	92.2	891	92.5	145	16.3	822
Guria	26.1	90.8	179	90.9	47	26.1	163
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	12.8	92.3	540	97.7	69	13.6	499
Adjara	22.8	90.1	616	92.6	141	23.5	555
Residence							
Urban	16.1	95.2	2768	94.7	447	16.0	2635
Rural	20.4	89.3	3016	94.6	617	21.7	2692
Age							
5-11 years	26.1	88.8	3731	94.4	976	27.8	3315
12-14 years	4.3	98.1	2052	97.1	87	4.2	2012
Mother's education* **							
Pre-primary and Primary	14.1	82.6	76	(*)	11	17.0	63
Secondary	19.2	89.7	2529	92.8	485	19.8	2268
Secondary special/ vocational	19.4	94.2	1404	95.2	272	19.6	1323
Higher	16.6	94.4	1773	96.9	295	17.1	1673
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	17.8	86.1	1121	91.4	200	18.9	965
Second	21.5	91.7	1195	96.1	257	22.5	1096
Middle	19.7	91.4	1158	95.3	229	20.6	1059
Fourth	17.8	94.4	1130	95.2	201	17.9	1067
Richest	15.0	96.7	1179	94.5	176	14.6	1141
Ethnic group of household head****							
Georgian	19.0	93.1	4767	95.0	907	19.4	4438
Azerbaijani	13.5	84.6	576	90.8	78	14.5	488
Armenian	14.9	91.1	271	95.2	40	15.6	247
Other Ethnic	22.4	91.2	165	(92.8)	37	22.8	150
Total	18.4	92.1	5783	94.6	1063	18.9	5327

*** MICS indicator 72** **** MICS indicator 73**

***** 1 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown**

****** 8 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

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

Table CP.4: Child discipline
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:							Mother/ care taker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any psychological or physical punishment*	No discipline or punishment	Missing		
Sex									
Male	15.2	60.7	48.3	21.9	69.0	15.4	.4	14.6	2267
Female	20.2	54.9	42.9	15.8	62.7	16.5	.6	10.6	1973
Region									
Tbilisi	20.0	60.8	45.7	18.5	68.7	10.7	.6	14.4	1100
Kakheti	15.4	55.4	49.0	19.2	64.2	20.0	.4	12.5	368
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	15.7	63.6	46.8	18.1	70.9	13.1	.2	10.8	121
Shida Kartli	15.6	63.5	51.7	25.9	70.0	13.7	.7	18.6	291
Kvemo Kartli	16.7	52.1	42.8	17.3	59.8	23.6	.0	9.2	508
Samtskhe-Javakheti	18.2	58.4	45.9	20.9	64.4	16.3	1.0	18.8	238
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	20.1	48.2	46.6	20.1	60.8	19.1	.0	8.2	43
Imereti	18.1	51.8	40.2	13.8	61.4	19.9	.7	7.2	638
Guria	16.5	61.4	52.5	23.1	69.5	12.9	1.1	18.5	129
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	16.6	58.2	46.4	20.9	68.1	14.8	.5	15.9	390
Adjara	15.1	63.7	48.5	21.6	70.4	14.3	.1	10.3	414
Residence									
Urban	18.5	58.8	45.5	17.2	66.8	14.2	.5	12.6	2180
Rural	16.4	57.1	46.1	21.0	65.3	17.7	.6	12.8	2061
Age									
2-4 years	14.6	57.4	55.7	23.7	67.8	17.3	.3	11.8	854
5-9 years	13.6	63.2	53.9	22.3	72.3	14.0	.1	15.3	1418
10-14 years	21.6	54.5	35.7	14.7	60.9	16.7	.8	11.3	1968
Mother's education									
Pre-primary and Primary	(8.1)	(60.3)	(47.4)	(21.7)	(64.9)	(27.0)	(.0)	(14.0)	42
Secondary	15.6	56.9	47.6	19.5	65.9	18.0	.4	12.8	1750
Secondary special/ vocational	18.6	62.0	47.3	20.4	69.3	11.6	.5	14.9	970
Higher	19.2	56.5	42.7	17.5	64.2	16.0	.6	11.2	1479
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	15.8	57.6	49.0	21.3	66.6	17.4	.2	12.3	734
Second	15.9	62.0	47.7	22.0	67.2	16.3	.6	15.3	821
Middle	15.7	55.4	45.5	18.7	65.3	18.4	.6	10.8	842
Fourth	19.2	56.5	46.0	21.2	65.3	15.3	.2	13.1	888
Richest	20.3	58.6	41.9	13.0	66.2	12.7	.8	12.3	955
Ethnic group of household head* **									
Georgian	17.9	59.0	45.8	19.4	66.9	14.7	.5	13.1	3533
Azerbaijani	13.0	49.9	44.9	14.1	60.2	26.8	.0	8.1	374
Armenian	16.8	58.4	45.0	17.4	66.7	16.1	.4	13.6	205
Other Ethnicity	20.3	53.9	49.5	25.5	60.7	17.2	1.9	15.5	126
Total	17.5	58.0	45.8	19.0	66.1	15.9	.5	12.7	4240

*** MICS indicator 74**
**** Table is based on children aged 2-14 years randomly selected during fieldwork (one child selected per household, if any children in the age range) for whom the questions on child discipline were administered**
***** 5 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.5: Early marriage
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, and percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage married before age 15*	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18*	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 married/in union**	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Region						
Tbilisi	1.2	2735	11.7	2308	7.5	428
Kakheti	3.2	801	23.7	669	14.2	132
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	.3	293	16.1	252	6.9	41
Shida Kartli	1.6	644	20.2	556	8.0	88
Kvemo Kartli	4.5	1120	25.3	939	20.9	181
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1.6	480	20.3	417	16.1	64
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	.9	87	15.3	76	(11.7)	11
Imereti	1.7	1479	18.9	1236	9.0	243
Guria	3.5	302	21.6	264	6.4	38
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	.9	933	13.4	791	7.4	142
Adjara	1.1	972	19.9	826	11.9	146
Residence						
Urban	1.4	5253	14.1	4434	8.8	819
Rural	2.4	4594	21.8	3899	13.0	695
Age						
15-19	1.1	1514	na	na	10.7	1514
20-24	2.7	1458	17.2	1458	na	na
25-29	3.4	1339	23.3	1339	na	na
30-34	2.3	1339	21.8	1339	na	na
35-39	.9	1372	14.8	1372	na	na
40-44	1.4	1523	14.3	1523	na	na
45-49	1.4	1302	15.5	1302	na	na
Education						
Pre-primary and Primary	4.0	90	32.5	72	22.6	17
Secondary	3.3	4085	30.1	3100	11.2	985
Secondary special/vocational	.8	2130	13.7	1989	7.0	141
Higher	.7	3543	7.8	3172	10.2	371
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2.2	1596	21.3	1352	9.3	244
Second	2.3	1812	21.6	1543	14.2	269
Middle	2.4	1906	20.7	1621	13.8	285
Fourth	1.3	2253	14.8	1896	10.5	357
Richest	1.4	2280	12.4	1921	6.8	359
Ethnic group of household head* **						
Georgian	1.4	8350	16.2	7084	8.5	1265
Azerbaijani	6.1	793	31.3	654	25.6	139
Armenian	.8	484	18.8	404	15.5	80
Other Ethnic	6.1	216	26.0	186	(21.9)	30
Total	1.9	9847	17.7	8333	10.7	1514

na: not applicable
*** MICS indicator 67**
**** MICS indicator 68**
***** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference
Per cent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Youn-ger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older*	Total		Youn-ger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older*	Total	
Region												
Tbilisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32	5.6	59.1	26.1	9.2	100.0	178
Kakheti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	.0	48.7	44.9	6.3	100.0	67
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(6.5)	(42.4)	(36.6)	(14.5)	100.0	17
Shida Kartli	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	3.2	42.6	34.9	19.2	100.0	51
Kvemo Kartli	(2.4)	(37.6)	(32.0)	(28.0)	100.0	38	2.2	43.0	40.1	14.7	100.0	95
Samtskhe-Javakheti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	6.8	56.7	32.9	3.6	100.0	43
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Imereti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(.0)	(48.1)	(47.8)	(4.1)	100.0	69
Guria	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(2.8)	(39.2)	(41.9)	(16.2)	100.0	11
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(3.8)	(36.9)	(39.3)	(20.1)	100.0	38
Adjara	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	3.5	47.3	31.4	17.8	100.0	60
Residence												
Urban	1.2	48.1	36.9	13.7	100.0	72	4.5	53.9	31.9	9.7	100.0	314
Rural	.0	39.2	35.1	25.7	100.0	90	2.3	45.1	39.2	13.4	100.0	321
Education												
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Secondary	.8	37.6	39.4	22.2	100.0	110	3.6	43.4	39.0	14.0	100.0	347
Secondary special/ vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	5.3	45.1	36.2	13.4	100.0	87
Higher	(.0)	(57.4)	(28.7)	(14.0)	100.0	38	2.4	61.2	29.8	6.7	100.0	195
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	(.0)	(32.8)	(36.8)	(30.4)	100.0	23	4.3	39.5	41.4	14.9	100.0	115
Second	(.0)	(35.9)	(40.6)	(23.5)	100.0	38	.5	46.2	41.9	11.4	100.0	117
Middle	(.0)	(49.5)	(25.0)	(25.5)	100.0	39	1.6	45.0	38.1	15.3	100.0	123
Fourth	(2.4)	(47.8)	(38.0)	(11.8)	100.0	37	6.7	53.2	32.1	8.0	100.0	146
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	3.3	60.8	26.6	9.3	100.0	134
Ethnic group of household head												
Georgian	.8	45.1	35.4	18.6	100.0	107	4.2	48.8	35.3	11.6	100.0	488
Azerbaijani	(.0)	(43.2)	(28.8)	(28.0)	100.0	36	.0	48.9	35.2	15.8	100.0	90
Armenian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	2.5	59.4	32.6	5.5	100.0	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Total	.6	43.1	35.9	20.4	100.0	162	3.4	49.5	35.6	11.6	100.0	635

*** MICS indicator 69**

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

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

Table CP.7: Attitudes toward domestic violence
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women aged 15-49 years
	When she goes out without telling him	When she neglects the children	When she argues with him	When she refuses sex with him	When she burns the food	For any of these reasons*	
Region							
Tbilisi	1.0	4.3	1.7	1.3	.9	5.8	2735
Kakheti	3.7	6.4	3.9	2.6	2.2	6.5	801
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	.6	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	6.1	293
Shida Kartli	.1	8.3	1.3	.0	1.1	9.3	644
Kvemo Kartli	6.4	12.5	8.7	3.9	2.5	14.7	1120
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2.1	9.5	2.7	.6	2.1	11.0	480
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	3.9	6.5	3.0	1.9	.0	8.3	87
Imereti	1.3	3.8	.9	.8	.0	4.3	1479
Guria	.0	.9	.3	.0	.3	1.1	302
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	.5	5.4	.8	.4	.8	6.1	933
Adjara	.7	4.3	1.3	.7	.3	4.7	972
Residence							
Urban	1.3	4.5	1.5	1.0	.7	5.6	5253
Rural	2.4	7.5	3.5	1.7	1.5	8.4	4594
Age							
15-19	1.3	3.9	2.0	1.3	1.2	4.9	1514
20-24	1.6	5.8	2.6	1.8	1.0	6.8	1458
25-29	1.7	6.9	2.5	.9	1.1	8.0	1339
30-34	2.1	6.3	2.5	1.6	1.0	7.3	1339
35-39	1.3	6.7	2.5	1.4	.8	7.9	1372
40-44	1.9	5.8	2.3	1.1	1.0	7.3	1523
45-49	2.5	6.3	2.7	1.3	1.2	6.7	1302
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.2	7.1	2.7	1.5	1.2	8.0	6071
Formerly married/in union	1.2	4.8	2.4	1.8	1.3	6.7	659
Never married/in union	1.1	3.9	1.8	1.0	.7	4.9	3117
Education							
Pre-primary and Primary	8.4	10.8	7.1	7.0	4.0	17.1	90
Secondary	2.7	7.3	3.6	1.8	1.4	8.3	4085
Secondary special/ vocational	1.0	4.6	2.0	1.1	.7	5.8	2130
Higher	1.0	5.0	1.3	.9	.8	5.8	3543
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	2.8	6.9	3.4	1.3	1.3	7.8	1596
Second	2.4	8.8	3.7	2.1	1.9	9.7	1812
Middle	2.1	6.7	3.0	1.2	.9	7.7	1906
Fourth	1.4	5.4	1.8	1.1	.7	6.2	2253
Richest	.7	2.7	1.0	1.2	.7	4.2	2280
Ethnic group of household head**							
Georgian	.8	4.6	1.2	.7	.6	5.4	8350
Russian	(2.4)	(10.7)	(8.8)	(.0)	(2.4)	(13.4)	45
Azerbaijani	8.8	16.0	11.8	5.7	3.8	18.7	793
Armenian	3.0	7.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	8.9	484
Other Ethnic	13.3	18.6	14.2	10.7	8.8	21.9	170
Total	1.8	5.9	2.4	1.3	1.0	6.9	9847

*** MICS indicator 100**
**** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.8: Child disability
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Georgia, 2005

