



National Statistics Office of Georgia

**REAL-TIME MONITORING SURVEY ON IMPACT
OF THE COVID-19 ON THE WELL-BEING
OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
(MAIN RESULTS OF THE SECOND WAVE)**

 **MICS** PLUS

unicef 



15.09.2021

**REAL-TIME MONITORING SURVEY ON IMPACT OF THE COVID-19
ON THE WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN¹
(SECOND WAVE)**

I. SURVEY DESCRIPTION

National Statistics Office of Georgia continues Real-time Monitoring Survey on the impact of the COVID-19 on the well-being of families and children with the financial and technical assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Survey is based on the sample of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6). It is planned to conduct several waves of the survey, which will enable to collect of various information regarding the ongoing situation of the children and families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a part of the survey, the data is collected both in urban and rural households. The sample size includes 1 996 households throughout the country, of which 965 units are in urban and 1 031 units in rural areas. Collection of the data is carried out by the Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method.

As a part of the preparatory work, which has started from the second half of 2020, the questionnaires of wave 1 and wave 2 developed by UNICEF were adapted and tested, interviewers were trained and a pilot surveys were conducted. The second wave of data collection was conducted during the period February-March 2021.

Response rate amounted 87.1 percent, of which 87.6 percent in urban and 86.6 percent in rural areas.

II. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

According to the findings of the survey, 28.8 percent of respondents would receive vaccine against COVID-19 (available for free and approved by the government as safe and effective), 10.4 percent think that it is unlikely to receive vaccine, 31.4 percent think that it is very unlikely to receive vaccine and 29.5 percent of respondents are undecided.

The results are different by the type of settlement: 30.1 percent of population in urban areas and 27.0 percent of population in rural areas would receive vaccine against COVID-19.

¹„Real Time Monitoring/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Plus“.

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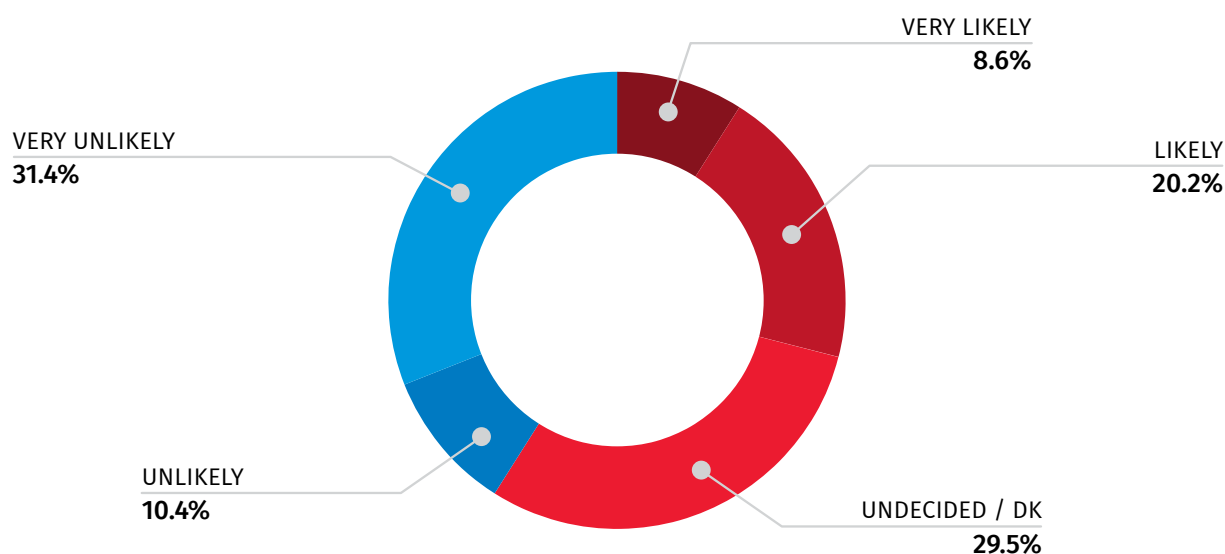
The same indicator differs much more by gender. 39.2 percent of men would receive vaccine against COVID-19 and the corresponding indicator for women is only 24.4 percent.

The chart below indicates the percentage distribution of respondents who would receive vaccine against COVID-19.

