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**Study Results**

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**Prepared by ACT**

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**Survey of the General Public’s Attitudes towards Vocational Education**

**Quantitative survey results**

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1. **Introduction**

The given document is an analytical report prepared within the scopes of the research project “Survey of the General Public’s Attitudes towards Vocational Education”. The report is prepared by ACT for UNDP.

Survey of the General Public’s Attitudes towards Vocational Education was conducted in November – December, 2015. The main goal of this survey was to assess the views and attitudes of the general public about vocational education. Thus, the target population of the survey included all residents of Georgia aged 15 and above.

Study results will serve as an evidence to measure the VET reform efficiency as well as assist in further awareness and communication campaign development.

The report represents collected data analyzed in total picture and by regions, age groups, gender.

1. **Research design**

2.1 Main goal and objectives of the survey

The main goal of this survey was to assess the views and attitudes of the general public about vocational education.

According to the main goal of the study, the following objectives were defined:

* Awareness of vocational education and training
* Education pathway and experience of vocational education and training
* Attitudes towards vocational education and training
* Media consumption
* Demographics and socio-economic characteristics

2.2 Methodology of the survey

**Survey Method**

In order to address research objectives ACT used quantitative survey methodology particularly, face-to-face interviewing technique as a data collection instrument. In addition, ACT used telephone interviewing system (CATI) for quality control activities.

In this study, **the defined target population** includes all permanent residents of Georgia aged 15 and above. Excluded populations for this study are residents of Georgia living in Abkhazia or South Ossetia.

The table below provides the brief description of the research methodology.

**Table #1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Research methodology** | |
| ***Method*** | Quantitative |
| ***Technique*** | Face-to-face interview |
| ***Target segment*** | Permanent residents of Georgia aged 15 and above |
| ***Sample size*** | 2801 completed interviews |
| ***Sampling method*** | Two-staged clustered sampling with preliminary stratification |
| ***Research area*** | Georgia |
| ***The length of the interview*** | 25-30 minutes |

**Survey instrument**

According to the survey goals, the research questionnaire was incorporated. The questionnaire consisted of several thematic modules:

* Awarennes of vocational education and training; Desirable source of obtaining information about vocational education
* Education pathway; the highest level of completed aducation in case of respondent / in case of respondent’s parents
* Experience of vocational education and training
* Wareness of the educational resource center or professional orientation agency
* Awareness of ongoing reforms in education field
* Attitudes towards VET
* Evaluations of vocational education /vocational diploma: positive and negative perceptions
* Media consumption – TV; Radio; Printed newspapers; Printed Magazines; Internet; Social networks
* Demographic characteristics
* Socio-economic characteristics

Before initiating fieldworks ACT conducted pilot study of questionnaires in order to test the draft questionnaire together with the whole process of the fieldwork. In the scope of the pilot study 10 **interviews** were conducted.

After the completion of the pilot study fieldwork, ACT team leader together with fieldwork manager conducted a **debriefing session** to discuss challenges of fieldwork and recommended changes to the questionnaire. In the debriefing session all interviewers who took part in the pilot study were participating. Fieldwork manager and data revision and logical control specialists were also taking part in the debriefing session.

During the debriefing session team leader discussed all questions with the team of interviewers. Each interviewer talked about his/her general impressions, problems during data collection process and provided their recommendations. All technical or logic inaccuracies as well as any types of problems occurred in the interviewing process were reported by interviewers during the debriefing session. Based on pilot test results discussed during the debriefing session the survey questionnaire was finalized.

It should be mentioned, that no significant structural changes were made after pre-test study. The main changes were connected to the modifications of the questions’ and optional answers’ formulations, also several skip and other instructions were added.

**Sampling Design**

In the scope of Population Survey two-staged clustered sampling with preliminary stratification has been applied.

**Target Population**

In this study, **the defined target population** includes all permanent residents of Georgia aged 15 and above. Excluded populations for this study are residents of Georgia living in Abkhazia or South Ossetia.

**Sampling Frame**

For population surveys, one of the most widespread methods in Georgia is to use the most current list of electoral precincts as a sampling frame (Data source is Central Election Commission - CEC). This approach defines an electoral precinct as a primary sampling unit (PSU), a household as a secondary sampling unit (SSU), which is selected using a random walk procedure, and a randomly selected household member as a final sampling unit (FSU). CEC data is updated during each new election. The last update was performed prior to the 2014 municipal elections. Correspondingly, CEC owns the most up to date data.

The sampling frame included the following variables:

1. Unique code for electoral precinct
2. Electoral district
3. Electoral precinct
4. The number of voters
5. The location of the electoral precinct
6. Municipality where the electoral precinct is located

**Accuracy of Estimates**

Before calculating a sample size, it is necessary to define the desired **degree of accuracy** (confidence level and margin of error) of the data to be obtained.

The degree of accuracy associated with a sample estimate derived from any one probability sample may be judged by the difference between the estimate and the value of the population parameter which is being estimated.

**The margin of error** (MOE) expresses the maximum expected difference between the true population parameter and a sample estimate of that parameter.

The margin of error as well as level of confidence are both involved in the formula for sample size calculation. For the general population survey confidence level will be 95 % and margin of error will be 7% - 8% by region and 2-3 % by country.

**Stratification**

The stratification variables, which were applied in this sampling design include the following:

* Region
* Settlement type (urban, rural)

Combining both stratification criteria resulted in 22 strata in total.

**Sample Size**

Before calculating sample size, a researcher decided on the number of independent analysis groups to be included. For the General Population Survey maximum 11 analysis groups were defined. The formula for sample size calculation for each analysis group looks as follows:

(1)

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for a 95 percent confidence level)

P = Proportion (e.g. 0.5)

N = Target population size

ε = Margin of error (e.g. 0.075)

Deff = Design Effect

The term design effect was introduced by [Leslie Kish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leslie_Kish) in 1965. The design effect is the ratio of two theoretical variances for an [estimator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estimator):

1. The actual variance for a given sampling design
2. The variance assuming the same sample size, but using simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWR):

(2)

The sample size was defined as 2800 interview. The sample size was distributed in each region in a way to ensure that sampling inaccuracy not to exceed 8% (Deff=1.5). Distribution of sampling according to regions and type of settlement is presented in the table #2:

Table #2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Region Name | Sample size in urban area | Sample size in rural area | Sample Size (total) | Population | Sampling Error |
| 1 | Tbilisi | 240 | 20 | **260** | 940458 | 7.4% |
| 2 | Kakheti | 60 | 200 | **260** | 318878 | 7.4% |
| 3 | Kvemo Kartli | 100 | 160 | **260** | 385391 | 7.4% |
| 4 | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 60 | 180 | **240** | 85763 | 7.7% |
| 5 | Shida Kartli | 100 | 160 | **260** | 244212 | 7.4% |
| 6 | Samtskhe-Javakheti | 80 | 180 | **260** | 161384 | 7.4% |
| 7 | Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 40 | 200 | **240** | 38071 | 7.7% |
| 8 | Imereti | 120 | 140 | **260** | 561277 | 7.4% |
| 9 | Guria | 60 | 180 | **240** | 110669 | 7.7% |
| 10 | Samegrelo, Zemo Svaneti | 100 | 160 | **260** | 378664 | 7.4% |
| 11 | Adjara | 140 | 120 | **260** | 300185 | 7.4% |
|  | **Total** | **1100** | **1700** | **2800** | **3524952** | **2.3%** |

**Sample Size Allocation by settlement type**

Sample size defined for each region were proportionally distributed to population in settlement type.