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability									Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability*	Number of children aged 2-9 years	3-9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No under-standing of instr-uctions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose conciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	No speak-ing / cannot be under-stood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
Region															
Tbilisi	2.6	3.0	1.4	5.2	1.6	.0	5.2	6.6	2.2	15.6	972	14.6	835	4.0	136
Kakheti	3.2	2.6	1.3	5.5	4.3	4.6	6.7	10.7	1.3	19.0	382	19.7	352	(9.6)	31
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	.8	2.0	1.2	2.5	3.3	1.9	2.0	4.1	.9	11.4	99	10.6	84	(*)	15
Shida Kartli	4.2	1.1	.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.3	1.2	14.8	275	12.0	246	(13.8)	29
Kvemo Kartli	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.8	4.0	4.9	2.0	12.7	507	50.3	444	2.9	63
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3.0	.5	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	3.6	6.9	7.5	19.2	222	36.3	193	(14.1)	29
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	1.1	1.1	2.4	9.1	1.1	1.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	19.0	40	7.9	35	(*)	5
Imereti	.8	1.4	1.7	4.9	1.2	2.8	4.2	4.9	1.6	10.5	559	7.8	507	(11.6)	52
Guria	2.8	1.8	1.5	4.6	2.3	4.5	2.9	5.5	1.9	14.8	110	28.6	93	(14.7)	17
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.1	1.5	4.0	2.8	5.5	1.4	14.2	350	16.7	314	(7.6)	35
Adjara	2.5	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.7	1.7	2.4	2.6	11.8	406	12.0	358	1.7	48
Residence															
Urban	1.9	2.2	1.2	4.5	1.9	1.2	4.6	5.8	2.0	14.0	1878	15.7	1627	5.3	252
Rural	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.6	2.4	3.7	3.7	5.8	2.4	14.7	2044	23.5	1835	10.3	208
Age of child															
2-4	2.1	.9	.9	3.9	2.1	2.7	3.9	6.6	2.9	15.0	1369	23.7	909	7.6	460
5-6	2.5	2.3	1.9	3.7	2.0	3.1	3.4	4.5	1.6	13.1	997	19.7	997	-	-
7-9	2.3	2.8	1.5	4.4	2.4	2.0	4.7	5.9	1.9	14.6	1557	17.7	1557	-	-
Mother's education**															
Pre-primary and Primary	(.0)	(1.6)	(.0)	(1.9)	(.0)	(4.9)	(5.3)	(2.4)	(.0)	(14.5)	50	(46.1)	44	(*)	7
Secondary	2.9	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.6	3.5	4.6	7.5	3.0	16.3	1746	25.1	1554	7.3	192
Secondary special/ vocational	1.9	1.3	1.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.6	11.0	753	14.9	688	10.1	65
Higher	1.9	2.0	.6	3.9	1.6	1.2	4.0	5.4	1.6	13.8	1370	14.9	1174	7.3	196
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.9	6.4	3.5	16.1	769	25.2	698	13.3	72
Second	2.7	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.0	3.6	2.5	4.4	1.9	14.0	794	26.5	703	7.8	90
Middle	1.8	1.4	1.2	4.9	1.8	2.5	4.8	5.6	1.4	13.6	768	16.1	680	10.4	87
Fourth	2.2	2.6	1.5	5.5	3.0	1.5	6.1	5.7	2.9	14.4	736	17.8	644	4.2	91
Richest	1.6	1.9	1.0	4.5	.8	.5	3.6	6.8	1.4	13.8	856	13.6	736	4.6	120
Ethnic group of household head***															
Georgian	2.0	2.1	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.5	3.8	5.0	1.6	13.4	3194	13.6	2820	8.1	374
Azerbaijani	2.2	1.0	2.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	6.8	10.3	1.8	17.9	401	54.9	360	(5.1)	41
Armenian	5.6	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.6	1.4	4.5	7.3	10.6	23.9	196	46.1	169	(8.6)	27
Other Ethnic	5.2	1.1	.6	2.4	5.4	5.0	4.1	8.8	4.2	14.5	130	24.2	112	(*)	18
Total	2.3	2.0	1.4	4.0	2.2	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.2	14.4	3922	19.8	3462	7.6	460

*** MICS indicator 101** **** 2 unweighted case with missing information about education of household head not shown**
***** 3 unweighted cases with missing information about Ethnic group of household head not shown** **( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases**
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Georgia, 2005

	Heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex				
Region								
Tbilisi	94.4	70.4	68.4	53.5	37.7	85.9	14.1	2735
Kakheti	75.5	56.6	56.8	48.5	38.9	67.5	32.5	801
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	85.4	61.0	66.6	50.3	36.5	77.2	22.8	293
Shida Kartli	80.5	58.9	49.5	43.2	32.6	69.0	31.0	644
Kvemo Kartli	51.9	37.9	33.0	29.7	23.5	44.2	55.8	1120
Samtskhe-Javakheti	65.1	36.6	36.5	29.0	17.9	48.5	51.5	480
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	87.5	68.7	58.4	57.7	38.9	80.7	19.3	87
Imereti	84.2	66.4	61.9	51.6	40.2	76.8	23.2	1479
Guria	90.1	66.8	66.0	56.6	45.3	78.8	21.2	302
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	81.2	53.0	47.6	39.3	26.6	67.2	32.8	933
Adjara	71.6	49.1	51.1	35.1	25.8	61.1	38.9	972
Residence								
Urban	90.6	67.8	65.0	51.9	38.4	81.4	18.6	5253
Rural	68.3	47.8	45.2	37.3	27.3	58.3	41.7	4594
Age								
15-19	68.9	47.0	44.6	36.4	27.7	56.9	43.1	1514
20-24	80.9	60.0	57.5	43.2	32.5	72.0	28.0	1458
25-29	82.4	61.5	59.0	48.2	35.7	74.1	25.9	1339
30-34	83.4	62.8	59.4	49.4	36.4	74.8	25.2	1339
35-39	83.4	60.8	57.0	46.0	33.0	73.9	26.1	1372
40-44	82.6	60.3	57.9	46.2	34.2	72.8	27.2	1523
45-49	80.8	57.6	56.0	47.3	34.0	71.3	28.7	1302
Education								
Pre-primary and Primary	13.8	8.5	7.1	9.3	5.4	10.1	89.9	90
Secondary	65.7	44.3	40.8	33.1	23.6	54.4	45.6	4085
Secondary special/ vocational	85.7	63.9	60.3	50.3	37.4	76.3	23.7	2130
Higher	95.3	72.6	71.6	56.7	42.5	87.5	12.5	3543
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	62.9	41.6	38.2	31.2	21.7	51.5	48.5	1596
Second	68.8	50.0	48.6	39.8	30.4	60.3	39.7	1812
Middle	76.6	53.4	49.2	42.2	30.5	65.1	34.9	1906
Fourth	89.9	67.3	65.1	52.9	39.9	80.5	19.5	2253
Richest	94.8	72.4	70.1	53.7	39.3	87.0	13.0	2280
Ethnic group of household head*								
Georgian	85.9	62.6	60.2	48.4	35.6	76.0	24.0	8350
Russian	(79.2)	(64.2)	(58.0)	(48.7)	(43.0)	(68.7)	(31.3)	45
Azerbaijani	29.1	20.9	18.0	17.7	14.8	23.7	76.3	793
Armenian	67.9	49.0	44.2	32.3	23.0	57.6	42.4	484
Other Ethnic	75.6	55.2	47.6	45.5	30.1	65.2	34.8	170
Total	80.2	58.4	55.8	45.1	33.2	70.6	29.4	9847

*** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent who know that:				Per cent who know that:		
	HIV cannot be transmitted by:						
	HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected	Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	Number of women
Region							
Tbilisi	68.2	46.9	77.1	33.3	85.2	88.6	2735
Kakheti	48.7	42.6	52.6	27.5	65.4	66.9	801
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	58.5	46.3	63.2	30.7	78.2	81.2	293
Shida Kartli	54.1	47.7	55.8	30.0	67.6	71.4	644
Kvemo Kartli	31.4	27.8	33.2	15.6	43.9	45.9	1120
Samtskhe-Javakheti	33.2	30.6	42.6	14.7	51.0	55.0	480
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	53.0	48.0	50.6	20.9	76.8	76.8	87
Imereti	56.0	45.4	56.8	28.4	74.1	78.7	1479
Guria	62.1	55.6	59.2	33.1	74.5	81.0	302
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	50.0	42.2	60.9	27.4	66.1	74.3	933
Adjara	40.5	27.1	48.5	17.7	62.5	65.8	972
Residence							
Urban	64.1	47.3	70.9	32.9	81.2	84.7	5253
Rural	40.1	34.3	44.2	19.5	56.6	60.8	4594
Age							
15-19	42.2	32.1	47.2	19.6	58.3	62.1	1514
20-24	54.7	44.7	59.2	28.3	72.0	75.3	1458
25-29	55.9	44.4	61.1	27.8	72.4	75.9	1339
30-34	55.8	43.0	62.3	30.5	71.9	76.8	1339
35-39	55.7	39.6	60.8	26.2	72.5	74.9	1372
40-44	55.3	43.9	59.7	27.7	71.3	76.2	1523
45-49	51.6	41.7	60.0	27.3	70.6	74.6	1302
Education							
Pre-primary and Primary	2.2	3.5	5.8	1.4	11.4	11.8	90
Secondary	37.3	30.6	42.2	16.8	53.6	57.3	4085
Secondary special/ vocational	53.5	40.3	62.6	26.0	74.9	79.7	2130
Higher	71.9	55.0	76.0	39.1	86.7	90.1	3543
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	35.4	31.5	36.6	15.6	50.6	53.8	1596
Second	43.5	35.9	46.9	22.4	58.4	63.1	1812
Middle	46.5	38.3	53.4	23.5	65.0	69.8	1906
Fourth	61.1	45.4	68.1	30.6	79.5	83.4	2253
Richest	70.0	50.7	77.5	36.5	86.3	89.0	2280
Ethnic group of household head*							
Georgian	58.0	44.9	63.4	29.5	75.5	79.6	8350
Russian	63.3	42.9	58.6	31.0	72.1	76.9	45
Azerbaijani	12.3	12.4	16.4	5.4	21.8	24.0	793
Armenian	40.3	30.2	43.8	16.5	55.3	55.7	484
Other Ethnic	26.7	26.7	51.1	15.0	52.5	59.5	170
Total	52.9	41.3	58.4	26.7	69.7	73.5	9847

*** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Georgia, 2005

	Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)*	Number of women
Region				
Tbilisi	55.3	33.3	21.2	2735
Kakheti	48.4	27.5	21.2	801
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	52.2	30.7	21.1	293
Shida Kartli	41.0	30.0	20.1	644
Kvemo Kartli	28.9	15.6	9.6	1120
Samtskhe-Javakheti	27.3	14.7	6.7	480
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	50.2	20.9	15.7	87
Imereti	53.2	28.4	20.2	1479
Guria	56.8	33.1	25.7	302
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	38.0	27.4	13.6	933
Adjara	40.9	17.7	12.0	972
Residence				
Urban	53.9	32.9	21.0	5253
Rural	36.9	19.5	13.3	4594
Age				
15-19	37.1	19.6	12.0	1514
20-24	47.3	28.3	18.0	1458
15-24	*42.1*	*23.9*	*15.0*	*2972*
25-29	49.6	27.8	19.2	1339
30-34	49.8	30.5	21.1	1339
35-39	46.2	26.2	16.6	1372
40-44	47.4	27.7	17.3	1523
45-49	45.2	27.3	18.3	1302
Education				
Pre-primary and Primary	5.4	1.4	.6	90
Secondary	33.0	16.8	9.9	4085
Secondary special/ vocational	50.5	26.0	17.0	2130
Higher	59.2	39.1	26.7	3543
Wealth Index Quintiles				
Poorest	30.6	15.6	9.6	1596
Second	40.6	22.4	15.2	1812
Middle	40.1	23.5	14.5	1906
Fourth	54.3	30.6	20.3	2253
Richest	57.5	36.5	24.2	2280
Ethnic group of household head**				
Georgian	49.4	29.5	19.4	8350
Russian	(54.3)	(31.0)	(24.1)	45
Azerbaijani	16.3	5.4	2.8	793
Armenian	37.1	16.5	10.1	484
Other Ethnic	40.8	15.0	6.7	170
Total	46.0	26.7	17.4	9847

*** MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b**

**** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Georgia, 2005

	Know AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Per cent who know AIDS can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
		During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breastmilk	All three ways*		
Region							
Tbilisi	84.7	80.2	72.5	59.6	54.7	9.7	2735
Kakheti	60.6	58.7	51.8	49.7	47.2	14.9	801
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	71.2	65.3	55.5	49.1	43.5	14.2	293
Shida Kartli	68.1	66.8	57.5	50.7	49.0	12.4	644
Kvemo Kartli	40.5	39.0	33.6	29.3	28.3	11.4	1120
Samtskhe-Javakheti	50.9	50.0	39.8	35.9	33.9	14.1	480
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	72.8	69.0	53.7	52.2	48.8	14.7	87
Imereti	68.4	66.2	52.4	48.5	44.6	15.7	1479
Guria	77.3	75.8	66.3	61.6	58.7	12.9	302
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	64.4	61.8	53.2	50.0	46.3	16.8	933
Adjara	58.5	56.8	47.0	41.9	39.3	13.1	972
Residence							
Urban	78.9	75.7	65.5	56.4	52.5	11.6	5253
Rural	54.0	51.9	44.2	40.5	37.8	14.3	4594
Age							
15-19	52.9	50.4	41.1	36.5	33.0	16.0	1514
20-24	68.7	65.0	56.6	51.6	47.8	12.2	1458
25-29	68.9	66.1	56.5	50.1	46.2	13.5	1339
30-34	71.0	68.4	59.3	51.9	48.8	12.4	1339
35-39	70.1	67.0	57.9	49.4	45.6	13.3	1372
40-44	71.5	69.8	59.6	51.9	49.3	11.1	1523
45-49	69.1	66.3	59.3	52.6	49.6	11.6	1302
Education							
Pre-primary and Primary	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	4.7	90
Secondary	51.0	48.9	41.3	37.7	35.1	14.7	4085
Secondary special/ vocational	71.8	69.5	59.2	52.4	48.8	13.8	2130
Higher	84.9	81.1	71.1	61.0	56.8	10.5	3543
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	46.6	44.1	35.9	32.8	29.9	16.3	1596
Second	56.0	53.9	45.6	41.1	38.7	12.9	1812
Middle	61.8	60.0	51.5	47.8	44.6	14.8	1906
Fourth	77.9	74.9	64.5	57.1	53.7	12.0	2253
Richest	85.0	80.9	72.0	59.6	54.9	9.8	2280
Ethnic group of household head**							
Georgian	72.6	69.6	60.0	53.2	49.4	13.3	8350
Russian	(69.0)	(67.1)	(58.7)	(38.8)	(38.5)	(10.2)	45
Azerbaijani	20.8	19.7	16.7	14.0	13.4	8.3	793
Armenian	56.7	55.5	44.4	37.5	35.1	11.2	484
Other Ethnic	54.5	51.9	50.9	42.1	40.7	21.0	170
Total	67.3	64.6	55.6	49.0	45.6	12.9	9847