CHART №1

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RECEIVING VACCINE AGAINST COVID-19

(%)



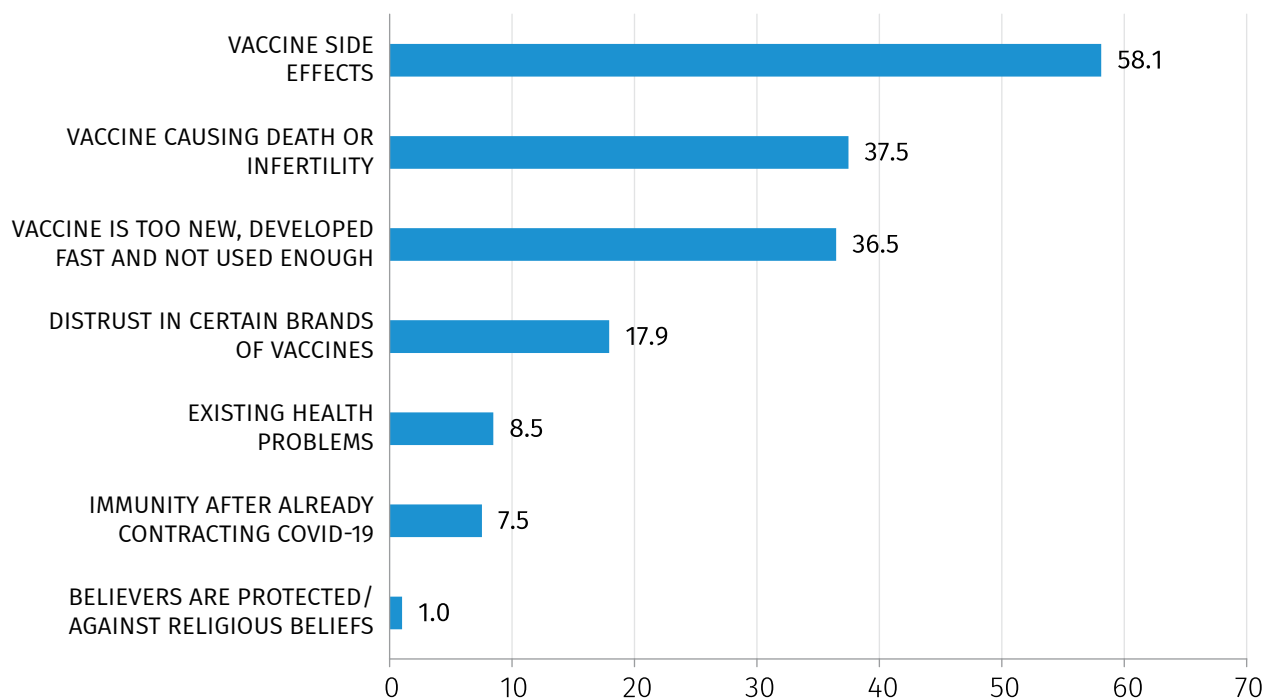
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According to the findings of the survey, the main reasons introduced by respondents for hesitancy receiving vaccine against COVID-19 are: vaccine side effects (58.1%), danger of death and infertility (37.5%), the state that vaccine is too new, developed fast and not used enough (36.5%), distrust in certain brands of vaccines (17.9%), existing health problems (8.5%), immunity after already contracting COVID-19 (7.5%), allergy on some medications (6.1%), overexaggerated threat of COVID-19 (4.7%), distrust in government/ the healthcare system (3.2%), opinion that vaccine is being tested on population (2.6%), if others are vaccinated no need to get vaccine (2.5%), being against vaccines in general (1.5%), opinion that believers are protected/ against religious beliefs (1.0%).

The chart below indicates percentage of respondents who are undecided, unlikely or very unlikely to receive vaccine against COVID-19 and percentage by reasons introduced by respondents.

CHART №2

PERCENTAGE OF REASONS FOR HESITANCY RECEIVING VACCINE AGAINST COVID-19 (%)
(INTRODUCED BY RESPONDENTS)