**Selection of PSUs (clusters)**

In this sampling design, the Primary Sampling Unit is an electoral precinct. PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size sampling (generally abbreviated to PPS sampling).

**Selection of SSUs**

For the selection of HHs (Secondary Sampling Unit) random walk procedure was used. This technique is based on very precise instructions for the interviewers. First, a starting point was selected for each cluster. When electoral precincts were used as a cluster, the polling place as a starting point was selected. Second, defining a step is necessary. A step was defined according to the size of the cluster. The third important consideration is the movement route. Each interviewer has detailed instructions on how to follow the route in rural settlements and urban areas. Each interviewer will begin from the starting point, according to the predefined step size and route, and contact a total of predefined number of households. Three call-backs will be performed, i.e. if the interview cannot be conducted at the first attempt, an additional two attempts will be made.

**Selection of FSU**

The final sampling unit, i.e. survey respondent, is a HH member aged 15 or above. To select the FSU, last birthday techniques is being applied. Last birthday method is quite popular because it is considered a quick and easy method.

**Data Weighting**

Weighting is a method used to estimate a characteristic of a population when data are collected from only a sample. Weighting a sample typically consists of attaching a multiplicative factor called a weight or case weight to each sample observation. An estimate of the population characteristic is the sum of the sample observations where each observation is counted proportional to its weight.

Data weighting procedure consider following criteria:

1. Gender (2 division)
2. Age category (3 division)
3. Region (11 division)

The formula for calculation of sample weights is as follows:

Where:

is a sample weight for th stratum;

is the estimated target population size for th stratum. Data provided by Geostat were used for estimation of population.

is the sample size for th stratum;

**3. Research results**

3.1 Awareness of vocational education and training

Within the scopes of quantitative survey we have identified level of awareness on vocational education and training and desirable source of obtaining information about this issue.

In general, awareness of vocational education and training is rather high among residents of Georgia – the majority of respondents (88%) have heard about it.

***Chart #1. Awareness of vocational education and training N=2801***

While analyzing these results in the perspective of regions, it turned out the highest awareness of vocational education and training is revealed in Guria (99%), Kakheti (97%), Imereti (95%), Adjara (94%) and Racha-Lechkhumni/Kvemo Svaneti (91%). As for the lowest awareness, it was revealed in Satmskhe-Javakheti (68%) and Kvemo Kartli (73%).

***Chart #2. Awareness of vocational education and training (according to regions)***

As for the results according to age categories: the highest level of awareness was revealed among respondents in 35-54 (92%) and 18-24 (91%) age categories.

***Chart #3. Awareness of vocational education and training (according to age groups)***

Within the scopes of quantitative survey, we have also identified what is recalled / what are the associations related to term “vocational education and training”. The term “vocational education and training” is mostly associated with former professional technical institution (35%) and non-higher education after school (30%). It is also worth mentioning that associations with the former professional technical institution is the most prevailed in residents aged 45 and above. Respondents in 15-34 age categories associate “Vocational education and training” mostly with non-higher education after school.

***Chart #4. Associations related to vocational education and training N=2801***

***Chart #5. Associations related to vocational education and training (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Career and technical education | 12% | 28% | 23% | 19% | 16% | 35% | 34% | 29% | 58% | 31% | 14% |
| Non-higher education after school | 18% | 34% | 35% | 31% | 52% | 24% | 14% | 30% | 18% | 41% | 33% |
| Type/part of higher education | 7% | 6% | 12% | 17% | 5% | 9% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 4% | 26% |
| Part of education inside the profession/training | 13% | 4% | 11% | 8% | 2% | 10% | 13% | 14% | 2% | 10% | 15% |
| Former professional technical institution | 45% | 30% | 34% | 21% | 25% | 32% | 58% | 33% | 42% | 25% | 33% |
| To master/ gain specialization | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% |
| Other | 5% | 0% | 1% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% |

***Chart #6. Associations related to vocational education and training (according to age categories)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Career and technical education | 23% | 26% | 20% | 24% | 20% | 22% | 25% |
| Non-higher education after school | 37% | 52% | 32% | 29% | 25% | 22% | 19% |
| Type/part of higher education | 13% | 6% | 12% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 5% |
| Part of education inside the profession/training | 15% | 10% | 12% | 10% | 14% | 7% | 8% |
| Former professional technical institution | 15% | 12% | 27% | 37% | 43% | 48% | 48% |
| To master / gain specialization | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Other | 0% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 1% |

***Chart #7. Awareness of vocational education and training (according to gender)***

The most desirable source of obtaining information about vocational studies / programs is television (62%). The television is followed by internet (37%) and friends/relatives (28%).

***Chart #8. Desirable source of obtaining information about vocational schools / programs N=2801***

Certain differences were revealed while performing data analysis according to regions. Namely, the most desirable source of obtaining information about vocational studies / programs is Internet in Tbilisi while, after television, friends and acquaintances are the most desirable source of information in regions, namely in Samtskhe-Javakheti, Lechkhumi, Imereti, Guria and Kakheti.

***Chart #9. Desirable sources of obtaining information about vocational schools / programs (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Television | 41% | 74% | 65% | 69% | 86% | 66% | 62% | 55% | 84% | 79% | 71% |
| Internet | 66% | 23% | 31% | 39% | 14% | 34% | 22% | 26% | 23% | 19% | 38% |
| Family, friends, acquaintances | 12% | 32% | 22% | 13% | 14% | 39% | 54% | 52% | 39% | 30% | 33% |
| Schools (e.g. teachers) | 12% | 11% | 17% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 21% | 13% | 2% | 8% | 7% |
| Social networks | 15% | 4% | 10% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% |
| Newspapers | 6% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 12% | 3% | 17% | 4% | 4% |
| Employee of professional orientation agency | 2% | 3% | 8% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 9% | 3% | 7% | 10% | 2% |
| Events / Open days in schools | 4% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| Radio | 2% | 2% | 3% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 2% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% |
| Exhibitions or fairs | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.4% | 2% | 0.3% | 0% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% |

It is worth mentioning that Internet is more desirable source of information than television for the respondents of 15-24 age category, respectively, receiving information from internet is the best option compared to other sources.

***Chart #10. Desirable sources of obtaining information about vocational studies / programs (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Television | 38% | 47% | 57% | 63% | 61% | 76% | 77% |
| Internet | 64% | 57% | 46% | 41% | 36% | 19% | 10% |
| Family, friends, acquaintances | 23% | 23% | 26% | 34% | 27% | 29% | 27% |
| Schools (e.g. teachers) | 18% | 15% | 6% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 8% |
| Social networks | 11% | 20% | 12% | 11% | 8% | 5% | 2% |
| Newspapers | 3% | 0.2% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 9% | 6% |
| Employee of professional orientation agency | 3% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 3% |
| Events / Open days in schools | 4% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 0.3% |
| Radio | 0% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| Exhibitions or fairs | 3% | 0.4% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Other (not specified) | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.2% | 0.1% |

3.2 Education pathway and experience of vocational education and training

The largest portion of residents of Georgia (34%) has secondary education (X-XII grades). BA, as the maximal level of education is obtained by 17% of residents, while 15% of residents have a Master’s Degree.