*** MICS indicator 89**

**** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**

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

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/ AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
Region							
Tbilisi	19.6	58.3	54.5	67.2	93.3	6.7	2582
Kakheti	33.2	51.9	73.5	77.7	95.3	4.7	605
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	19.7	57.4	65.1	78.7	94.9	5.1	250
Shida Kartli	22.9	52.8	69.4	69.9	92.1	7.9	519
Kvemo Kartli	21.4	55.9	64.6	74.2	90.7	9.3	581
Samtskhe-Javakheti	26.9	49.7	71.7	74.8	92.6	7.4	312
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	24.3	50.7	68.2	79.8	97.0	3.0	76
Imereti	25.4	48.7	67.5	73.6	96.2	3.8	1245
Guria	21.6	67.4	72.7	75.5	92.3	7.7	273
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	26.9	43.3	70.2	76.0	92.1	7.9	758
Adjara	21.6	54.6	65.7	76.0	93.5	6.5	696
Residence							
Urban	21.4	55.3	58.8	69.9	93.0	7.0	4758
Rural	25.9	51.7	71.8	76.2	94.4	5.6	3137
Age							
15-19	24.8	52.6	61.3	72.6	91.8	8.2	1043
20-24	23.8	55.4	62.9	72.5	92.9	7.1	1180
25-29	20.5	56.0	62.9	69.4	92.4	7.6	1103
30-34	22.0	54.8	67.0	71.6	94.7	5.3	1116
35-39	24.7	52.5	63.3	72.4	94.6	5.4	1144
40-44	23.6	50.7	64.6	73.9	93.3	6.7	1258
45-49	23.0	55.4	65.8	74.3	95.3	4.7	1052
Education							
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	24.6	51.7	69.2	75.9	93.6	6.4	2682
Secondary special/ vocational	24.9	51.3	67.8	76.2	95.4	4.6	1824
Higher	21.2	56.9	57.7	67.5	92.6	7.4	3377
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	28.6	48.1	69.4	73.5	93.6	6.4	1003
Second	26.4	50.7	73.4	77.3	94.4	5.6	1247
Middle	24.3	52.7	69.7	75.6	94.1	5.9	1459
Fourth	21.8	56.5	63.7	72.5	94.3	5.7	2025
Richest	19.4	56.7	52.5	66.7	92.0	8.0	2161
Ethnic group of household head**							
Georgian	23.0	53.5	63.5	71.8	93.4	6.6	7170
Russian	(27.0)	(70.4)	(33.6)	(54.2)	(94.2)	(5.8)	36
Azerbaijani	24.0	60.5	68.6	79.9	93.8	6.2	231
Armenian	23.3	53.1	70.3	80.2	96.0	4.0	329
Other Ethnic	31.0	57.9	75.8	75.6	96.2	3.8	129
Total	23.2	53.8	64.0	72.4	93.6	6.4	7896

*** MICS indicator 86** **** 4 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases **(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases**

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Georgia, 2005

	Know a place to get tested*	Have been tested**	Number of women	If tested, have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
Region					
Tbilisi	47.3	17.7	2735	84.1	483
Kakheti	24.9	9.7	801	75.7	78
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	26.5	8.8	293	(87.3)	26
Shida Kartli	22.4	5.4	644	77.1	35
Kvemo Kartli	12.6	4.6	1120	84.0	51
Samtskhe-Javakheti	14.1	4.2	480	(93.2)	20
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	26.7	7.9	87	(*)	7
Imereti	25.2	10.2	1479	75.9	152
Guria	29.5	5.7	302	(79.1)	17
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	19.3	8.4	933	84.9	79
Adjara	30.2	13.5	972	92.7	132
Residence					
Urban	38.6	14.0	5253	83.6	737
Rural	18.6	7.4	4594	83.0	341
Age					
15-19	13.1	2.7	1514	(76.6)	41
20-24	31.1	13.4	1458	85.6	195
25-29	35.0	17.2	1339	83.2	231
30-34	34.5	14.5	1339	91.5	194
35-39	34.3	14.2	1372	81.1	194
40-44	30.8	9.3	1523	77.5	142
45-49	27.8	6.3	1302	78.2	82
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary	2.2	1.4	90	(*)	1
Secondary	16.5	6.3	4085	81.4	256
Secondary special/ vocational	30.1	11.4	2130	80.1	244
Higher	44.2	16.3	3543	85.6	578
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	12.4	5.6	1596	83.6	89
Second	19.1	7.3	1812	86.5	132
Middle	23.6	8.6	1906	75.4	164
Fourth	35.4	11.7	2253	85.0	264
Richest	47.8	18.8	2280	84.4	429
Ethnic group of household head* **					
Georgian	32.1	12.1	8350	83.5	1006
Russian	(38.9)	(10.5)	45	(*)	5
Azerbaijani	5.4	2.4	793	(*)	19
Armenian	23.1	8.1	484	83.6	39
Other Ethnic	18.3	5.6	170	(*)	10
Total	29.3	11.0	9847	83.4	1079

*** MICS indicator 87** **** MICS indicator 88**
***** 7 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases **(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases**

Table HA.7: HIV testing and counseling coverage during antenatal care
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counseling with their antenatal care, Georgia, 2005

	Per cent of women who:				
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit*	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit**	Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Region					
Tbilisi	97.1	51.8	64.4	59.2	236
Kakheti	95.4	30.7	25.6	17.1	64
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	(100.0)	(50.7)	(50.1)	(46.5)	24
Shida Kartli	100.0	24.3	20.0	19.2	46
Kvemo Kartli	93.5	21.9	23.9	22.2	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	88.5	19.7	16.7	16.7	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Imereti	100.0	59.2	47.8	42.9	113
Guria	(93.4)	(22.6)	(27.3)	(20.7)	16
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	97.2	42.6	40.1	35.0	54
Adjara	93.7	39.6	61.8	57.8	73
Residence					
Urban	97.6	51.7	58.4	54.0	399
Rural	95.0	30.5	30.8	26.4	371
Age					
15-19	98.5	37.7	34.7	34.7	56
20-24	96.3	34.9	39.2	36.5	296
25-29	96.8	45.5	50.5	42.9	227
30-34	96.9	46.4	43.7	42.1	108
35-49	93.0	49.8	60.2	52.2	82
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	94.6	27.0	31.2	28.6	304
Secondary special/ vocational	96.1	40.9	43.8	39.5	122
Higher	98.1	54.5	58.0	51.9	341
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	91.9	25.4	30.1	26.7	121
Second	95.7	34.9	27.7	27.1	135
Middle	96.6	37.9	37.7	28.4	154
Fourth	98.3	41.7	52.2	46.9	160
Richest	97.6	58.2	65.9	62.9	200
Ethnic group of household head					
Georgian	97.3	45.4	49.7	44.8	643
Azerbaijani	89.7	13.1	14.6	13.6	60
Armenian	93.4	29.5	32.1	27.0	43
Other Ethnic	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Total	96.3	41.5	45.1	40.7	770

*** MICS indicator 90**
**** MICS indicator 91**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood
Per cent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Georgia, 2005

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent*	One or both parents dead**	Number of children
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex														
Male	87.0	.1	.2	1.3	.5	5.2	3.5	1.2	.6	.3	100.0	2.2	4.9	5271
Female	85.8	.1	.2	2.4	.9	5.4	3.1	1.3	.6	.2	100.0	3.6	4.9	4849
Region														
Tbilisi	82.5	.2	.5	2.3	.8	8.3	2.8	1.6	.4	.7	100.0	3.8	4.7	2493
Kakheti	88.3	.0	.1	1.2	.5	3.2	4.5	1.6	.4	.2	100.0	1.7	5.5	924
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	83.4	.0	.0	3.2	.1	6.9	4.6	1.8	.0	.0	100.0	3.3	4.7	278
Shida Kartli	86.9	.2	.1	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.8	.5	1.6	.1	100.0	4.4	6.9	688
Kvemo Kartli	88.8	.1	.3	1.5	.5	5.0	3.0	.7	.2	.0	100.0	2.3	4.0	1256
Samtskhe-Javakheti	89.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.0	3.4	3.2	.9	.5	.1	100.0	2.8	5.1	601
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	94.5	.0	.0	1.0	.0	1.4	2.2	.9	.0	.0	100.0	1.0	2.2	98
Imereti	84.6	.0	.0	1.9	1.3	6.2	3.4	1.3	1.2	.1	100.0	3.2	5.9	1502
Guria	88.7	.0	.0	1.0	.4	2.6	5.5	.8	.9	.0	100.0	1.5	6.8	308
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	86.7	.0	.3	1.9	.4	4.4	4.3	1.7	.1	.3	100.0	2.5	5.0	941
Adjara	91.1	.3	.2	1.0	.3	3.7	1.5	1.4	.5	.1	100.0	1.8	2.8	1031
Residence														
Urban	83.0	.1	.3	2.1	.9	8.4	3.2	1.3	.4	.4	100.0	3.4	4.9	4937
Rural	89.7	.1	.2	1.6	.5	2.4	3.4	1.2	.7	.1	100.0	2.4	4.9	5183
Age														
0-4 years	92.1	.2	.0	1.1	.0	5.0	.8	.4	.3	.0	100.0	1.4	1.4	2222
5-9 years	88.9	.2	.2	1.1	.2	5.6	1.9	1.5	.1	.3	100.0	1.7	2.7	2553
10-14 years	84.5	.0	.4	1.5	.4	5.9	4.4	1.7	.9	.4	100.0	2.3	6.1	3230
15-17 years	80.5	.0	.2	4.1	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.3	.9	.2	100.0	6.7	9.4	2115
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	87.5	.0	.2	1.5	.6	3.6	4.0	1.3	1.2	.1	100.0	2.2	6.0	1883
Second	88.8	.1	.2	2.0	.6	2.4	3.4	1.8	.6	.1	100.0	2.9	4.9	2062
Middle	89.1	.1	.1	1.8	.8	2.9	3.7	1.1	.3	.1	100.0	2.9	5.0	2006
Fourth	82.5	.2	.1	1.7	.8	8.6	3.4	1.4	.7	.6	100.0	2.7	5.3	2037
Richest	84.4	.0	.5	2.1	.8	8.7	2.0	.8	.2	.4	100.0	3.5	3.6	2132
Ethnic group of household head* **														
Georgian	86.3	.0	.3	1.9	.7	5.5	3.1	1.3	.6	.3	100.0	3.0	4.7	8349
Russian	(73.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(9.2)	(11.6)	(.0)	(5.1)	(.0)	(.9)	100.0	(9.2)	(9.2)	40
Azerbaijani	89.2	.0	.0	1.6	.4	3.8	3.8	.9	.2	.0	100.0	2.0	4.5	968
Armenian	84.2	1.0	.2	.6	1.0	5.8	5.4	1.0	.6	.1	100.0	2.9	8.3	503
Other Ethnic	86.6	.3	.0	1.8	.3	3.4	4.3	.7	2.5	.3	100.0	2.3	7.3	254
Total	86.4	.1	.2	1.8	.7	5.3	3.3	1.3	.6	.3	100.0	2.9	4.9	10120

*** MICS indicator 78; ** MICS indicator 75;**
***** 11 unweighted cases with missing information about ethnic group of household head not shown**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Appendix A.
Sample Design

The major features of sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sample frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 11 regions (Tbilisi, Kakheti, Mtskheta–Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe–Javakheti, Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti, Imereti, Guria, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Adjara) of the country, excluding the disputed areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

The target sample size for the Georgia MICS was calculated as 13,860 households. In order to obtain sub-national estimates for as many indicators as possible, the calculation of the sample size was based on children under five assuming a hypothetical prevalence/coverage of 50 per cent and the sample size was calculated for each region separately. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators:

$$n = \frac{[\,4\,(r)\,(1\text{-}r)\,(f)\,(1.05)\,]}{[\,(0.075r)^2\,(p)\,(n_h)\,]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) of the indicator
- *1.05* is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 5 per cent for non-response
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- *0.075r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 7.5 per cent of r (relative sampling error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- n_h is the average household size.