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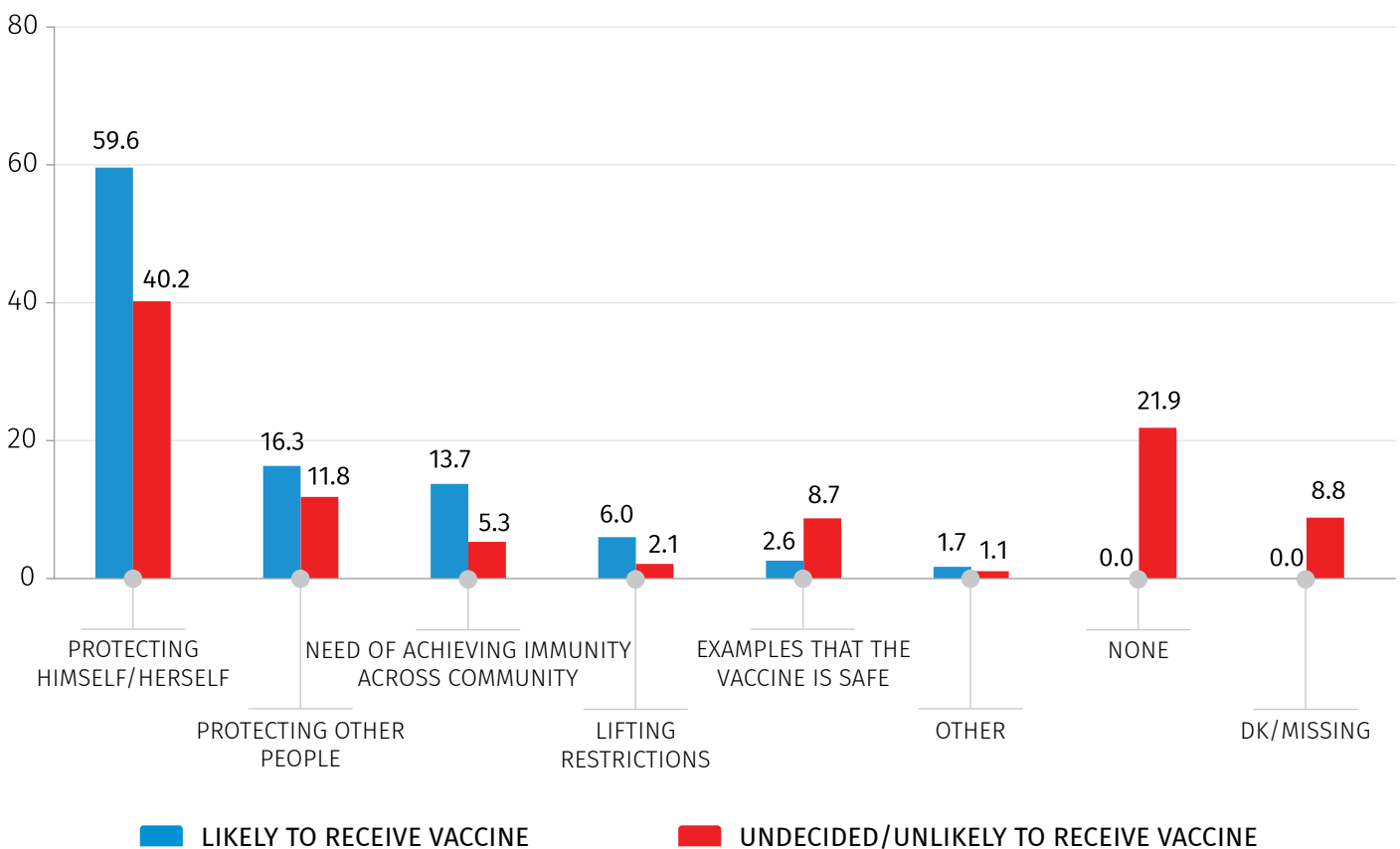
According to the survey findings, percent distribution of respondents who are very likely or likely to receive vaccine and percent distribution who are undecided, unlikely or very unlikely to receive vaccine by main drivers is different. Among respondents who have decided to receive vaccine, 59.6 percent consider protecting himself/herself is main driver, 16.3 percent consider protecting other people. Among respondents who are undecided or does not want to receive vaccine, 40.2 percent consider protecting himself/herself as main driver, 11.8 percent consider protecting other people, for 21.9 percent of respondents there is not incentive to influence his/her decision.

The chart below shows the percentage distribution of respondents by main drivers to receive COVID-19 vaccine.

CHART №3

MAIN DRIVERS TO RECEIVE COVID-19 VACCINE

(%)



