Georgia
2018

Education

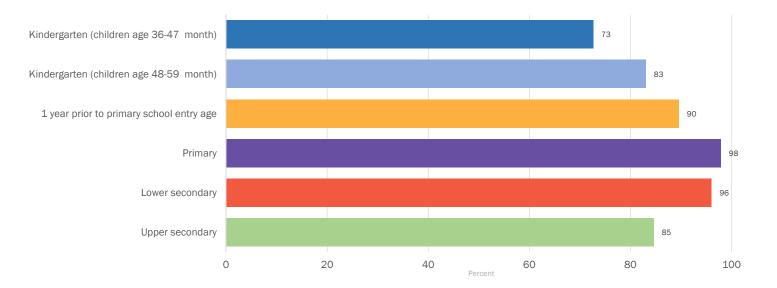**MICS**

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

GEOSTAT unicef

Attendance Rates & Inequalities

School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

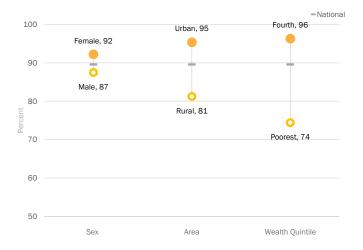| Category	Percent
Kindergarten (children age 36-47 month)	73
Kindergarten (children age 48-59 month)	83
1 year prior to primary school entry age	90
Primary	98
Lower secondary	96
Upper secondary	85

Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning
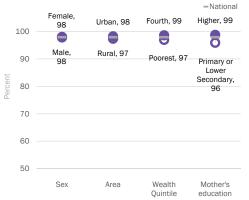
Net Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education

Female, 79
Male, 76
Urban, 84
Rural, 68
Richest, 87
Poorest, 61

Sex • Area • Wealth Quintile

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2

Female, 92
Male, 87
Urban, 95
Rural, 81
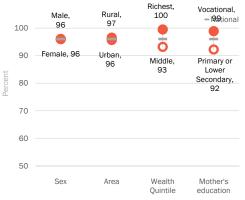Fourth, 96
Poorest, 74

Sex • Area • Wealth Quintile

Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year

Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate

Female, 98
Male, 98
Urban, 98
Rural, 97
Fourth, 99
Poorest, 97
Higher, 99
Primary or Lower Secondary, 96
— National
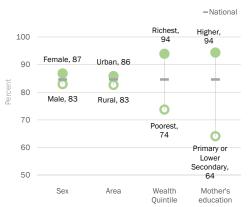
Sex | Area | Wealth Quintile | Mother's education

Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary or secondary school

Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

Male, 96
Female, 96
Rural, 97
Urban, 96
Richest, 100
Middle, 93
Vocational, 99
National
Primary or Lower Secondary, 92

Sex | Area | Wealth Quintile | Mother's education

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

Adjusted Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

Female, 87
Male, 83
Urban, 86
Rural, 83
Richest, 94
Poorest, 74
Higher, 94
Primary or Lower Secondary, 64
— National

Sex | Area | Wealth Quintile | Mother's education

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher
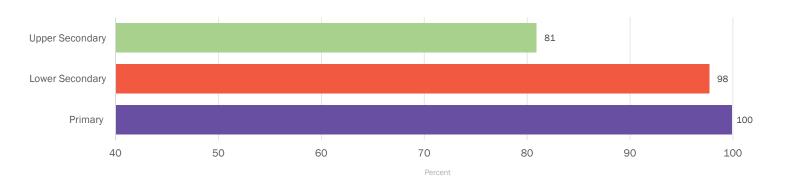
Regional Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Region	Kindergarten	Participation rate in organized learning	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
National	**78**	**90**	**98**	**96**	**85**
Tbilisi	88	94	99	96	85
Adjara A.R	75	93	98	94	83
Guria	88	94	96	95	80
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	83	94	98	98	95
Kakheti	88	98	96	94	85
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	80	90	98	99	78
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	88	98	96	97	86
Samtskhe-Javakheti	59	78	97	97	89
Kvemo Kartli	41	64	97	94	73
Shida Kartli	80	89	98	97	86

Participation rate in organised learning is percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending kindergarten or primary school
In "Participation rate in organised learning" "Samtskhe-Javakheti" and "Kvemo Kartli" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
In "Primary" "Guria", "Samtskhe-Javakheti" and "Kvemo Kartli" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- 85% of children of upper secondary school age are attending upper secondary school, while in the relevant ages primary and lower secondary school attendance rates are 98% and 96%, respectively.