For the calculation, r was assumed to be 50 per cent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.25 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 5 per cent, and n_h (average household size) was taken as 3.7 households.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 1,260, which is the sample size needed in each region – thus yielding about 13,860 in total. The average cluster size in the Georgia MICS was determined as 30 households, based on a number of considerations, including the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of households per cluster, it was calculated that the selection of a total number of 42 clusters would be needed in each region.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the four regions was set as a target. Therefore, 42 clusters were allocated to each region, with the final sample size calculated at 13,860 households (42 clusters * 11 regions * 30 households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to urban and rural domains proportional to the size of urban and rural populations in that region. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling domains.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Domains

Regions	Estimated Population size	Estimated no. of HHs	Total No. of PSUs	No. of PSUs selected	PSU size (No. of HHs)		
					Avg.	Min	Max
Adjara	377172	87527	1392	42	62.9	20.0	147.0
Guria	146115	39743	573	42	69.4	18.0	132.0
Imereti	699294	201213	2604	42	77.3	11.0	188.0
Kakheti	403100	109632	1603	42	68.4	12.0	160.0
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	126057	34484	524	42	65.8	24.0	143.0
Racha-Lechkhumi & Kvemo Svaneti	51933	17229	215	42	80.1	15.0	186.0
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	466271	119148	1860	42	64.1	13.0	159.0
Samtskhe-Javakheti	209334	51381	848	42	60.6	12.0	123.0
Kvemo Kartli	494661	124031	2036	42	60.9	16.0	162.0
Shida Kartli	316557	83391	1176	42	70.9	16.0	150.0
Tbilisi	1074148	305896	3751	42	81.6	11.0	185.0
Total	4364642	1173675	16582	462	70.8	11.0	188.0

The 2002 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling domains by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2002 Population Census. The minimum PSU size in Georgia is 11 households and the maximum PSU size is 188 households. The average PSU size is 70.8 households. While constructing the sampling frame the PSUs that are smaller than 30 households will be merged with the neighbouring PSUs to achieve the minimum size of PSU equalling to 30 households.

Although the original sample design for the Georgia MICS 2005 called for approximately 14000 households with an equal number of clusters (42) of households in each of the 11 regions, stratified into urban and rural areas, this sample design was changed to use a more complicated stratification design, with unequal numbers of clusters in each stratum (Table SD.2). The rationale for this was for the selection to more closely follow the population distribution of the population.

Table SD.2. Originally planned distribution of clusters versus implemented, Georgia 2005

Regions	Planned	Implemented
Tbilisi	42	65
Kakheti	42	45
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	42	31
Shida Kartli	42	44
Kvemo Kartli	42	51
Samtskhe-Javakheti	42	39
Racha-Lechkumi	42	20
Imereti	42	51
Guria	42	33
Samegrelo	42	51
Adjara	42	45
Total	462	475

The sample was selected in four stages and in the first two stages, sample design was stratified according to 11 regions, 3 settlement types[16] (large town, small town, and village), and 4 geographic strata[17] (valley, foothills, mountain, and high mountain). This stratification was applied in all regions, except the city of Tbilisi, which is stratified according to its 10 districts. In total, 49 separate strata were identified. The last two stages of the sample design were for the selection of clusters and households.

First stage of sampling: The number of clusters based on sample size calculations was 467 and these were allocated to regions based on the cube root of the number of households in the region. Because the number of clusters for the Racha-Lechkumi-Kvemo Svaneti region was small (12 clusters), it was decided to increase the number of clusters in that region by 8 for a total of 20 clusters in that region for a total of 475 clusters nationwide.

Second stage of sampling: Within each region, another level of stratification was a combination of the following: size of settlement (large town, small town, and village) and topography (valley, foothills, mountain, and high mountain). The allocation of the number of clusters for a settlement/topography stratum was based on the square root of the number of households in each stratum. Some regions did not have each of the different size settlements or topography. Also, in Tbilisi, the *rayons* (districts) were used for stratification.

Third stage of sampling: Within each stratum, clusters were selected with probability proportional to population size (PPS).

Fourth stage of sampling: Within each cluster, 30 households were systematically selected, resulting in a total of 14,250 households.

In preparing the address list of households, the record books of overall registration interviewers from the 2002 census of the Georgian population were used. In all clusters selected, full address lists of households from these record books were entered into a database. The database included the following information: cluster, household address, and the number of residents (women and men). Following the entry process, among the total records (40,944 households), 14,000 households were selected. There was no updating of household listing prior to the survey. A similar procedure was applied for the eight additional clusters from Racha-Lechkumi-Kvemo Svaneti region.

Pre-testing of the questionnaires took place in 12 clusters, six in Tbilisi and six in Mtskheta–Mtianeti. Contrary to usual practice, where pre-testing clusters are not taken from the survey sample, these 12 clusters were part of the full sample. Although it is not recommended to use the pre-test interviews as part of the analysis data files, because the 12 clusters included in the pre-test do not show any significant interviewing problems, and as excluding them would seriously bias and compromise the samples from the two regions, it was decided not to exclude these clusters.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighted. The basic weighting of the data has been done using the inverse of the probability of selection for each household.

A major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling domain:

$$W_h = 1 / f_h$$

[16] It should be noted that there is only a "large town" type settlement in Tbilisi, whereas in Kakheti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Guria, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Racha-Leckhumi-Kvemo Svaneti, there are no large towns. Other regions have all three types of settlement.

[17] There is valley stratum in all regions; the foothill stratum is in all regions, except Tbilisi. There is no high mountain stratum in the following regions: Kakheti, Tbilisi, Shida Kartli, Guria. It should be noted that there was a high mountain zone in Kakheti-Tusheti, however due to a small number of populations it was not selected as a separated stratum.

The term *fh*, the sampling fraction at the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling domain:

$$f_h = P_{1h} * P_{2h}$$

where P_{ih} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the *i-th* stage for the *h-th* sampling domain.

Different sampling fractions were used in each stratum. Therefore, sample weights were calculated at the stratum level and were used in subsequent analyses of the survey data.

Based on the description of the sample plan, the basic probability of selection for a given household in a particular stratum is calculated as

$$P = [(a)\ (m_i)/\Sigma m_i]\ x\ (30/m_i),\ where$$

P is the probability of selection for each household in the stratum,
a is the number of clusters selected in the stratum,
m_i is the size of the i^{th} cluster in terms of number of households and
30 represents the number of households selected in each cluster.

Note that Σm_i is equal to the total number of households in the stratum, that is, the frame total.

The above expression reduces to $P = [(30a)/\Sigma m_i]$, or 30 times the number of sample clusters divided by the stratum size.

The so-called design weight, W, is the inverse of P, or $\Sigma m_i/30a$.

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Number of interviewed households / Number of occupied households listed

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 Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Completed women's (or under-5s') questionnaires / Eligible women (or under-5s)

Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-5s' questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.145431 and 3.290674 in the 475 enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-5 with these sample weights.

Appendix B.

List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Nodar Kapanadze -	Project Coordination, Department of Statistics
Neli Chakvetadze -	Project Coordination, Department of Statistics, NCDC
Irakli Apkhaidze -	Fieldwork coordination, training, DS
Khatuna Zakhashvili -	Fieldwork coordination, training, NCDC
Nino Ormotsadze -	Methodological activities
Marina Gogebashvili -	Methodological activities, logical control and codification
Tsitsino Tediashvili -	Database editor
Temur Paksashvili -	Programmer, database administrator
Ketevan Khadilashvili -	Logical control and codification
Anna Zuriashvili -	Logical control and codification
Leila Janjgava -	Logical control and codification
Temur Paksashvili -	Logical control and codification

Appendix C.
Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the 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 of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor 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 of the indicator
- 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. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($p + 2.se$ or $p - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Two of the selected indicators are based on households, 7 are based on household members, 9 are based on women, and 6 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.15 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Georgia, 2005

MICS Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
41	Iodized salt consumption	All households
74	Child discipline	Children aged 2-14 years selected
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
75	Prevalence of orphans	Children aged under 18
WOMEN		
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
67	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
6	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
-	Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	Children under age 5
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning	Children under age 5
62	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.872	0.005	0.006	2.816	1.678	11795	11831	0.861	0.882
Child discipline	CP.4	0.661	0.010	0.015	1.985	1.409	4240	4311	0.641	0.681
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.942	0.006	0.006	8.208	2.865	43731	12010	0.930	0.954
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.968	0.004	0.004	6.784	2.605	43731	12010	0.960	0.976
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.946	0.006	0.006	2.411	1.553	3266	3369	0.934	0.958
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.883	0.007	0.008	1.785	1.336	3488	3602	0.868	0.897
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.702	0.021	0.030	1.222	1.106	571	583	0.660	0.744
Child labour	CP.2	0.184	0.008	0.044	2.600	1.612	5783	5973	0.168	0.200
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.049	0.003	0.065	2.230	1.493	10120	10323	0.043	0.055
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.983	0.004	0.005	0.898	0.948	770	760	0.974	0.992
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.964	0.006	0.006	0.655	0.809	770	760	0.952	0.975
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.315	0.009	0.027	2.097	1.448	6071	6183	0.298	0.333
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.993	0.002	0.002	2.181	1.477	2972	2887	0.988	0.997
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.177	0.005	0.031	1.696	1.302	8333	8375	0.166	0.188
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.150	0.009	0.063	2.014	1.419	2972	2887	0.131	0.169
Attitude towards people with HIV/ AIDS	HA.5	0.064	0.004	0.063	2.145	1.465	7896	7762	0.056	0.073
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.110	0.004	0.037	1.692	1.301	9847	9847	0.101	0.118
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.456	0.009	0.021	3.482	1.866	9847	9847	0.437	0.475
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.021	0.004	0.186	1.339	1.157	1812	1818	0.013	0.028
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.027	0.004	0.150	1.260	1.123	2037	2037	0.019	0.035
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.104	0.009	0.091	1.958	1.399	2037	2037	0.085	0.123
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.365	0.035	0.096	1.067	1.033	212	204	0.295	0.434
Support for learning	CD.1	0.840	0.010	0.012	1.609	1.268	2037	2037	0.819	0.861
Birth registration	CP.1	0.919	0.008	0.008	1.590	1.261	2037	2037	0.904	0.934

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.889	0.006	0.007	2.283	1.511	5885	5940	0.877	0.901
Child discipline	CP.4	0.668	0.015	0.023	2.359	1.536	2180	2199	0.637	0.699
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.987	0.004	0.004	7.824	2.797	21127	6037	0.979	0.995
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.987	0.004	0.004	8.079	2.842	21127	6037	0.978	0.995
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.962	0.007	0.007	1.913	1.383	1555	1607	0.949	0.975
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.917	0.009	0.009	1.700	1.304	1720	1765	0.900	0.934
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.792	0.025	0.031	1.039	1.019	274	284	0.743	0.842
Child labour	CP.2	0.161	0.012	0.073	2.900	1.703	2768	2861	0.138	0.185
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.049	0.004	0.086	1.910	1.382	4937	4999	0.040	0.057
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.989	0.005	0.005	1.003	1.001	399	385	0.979	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.976	0.008	0.009	1.186	1.089	399	385	0.959	0.993
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.351	0.012	0.034	2.008	1.417	3033	3140	0.327	0.375
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.656	0.810	1629	1552	0.998	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.141	0.006	0.045	1.496	1.223	4434	4480	0.128	0.154
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.174	0.014	0.079	2.018	1.421	1629	1552	0.147	0.201
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.070	0.006	0.080	2.235	1.495	4758	4628	0.059	0.081
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.140	0.006	0.042	1.545	1.243	5253	5264	0.129	0.152
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.525	0.011	0.022	2.764	1.662	5253	5264	0.502	0.547
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.017	0.004	0.239	0.886	0.941	917	901	0.009	0.025
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.025	0.006	0.242	1.504	1.226	1025	999	0.013	0.037
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.104	0.015	0.141	2.305	1.518	1025	999	0.074	0.133
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.406	0.059	0.146	1.480	1.216	106	102	0.287	0.525
Support for learning	CD.1	0.865	0.013	0.015	1.404	1.185	1025	999	0.840	0.891
Birth registration	CP.1	0.966	0.005	0.005	0.862	0.929	1025	999	0.956	0.977

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.854	0.008	0.010	3.244	1.801	5910	5891	0.838	0.871
Child discipline	CP.4	0.654	0.013	0.020	1.597	1.264	2061	2112	0.627	0.680
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.900	0.011	0.012	8.084	2.843	22604	5973	0.877	0.922
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.951	0.007	0.007	6.328	2.516	22604	5973	0.936	0.965
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.931	0.010	0.010	2.597	1.612	1711	1762	0.912	0.951
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.849	0.011	0.013	1.775	1.332	1768	1837	0.827	0.871
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.619	0.031	0.051	1.249	1.117	297	299	0.556	0.682
Child labour	CP.2	0.204	0.011	0.054	2.354	1.534	3016	3112	0.182	0.227
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.049	0.005	0.096	2.538	1.593	5183	5324	0.040	0.059
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.976	0.007	0.007	0.843	0.918	371	375	0.962	0.991
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.950	0.007	0.007	0.352	0.593	371	375	0.936	0.963
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.280	0.012	0.044	2.255	1.502	3038	3043	0.255	0.304
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.985	0.005	0.005	2.251	1.500	1343	1335	0.975	0.995
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.218	0.009	0.041	1.819	1.349	3899	3895	0.200	0.236
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.120	0.012	0.100	1.815	1.347	1343	1335	0.096	0.144
Attitude towards people with HIV/ AIDS	HA.5	0.056	0.006	0.104	2.004	1.416	3137	3134	0.044	0.068
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.074	0.006	0.076	2.148	1.466	4594	4583	0.063	0.086
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.378	0.015	0.041	4.623	2.150	4594	4583	0.347	0.409
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.025	0.007	0.267	1.651	1.285	895	917	0.011	0.038
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.028	0.005	0.184	1.023	1.011	1012	1038	0.018	0.039
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.104	0.012	0.115	1.585	1.259	1012	1038	0.080	0.128
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.323	0.036	0.112	0.603	0.776	105	102	0.250	0.395
Support for learning	CD.1	0.814	0.016	0.020	1.820	1.349	1012	1038	0.782	0.847
Birth registration	CP.1	0.871	0.014	0.016	1.780	1.334	1012	1038	0.843	0.899