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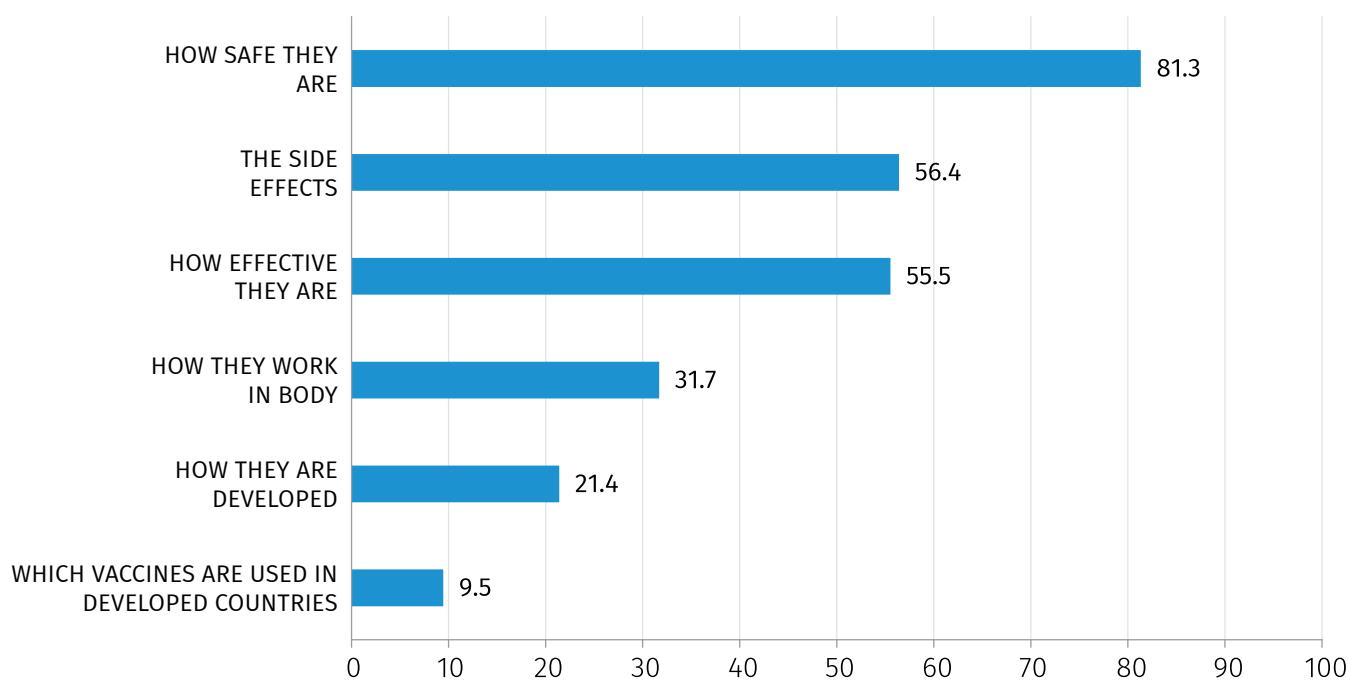
According to the survey, respondents need the following type of information about vaccine against COVID-19: how safe they are (81.3%), the side effects (56.4%), how effective they are (55.5%), how they work in body (31.7%), how they are developed (21.4%), which vaccines are used in developed countries (9.5%).

The chart below shows percentage of respondents who need more information about vaccine against COVID-19.

CHART №4

PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF INFORMATION NEEDED ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE

(%)



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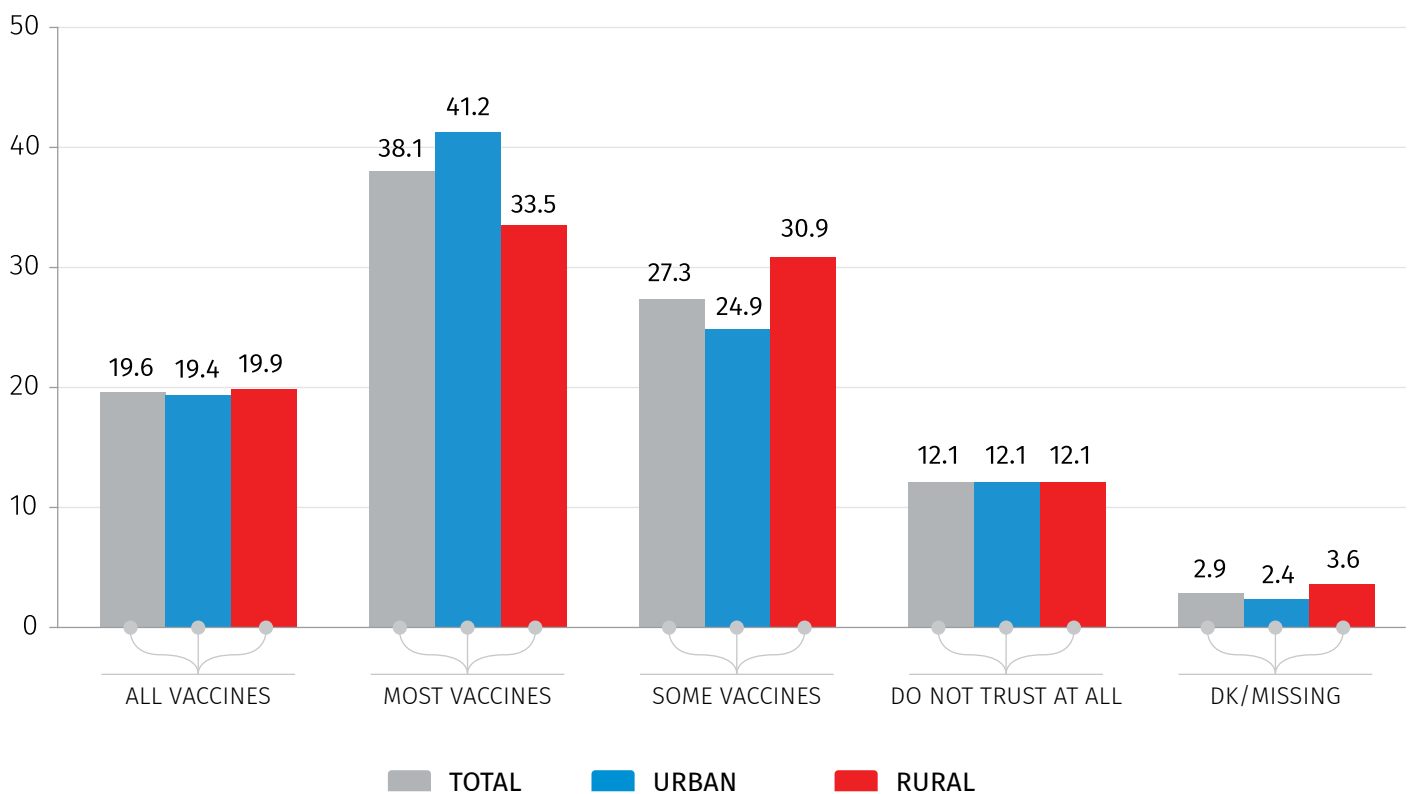
According to the survey results, 57.7 percent of respondents trust vaccines in general. It is noteworthy that the value of given indicator is different by the type of settlement: 60.7 percent for urban areas and 53.4 percent for rural areas.