One fourth of Georgian residents (24%) declare that the highest level of education achieved by them is vocational education. As for levels of vocational education, 12% of residents have vocational education of I, II and III levels, respectively, 12% of them have completed IV and V levels.

***Chart #11. Completed level of education N=2801***

If we review level of residents according to regions, it will turn out that the largest portion of respondents with higher education (28% BA, 20% - MA) is reported in Tbilisi. It is also worth mentioning that picture is different according to distribution of residents with basic education in regions – namely, Kakheti (20%) and Kvemo Kartli (19%) has the largest number of those respondents whose highest level of education is basic education (VII-IX grades) (it implies summed up index of non-formal education, primary education (I-VI) and basic education (VII-IX grades).

It is also quite interesting, that the biggest number of the respondents with vocational education (all levels in total) are presented in Racha-Lehckhumi/Kvemo Svaneti (36%), Guria (37%) and Imereti (31%).

***Chart #12. Completed level of education (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| No formal education | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 0% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 3% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 7% | 11% | 7% | 5% | 12% | 6% | 13% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 27% | 34% | 41% | 25% | 46% | 45% | 25% | 34% | 27% | 34% | 36% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 10% | 19% | 11% | 10% | 7% | 15% | 16% | 9% | 19% | 18% | 12% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 11% | 5% | 10% | 16% | 14% | 8% | 20% | 22% | 18% | 10% | 11% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 28% | 12% | 12% | 14% | 16% | 17% | 9% | 12% | 8% | 12% | 17% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 20% | 11% | 8% | 17% | 9% | 3% | 22% | 17% | 14% | 20% | 10% |
| PhD or equivalent | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% |

The survey reveals tendency in terms of obtaining vocational education – the higher age group is, the higher is number of the respondents with vocational education. In particular, vocational education is more prevalent among respondents who are 45-64 years old (45-55 – 37%; 56-64 – 36%). 28% of the respondent aged 65 and above have vocational education. As for younger respondents, only 15% of those who are 24 years old have vocational education.

***Chart #13. Completed level of education (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| No formal education | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 6% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% | 6% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 43% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 2% | 5% | 13% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 47% | 53% | 33% | 31% | 27% | 33% | 28% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 5% | 7% | 10% | 9% | 19% | 16% | 11% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 0% | 3% | 8% | 12% | 18% | 20% | 17% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 0% | 28% | 29% | 16% | 10% | 9% | 12% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 0% | 1% | 14% | 24% | 21% | 16% | 13% |
| PhD or equivalent | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0.2% | 0% |

***Chart #14. Completed level of education (according to gender)***

As for parents of inquired respondents, it turns out that the highest level of education obtained by mother and father is secondary education (X-XII grades) (father - 39%; mother - 40%). As for vocational education, parents of 17%-18% of respondents (mother - 18%, father - 17%) have vocational education. Speaking of higher education, 11% of respondents’ fathers and 10% of mothers have Bachelor’s degree, while Master’s degree is owned by 14% of fathers and 12% of mothers.

***Chart #15. Completed level of education of parents N=2801***

While performing data analysis in terms of education level of parents, the situation is as follows: Tbilisi has the highest number of those respondents whose parent, namely father has higher education (BA, MA and PhD in total) – this index equals 46% in Tbilisi. Besides, relatively higher indexes were revealed in Imereti (26%), Kvemo Kartli (23%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (23%). Tendency is the same in terms of mothers – index of mothers with higher education equals 44% in Tbilisi, relatively higher indexes were revealed in Imereti (23%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (20%).

As for vocational education, percentage rate of those respondents whose fathers have higher education (all levels in total) is the highest in Racha Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti (24%), Samtskhe-Javakheti (23%), Guria (23%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (22%), Imereti (21%). As for mothers, such regions are: Guria (25%), Racha-Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti (24%), Mtskheta - Mtianeti (24%), Kakheti (23%).

And finally, the highest number of parents with basic education (non-formal, primary and basic levels) is revealed in Kakheti (34%), Kvemo Kartli (29%), Adjara (29%). Tendency is similar in case of mothers too – Kakheti (33%), Kvemo Kartli (35%), Adjara (33%).

***Chart #16. Completed level of parent (father) (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| No formal education | 1% | 4% | 9% | 6% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.3% | 10% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 1% | 17% | 12% | 9% | 3% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 7% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 5% | 13% | 8% | 11% | 12% | 19% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 6% | 12% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 33% | 31% | 36% | 28% | 62% | 42% | 40% | 35% | 41% | 58% | 38% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 6% | 15% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 19% | 18% | 14% | 14% | 10% | 12% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 8% | 4% | 4% | 13% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 8% | 7% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 19% | 8% | 13% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 4% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 26% | 9% | 10% | 13% | 3% | 1% | 13% | 15% | 13% | 11% | 10% |
| PhD or equivalent | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 2% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% |

***Chart #17 Completed level of parent (mother) (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| No formal education | 1% | 3% | 10% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0.2% | 1% | 0.2% | 10% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 2% | 16% | 13% | 12% | 3% | 9% | 10% | 8% | 4% | 3% | 8% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 4% | 14% | 12% | 11% | 12% | 18% | 11% | 12% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 34% | 30% | 32% | 27% | 60% | 47% | 42% | 38% | 40% | 58% | 40% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 9% | 17% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 17% | 17% | 12% | 17% | 12% | 8% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 6% | 6% | 11% | 17% | 6% | 2% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 7% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 18% | 8% | 11% | 9% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 9% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 25% | 6% | 5% | 11% | 4% | 1% | 9% | 14% | 11% | 7% | 8% |
| PhD or equivalent | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% |

While performing analysis on level of parents’ education according to age categories, it is revealed that parents (namely, **fathers**) of younger respondents have achieved higher level of education than elder respondents’ parents. Namely, the largest portion of respondents in 15-24 age group have fathers with higher education (BA, MA, PhD in total), the largest portion of respondents in 25-64 age group have fathers with secondary education while parents of respondents aged 64 and above have basic education.

It is also worth mentioning that number of fathers with vocational education falls proportionally to raise of their children’s age.

***Chart #18. Completed level of parent (father) (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| No formal education | 0% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 4% | 9% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 2% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 21% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 16% | 20% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 33% | 32% | 40% | 45% | 48% | 41% | 25% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 15% | 12% | 15% | 9% | 12% | 8% | 4% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 9% | 11% | 7% | 10% | 3% | 5% | 3% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 22% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 9% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 17% | 23% | 20% | 14% | 10% | 9% | 9% |
| PhD or equivalent | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 1% | 0.1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0.3% |

While reviewing mother’s level of education according to age groups, it is demonstrated that almost similar number of mothers of the youngest respondents (15-17) have higher (34% with higher education) and secondary education (35% with secondary education). Respondents in 18-24 age category have the largest number of mothers with higher education (40%). As for respondents within 25-64 age group, the highest level of education achieved by their mothers is mostly secondary education, while basic education is the highest level completed by mothers of the respondents aged 64 and above.