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Tbilisi
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	Value (*r*)	Stan-dard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weigh-ted count	Unweigh-ted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.866	0.010	0.012	1.423	1.193	2997	1546	0.845	0.887
Child discipline	CP.4	0.687	0.024	0.035	1.490	1.220	1100	563	0.639	0.735
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	10682	1579	1.000	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.819	0.905	10682	1579	0.997	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.969	0.011	0.011	1.496	1.223	772	394	0.948	0.991
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.915	0.014	0.015	1.029	1.015	829	430	0.888	0.942
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.873	0.032	0.037	0.641	0.801	137	71	0.809	0.937
Child labour	CP.2	0.179	0.021	0.119	2.122	1.457	1345	692	0.137	0.222
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.047	0.008	0.164	1.695	1.302	2493	1280	0.031	0.062
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.987	0.008	0.008	0.664	0.815	236	130	0.971	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.971	0.014	0.014	0.879	0.938	236	130	0.944	0.999
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.380	0.019	0.051	1.307	1.143	1502	814	0.341	0.419
Adult literacy	ED.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	889	475	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.117	0.008	0.066	0.723	0.850	2308	1257	0.101	0.132
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.170	0.020	0.120	1.390	1.179	889	475	0.129	0.211
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.067	0.009	0.132	1.765	1.329	2582	1413	0.050	0.085
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.177	0.009	0.051	0.844	0.918	2735	1488	0.158	0.195
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.547	0.018	0.034	2.025	1.423	2735	1488	0.511	0.584
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.015	0.006	0.399	0.665	0.816	523	276	0.003	0.027
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.026	0.009	0.370	1.104	1.051	585	309	0.007	0.044
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.118	0.023	0.199	1.632	1.278	585	309	0.071	0.164
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	69	37	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.849	0.020	0.024	0.993	0.997	585	309	0.808	0.890
Birth registration	CP.1	0.988	0.005	0.005	0.744	0.862	585	309	0.977	0.998

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Kakheti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.876	0.015	0.017	2.146	1.465	1067	1079	0.846	0.905
Child discipline	CP.4	0.642	0.030	0.046	1.411	1.188	368	367	0.583	0.702
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.934	0.022	0.023	8.324	2.885	3908	1093	0.890	0.977
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.978	0.010	0.010	5.028	2.242	3908	1093	0.958	0.998
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.899	0.037	0.041	4.473	2.115	315	303	0.826	0.973
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.817	0.041	0.050	3.278	1.811	295	300	0.735	0.898
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.658	0.113	0.172	2.949	1.717	56	53	0.432	0.884
Child labour	CP.2	0.217	0.034	0.155	3.374	1.837	523	509	0.149	0.284
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.055	0.011	0.202	2.134	1.461	924	905	0.033	0.077
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.954	0.022	0.024	0.733	0.856	64	65	0.909	0.999
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.954	0.020	0.021	0.589	0.768	64	65	0.913	0.994
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.328	0.026	0.078	1.544	1.243	530	520	0.277	0.379
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.968	0.022	0.023	3.884	1.971	247	240	0.923	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.237	0.031	0.129	3.440	1.855	669	664	0.175	0.298
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.189	0.042	0.224	2.797	1.672	247	240	0.104	0.274
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.047	0.011	0.234	1.700	1.304	605	631	0.025	0.069
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.097	0.016	0.164	2.292	1.514	801	796	0.065	0.128
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.472	0.046	0.098	6.761	2.600	801	796	0.379	0.564
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.023	0.018	0.787	2.295	1.515	157	156	0.000	0.060
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.057	0.018	0.314	1.023	1.011	175	174	0.021	0.092
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.151	0.032	0.211	1.372	1.171	175	174	0.087	0.215
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	23	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.782	0.047	0.060	2.212	1.487	175	174	0.689	0.875
Birth registration	CP.1	0.809	0.048	0.059	2.559	1.600	175	174	0.714	0.905

(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Mtskheta – Mtianeti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.864	0.025	0.029	4.016	2.004	354	756	0.815	0.914
Child discipline	CP.4	0.709	0.054	0.076	3.668	1.915	121	263	0.601	0.816
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.934	0.036	0.039	15.979	3.997	1343	760	0.862	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.985	0.009	0.009	4.242	2.060	1343	760	0.967	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.951	0.026	0.027	2.516	1.586	70	175	0.899	1.000
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.921	0.026	0.029	2.287	1.512	110	240	0.869	0.974
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	38	(*)	(*)
Child labour	CP.2	0.224	0.036	0.158	2.483	1.576	148	343	0.153	0.296
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.047	0.014	0.295	2.571	1.603	278	598	0.019	0.075
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	41	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	41	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.312	0.025	0.081	0.981	0.990	162	327	0.261	0.363
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.984	0.011	0.011	1.224	1.107	97	176	0.963	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.162	0.018	0.110	1.185	1.089	252	506	0.126	0.197
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.185	0.038	0.204	1.656	1.287	97	176	0.110	0.261
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.051	0.010	0.190	0.956	0.978	250	489	0.032	0.071
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.088	0.014	0.159	1.436	1.198	293	588	0.060	0.116
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.435	0.038	0.087	3.387	1.840	293	588	0.359	0.510
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.005	0.004	0.714	0.283	0.532	55	103	0.000	0.013
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	61	114	0.000	0.000
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.158	0.041	0.261	1.440	1.200	61	114	0.075	0.240
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	15	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.873	0.050	0.058	2.573	1.604	61	114	0.773	0.974
Birth registration	CP.1	0.962	0.019	0.020	1.081	1.039	61	114	0.924	0.999

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Shida Kartli
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.748	0.026	0.035	4.022	2.005	866	1133	0.696	0.800
Child discipline	CP.4	0.700	0.029	0.042	1.619	1.272	291	401	0.641	0.758
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.917	0.026	0.028	9.812	3.132	3068	1143	0.866	0.968
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.940	0.019	0.020	6.968	2.640	3068	1143	0.903	0.977
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.957	0.012	0.012	1.034	1.017	217	301	0.933	0.981
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.891	0.033	0.038	3.483	1.866	222	304	0.824	0.957
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.697	0.049	0.070	0.597	0.773	38	54	0.599	0.795
Child labour	CP.2	0.194	0.023	0.119	1.821	1.349	386	531	0.148	0.241
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.069	0.014	0.199	2.736	1.654	688	936	0.041	0.096
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	46	67	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	46	67	1.000	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.316	0.028	0.089	2.133	1.460	414	577	0.260	0.373
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.994	0.006	0.006	1.637	1.280	196	263	0.981	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.202	0.017	0.084	1.371	1.171	556	765	0.168	0.236
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.175	0.031	0.175	1.705	1.306	196	263	0.113	0.236
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.079	0.016	0.206	2.740	1.655	519	756	0.046	0.111
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.055	0.009	0.169	1.455	1.206	644	887	0.036	0.073
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.490	0.023	0.046	1.826	1.351	644	887	0.444	0.535
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.021	0.013	0.621	1.472	1.213	145	183	0.000	0.046
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.036	0.013	0.375	0.983	0.991	151	190	0.009	0.062
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.068	0.018	0.257	0.914	0.956	151	190	0.033	0.104
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	14	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.905	0.024	0.027	1.297	1.139	151	190	0.857	0.954
Birth registration	CP.1	0.912	0.018	0.019	0.736	0.858	151	190	0.877	0.948

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Kvemo Kartli
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.906	0.015	0.017	3.346	1.829	1237	1275	0.876	0.936
Child discipline	CP.4	0.598	0.026	0.043	1.411	1.188	508	515	0.546	0.649
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.887	0.035	0.040	16.184	4.023	4975	1316	0.817	0.958
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.936	0.017	0.018	6.008	2.451	4975	1316	0.902	0.969
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.930	0.013	0.014	1.054	1.027	421	421	0.904	0.955
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.796	0.024	0.030	1.430	1.196	418	419	0.749	0.843
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.544	0.057	0.105	0.892	0.944	72	69	0.429	0.658
Child labour	CP.2	0.154	0.020	0.131	2.306	1.519	738	738	0.114	0.195
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.041	0.009	0.217	2.498	1.581	1256	1262	0.023	0.058
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.965	0.010	0.010	0.268	0.518	91	94	0.945	0.985
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.935	0.005	0.005	0.040	0.199	91	94	0.925	0.945
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.214	0.021	0.096	1.874	1.369	735	747	0.173	0.255
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.972	0.008	0.008	0.831	0.911	355	361	0.956	0.988
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.253	0.022	0.088	2.557	1.599	939	967	0.208	0.298
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.084	0.021	0.248	2.028	1.424	355	361	0.042	0.125
Attitude towards people with HIV/ AIDS	HA.5	0.093	0.012	0.126	1.051	1.025	581	648	0.070	0.117
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.046	0.007	0.158	1.374	1.172	1120	1152	0.031	0.060
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.283	0.031	0.111	5.543	2.354	1120	1152	0.220	0.345
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.025	0.014	0.545	1.773	1.331	217	230	0.000	0.053
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.017	0.008	0.440	0.920	0.959	261	271	0.002	0.033
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.059	0.020	0.334	1.891	1.375	261	271	0.020	0.099
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	14	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.807	0.029	0.036	1.433	1.197	261	271	0.750	0.865
Birth registration	CP.1	0.781	0.035	0.044	1.882	1.372	261	271	0.712	0.850

(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Samtskhe – Javakheti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.836	0.045	0.053	14.988	3.871	545	1033	0.747	0.926
Child discipline	CP.4	0.644	0.025	0.038	1.165	1.079	238	435	0.595	0.694
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.909	0.050	0.055	31.906	5.649	2219	1045	0.808	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.934	0.024	0.025	9.607	3.100	2219	1045	0.887	0.982
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.969	0.005	0.006	0.348	0.590	202	367	0.958	0.980
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.862	0.021	0.024	1.322	1.150	214	375	0.821	0.903
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.731	0.038	0.052	0.469	0.685	36	66	0.656	0.806
Child labour	CP.2	0.195	0.023	0.118	2.156	1.468	356	635	0.149	0.241
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.051	0.010	0.198	2.252	1.501	601	1072	0.031	0.071
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.946	0.046	0.048	3.339	1.827	47	83	0.854	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.885	0.020	0.022	0.307	0.554	47	83	0.845	0.924
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.288	0.027	0.094	2.231	1.494	339	624	0.233	0.342
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.995	0.005	0.005	1.367	1.169	135	256	0.984	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.203	0.022	0.107	2.303	1.518	417	788	0.159	0.246
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.054	0.020	0.364	1.934	1.391	135	256	0.015	0.094
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.074	0.014	0.189	1.788	1.337	312	628	0.046	0.102
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.043	0.007	0.175	1.223	1.106	480	903	0.028	0.057
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.339	0.033	0.096	4.279	2.069	480	903	0.274	0.405
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.038	0.014	0.382	0.973	0.986	99	172	0.009	0.066
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.029	0.015	0.498	1.480	1.217	113	199	0.000	0.058
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.136	0.030	0.219	1.494	1.222	113	199	0.077	0.196
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	28	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.771	0.046	0.059	2.342	1.530	113	199	0.679	0.862
Birth registration	CP.1	0.847	0.027	0.032	1.124	1.060	113	199	0.793	0.902

(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Racha - Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.836	0.020	0.024	1.295	1.138	176	444	0.796	0.876
Child discipline	CP.4	0.608	0.053	0.087	1.315	1.147	43	113	0.502	0.714
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.951	0.023	0.024	5.075	2.253	547	453	0.906	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.920	0.016	0.018	1.591	1.261	547	453	0.888	0.952
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.977	0.016	0.016	1.065	1.032	38	98	0.945	1.000
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.902	0.024	0.026	0.508	0.713	30	80	0.854	0.950
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	17	(*)	(*)
Child labour	CP.2	0.255	0.053	0.209	2.321	1.523	60	156	0.148	0.362
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.022	0.011	0.519	1.532	1.238	98	256	0.000	0.044
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	14	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	14	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.284	0.033	0.115	0.763	0.874	62	147	0.219	0.349
Adult literacy	ED.8	1.000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	46	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.153	0.028	0.185	1.111	1.054	76	181	0.096	0.209
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	46	(*)	(*)
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.030	0.011	0.372	0.788	0.887	76	182	0.008	0.053
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.079	0.014	0.172	0.525	0.725	87	208	0.052	0.106
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.488	0.032	0.066	0.859	0.927	87	208	0.423	0.552
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	48	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.022	0.023	1.049	1.279	1.131	18	52	0.000	0.069
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.067	0.018	0.262	0.253	0.503	18	52	0.032	0.102
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	5	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.955	0.005	0.005	0.025	0.157	18	52	0.946	0.965
Birth registration	CP.1	0.920	0.025	0.027	0.424	0.651	18	52	0.870	0.969