The chart below shows the percent distribution of respondents by the trust the vaccines in general, by type of settlement.

CHART №5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THE TRUST THE VACCINES IN GENERAL

(%)



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The survey also assessed the impact of COVID-19 on children’s early education and distance learning.

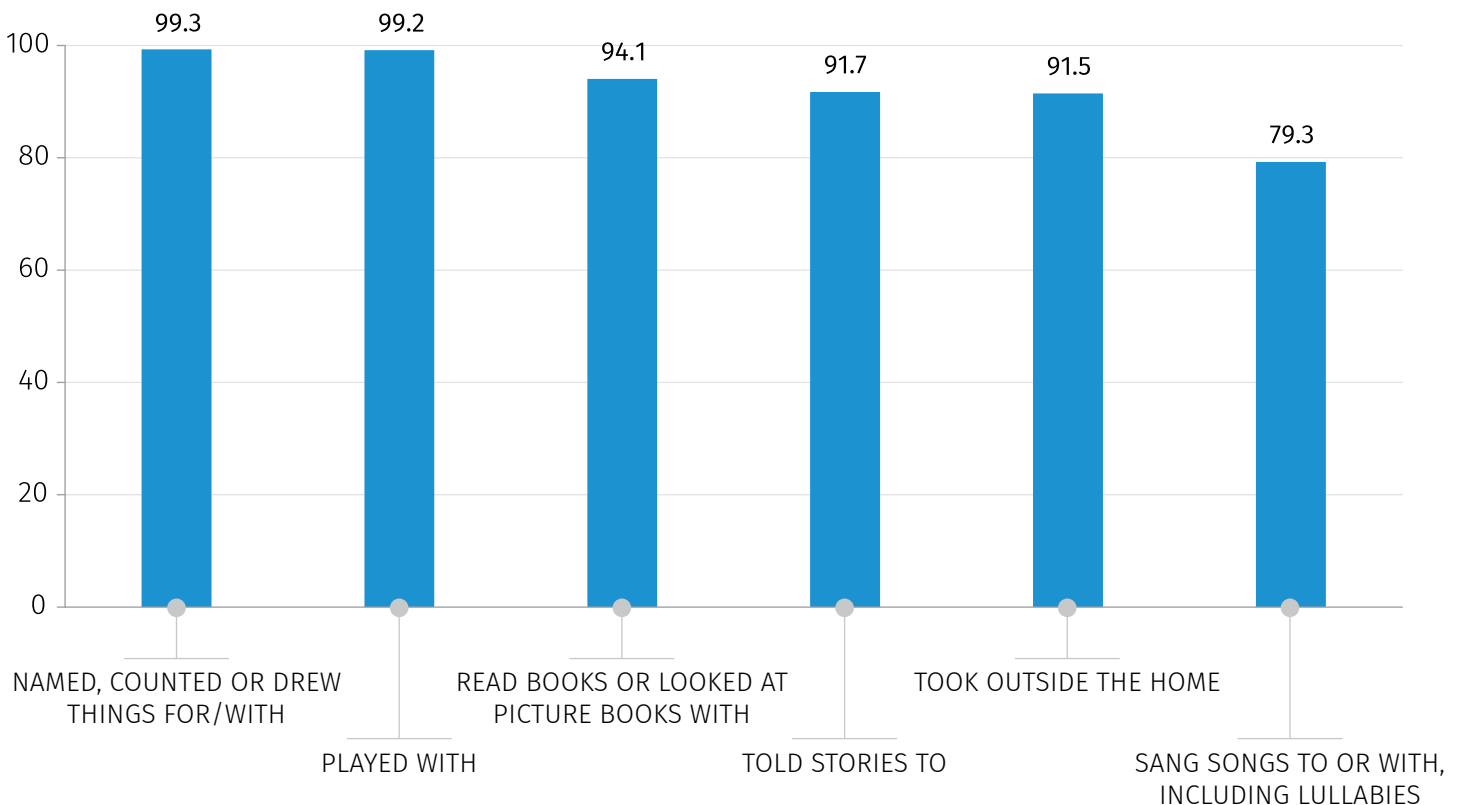
According to the survey, among with children aged 2-5, adult household members participated in activities that helped educate the child and prepare them for school three days before the interview. Together with children, adult household members were most often involved in activities such as: naming, counting or drawing of different objects (99.3%), playing (99.2%), reading books or looking at picture books (94.1%), playing (99.2%), reading books or looking at picture books (94.1%), telling stories (91.7%), taking outside the home (91.5%), singing songs, including lullabies (79.3%).