***Chart #19. Completed level of parent (mother) (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| No formal education | 0% | 0% | 0.4% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 9% |
| Primary education (I-VI grades) | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 5% | 13% | 22% |
| Basic education (VII-IX grades) | 5% | 6% | 4% | 7% | 10% | 16% | 21% |
| Secondary education (X-XII grades) | 35% | 31% | 40% | 40% | 51% | 43% | 31% |
| Vocational education (I II III level) | 10% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 8% | 6% | 4% |
| Vocational education (IV and V level) | 15% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 4% | 5% | 1% |
| Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | 17% | 15% | 11% | 12% | 9% | 6% | 5% |
| Master’s degree or equivalent | 17% | 25% | 17% | 10% | 9% | 7% | 6% |
| PhD or equivalent | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% |

One fourth of Georgia’s population has studied on vocational education program, while 1% of residents are still in the process of studying on the given program.

***Chart #20. Experience of studying on vocational education program N=2801***

The highest index in terms of receiving vocational education is revealed among the residents of Racha Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti (36%), Imereti (35%), Guria (35%) while the lowest index is reported in Tbilisi (16%) and Kvemo Kartli (17%).

***Chart #21. Experience of studying on vocational education program (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| No | 83% | 70% | 83% | 68% | 77% | 76% | 63% | 65% | 64% | 75% | 78% |
| Yes, in the past | 16% | 30% | 17% | 31% | 23% | 22% | 36% | 35% | 35% | 25% | 22% |
| Yes, currently | 1% | 0.4% | 0% | 2% | 0.3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |

As for differences among age categories, the largest share of receiving vocational education is revealed in 45-64 age category (45-55 – 37%; 56-64 – 36%).

***Chart #22. Experience of studying on vocational education program (according to age categories)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| No | 92% | 87% | 82% | 76% | 63% | 64% | 77% |
| Yes, in the past | 4% | 11% | 17% | 23% | 37% | 36% | 23% |
| Yes, currently | 5% | 2% | 0.4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Among them who has studied or currently studies on vocational education course, 30% i.e. the largest share has reached the highest level (fifth) of this program.

***Chart #23. Level of vocational education N=802 (among those who has studied or currently studies on vocational education program)***

***Chart #24. Level of vocational education (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Level 1 | 12% | 29% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 11% | 10% | 1% | 5% | 20% | 24% |
| Level 2 | 12% | 25% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 18% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 20% | 10% |
| Level 3 | 22% | 21% | 23% | 22% | 25% | 34% | 19% | 23% | 23% | 26% | 20% |
| Level 4 | 21% | 7% | 3% | 7% | 14% | 11% | 29% | 42% | 1% | 14% | 6% |
| Level 5 | 33% | 18% | 4% | 44% | 52% | 26% | 34% | 34% | 41% | 20% | 32% |
| Not relevant | 0% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 41% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 28% | 0% | 10% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=45 | N=85 | N=41 | N=85 | N=64 | N=65 | N=98 | N=94 | N=87 | N=75 | N=63 |

***Chart #25. Level of vocational education (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Level 1 | 0% | 18% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 13% |
| Level 2 | 78% | 5% | 8% | 6% | 8% | 11% | 13% |
| Level 3 | 22% | 37% | 24% | 19% | 28% | 19% | 16% |
| Level 4 | 0% | 22% | 11% | 18% | 18% | 21% | 25% |
| Level 5 | 0% | 7% | 35% | 35% | 28% | 34% | 28% |
| Not relevant | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 12% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 4% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=4 | N=46 | N=94 | N=103 | N=184 | N=210 | N=161 |

The majority (66%) of the respondents believe that vocational education was useful in general. Slightly more than half of inquired respondents (53%) believe that vocational education was useful for their professional work. It is worth mentioning that vocational education turned to be the least useful in terms of obtaining further education.

***Chart #26. Usefulness of vocational education in different aspects of life N=802. Knowledge, obtained by respondents was usefull in:***

***Chart #27. Usefulness of vocational education in different aspects of life (according to regions). Knowledge, obtained by respondents was usefull in:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Your professional work | 69% | 50% | 53% | 56% | 54% | 57% | 52% | 45% | 51% | 46% | 47% |
| In life generally | 81% | 73% | 67% | 64% | 57% | 80% | 68% | 52% | 65% | 70% | 59% |
| Obtaining further education | 30% | 25% | 15% | 13% | 18% | 28% | 12% | 10% | 11% | 20% | 8% |
| Getting a job on labor market | 58% | 43% | 30% | 47% | 45% | 45% | 39% | 35% | 43% | 38% | 33% |
| Number of answers: | N=45 | N=85 | N=41 | N=85 | N=64 | N=65 | N=98 | N=94 | N=87 | N=75 | N=63 |

***Chart #28. Usefulness of vocational education in different aspects of life (according to age categories). Knowledge, obtained by respondents was usefull in:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Your professional work | 35% | 41% | 30% | 55% | 49% | 68% | 67% |
| Obtaining further education | 54% | 24% | 11% | 24% | 12% | 27% | 12% |
| Getting a job on labor market | 35% | 23% | 26% | 41% | 40% | 58% | 50% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=4 | N=46 | N=94 | N=103 | N=184 | N=210 | N=161 |

Based on the survey results, we can conclude that for Georgian residents, the most desirable behavior after receiving basic education is **graduating from secondary school and enrolling in higher education institution** – slightly more than half of inquired respondents (57%) would recommend this to a young person after completing basic education course. It is worth mentioning that for almost fifth of inquired respondents (19%) desirable behavior after receiving basic school education is graduating from secondary school and obtaining vocational education:

***Chart #29. Recommendations about continuing studies for those young people who have already received basic education N=2801***

While analyzing data in regional perspective, it turns out that recommendation on completing school and enrolling in higher education institution is the most prevalent in Samtskhe-Javakheti (72%), Tbilisi (65%) and Adjara (65%). While recommendation on graduating from school and obtaining vocational education is most frequently given in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (28%), Racha-Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti (27%) and Guria (27%).

***Chart #30 Recommendations about continuing studies for those young people who have already received basic education (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 65% | 59% | 37% | 51% | 53% | 72% | 37% | 52% | 44% | 61% | 65% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 17% | 24% | 23% | 28% | 21% | 13% | 27% | 17% | 27% | 13% | 20% |
| Some short-term training /recruitment course | 1% | 0.4% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0% | 1% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 4% | 1% | 8% | 6% | 1% | 2% | 8% | 7% | 1% | 5% | 4% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 6% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 1% |
| It depends on a person | 8% | 13% | 25% | 13% | 21% | 8% | 24% | 20% | 24% | 20% | 8% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% |

It can be concluded that the younger is the age, the more frequent it becomes a probability of giving recommendation on graduating from school and going for higher education.

***Chart #31. Recommendations about continuing studies for those young people who have already received basic education (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 68% | 61% | 60% | 53% | 55% | 56% | 54% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 14% | 11% | 17% | 16% | 25% | 22% | 22% |
| Some short-term training /recruitment course | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0.4% | 1% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 2% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 4% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 1% | 5% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| It depends on a person | 15% | 18% | 14% | 20% | 11% | 13% | 17% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Based on the survey results, it is demonstrated that the majority of residents (62%) received recommendation on graduating from school and going for higher education from their parents while 14% of respondents were recommended to complete the school and obtain vocational education from their parents.