(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Imereti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.886	0.011	0.012	1.361	1.166	2056	1230	0.864	0.907
Child discipline	CP.4	0.614	0.036	0.058	2.070	1.439	638	388	0.542	0.685
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.944	0.012	0.012	3.243	1.801	7040	1254	0.921	0.967
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.973	0.012	0.012	6.851	2.617	7040	1254	0.949	0.997
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.924	0.019	0.020	1.489	1.220	495	299	0.886	0.961
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.921	0.012	0.013	0.679	0.824	550	336	0.896	0.945
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.762	0.037	0.049	0.387	0.622	86	52	0.688	0.836
Child labour	CP.2	0.162	0.019	0.115	1.368	1.170	891	539	0.125	0.200
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.059	0.008	0.141	1.127	1.061	1502	912	0.042	0.075
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	113	69	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	113	69	1.000	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.266	0.028	0.104	2.264	1.505	943	578	0.211	0.321
Adult literacy	ED.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	416	254	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.189	0.015	0.077	1.039	1.019	1236	755	0.160	0.218
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.180	0.030	0.168	1.571	1.254	416	254	0.120	0.241
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.038	0.009	0.241	1.703	1.305	1245	751	0.020	0.056
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.102	0.014	0.137	1.924	1.387	1479	904	0.074	0.130
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.446	0.026	0.059	2.508	1.584	1479	904	0.394	0.498
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.029	0.012	0.407	0.730	0.854	229	148	0.005	0.053
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.013	0.010	0.720	1.121	1.059	250	161	0.000	0.033
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.070	0.025	0.360	1.574	1.255	250	161	0.020	0.121
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	10	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.825	0.036	0.043	1.430	1.196	250	161	0.754	0.897
Birth registration	CP.1	0.985	0.008	0.008	0.668	0.817	250	161	0.969	1.000

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Guria
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.823	0.031	0.038	5.670	2.381	418	864	0.761	0.885
Child discipline	CP.4	0.695	0.044	0.063	2.336	1.528	129	260	0.608	0.783
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.944	0.011	0.011	1.910	1.382	1511	876	0.922	0.965
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.986	0.005	0.005	1.780	1.334	1511	876	0.975	0.996
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.961	0.014	0.014	1.010	1.005	98	201	0.933	0.988
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.907	0.025	0.027	1.740	1.319	123	240	0.858	0.957
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	33	(*)	(*)
Child labour	CP.2	0.261	0.037	0.142	2.585	1.608	179	363	0.186	0.335
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.068	0.020	0.298	3.992	1.998	308	614	0.028	0.109
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	32	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	32	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.368	0.039	0.107	2.608	1.615	197	393	0.289	0.446
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.994	0.006	0.006	0.741	0.861	65	132	0.983	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.216	0.023	0.109	1.720	1.311	264	530	0.169	0.262
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.205	0.037	0.180	1.098	1.048	65	132	0.131	0.279
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.078	0.017	0.218	2.204	1.485	273	552	0.044	0.111
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.057	0.010	0.173	1.099	1.048	302	608	0.037	0.077
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.587	0.029	0.050	2.153	1.467	302	608	0.529	0.646
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.008	0.008	0.994	0.709	0.842	46	88	0.000	0.024
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.103	0.032	0.309	1.039	1.019	51	96	0.039	0.166
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.133	0.056	0.419	2.551	1.597	51	96	0.021	0.244
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	11	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.892	0.029	0.033	0.844	0.919	51	96	0.834	0.951
Birth registration	CP.1	0.964	0.015	0.016	0.643	0.802	51	96	0.933	0.995

(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.936	0.011	0.011	2.477	1.574	1175	1292	0.915	0.958
Child discipline	CP.4	0.681	0.024	0.035	1.125	1.061	390	436	0.633	0.728
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.892	0.010	0.012	1.462	1.209	4382	1304	0.871	0.913
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.930	0.024	0.025	11.039	3.323	4382	1304	0.883	0.977
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.968	0.012	0.012	1.506	1.227	290	325	0.943	0.992
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.898	0.015	0.017	0.949	0.974	339	383	0.868	0.928
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.601	0.074	0.123	1.189	1.091	50	53	0.453	0.749
Child labour	CP.2	0.128	0.023	0.176	2.758	1.661	540	606	0.083	0.174
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.050	0.009	0.181	1.822	1.350	941	1054	0.032	0.068
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	54	58	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.973	0.017	0.018	0.628	0.792	54	58	0.938	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.345	0.028	0.082	2.122	1.457	557	594	0.288	0.402
Adult literacy	ED.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	254	272	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.134	0.012	0.088	1.019	1.010	791	847	0.111	0.158
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.101	0.014	0.140	0.598	0.773	254	272	0.073	0.130
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.079	0.014	0.183	2.328	1.526	758	811	0.050	0.108
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.084	0.011	0.132	1.595	1.263	933	997	0.062	0.107
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.463	0.024	0.052	2.364	1.537	933	997	0.414	0.511
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.020	0.011	0.589	1.157	1.076	151	169	0.000	0.042
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.011	0.008	0.698	1.076	1.037	174	194	0.000	0.027
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.142	0.030	0.210	1.403	1.185	174	194	0.082	0.201
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	27	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.918	0.019	0.021	0.916	0.957	174	194	0.880	0.956
Birth registration	CP.1	0.890	0.026	0.029	1.344	1.159	174	194	0.837	0.942

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Adjara
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Georgia, 2005

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.896	0.014	0.015	2.335	1.528	903	1179	0.869	0.923
Child discipline	CP.4	0.704	0.021	0.029	1.154	1.074	414	570	0.663	0.746
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.951	0.009	0.009	1.863	1.365	4056	1187	0.934	0.968
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.984	0.005	0.005	1.588	1.260	4056	1187	0.975	0.993
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.940	0.015	0.015	1.820	1.349	349	485	0.911	0.969
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.877	0.020	0.023	1.910	1.382	358	495	0.836	0.917
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.544	0.060	0.110	1.088	1.043	57	77	0.425	0.663
Child labour	CP.2	0.228	0.018	0.080	1.614	1.271	616	861	0.192	0.265
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.028	0.005	0.165	1.126	1.061	1031	1434	0.019	0.037
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.787	0.887	73	107	0.978	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.937	0.026	0.027	1.178	1.085	73	107	0.886	0.988
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.320	0.023	0.071	2.056	1.434	630	862	0.274	0.366
Adult literacy	ED.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	299	412	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.199	0.015	0.076	1.578	1.256	826	1115	0.169	0.229
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.135	0.024	0.181	2.106	1.451	299	412	0.086	0.184
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.065	0.009	0.143	1.290	1.136	696	901	0.047	0.084
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.136	0.014	0.104	2.215	1.488	972	1316	0.107	0.164
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.393	0.026	0.067	3.803	1.950	972	1316	0.341	0.446
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.021	0.013	0.625	2.048	1.431	174	245	0.000	0.047
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.027	0.011	0.426	1.385	1.177	199	277	0.004	0.050
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.079	0.019	0.241	1.379	1.174	199	277	0.041	0.117
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	20	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.813	0.027	0.033	1.337	1.156	199	277	0.759	0.867
Birth registration	CP.1	0.959	0.017	0.018	2.042	1.429	199	277	0.924	0.993

na: Not applicable
(*): less than 50 unweighted cases

Appendix D.
Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	234	1.1	217	1.0	41	268	1.3	276	1.2
1	213	1.0	189	.8	42	355	1.7	359	1.6
2	252	1.2	208	.9	43	311	1.5	304	1.3
3	244	1.2	200	.9	44	284	1.4	340	1.5
4	253	1.2	211	.9	45	347	1.7	392	1.7
5	257	1.2	209	.9	46	238	1.1	287	1.3
6	282	1.3	249	1.1	47	306	1.5	264	1.2
7	240	1.1	252	1.1	48	279	1.3	268	1.2
8	287	1.4	218	1.0	49	217	1.0	172	.8
9	289	1.4	272	1.2	50	331	1.6	543	2.4
10	326	1.6	281	1.2	51	177	.8	307	1.3
11	276	1.3	295	1.3	52	284	1.4	355	1.6
12	299	1.4	309	1.4	53	287	1.4	320	1.4
13	374	1.8	313	1.4	54	246	1.2	292	1.3
14	387	1.8	369	1.6	55	326	1.6	381	1.7
15	384	1.8	329	1.4	56	262	1.3	214	.9
16	347	1.7	375	1.6	57	178	.8	221	1.0
17	325	1.5	354	1.6	58	215	1.0	210	.9
18	378	1.8	345	1.5	59	158	.8	137	.6
19	349	1.7	366	1.6	60	190	.9	298	1.3
20	375	1.8	387	1.7	61	81	.4	113	.5
21	326	1.6	347	1.5	62	93	.4	160	.7
22	335	1.6	355	1.6	63	142	.7	223	1.0
23	294	1.4	323	1.4	64	159	.8	210	.9
24	342	1.6	312	1.4	65	349	1.7	451	2.0
25	338	1.6	336	1.5	66	161	.8	197	.9
26	307	1.5	279	1.2	67	228	1.1	245	1.1
27	344	1.6	306	1.3	68	225	1.1	269	1.2
28	291	1.4	299	1.3	69	123	.6	198	.9
29	271	1.3	281	1.2	70	256	1.2	360	1.6
30	389	1.9	346	1.5	71	99	.5	123	.5
31	220	1.0	265	1.2	72	152	.7	235	1.0
32	291	1.4	303	1.3	73	151	.7	163	.7
33	322	1.5	291	1.3	74	122	.6	173	.8
34	255	1.2	274	1.2	75	240	1.1	276	1.2
35	345	1.6	315	1.4	76	138	.7	137	.6
36	241	1.1	281	1.2	77	89	.4	146	.6
37	282	1.3	308	1.4	78	116	.6	175	.8
38	255	1.2	305	1.3	79	60	.3	105	.5
39	218	1.0	273	1.2	80+	311	1.5	742	3.3
40	395	1.9	347	1.5	DK/ Missing	1	.0	9	.0
					Total	20988	100.0	22743	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Georgia, 2005

	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10-14	1568	na	na	na
15-19	1770	1539	15.4	86.9
20-24	1725	1489	14.9	86.3
25-29	1501	1360	13.6	90.6
30-34	1479	1360	13.6	92.0
35-39	1481	1392	13.9	94.0
40-44	1626	1546	15.5	95.1
45-49	1383	1320	13.2	95.5
50-54	1817	na	na	na
15-49	10964	10005	100.0	91.3

na: not applicable
Note: Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s

Household population of children age 0-4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Georgia, 2005

	Household population of children age 0-7	Interviewed children age 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
0	451	415	20.0	92.0
1	402	373	18.0	92.8
2	460	428	20.6	93.0
3	444	420	20.2	94.5
4	465	440	21.2	94.8
5	466	na	na	na
6	531	na	na	na
7	491	na	na	na
0-4	2222	2076	100.0	93.4

na: not applicable
Note: Weights for both household population of children and interviewed children are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age in months						
0-2	45	4.1	43	4.6	89	4.4
3-5	44	4.0	52	5.6	96	4.7
6-8	57	5.2	50	5.3	107	5.2
9-11	49	4.5	44	4.7	93	4.6
12-14	51	4.6	52	5.5	103	5.1
15-17	33	3.0	53	5.6	86	4.2
18-20	63	5.7	41	4.4	105	5.1
21-23	49	4.4	31	3.3	80	3.9
24-26	53	4.8	43	4.6	97	4.8
27-29	61	5.6	57	6.1	118	5.8
30-32	52	4.7	42	4.5	94	4.6
33-35	64	5.8	37	4.0	101	5.0
36-38	73	6.6	37	4.0	110	5.4
39-41	70	6.3	63	6.7	133	6.5
42-44	54	4.9	47	5.0	101	5.0
45-47	40	3.7	37	4.0	78	3.8
48-50	56	5.1	57	6.1	113	5.5
51-53	58	5.2	48	5.1	106	5.2
54-56	65	5.9	49	5.2	114	5.6
57-59	64	5.8	51	5.4	115	5.7
Total	1103	100.0	934	100.0	2037	100.0

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods
Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Age and period ratios*			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Males	Females	Total		
Age in household questionnaire					
1	.91	.92	.92		
2	1.07	1.04	1.06	Lower	Child discipline and child disability
3	.98	.97	.97		
4	1.01	1.02	1.01	Upper	Under-5 questionnaire
5	.97	.94	.96	Lower	Child labour and education
6	1.09	1.05	1.07		
	.	.	.		
8	1.06	.88	.97		
9	.96	1.06	1.00	Upper	Child disability
10	1.10	.99	1.05		
	.	.	.		
13	1.06	.95	1.00		
14	1.02	1.09	1.05	Upper	Child labour and child discipline
15	1.03	.92	.98	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	.99	1.06	1.02		
17	.93	.99	.96	Upper	Orphaned and vulnerable children
18	.93	1.00	.96		
	.	.	.		
23	.91	.98	.94		
24	1.05	.96	1.01	Upper	Education
25	1.03	1.09	1.06		
	.	.	.		
48	1.04	1.14	1.09		
49	.79	.53	.65	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	1.37	1.59	1.50		
Age in women's questionnaire					
23	na	.96	na		
24	na	.99	na	Upper	Sexual behaviour
25	na	1.07	na		
Months since last birth in women's questionnaire					
6-11	na	1.03	na		
12-17	na	1.02	na		
18-23	na	.95	na	Upper	Tetanus toxoid and maternal and child health
24-29	na	1.09	na		
30-35	na	.85	na		

* Age or period ratios are calculated as $x / ((x_{n-1} + x_n + x_{n+1}) / 3)$, where x is age or period.