The chart below shows the percentage of children age 2-5 years with whom adult household members engaged in different activities.

CHART №6

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-5 YEARS WITH WHOM ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

(%)



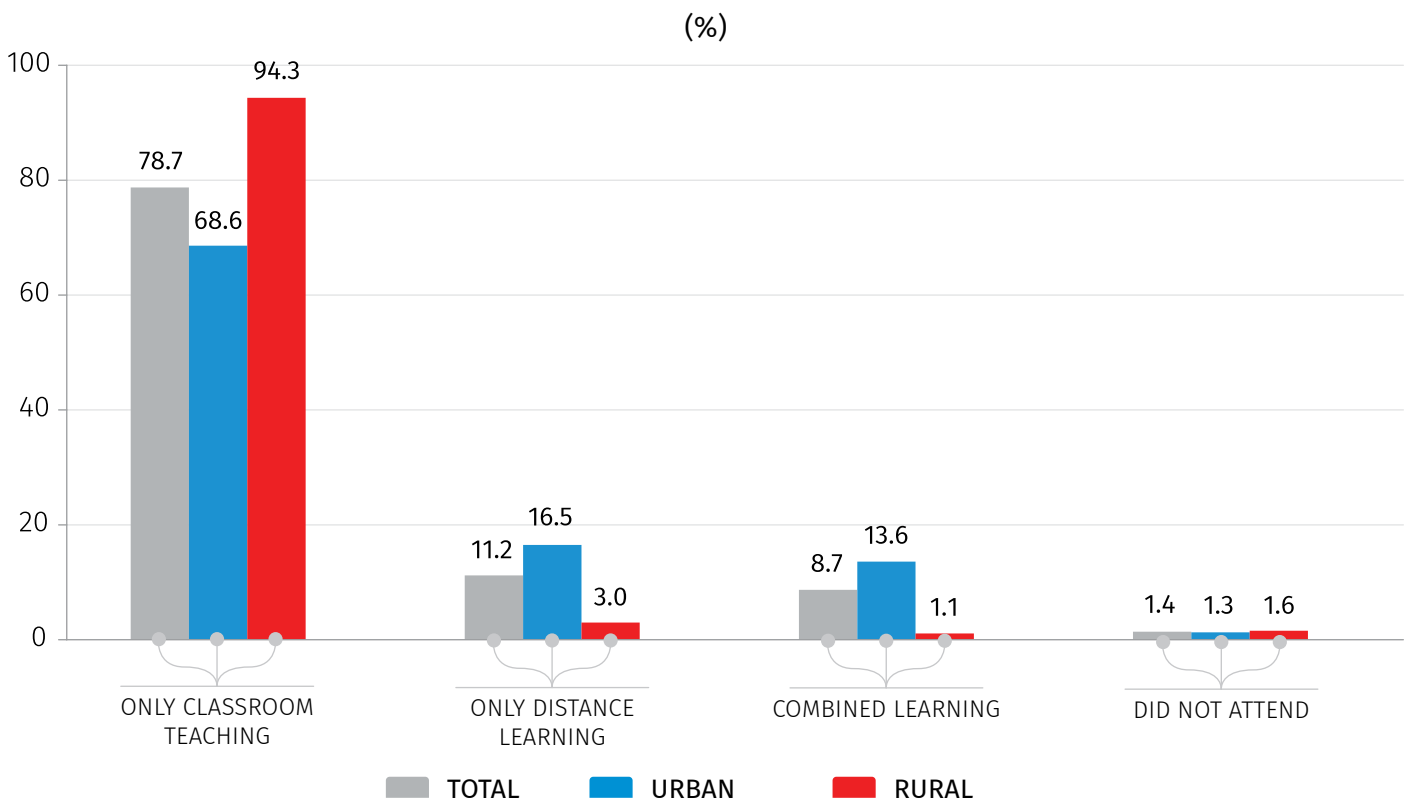
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According to the results of the survey, the percentage of children aged 6-17 who attended school in-class or remotely since the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year and attended only in-class during the last 7 days is 78.7 percent, percentage of children who attended learning process remotely is 11.2 percent, 8.7 percent of children attended by combined type of learning, 1.4 percent did not attend learning process during the last 7 days. It is noticeable that remote learning is spread more in urban areas than in rural areas (16.5% and 3.0%, respectively). Higher value of in-class learning is observed in rural settlements compared to urban settlements (94.3% and 68.6%, respectively).