***Chart #32. Recommendation from parents about continuing studies after completing basic education course N=2801***

While reviewing data in the perspective of regions, it becomes clear that behavior of recommending their children on enrolling in higher education institution was the most prevalent in Tbilisi (80%), while the biggest share of parents of respondents inquired in Kakheti gave recommended their children to complete secondary school and obtain vocational education (25%).

***Chart #33 Recommendation from parents about continuing studies after completing basic education course (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 80% | 44% | 51% | 52% | 51% | 61% | 53% | 63% | 47% | 50% | 74% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 6% | 25% | 16% | 17% | 17% | 11% | 16% | 19% | 19% | 17% | 13% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 0.3% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0.3% | 4% | 4% | 0.3% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 2% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 1% | 0.2% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 4% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 1% | 0.4% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 0.4% | 2% | 0.4% | 1% | 0.3% |
| Didn't get involved - left the decision up to me | 11% | 27% | 21% | 30% | 27% | 22% | 29% | 12% | 32% | 28% | 6% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

***Chart #34. Recommendation from parents about continuing studies after completing basic education course (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 82% | 73% | 66% | 66% | 59% | 57% | 46% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 9% | 9% | 14% | 10% | 20% | 18% | 17% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Didn't get involved - left the decision up to me | 4% | 14% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 21% | 30% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% |

It is quite interesting to analyze results according to level of education achieved by parents of the respondents and what recommendations they gave to their children after graduating from secondary school. The tendency showed that the higher is the level of education achieved by the parent (BA, MA, PhD) the more often they recommend their children to graduate from school and obtain higher education. Respectively, more parents without higher education recommended their children to graduate from school and obtain vocational education.

Besides, it is quite interesting that behavior of not interfering in the process of making decisions about education is more prevalent among parents with non-formal education, primary education and basic education.

***Chart #35 Recommendation from parents about continuing studies after completing basic education course (according to level of education obtained by father)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | No formal education | Primary education (I-VI grades) | Basic education (VII-IX grades) | Secondary education (X-XII grades) | Vocational education (I II III level) | Vocational education (IV and V level) | Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | Master’s degree or equivalent | PhD or equivalent |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 37% | 35% | 43% | 58% | 65% | 68% | 85% | 81% | 80% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 10% | 19% | 21% | 17% | 22% | 13% | 4% | 4% | 0% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 8% | 10% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 6% | 4% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Didn't get involved - left the decision up to me | 33% | 30% | 29% | 19% | 12% | 16% | 9% | 13% | 20% |
| Number of answers: | N=98 | N=247 | N=332 | N=1105 | N=318 | N=182 | N=212 | N=294 | N=4 |

***Chart #36 Recommendation from parents about continuing studies after completing basic education course (according to level of education obtained by mother)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | No formal education | Primary education (I-VI grades) | Basic education (VII-IX grades) | Secondary education (X-XII grades) | Vocational education (I II III level) | Vocational education (IV and V level) | Bachelor’s degree or equivalent | Master’s degree or equivalent | PhD or equivalent |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 34% | 36% | 43% | 61% | 64% | 64% | 87% | 82% | 98% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 9% | 20% | 22% | 17% | 18% | 11% | 2% | 6% | 0% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 7% | 9% | 2% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 6% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1% | 0% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 4% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Didn't get involved - left the decision up to me | 36% | 29% | 28% | 17% | 14% | 24% | 10% | 12% | 2% |
| Number of answers: | N=89 | N=267 | N=367 | N=1132 | N=301 | N=203 | N=193 | N=239 | N=3 |

After receiving basic school education the similar theoretical advice is given to **own child** in terms of desirable behavior. The majority of residents (73%) would like their child to enroll in higher education institution, while one out of 10 respondents would like his/her child to complete secondary school and obtain vocational education. It is quite interesting that 13% of inquired respondents are ready not to interfere in their children’s future decision and give them a chance to make a decision independently.

***Chart #37. Recommendation given to own child about continuing studies after receiving basic education N=2801*** Enrolling in higher education institution is the most desirable decision for their children among the residents of Adjara (88%). This index is also high in (80%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti (80%). As for graduating from school and obtaining vocational education, relatively higher portion of residents in Kakheti (17%) and Shida Kartli (17%) would give such recommendation to their children.

***Chart #38 Recommendation given to own child about continuing studies after receiving basic education (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 80% | 66% | 55% | 79% | 64% | 80% | 68% | 74% | 75% | 70% | 88% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 6% | 17% | 12% | 10% | 17% | 5% | 9% | 10% | 15% | 9% | 6% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 0.3% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0% | 1% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 2% | 0.4% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 2% | 0.2% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| I won’t get involved – s/he will make a decision independently | 9% | 16% | 22% | 7% | 15% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 5% | 18% | 4% |
| other | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

It is worth mentioning that going for higher education after completing secondary school is the best option for every age category. Recommendation on obtaining vocational education is not distinguished in any age group.

***Chart #39 Recommendation given to own child about continuing studies after receiving basic education (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Complete graduate school and go for higher education | 68% | 81% | 73% | 75% | 72% | 69% | 71% |
| Complete graduate school and go for vocational education | 8% | 4% | 11% | 6% | 13% | 13% | 12% |
| Complete some short-term training /recruitment course | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Go for a full time work without further training / education | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Work and obtain vocational education at the same time | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Work and obtain higher education at the same time | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| I won’t get involved – s/he will make a decision independently | 20% | 11% | 11% | 16% | 9% | 15% | 13% |
| other | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 0.3% | 0.3% |

42% of residents of Georgia have heard about education resource center or professional orientation agency, while more than half of inquired respondents (58%) have not heard anything about this.

***Chart #40. Awareness of education resource center or professional orientation agency N=2801***

The highest index of awareness on education resource center’s information or professional orientation agency is revealed in Guria (70%), Shida Kartli (64%) and Adjara (63%). It is quite interesting, that the lowest index of awareness was revealed in Tbilisi (28%).

***Chart #41. Awareness of education resource center or professional orientation agency (according to regions)***

While analyzing awareness results in the perspective of age categories, it is clear that approximate equal number of representatives of all age categories have heard about education resource center’s information or professional orientation agency (percentage rate varies from 41% to 46%). However, results are different for representatives of older age segment (65 and above) – the lowest index of awareness (30%) was revealed in this group.

***Chart 42. Awareness of education resource center or professional orientation agency (according to age groups)***

***Chart #43 Awareness of education resource center or professional orientation agency (according to gender)***

As for awareness about ongoing reforms in vocational education field, based on the survey results, half of the inquired respondents (51%) have not heard anything about these reforms, respectively, the other half (49%) has heard something about ongoing reforms. 36% of respondents have heard about the reforms but are not aware of details. 5% of residents of Georgia found out about ongoing reforms from teachers of vocational schools only and finally, only 8% of inquired respondents actively follow news about the reforms.

***Chart #44. Awareness about ongoing reforms in vocational education field N=2801***

The lowest index of awareness about ongoing reforms in vocational education field is reported in Mtskheta-Mtianeti – 78% of residents of this region have not heard anything about these reforms. As for general awareness, the highest indexes were revealed in Shida Kartli (76%) and Guria (74%). As for highest rate of actively receiving news about ongoing reforms, it was reported in Adjara (19%).