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting
Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), Georgia, 2005

Questionnaire and Subject	Reference group	Per cent with missing information*	Number of cases
Household			
Salt testing	All households surveyed	2.4	12010
Women			
Date of Birth	All women age 15-49		
Month only		.2	9847
Month and year missing		.0	9847
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		.3	6269
Month and year missing		.1	6269
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth	.0	4
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		.1	6269
Month and year missing		.0	6269
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Month only		.6	6730
Month and year missing		1.0	6730
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49	.6	6730
Under-5			
Date of Birth	All under five children surveyed		
Month only		.0	2037
Month and year missing		.0	2037
Anthropometry	All under five children surveyed		
Weight		5.2	2037
Height		6.4	2037
Height or Weight		6.4	2037

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire
Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
Age						
0	98.8	.0	.0	1.2	100.0	451
1	98.1	.0	.0	1.9	100.0	402
2	95.8	.3	.3	3.1	100.0	460
3	97.9	.3	.3	1.5	100.0	444
4	97.5	.0	.0	2.3	100.0	465
Total	97.6	.1	.1	2.0	100.0	2222

Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age
Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Primary school							Secondary school					Secondary special/ vocational				Higher						Not attending school	Total	Number
	Pre-school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Age																									
5	33.7	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	61.8	100.0	466
6	10.2	68.4	4.3	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.8	100.0	531
7	.0	20.4	72.2	5.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	100.0	491
8	.0	1.7	27.2	63.4	5.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	100.0	505
9	.0	1.0	3.0	29.7	61.3	4.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	560
10	.0	.2	.8	4.5	26.6	59.5	6.7	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	100.0	607
11	.0	.0	.0	.8	4.8	23.0	64.8	5.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	100.0	571
12	.0	.0	.1	.0	.9	5.8	26.3	60.3	5.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	100.0	609
13	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	3.7	31.3	57.8	4.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	100.0	687
14	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	.0	3.6	31.2	56.1	5.5	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	100.0	757
15	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.2	2.7	28.1	54.3	3.8	2.3	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.5	100.0	713
16	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	3.1	26.4	51.6	1.7	3.5	.8	.1	1.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	9.9	100.0	723
17	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	1.5	25.6	2.9	4.4	3.0	.0	18.3	2.9	.1	.3	.0	.0	40.4	100.0	679
18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.6	.5	7.8	30.8	3.7	1.2	.0	.0	48.5	100.0	723
19	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.7	.7	1.2	.5	1.8	19.6	23.1	1.7	.2	.0	50.3	100.0	716
20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.8	.3	.9	.7	.6	5.6	13.3	23.3	1.9	.0	52.4	100.0	762
21	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.6	.2	.8	2.2	7.0	13.3	13.1	.7	61.7	100.0	672
22	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	.1	.2	2.3	4.3	6.7	8.2	2.7	75.3	100.0	691
23	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.6	.3	.1	.3	.1	.8	2.2	4.7	6.2	3.4	81.2	100.0	618
24	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.3	.9	1.2	1.3	.4	95.8	100.0	654
Total	1.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.6	.6	.7	.5	.1	1.7	3.6	3.1	2.9	1.6	.4	31.5	100.0	12734

Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living
Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
Age										
15-19	36	33	1.10	36	32	1.13	0	1	.00	1514
20-24	418	396	1.06	403	385	1.05	15	10	1.41	1458
25-29	811	775	1.05	780	750	1.04	31	25	1.26	1339
30-34	1213	1027	1.18	1167	995	1.17	46	31	1.49	1339
35-39	1353	1257	1.08	1292	1215	1.06	61	42	1.46	1372
40-44	1664	1483	1.12	1576	1426	1.11	88	57	1.54	1523
45-49	1478	1379	1.07	1374	1312	1.05	105	66	1.58	1302
Total	6973	6349	1.10	6627	6117	1.08	346	233	1.49	9847

Note: Sex ratios are calculated as number of males/ number of females

Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth
Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Georgia, 2005

	Months since last birth				
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
0	5	.5	19	33	3.0
1	46	4.2	20	33	3.0
2	40	3.7	21	28	2.6
3	35	3.2	22	23	2.1
4	37	3.4	23	30	2.8
5	27	2.5	24	33	3.0
6	41	3.8	25	22	2.1
7	43	3.9	26	25	2.4
8	25	2.3	27	34	3.2
9	27	2.5	28	35	3.2
10	31	2.9	29	31	2.9
11	32	2.9	30	32	3.0
12	41	3.8	31	23	2.1
13	30	2.8	32	16	1.5
14	34	3.1	33	22	2.1
15	36	3.3	34	24	2.2
16	21	2.0	35	26	2.4
17	30	2.7			
18	27	2.5			
			Total	1078	100.0

Appendix E.

MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

INDICATOR		NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years	
2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
6	Underweight prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five that were weighed
7	Stunting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five measured
8	Wasting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
9	Low-birthweight infants	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10	Infants weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
14	Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children under age three surveyed
15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18	Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed

INDICATOR		NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
19	Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Number of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married or in union
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24	Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
41	Iodized salt consumption	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodine/iodate	Total number of households surveyed
43	Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received a high-dose vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks after birth	Total number of women that had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
44	Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46	Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47	Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48	Support for learning: children's books	Number of households with three or more children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49	Support for learning: non-children's books	Number of households with three or more non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed
50	Support for learning: materials for play	Number of households with three or more materials intended for play	Total number of households surveyed

INDICATOR		NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
51	Non-adult care	Number of children aged 0-59 months left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
52	Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53	School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54	Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary- school entry age surveyed
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary- school age surveyed
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
57	Children reaching grade five	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade five	
58	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60	Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
61	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
67	Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
69	Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
71	Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72	Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73	Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
74	Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
75	Prevalence of orphans	Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed

INDICATOR		NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
78	Children's living arrangements	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
87	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested	Total number of women surveyed
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Number of women that report being tested for HIV	Total number of women surveyed
89	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
90	Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV/AIDS during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
91	Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
100	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women surveyed
101	Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

Appendix F.
Questionnaires

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE FROM DEPARTMENT FOR STATISTICS AND NATIONAL CENTER OF ILLNESS CONTROL. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL **HH**

HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___

HH2. Household number: ___ ___ ___

HH3. Interviewer name and number:

Name_____ ___ ___

HH4. Supervisor name and number:

Name_____ ___ ___

HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

HH6. Area:
- Urban 1
- Rural 2

HH7. Region:
- *Tbilisi* 1
- K*akheti* 2
- *Mtskheta - Mtianeti* 3
- Sh*ida Qartli* 4
- Qvemo Qartli 5
- Samtskhe - Djavakheti 6
- Raja - Lechkhumi and Qvemo Svaneti 7
- Imereti 8
- Guria 9
- Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti 10
- Adjara 11

HH 8. Name of head of household:

_____

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH9. Result of HH interview:
- Completed 1
- Refused 2
- Not at home 3
- HH not found/destroyed 4
- Other (*specify*)_____ 6

HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire:

Name:_____

Line No: ___ ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___

HH12. No.of women eligible for interview: ___ ___

HH13. No.of women questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH14. No.of children under age 5: ___ ___

HH15. No.of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH16. Data entry clerk: ___ ___

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM **HL**

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). *If yes, complete listing.*

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used ☐

						Eligible for:			*For children **age 0-17 years** ask HL9-HL12*			
						WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD LABOUR MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW				
HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK	HL5_1. MEMBER'S STATUS 1 Lives permanently 2 Lives temporarily 3 Temporarily away in the country 4 Temporarily away outside the country	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child **age 5-14**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child **under 5**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO↘ NEXT LINE 8 DK↘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE		15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
01		0 1	1 2	___ ___	___	01	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	02	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	03	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	04	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	05	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	06	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	07	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	08	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	09	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	10	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE ? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK	HL5_1. MEMBER'S STATUS 1 Lives permanently 2 Lives temporarily 3 Temporarily away in the country 4 Temporarily away outside the country	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child* ***age 5-14:*** WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child* ***under 5:*** WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇘ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE		15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
11		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	11	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	12	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	13	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	14	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	___	15	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? *If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.*

	Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s
Totals	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

** See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").*

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children UnderFive.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*

01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06 = Parent
07 = Parent-In-Law
08 = Brother or Sister
09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law
10 = Uncle/Aunt
11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood
12 = Niece/Nephew By Marriage
13 = Other Relative
14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15 = Not Related
98 = Don't Know

EDUCATION MODULE **ED**

For household members age 5 and above						*For household members age 5-24 years*											
ED1. *Line no.*	ED1A. *Name*	ED2. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL? 1 YES ⇨ ED3 2 NO ↘ NEXT LINE	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		ED4. DURING THE *(2005-2006)* SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ ED7		ED5. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, HOW MANY DAYS DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL? *Insert number of days in space below.*	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK		ED7. DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (*2004-2005*)? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ NEXT LINE 8 DK ↘ NEXT LINE			ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK	
LINE		YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE	YES	NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRADE	Y	N	DK	LEVEL	GRADE
01		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
02		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
03		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
04		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
05		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
06		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
07		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
08		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
09		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
10		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
11		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
12		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
13		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
14		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
15		1	2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe ..... 13 Tubewell/borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 **Bottled water ..... 91** Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5 ⇨WS3 91⇨WS2 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe ..... 13 Tubewell/borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5
WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	No. of minutes ..... __ __ __ Water on premises ..... 995 DK 998	 995⇨WS5
WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? *Circle code that best describes this person.*	Adult woman ..... 1 Adult man ..... 2 Female child (under 15) ..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨WS7 8⇨WS7

WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items 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	
WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If necessary, 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 somewhere else ..... 14 Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK where ..... 15 Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine ..... 51 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ NEXT MODULE
WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	No. of households (if less than 10) .... 0 ___ Ten or more households ..... 10 DK 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	*Christian* ..... 1 *Jew* ..... 2 *Muslim* ..... 3 Other religion (*specify*)_____ 6 No religion 7	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	*Georgian* ..... 1 *Abkhazian* ..... 2 *Osetian* ..... 3 *Russian* ..... 4 *Azerbaijani* ..... 5 *Armenian* ..... 6 Other language (*specify*) _____ 7	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	*Georgian* ..... 1 *Abkhazian* ..... 2 *Osetian* ..... 3 *Russian* ..... 4 *Azerbaijani* ..... 5 *Armenian* ..... 6 Other ethnic group (*specify*) _____ 7	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	No. of rooms ..... __ __	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor: *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth/sand ..... 11 Dung ..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof ..... 11 Thatch/palm leaf ..... 12 Sod ..... 13 Rudimentary Roofing Rustic mat ..... 21 Wood planks ..... 23 Finished roofing Metal ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Calamine/cement fiber ..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement ..... 35 Roofing shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. Main material of the walls. *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls ..... 11 Cane/palm/trunks ..... 12 Dirt ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Carton ..... 25 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	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Natural gas ..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene ..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Straw/shrubs/grass ..... 09 Animal dung ..... 10 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8
HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE? *Probe for type.*	Open fire ..... 1 Open stove ..... 2 Closed stove ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨HC9 6⇨HC9
HC8. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HC9. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?	In the house ..... 1 In a separate building ..... 2 Outdoors ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC10. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:	Yes No	
ELECTRICITY?	Electricity 1 2	
A RADIO?	Radio 1 2	
A TELEVISION?	Television 1 2	
A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile Telephone 1 2	
A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-Mobile Telephone 1 2	
A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator 1 2	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:	Yes No	
A WATCH?	Watch 1 2	
A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1 2	
A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle/Scooter 1 2	
AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal drawn-cart 1 2	
A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car/Truck 1 2	
A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor 1 2	

CHILD LABOUR MODULE **CL**

To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. *Line no.*	CL2. *Name*	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO ⇨ TO CL5			CL4. *If yes:* SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.* *Record response then ⇨ CL.6*	CL5. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO			CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ TO CL8		CL7. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?	CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?) 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ NEXT LINE		CL9. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?
LINE NO.	NAME	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	PAID	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	YES	NO	NO. HOURS	YES	NO	NO. HOURS
01		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
02		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
03		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
04		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
05		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
06		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
07		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
08		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
09		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
10		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
11		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
12		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
13		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
14		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
15		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

Review the household listing and list each of the children aged 2-14 years below in order according to their line number (HL1). Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, age, and the line number of the mother or caretaker for each child. Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD7).

CD1. *Rank no.*	CD2. *Line no. from HL1.*	CD3. *Name from HL2.*	CD4. *Sex from HL4.*		CD5. *Age from HL5.*	CD6. *Line no. of mother/ caretaker from HL7 or HL8.*
LINE	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE	MOTHER
01	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
02	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
03	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
04	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
05	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
06	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
07	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
08	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
CD7.	TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS					___ ___

If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD11 to administer child discipline questions for that child.

TABLE 2: SELECTION OF RANDOM CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column you should go to. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD11 on the next page. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD12.

CD8.	**TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD**							
Last digit of the questionnaire number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD9. *Record the rank number of the selected child from table 2 above*	Rank number of child ..... __ __

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE	CD	
Identify eligible child aged 2 to 14 in the household using the tables on the preceding page, according to your instructions. Ask to interview the mother or primary caretaker of the selected child (identified by the line number in CD6).		
CD11. *Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9.*	Name _____ Line number ..... __ __	
CD12. ALL ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF *YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD* HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.	ANSWERS?	
CD12A. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE).	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12B. EXPLAINED WHY SOMETHING (THE BEHAVIOR) WAS WRONG.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12C. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12D. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12E. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12F. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12G. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12H. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12I. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12J. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD12K. BEAT HIM/HER UP WITH AN IMPLEMENT (HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD).	Yes .....1 No 2	
CD13. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP (RAISE, EDUCATE) (*name*) PROPERLY, YOU NEED TO PHYSICALLY PUNISH HIM/HER?	Yes .....1 No .....2 Don't know/no opinion 8	

DISABILITY DA

To be administered to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age 9, leave rows blank

I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF ANY CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AGED 2 THROUGH 9 HAS ANY OF THE HEALTH CONDITIONS I AM GOING TO MENTION TO YOU.

