## Desired Number of Children by Number of Living Children

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by desired number of children before the first childbirth (in their whole life) and number of living children.

## Average Desired Number of Children before the First Childbirth

Average desired number of children before the first childbirth among women age 15-49 years.

### Early Childbearing for Women Age 15-19 years

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child.

*Data for ethnicity categories “Armenian” and “Azerbaijani” is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.*
Family Planning

**Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics**

- **By Area**
  - Urban: 11%, Rural: 0%
  - By Wealth Quintile: Richest: 0%, Poorest: 11%
  - By Woman's Education: Primary or Lower Secondary: 26%
  - By Ethnicity of Household Head: Armenian*: 16%

- **By Woman's Education**
  - Primary or Lower Secondary: 57%
  - Higher: 23%
  - Age 15-19: 64%
  - Age 45-49: 9%

- **By Ethnicity of Household Head**
  - Georgian: 56%
  - Non-Georgian: 44%

- **By Wealth Quintile**
  - Richest: 16%
  - Poorest: 14%

- **Contraception Awareness for Modern Methods**
  - Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard any modern contraception methods, by background characteristics

- **Knowledge of Traditional Contraception Effectiveness**
  - Percentage of women age 15–49 years who perceive any traditional contraception methods as the most effective, by background characteristics

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*Data for ethnicity categories "Armenian" and "Azerbaijani" is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Contraception Awareness (women)

Use of Contraception (Currently Married/In Union)

Knowledge of Contraception Effectiveness (women)
Unmet Need for Family Planning

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning, by background characteristics

Unmet Need for Family Planning by Age

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning for limiting & spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need (currently using contraception) for family planning, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning by Age

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need (currently using contraception) for family planning for limiting & spacing, by background characteristics

Total Demand for Family Planning

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with demand for family planning that is sum of met and unmet need for family planning, by background characteristics
Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

*Data for age category "Age 15-19" is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Informed Decision on Reproductive Health Care - SDG Indicator 5.6.1

The percentage of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care (SDG indicator 5.6.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of family planning and reproductive rights. "The ability of women and girls to exercise their basic human rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Women and girls who can make choices and control their reproductive lives are better able to get quality education, find decent work, and make free and informed decisions in all spheres of life."

SDG Indicators 5.6.1 is derived from the following three component questions: A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise her reproductive rights if she: can say "NO" to sex with her husband/partner if she does not want to, decides on use/ non-use of contraception and decides on health care for herself. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations and health care.

Decision on Sexual Intercourse with the Husband/Partner

The percentage of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care (SDG indicator 5.6.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of family planning and reproductive rights. "The ability of women and girls to exercise their basic human rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Women and girls who can make choices and control their reproductive lives are better able to get quality education, find decent work, and make free and informed decisions in all spheres of life."

SDG Indicators 5.6.1 is derived from the following three component questions: A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise her reproductive rights if she: can say "NO" to sex with her husband/partner if she does not want to, decides on use/ non-use of contraception and decides on health care for herself. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations and health care.
Regional Data on Family Planning & Informed Decision

### Key Messages

- The highest percentage of women age 15-19 years, who have had a live birth or were pregnant with a first child, was in the poorest wealth quintile - 18%, while country level is only 8%.
- Almost all respondents (98%) had heard of at least one modern method—particularly the condom, pill and IUD, regardless of marital status, residence, age or education.
- Overall, 7% of women stated that the traditional methods are the most effective. Belief in the high effectiveness of traditional methods is, in fact, the predominant view among Azerbaijani women (up to 17%); and those in lowest wealthy quintiles (9%).
- For each contraceptive method, there is a considerable gap between awareness of the method and knowledge of effectiveness. Perceptions of method reliability are confused, and involve serious misunderstandings that tend to increase unplanned pregnancies and abortions. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for married women is 41%. As expected, urban women were more likely than their rural counterparts to be current users of contraceptives—45% vs 34%. In the urban areas, condoms were the most commonly used method of contraception, surpassing rural use by almost 3 times.
- Among current users (41%), 8% use traditional methods, which are subject to high failure rates and consequent abortions. When these are added to the unmet need group (23%), the total unmet need for modern methods is 31%, that is almost a third of all married women.
- Unmet need rises with rural residence, low education and poor wealth quintiles. Most unmet need is for limiting rather than spacing, almost in a 2 to 1 ratio.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of married women have potential demand for contraception (i.e. have an unmet need for some contraceptive method (23%) or currently use any contraception (41%)). Around 79% of married women in Georgia make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
- Higher Women empowerment to exercise their reproductive rights is closely related with higher education level, higher wealth and residence (urban); less related with age except women age 15-19 years.

### Table TM2.2W

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Childbearing before 18*</th>
<th>Contraception awareness of any method</th>
<th>Knowledge of contraception effectiveness**</th>
<th>Contraception Use of modern method among married / in-union women</th>
<th>Contraception Use of any method among married / in-union women</th>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among married / in-union women</th>
<th>Average desired number of children before the first childbirth</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18
** Percentage of women age 15-49 years who perceive any modern contraception methods as the most effective

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by 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, UNDP and WHO provided financial support. The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Georgia MICS 2018 related to Family Planning and Informed Decision. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TM2.2W, TM2.3W, TM3.1, TM3.3CS, TM13.1CS, TM13.2CS, TM13.3CS and TM16.1CS. Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.