School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

- 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%
- Urban, 84%
- Richest, 87%
- Male, 76%
- Rural, 68%
- Poorest, 61%

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

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

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

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**
- **Urban, 98**
- **Fourth, 99**
- **National Higher, 99**

#### Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

- **Male, 96**
- **Rural, 97**
- **Richest, 100**
- **Vocational, 99**

#### Adjusted Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

- **Female, 87**
- **Urban, 86**
- **Richest, 94**
- **Higher, 94**

---

**Regional Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)**

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

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

Inequalities in Completion Rates

Regional Data in Completion Rates
The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF, NCDC, USAID, WB, UNFPA, SIDA, AFD, SCD, ISS and WHO provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Georgia MICS 2018 related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, and LN.2.7.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

**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

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

### 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.**