DA1. *Line no.*	DA2. *Child's name*	DA3. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES OR DID (*name*) HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING, OR WALKING?	DA4. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	DA5. DOES (*name*) APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING? (USES HEARING AID, HEARS WITH DIFFICULTY, COMPLETELY DEAF?)	DA6. WHEN YOU TELL (*name*) TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	DA7. DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR MOVING HIS/HER ARMS OR DOES HE/SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	DA8. DOES (*name*) SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID, OR LOSE CONSC-IOUSNESS?	DA9. DOES (*name*) LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN HIS/HER AGE?	DA10. DOES (*name*) SPEAK AT ALL (CAN HE/SHE MAKE HIM OR HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS; CAN SAY ANY RECOGNIZABLE WORDS)?	DA11. *(For 3-9 year olds):* IS (*name*)'S SPEECH IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL (NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY)?	DA12. *(For 2-year-olds):* CAN (*name*) NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT (FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON)?	DA13. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) APPEAR IN ANY WAY MENTALLY BACKWARD, DULL OR SLOW?
LINE	NAME	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
11		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
12		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
13		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
14		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
15		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

SALT IODIZATION MODULE		SI
SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I SEE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK THE MAIN MEAL EATEN BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT? *Once you have examined the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*	Not iodized 0 PPM ..... 1 Less than 15 PPM..... 2 15 PPM or more..... 3 No salt in home ..... 6 Salt not tested 7	

SI2. *Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household?*
Check household listing, column HL6.You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.

☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.*

☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue.*

SI3. *Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?*
Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.

☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire to caretaker of the first eligible child.*

☐ *No.* ⇨ *End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.*
Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing). *Fill in one form for each eligible woman* *Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date.*	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	WM2. Household number: ___ ___ ___
WM3. Woman's Name: _____	WM4. Woman's Line Number: ___ ___
WM5.Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
WM7. Result of women's interview	Completed ..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM DEPARTMENT FOR STATISTICS AND NATIONAL CENTER OF ILLNESS CONTROL. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview.

WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth: Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	

WM10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨WM14
WM11. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR HIGHER?	 Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher ..... 3 Non-standard curriculum 6	
WM12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	 Grade ..... __ __	
WM13. *Check WM11:* ☐ *Secondary or higher.* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary.* ⇨ *Continue with WM14*		
WM14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentences to respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME? *Example sentences for literacy test:* *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.*	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind/visually impaired 5	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		**CM**
This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. *All questions refer only to LIVE births.*		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MARRIAGE /UNION MODULE
CM2A. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. *Skip to CM3 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM2B.*	Date of first birth Day .....__ __ DK day.....98 Month..... __ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	 ⇨CM3 ⇩CM2B
CM2B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth.....__ __	
CM3. 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
CM4. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons at home.....__ __ 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⇨CM7
CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons elsewhere .....__ __ Daughters elsewhere.....__ __	
CM7. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM9
CM8. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?	Boys dead.....__ __ Girls dead .....__ __	
CM9. *Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8.*	Sum .....__ __	
CM10. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number*) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to CM11* ☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses and make corrections before proceeding to CM11*		

CM11. OF THESE (*total number*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? *If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.*	Date of last birth Day/Month/Year..... __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	
CM12. *Check CM11: Did the woman's last birth occur within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview in 2003)?* *If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years.* ⇨ *Go to MARRIAGE/UNION module.* ☐ *Yes, live birth in last 2 years.* ⇨ *Continue with CM13* *Name of child*_____		
CM13. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU WANT NO (MORE) CHILDREN AT ALL?	Then ..... 1 Later ..... 2 No more..... 3	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		MN
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM12 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.		
MN1. IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS AFTER YOUR LAST BIRTH [THE BIRTH OF *name*], DID YOU RECEIVE A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE THIS? *Show 200,000 IU capsule or dispenser.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? *If yes*: WHOM DID YOU SEE? ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative/friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one ..... Y	 Y⇨MN7
MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?	Yes No	
MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED?	Weight 1 2	
MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure 1 2	
MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1 2	
MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
MN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN5. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN7 8⇨MN7
MN6. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*)? ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative/friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one ..... Y	

MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Your home .....11 Other home .....12 Public sector Govt. hospital .....21 Govt. clinic/health center .....22 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital .....31 Private clinic .....32 Private maternity home .....33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK..... 8	
MN10. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card ..... 1 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ From recall..... 2 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ DK.....99998	
MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ NEXT MODULE
MN13. 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 __ __ *or* Days ..... 2 __ __ Don't know/remember.....998	

MARRIAGE/UNION MODULE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a man ..... 2 No, not in union 3	 3⇨MA3
MA2. HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MA5 98⇨MA5
MA3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3⇨NEXT MODULE
MA4. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA5. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	
MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MA7. *Check MA6:* ☐ *Both month and year of marriage/union known? ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Either month or year of marriage/union not known? ⇨ Continue with MA8*		
MA8. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

CONTRACEPTION MODULE		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING – AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨ NEXT MODULE
CP2. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ NEXT MODULE
CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B Pill ..... C IUD ..... D Injections ..... E Implants ..... F Condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam/jelly ..... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) ..... K Periodic abstinence ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*) _____ X	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
DV1A. IF SHE GOES OUT WITH OUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
DV1B. IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
DV1C. IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues	1	2	8	
DV1D. IF SHE REFUSES SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
DV1E. IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ NEXT MODULE
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND ALSO HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY NOT HAVING SEX AT ALL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY GETTING INJECTIONS WITH A NEEDLE THAT WAS ALREADY USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA9. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY? HA9A. DURING PREGNANCY? HA9B. DURING DELIVERY? HA9C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy .....1 2 8 During delivery.....1 2 8 By breastfeeding.....1 2 8	
HA10. IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA11. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA13. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	

HA14. *Check MN5: Tested for HIV during antenatal care?* ☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to HA18A* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue with HA15*		
HA15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV, THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA18
HA16. I DO NOT WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, BUT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THE RESULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HA17. DID YOU, YOURSELF, ASK FOR THE TEST, WAS IT OFFERED TO YOU AND YOU ACCEPTED, OR WAS IT REQUIRED?	Asked for the test ..... 1 Offered and accepted ..... 2 Required 3	1⇨NEXT MODULE 2⇨NEXT MODULE 3⇨NEXT MODULE
HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS? HA18A. *If tested for HIV during antenatal care:* OTHER THAN AT THE ANTENATAL CLINIC, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

CIGARETTE SMOKING		**SM**
This module is to be administered to all women 15 through 49 years of age.		
SM1. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨NEXT MODULE 8⇨NEXT MODULE
SM2. ON AVERAGE, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DO YOU SMOKE EACH DAY?	Cigarettes per day __ __ DK 98	

HEMOGLOBIN TEST		**HE**
This module is to be administered to all women 15 through 49 years of age. WE WOULD LIKE TO PERFORM A SIMPLE TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE ANEMIC. THE TEST WOULD REQUIRE US TO USE A STERILE, DISPOSABLE LANCET TO PRICK YOUR FINGER TO PRODUCE A FEW DROPS OF BLOOD. WOULD YOU GIVE US PERMISSION TO PERFORM THIS TEST? *If permission given, perform the HemoCue test.*		
HE1. *Was a finger stick blood sample collected from this woman?*	Yes ..... 1 No, woman refused ..... 2 Finger stick but insufficient blood ..... 3 Other (*specify*)_____ 8 DK 9	
HE2. *Hemoglobin level from HemoCue* *Hemoglobin values <4 g/dL or >18 g/dL are considered unlikely* *If hemoglobin <7 g/dL refer women to health center*	Hemoglobin __ __ .__	

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	**UF**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing, column HL8) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5). *A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.* *Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.*	
UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___ ___
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *(Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)*	Completed ..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated ..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM DEPARTMENT FOR STATISTICS AND NATIONAL CENTER OF ILLNESS CONTROL. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview.

UF10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (*name*). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.*	Date of birth: Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
UF11. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	Age in completed years ..... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE						BR
BR1. DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8					1⇨BR5
BR2. HAS (*name's*) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					1⇨BR5 8⇨BR4
BR3. WHY IS (*name's*) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much ..... 1 Must travel too far ..... 2 Did not know it should be registered ..... 3 Did not want to pay fine ..... 4 Does not know where to register ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8					
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2					
BR5. *Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 years old or more?* ☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Continue with BR6* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Go to BR8*						
BR6. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					 2⇨BR8 8⇨BR8
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ATTEND?	No. of hours ..... __ __					
BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): *If yes, ask:* WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER/RESPONDENT)? *Circle all that apply.*		Mother	Father	Other	No one	
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Books	A	B	X	Y	
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO (*name*)?	Stories	A	B	X	Y	
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH (*name*)?	Songs	A	B	X	Y	
BR8D. TAKE (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A	B	X	Y	
BR8E. PLAY WITH (*name*)?	Play with	A	B	X	Y	
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH (*name*) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A	B	X	Y	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		**CE**
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker		
CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOLBOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of non-children's books…….0 __ Ten or more non-children's books …….10	
CE2. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of children's books……0 __ Ten or more books……10	
CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. WHAT DOES (*name*) PLAY WITH? DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS? OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES? HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME? TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE? *If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response* *Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.*	Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots)……A Objects and materials found outside the living quarters (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves)……..B Homemade toys (dolls, cars and other toys made at home)…C Toys that came from a store…….D No playthings mentioned…….Y	
CE4. 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 WITH OTHERS. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times……..__ __	
CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT ALONE? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times…….__ __	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		BF
BF1. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨BF3 8⇨BF3
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF3. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*	Y N DK	
BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE?	A. Vitamin supplements 1 2 8	
BF3B. PLAIN WATER?	B. Plain water.....1 2 8	
BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION?	C. Sweetened water or juice 1 2 8	
BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)?	D. ORS 1 2 8	
BF3E. INFANT FORMULA?	E. Infant formula 1 2 8	
BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK?	F. Milk 1 2 8	
BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	G. Other liquids.....1 2 8	
BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	H. Solid or semi-solid food 1 2 8	
BF4. *Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with BF5* ☐ *No or DK. ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	No. of times.....___ Don't know 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA1. HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (*day of the week*) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST? *Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨CA5 8⇨CA5
CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (*name*) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.* CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (*local name for ORS packet solution*)? CA2B. GOVERNMENT-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID?	Yes No DK A. Fluid from ORS packet .....1 2 8 B. Recommended homemade fluid...1 2 8	
CA3. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?	Much less or none ..... 1 About the same (or somewhat less)..... 2 More ..... 3 DK..... 8	
CA4. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL? *If "less", probe:* MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?	None ..... 1 Much less..... 2 Somewhat less ..... 3 About the same..... 4 More ..... 5 DK..... 8	
CA5. HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (*day of the week*) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA6. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest ..... 1 Blocked nose ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK..... 8	 2⇨CA12 6⇨CA12
CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨CA10

CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE? ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... A Govt. health centre ..... B Govt. health post ..... C Mobile/outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other source Relative or friend ..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA10. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Circle all medicines given.*	Antibiotic ..... A Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen ..... B Aspirin ..... C Ibupropfen ..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA12. *Check UF11: Child aged under 3?* ☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Continue with CA13* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Go to CA14*		
CA13. 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	
Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each caretaker. CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned, But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... A Child becomes sicker ..... B Child develops a fever ..... C Child has fast breathing ..... D Child has difficult breathing ..... E Child has blood in stool ..... F Child is drinking poorly ..... G Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

IMMUNIZATION MODULE — IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM2-IM8 for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 will only be asked when a card is not available.

IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (*name*)?		Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No 3	 2⇨IM10 3⇨IM10
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization DAY / MONTH / YEAR	
IM2. BCG	BCG		
IM3B. POLIO 1	OPV1		
IM3C. POLIO 2	OPV2		
IM3D. POLIO 3	OPV3		
IM4A. DPT1	DPT1		
IM4B. DPT2	DPT2		
IM4C. DPT3	DPT3		
IM5A. HEPB1	HEPB1		
IM5B. HEPB2	HEPB 2		
IM5C. HEPB3	HEPB 3		
IM6. MEASLES (OR MMR)	MEASLES		
IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS AND VITAMIN A CAPSULES SHOWN ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? *Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, OPV 0-3, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-3, Measles, Yellow Fever vaccine(s), or Vitamin A supplements.*		Yes ..... 1 *(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2 to IM6.)* No ..... 2 DK 8	 1⇨IM19 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM10. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?		Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?		Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?		Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM15 8⇨IM15
IM13. HOW OLD WAS HE/SHE WHEN THE FIRST DOSE WAS GIVEN – JUST AFTER BIRTH (WITHIN TWO MOTHS) OR LATER?		Just after birth (within two Months) ..... 1 Later 2	

IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?	No. of times.....__ __	
IM15. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "DPT VACCINATION INJECTIONS" – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨IM17 8⇨IM17
IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times.....__ __	
IM17. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS" OR MMR – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF **12** MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

IM20. *Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.*

☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *End the current questionnaire and then Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.*

☐ *No.* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.*

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE		**AN**
After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.		
AN1. Child's weight.	Kilograms (kg).....__ __ . __	
AN2. Child's length or height. *Check age of child in UF11:* ☐ *Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*	Length (cm) Lying down.....1 __ __ __ . __ Height (cm) Standing up.....2 __ __ __ . __	
AN3. Measurer's identification code.	Measurer code.....__ __	
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured..... 1 Not present ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

AN5. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes. ⇨ Record measurements for next child.*

☐ *No. ⇨ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

Georgia

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2005