- Net attendance rate for early childhood education in the richest quintile is greatly higher than in the poorest quintile (87% compared to 61%).

- Participation rate in organized learning one year prior to primary entry age is 5 percentage point higher for female than for male and 14 percentage point higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

- Adjusted net attendance rate for primary school and lower secondary school is the same by sex, while it is 4 percentage point higher for female than for male in upper secondary school.

- Adjusted lower secondary school net attendance rate is 100% in the richest quintile.

- Upper secondary school net attendance rate is the highest in Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti region 95% and the lowest in Kvemo Kartli 73%.
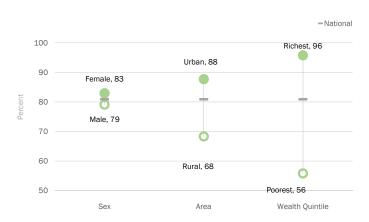
Completion Rates

	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Upper Secondary — 81
Lower Secondary — 98
Primary — 100

Percent

Inequalities in Completion Rates

Lower Secondary

National

Female, 98
Male, 98

Urban, 99
Rural, 95

Richest, 100
Poorest, 93

Higher, 99
Primary or Lower Secondary, 96

Sex   Area   Wealth Quintile   Mother's education

Percentage of children whose age are 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education

Upper Secondary

National

Female, 83
Male, 79

Urban, 88
Rural, 68

Richest, 96
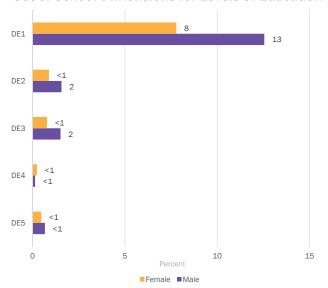Poorest, 56

Sex   Area   Wealth Quintile

Percentage of children or youth whose age are 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

Regional Data in Completion Rates

Region	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
National	**100**	**98**	**81**
Tbilisi	100	100	90
Adjara A.R	100	99	86
Guria	100	97	75
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	100	100	80
Kakheti	99	90	60
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	100	95	80
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	100	99	69
Samtskhe-Javakheti	100	99	85
Kvemo Kartli	100	89	69
Shida Kartli	99	96	68

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education

Dimension 1: Children not attending kindergarten or primary education programme

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (overage by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out (overage by 2 or more years)

SDG Summary for Education

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value
4.1.4	LN.8 a,b,c	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary, upper secondary education)	100%/98%/81%
4.1.5	LN.6 a,b,c	Out-of-school rate (primary education, lower and upper secondary education)	1%/1%/11%
4.1.6	LN.10 a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade (primary education, lower secondary education)	0.2%/0.6%
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	M:87%/F:92%
4.5.1	LN.5 a	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, poorest/richest wealth quintiles) for primary adjusted net attendance rate	1.00/0.99/0.98
4.5.1	LN.5 b	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, poorest/richest wealth quintiles) for lower secondary adjusted net attendance rate	1.00/1.01/0.95

Key Messages

- Lower secondary school completion rate is 4 percentage point higher in urban than in rural area. In richest quintile, lower secondary school completion rate is 100% while in poorest quintile it is around 93%.

- Upper secondary school completion rate is 4 percentage point higher for female than for male while in lower secondary school it is the same.

- The upper secondary school completion rates is strongly related to the wealth of the household and it rises with wealth quintiles from 56% (poorest) to 96% (richest). Also this indicator depends on the type of area: it is 20 percentage point higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

- Upper secondary school completion rate is the highest in Tbilisi (90%) and the lowest (60%) in Kakheti.

- Parity indices for primary and lower secondary adjusted net attendance rate indicate slight difference by area (rural/urban), while there are more difference by the wealth quintiles (poorest/richest) and no difference between boys and girls.