***Chart #45 Awareness about ongoing reforms in vocational education field (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| I actively follow news about reform | 6% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 8% | 4% | 14% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 19% |
| I found out news about reform only from my friends/relatives who work or study in vocational schools | 2% | 5% | 6% | 1% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 3% | 6% | 12% | 6% |
| I’ve heard about reform but I’m not aware of details | 35% | 45% | 32% | 17% | 60% | 30% | 29% | 31% | 58% | 23% | 37% |
| I have not heard anything at all about vocational education reform | 58% | 45% | 55% | 78% | 23% | 59% | 51% | 55% | 26% | 55% | 39% |

Residents of Georgia aged 65 years and above are the least informed about ongoing reforms in vocational education field.

***Chart #46. Awareness about ongoing reforms in vocational education field (according to age)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| I actively follow news about reform | 2% | 6% | 10% | 7% | 12% | 10% | 6% |
| I found out news about reform only from my friends/relatives who work or study in vocational schools | 7% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 5% | 3% |
| I’ve heard about reform but I’m not aware of details | 40% | 34% | 37% | 39% | 36% | 32% | 32% |
| I have not heard anything at all about vocational education reform | 52% | 53% | 48% | 49% | 48% | 53% | 59% |

Information campaigns about ongoing reforms in vocational education field is insufficient for the largest portion of respondents (44%), while 38% of them believe that these campaigns are more or less sufficient. One out of ten people (11%) believe that information campaigns are not sufficient.

***Chart #47. Evaluation of information campaigns about reforms in vocational education field***

***N = 1411 (among them who have heard about reforms in vocational education field)***

Information campaigns on reforms in vocational education field are believed to be the least insufficient by the residents of Tbilisi (64%), Samegrelo (58%), Imereti (52%) and Kvemo Kartli (52%).

***Chart #48 Evaluation of information campaigns about reforms in vocational education field (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Sufficient | 8% | 16% | 6% | 9% | 20% | 18% | 17% | 6% | 8% | 1% | 18% |
| More or less sufficient | 19% | 62% | 29% | 35% | 66% | 48% | 29% | 38% | 51% | 32% | 34% |
| It’s not sufficient | 64% | 20% | 52% | 42% | 11% | 28% | 47% | 52% | 36% | 58% | 40% |
| I don’t know anything about this campaign | 6% | 0% | 11% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 4% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 3% | 3% | 3% | 12% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 4% |
| Number of answers: | N=108 | N=146 | N=115 | N=55 | N=200 | N=105 | N=122 | N=109 | N=175 | N=112 | N=164 |

3.3 Attitude towards vocational education and recruitment

Based on the results of quantitative survey, it is demonstrated that the largest portion of Georgia’s population (45%) believes that graduates of vocational schools have **fewer chances** of employment compared to graduates of higher education institution. It is quite interesting that as believed by one third of residents (33%) graduates of vocational schools and people with higher education have **equal chances** of employment while 17% of respondents think that graduates of vocational schools have **higher chances** of employment.

***Chart 52. Comparison of vocational school graduates with people with higher education in terms of their potential employment N=2801***

Evaluations of chances of vocational school graduates compared with people having higher education in terms of employment are different in regions of Georgia, namely: the statement that graduates of vocational schools hold **fewer chances** of employment is most frequently agreed in Samtskhe-Javakheti (60%), Adjara (56%), Shida Kartli (53%), Imereti (51%) and Tbilisi (51%). These people are believed to have **equal chances** of employment in Kakheti (54%) and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti (45%) most of all, while residents of Mtskheta-Mtianeti (31%), Racha-Lechkhumi / Zemo Svaneti (30%) and Kvemo Kartli (25%) believe that graduates of vocational schools **have higher** chances of employment.

***Chart #53. Comparison of vocational school graduates with people with higher education in terms of their potential employment t (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | They have fewer chances of employment compared to persons with higher education | Their chances are equal to persons with higher education | They have more chances of employment compared to persons with higher education | I don’t know /hard to answer |
| Tbilisi | 51% | 29% | 18% | 1% |
| Kakheti | 32% | 54% | 13% | 1% |
| Kvemo Kartli | 31% | 28% | 25% | 17% |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 34% | 34% | 31% | 2% |
| Shida Kartli | 53% | 30% | 13% | 4% |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 60% | 25% | 15% | 0% |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 32% | 36% | 30% | 2% |
| Imereti | 51% | 32% | 14% | 3% |
| Guria | 43% | 38% | 19% | 1% |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 35% | 45% | 14% | 6% |
| Adjara | 56% | 24% | 17% | 3% |

***Chart #54. Comparison of vocational school graduates with people with higher education in terms of their potential employment (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | They have fewer chances of employment compared to persons with higher education | Their chances are equal to persons with higher education | They have more chances of employment compared to persons with higher education | I don’t know /hard to answer |
| 15-17 Years old | 41% | 39% | 20% | 0% |
| 18-24 Years old | 53% | 32% | 12% | 4% |
| 25-34 Years old | 44% | 35% | 16% | 5% |
| 35-44 Years old | 48% | 33% | 15% | 4% |
| 45-54 Years old | 46% | 35% | 16% | 3% |
| 55-64 Years old | 45% | 31% | 20% | 4% |
| 65 and above | 39% | 32% | 23% | 6% |

Vocational education is mostly evaluated as prestigious – the majority of residents (61%) call it prestigious, while 5% of them believe it to be very prestigious. It is worth mentioning that only very small part of respondents (2% - very non-prestigious) express **radically** negative attitude towards vocational education, however, slightly more than one fourth of residents (27%) think that vocational education is non-prestigious.

***Chart #55. Evaluation of prestige of vocational schools N=2801***

Perception of how prestigious vocational schools are differs according to regions. Evaluations of vocational education as prestigious (prestigious + very prestigious) are the highest in Guria (88%), Adjara (79%), Racha-Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti (76%), kakheti (74%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (73%). While relatively negative evaluations of vocational education (non-prestigious + very non-prestigious) were expressed in Tbilisi (37%), Imereti (35%), Shida Kartli (32%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti.

***Chart #56. Evaluation of prestige of vocational schools (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Very prestigious | 8% | 2% | 1% | 9% | 1% | 9% | 8% | 5% | 10% | 1% | 5% |
| Prestigious | 52% | 72% | 61% | 64% | 64% | 57% | 68% | 56% | 78% | 66% | 74% |
| Non-prestigious | 35% | 22% | 21% | 26% | 32% | 30% | 21% | 30% | 10% | 24% | 16% |
| Very non-prestigious | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 2% | 0.2% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| I don’t know /hard to answer | 3% | 2% | 14% | 0.3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 8% | 4% |

While comparing age categories, it turned out that vocational education was perceived to be prestigious by representatives of 65 and above age category most of all while young people aged 18-24 evaluated vocational education as non-prestigious.

***Chart #57. Evaluation of prestige of vocational schools (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Very prestigious | 3% | 2% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 11% |
| Prestigious | 64% | 57% | 61% | 58% | 64% | 64% | 61% |
| Non-prestigious | 22% | 35% | 27% | 29% | 29% | 26% | 18% |
| Very non-prestigious | 3% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| I don’t know /hard to answer | 8% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 9% |

Significant part of Georgia’s population (62%) believes that society’s attitude towards vocational education is **changing into positive**, though this change is slow. Only 8% of them believe that society’s attitude towards vocational education is **changing into negative** within the recent years.