The chart below shows the percentage of children aged 6-17 attending school during the last 7 days by the learning modality, by type of settlement.

CHART №7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 6-17 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS BY THE LEARNING MODALITY



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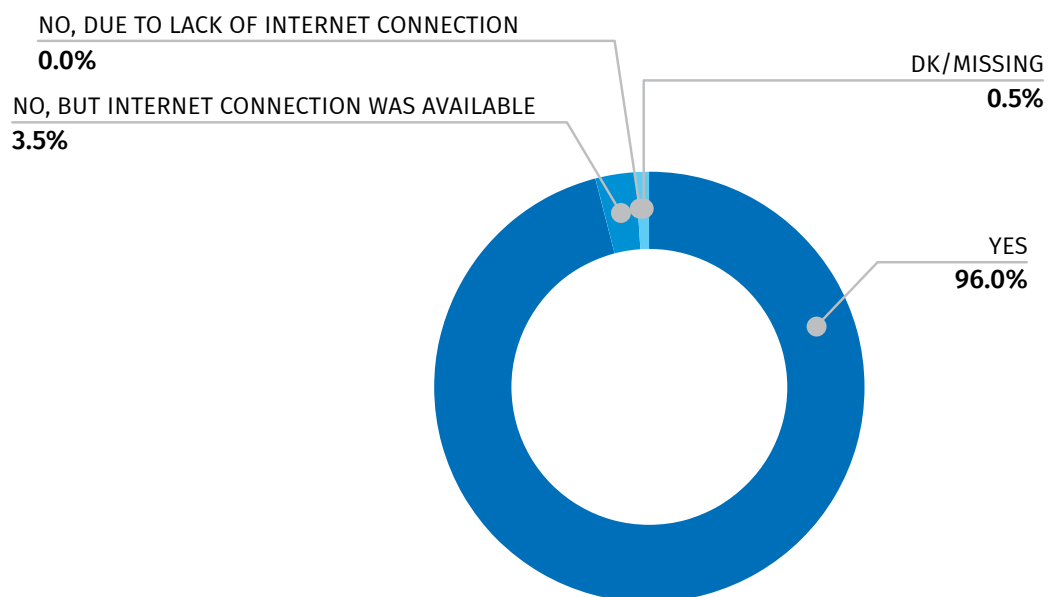
According to the survey results, 96.0 percent of children aged 6-17 who attended lessons remotely during the last 7 days, 3.5 percent did not attend online lessons, but internet connection was available.

The chart below shows the percent distribution of children aged 6-17 by the attendance school remotely.

CHART №8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 6-17 YEARS BY ATTENDANCE SCHOOL REMOTELY

(%)