***Chart #58. Evaluation of society’s attitude towards vocational education N=2801***

Positive changes in society’s attitude towards vocational education are most noticed by residents of Shida Kartli (84%), Guria (82%) and Adjara (82%) while negative change of society’s attitude was most frequently noted in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (14%).

***Chart #59. Evaluation of society’s attitude towards vocational education (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Is changing into positive quickly | 4% | 11% | 12% | 8% | 16% | 8% | 17% | 10% | 14% | 9% | 13% |
| Is changing into positive slowly | 60% | 65% | 59% | 68% | 68% | 57% | 51% | 62% | 68% | 60% | 69% |
| Is not changing | 20% | 17% | 5% | 8% | 6% | 19% | 16% | 11% | 9% | 11% | 3% |
| Is changing into negative slowly | 8% | 3% | 4% | 14% | 6% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 8% | 6% |
| Is changing into negative quickly | 3% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| I don’t know /hard to answer | 5% | 3% | 19% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 9% | 7% | 2% | 10% | 8% |

***Chart #60. Evaluation of society’s attitude towards vocational education (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Is changing into positive quickly | 6% | 12% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 10% |
| Is changing into positive slowly | 60% | 55% | 62% | 64% | 66% | 64% | 61% |
| Is not changing | 9% | 14% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 15% | 11% |
| Is changing into negative slowly | 10% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 7% | 6% |
| Is changing into negative quickly | 0% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% |
| I don’t know /hard to answer | 15% | 9% | 7% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 9% |

The majority of residents of Georgia (76%) believe that studies in vocational school should be funded by the **state**.

***Chart #64. Forms of funding studies in vocational school N=2801***

The most desirable form of funding studies in vocational schools is complete funding by the state in all regions of Georgia. Complete funding of studies by the state is most agreed by the residents of Racha-Lechkhumi / Kvemo Kartli (90%), Adjara (86%), Shida Kartli (87%) and Kakheti (85%).

***Chart #65. Forms of funding studies in vocational schools (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| State completely | 69% | 85% | 70% | 72% | 87% | 64% | 90% | 81% | 80% | 72% | 86% |
| Student completely | 1% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 0.3% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Existing or future employer completely | 1% | 0% | 8% | 2% | 0.4% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 2% |
| State and student jointly | 11% | 8% | 11% | 8% | 3% | 19% | 8% | 8% | 14% | 8% | 6% |
| State and employer jointly | 16% | 6% | 10% | 17% | 8% | 10% | 0.4% | 8% | 5% | 16% | 5% |
| Student and employer jointly | 2% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% |

***Chart #66. Forms of funding studies in vocational schools (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| State completely | 78% | 70% | 76% | 76% | 73% | 74% | 87% |
| Student completely | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| Existing or future employer completely | 2% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 1% |
| State and student jointly | 10% | 19% | 9% | 9% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| State and employer jointly | 7% | 9% | 11% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 6% |
| Student and employer jointly | 0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 2% | 2% | 0.2% | 0% |

Within the scopes of quantitative survey we identified how type of vocational school indicates on qualification of diploma issued by it. Based on the survey results, it can be concluded that **diploma of public vocational schools is perceived to be more qualified** compared to the diploma issued by private vocational school as one third of residents (32%) believe so while only 10% of respondents think that private school indicates on more qualified diploma. We also need to mention that 33% of respondents who believe that diploma of vocational school in general indicates of qualification and it does not matter whether it is private or public. It is worth mentioning that one fourth (25%) of Georgian residents believe that diploma of vocational school does not indicate high qualification.

***Chart #72. Influence of type of vocational school on the perception of quality of diploma issued by this school N=2801***Diploma of public vocational school indicates high qualification for the residents of Racha Lechkhumi / Kcemo Svaneti (52%) and Guria (53%) most of all. It is quite interesting, that as believed for the largest share of residents living in Shida Kartli (37%) vocational diploma does not indicate high qualification. Residents of Tbilisi, kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti and Imereti mostly believe that vocational diploma indicates high qualification despite the fact whether vocational school is public or private.

***Chart #73. Influence of type of vocational school on the perception of quality of diploma issued by this school (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates if the school issuing the diploma is **private** and not public | 15% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 14% | 10% | 4% | 5% | 9% | 13% | 13% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates if the school issuing the diploma is **public** and not private | 31% | 25% | 39% | 17% | 20% | 31% | 52% | 34% | 53% | 30% | 39% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates **disregarding whether** the school issuing the diploma is private or public | 33% | 46% | 25% | 47% | 28% | 34% | 16% | 36% | 26% | 30% | 29% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma **does not reveal** qualifications of graduates | 21% | 24% | 28% | 26% | 37% | 26% | 28% | 26% | 11% | 26% | 19% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% |

***Chart #74. Influence of type of vocational school on the perception of quality of diploma issued by this school (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates if the school issuing the diploma is **private** and not public | 9% | 12% | 12% | 9% | 12% | 10% | 8% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates if the school issuing the diploma is **public** and not private | 38% | 26% | 29% | 32% | 36% | 33% | 35% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma indicates high qualification of graduates **disregarding whether** the school issuing the diploma is private or public | 41% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 26% | 34% | 35% |
| Possession of a vocational diploma **does not reveal** qualifications of graduates | 13% | 29% | 26% | 25% | 25% | 24% | 22% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% |

The majority of inquired respondents (76%) evaluate public professional schools as competitive while only slightly more than half of respondents (56%) think that private vocational schools are competitive which makes us assume that public vocational schools are perceived to be more competitive.

***Chart #75. Perception of competitiveness of public and private vocational schools N=2801***

Public vocational schools are believed to be more competitive in all regions. However, it is quite interesting that indexes of evaluations of competitiveness of these two types of educational institutions are relatively similar in Tbilisi and Mskheta-Mtianeti.

***Chart #76. Perception of competitiveness of public and private vocational schools (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Competitiveness of **public** vocational schools | 66% | 86% | 81% | 76% | 69% | 76% | 87% | 76% | 85% | 84% | 77% |
| Competitiveness of **private** vocational schools | 56% | 78% | 44% | 70% | 49% | 57% | 47% | 47% | 63% | 58% | 64% |

**Note:** percentage rates given on the chart are the sum of answers “completely competitive” and “competitive”.

3.4 Media consumption

Within the scopes of quantitative survey, we studied media habits of Georgian residents which included identification of consumption of different media outlets, revealing the most popular TV channels or newspapers-magazines and indexes of internet usage.

As demonstrated by the survey results, main source of information is television for the residents of Georgia - 88% of inquired respondents have watched TV within the last week. It is quite interesting that the second most popular source of information is social circle (neighbors, friends, colleagues) – 57% of research respondents obtain information from this source. It is interesting that almost half (49%) of population uses internet to obtain information. Print media, magazines and radio are less popular source of information (13%, 10% and 8% of respondents use them respectively).

***Chart #80. Sources of information N=2801***

Data analysis performed according to regions shows that television is main source of information in all regions. Social circle as main source of information after television has rather high indexes in Kakheti (70%), Kvemo Kartli (53%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (54%), Samtskhe-Javkaheti (70%), Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti (59%), Imereti (63%) and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti (76%). Second most important source of information is Internet (social media, e-mail) in Shida Kartli and Adjara, but indexes are not much different from rates given to obtaining information from friends / neighbors / acquaintances. As for Tbilisi, internet is the second most important source of information (used by 67%). However, it is worth mentioning, that more than half of respondents (53%) obtains information from neighbors, friends and colleagues.