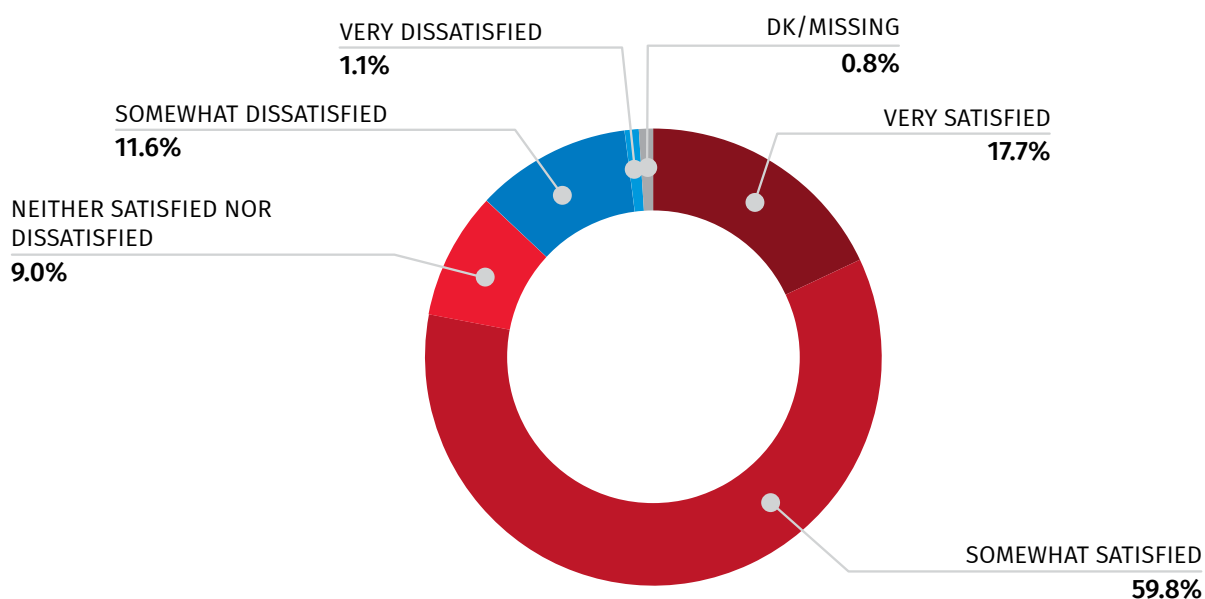
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According to the survey, 17.7 percent of respondents are very satisfied with distance learning of household member aged 6-17, 59.8 percent of respondents are somewhat satisfied, 9.0 percent – neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 11.6 percent – somewhat dissatisfied, and 1.1 percent – very dissatisfied.

The chart below shows percent distribution of respondents' by overall satisfaction with distance learning provided for household member child, during the school closure.

CHART №9

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' BY OVERALL SATISFACTION
WITH DISTANCE EDUCATION PROVIDED
(%)**

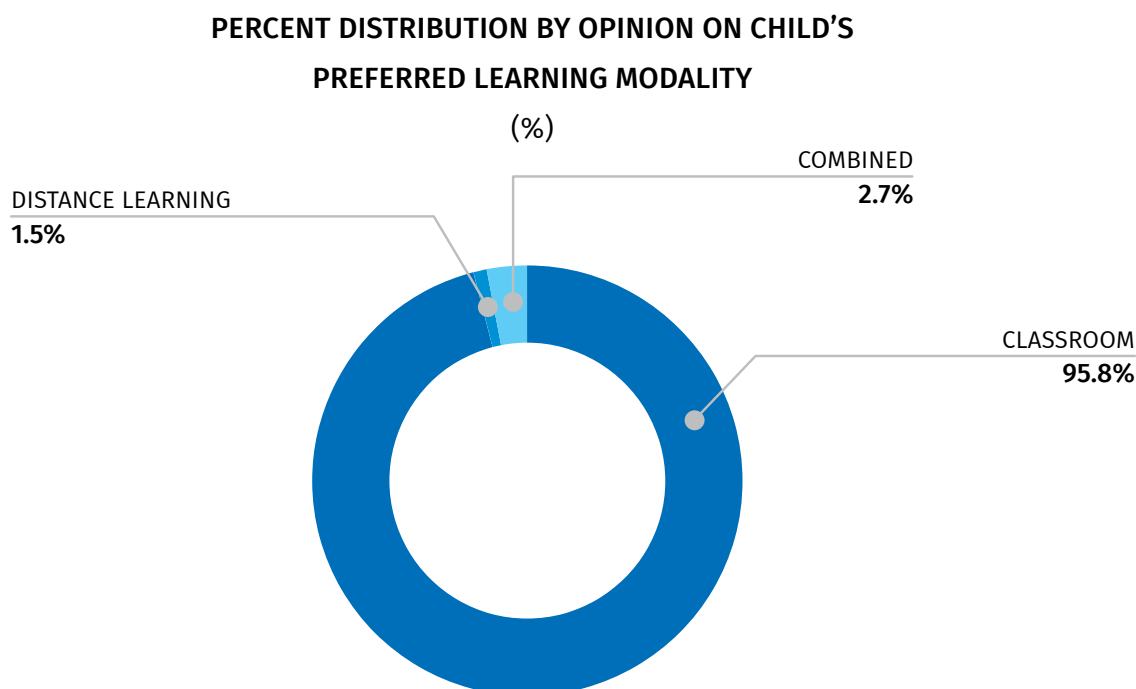


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According to the survey, respondents consider that the preferred form of teaching for a household member aged 6-17 is teaching in classroom (95.8%), only 1.5 percent prefer the distance learning form, while 2.7 percent prefer combined learning.

The chart below shows percent distribution of respondents by opinion on preferred learning modality for household member child.

CHART №10



NOTE:

- The discrepancy between the totals and the sum in some cases can be explained by using rounded data.

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