Printed media is less popular source of information in all regions. The only exception is Guria, where almost one third (32%) of residents of Guria receive information from this source.

***Chart #81. Sources of information (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Printed newspaper | 11% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 10% | 10% | 14% | 13% | 32% | 21% | 10% |
| Information broadcasted via TV | 87% | 94% | 76% | 86% | 90% | 88% | 94% | 89% | 90% | 94% | 92% |
| Information broadcasted via radio | 9% | 13% | 4% | 2% | 7% | 1% | 3% | 11% | 1% | 7% | 5% |
| Printed magazine | 11% | 9% | 3% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 10% | 11% | 15% | 16% | 7% |
| Internet (social media, e-mails) | 67% | 46% | 38% | 44% | 32% | 40% | 29% | 49% | 41% | 39% | 50% |
| Neighbors, friends or colleagues | 53% | 70% | 53% | 54% | 30% | 70% | 59% | 63% | 46% | 76% | 48% |

As for data analysis according to age categories, it can be concluded that television is the most popular source of information for people aged 25 and above. While ultimate source of information is internet for respondents under 25.

***Chart #82. Sources of information (according to age categories)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Printed newspaper | 3% | 3% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 19% | 17% |
| Information broadcasted via TV | 75% | 79% | 85% | 90% | 92% | 94% | 94% |
| Information broadcasted via radio | 1% | 3% | 9% | 9% | 11% | 6% | 8% |
| Printed magazine | 4% | 4% | 8% | 12% | 12% | 9% | 12% |
| Internet (social media, e-mails) | 83% | 83% | 69% | 57% | 41% | 22% | 6% |

Within the given survey, we have also identified what part of population watches TV in general and what TV channels are watched by them most frequently. As for concrete TV channels, “Imedi” and “Rustavi 2” have the highest and almost similar index of consumption (80% and 79% of population respectively).

***Chart #83. General consumption of TV channels N=2801***

medi” and “Rustavi 2” held similar positions in terms of general consumption, “Rustavi 2” switches to the first place after respondents name their one main channel – almost half of TV audience names it as their main channel (47%). TV company “Imedi” holds second place from this point of view (30%).

***Chart #84. Main TV channel N=2667 (from those who watch TV)***

While performing data analysis according to regions, it is demonstrated that the lowest rate of consumption of “Rustavi 2” and “Imedi” was reported in Samtskhe-Javakheti region (42% and 46% respectively). It is quite interesting, that Russian channels (43%) and Armenian channels (47%) had rather high indexes of consumption.

Apart from Samtskhe-Javakheti (indexes of watching Rustavi 2 and Imedi are similar), the survey reveals that Rustavi 2 is main television channel in all regions, respectively, “Imedi” is the second most popular channel.

***Chart #85. General consumption of TV channels (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| I don’t watch TV | 11% | 4% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 4% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Imedi | 76% | 86% | 70% | 73% | 79% | 46% | 91% | 89% | 84% | 87% | 91% |
| RusTavi 2 | 73% | 86% | 72% | 74% | 76% | 42% | 92% | 90% | 85% | 89% | 91% |
| Maestro | 29% | 46% | 35% | 44% | 30% | 17% | 68% | 49% | 50% | 37% | 50% |
| Public broadcaster | 15% | 25% | 25% | 28% | 12% | 7% | 42% | 38% | 35% | 33% | 33% |
| GDS | 23% | 25% | 22% | 14% | 13% | 7% | 29% | 31% | 25% | 10% | 16% |
| Adjara TV | 7% | 13% | 12% | 4% | 1% | 4% | 18% | 8% | 13% | 11% | 49% |
| Kavkasia | 12% | 12% | 9% | 7% | 1% | 3% | 5% | 8% | 4% | 9% | 4% |
| Second Channel | 5% | 9% | 8% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 10% | 11% | 7% | 8% | 9% |
| Sport channels | 6% | 5% | 6% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 5% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 6% |
| Ertsulovneba | 5% | 7% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 9% | 6% | 7% | 3% | 3% |
| Russian channels | 2% | 2% | 9% | 9% | 2% | 43% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 3% |
| TV 11 | 5% | 5% | 9% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 4% |
| Pirveli Stereo | 3% | 7% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 8% | 5% |
| Armenian channels | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Obieqtivi | 3% | 6% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 8% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| Azeri channels | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Turkish channels | 0% | 0% | 13% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Komedi arkhi | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Baku first channel | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| HTB | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |

**Note:** the table presents those TV channels percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

***Chart #86. Index of main consumption of TV channels (according to regions) among those who watch TV***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| RusTavi 2 | 46% | 45% | 33% | 45% | 48% | 17% | 57% | 60% | 37% | 50% | 57% |
| Imedi | 35% | 37% | 18% | 19% | 35% | 16% | 22% | 29% | 35% | 36% | 24% |
| Maestro | 7% | 5% | 6% | 15% | 7% | 4% | 7% | 2% | 8% | 6% | 3% |
| GDS | 5% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 1% |
| Russian channels | 0.3% | 1% | 6% | 6% | 1% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Armenian channels | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Public broadcaster (I channel) | 0% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 0.3% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 5% | 2% |
| Sport channels | 3% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| Azeri channels | 0% | 0.4% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Baku first channel | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Adjara TV | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% |
| Obieqtivi | 0.3% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 0.3% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| Turkish channels | 0% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Other | 3% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0.3% | 0.4% | 2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1% | 0.3% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=232 | N=252 | N=239 | N=225 | N=246 | N=250 | N=235 | N=250 | N=232 | N=254 | N=252 |

**Note:** the table presents those TV channels percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

While performing data analysis in the perspective of age categories, it is demonstrated that Rustavi 2 is main TV channel for every age category while Imedi holds the second place for every age group. As for differences, it is worth mentioning that, after the mentioned TV channels, the youngest segment (15-17 years) watches sports channels (10%) most frequently while for 18-24 year-old respondents, GDS (11%) is main channel after Rustavi 2 and Imedi.

***Chart #87. General consumption of TV Channels (according to age categories)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| I don’t watch TV | 15% | 16% | 8% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Imedi | 62% | 67% | 79% | 83% | 82% | 87% | 86% |
| RusTavi 2 | 69% | 70% | 81% | 82% | 79% | 84% | 81% |
| Maestro | 22% | 24% | 33% | 34% | 48% | 50% | 43% |
| Public broadcaster | 14% | 17% | 19% | 27% | 27% | 34% | 29% |
| GDS | 40% | 27% | 29% | 21% | 17% | 13% | 11% |
| Adjara TV | 12% | 5% | 11% | 15% | 12% | 16% | 11% |
| Kavkasia | 4% | 4% | 10% | 9% | 11% | 7% | 10% |
| Second Channel | 7% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 9% | 7% |
| Sport channels | 15% | 9% | 7% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| Ertsulovneba | 3% | 3% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 6% | 6% |
| Russian channels | 3% | 5% | 3% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| TV 11 | 12% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| Pirveli Stereo | 5% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 4% | 1% |
| Armenian channels | 4% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| Obieqtivi | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 6% |
| Azeri channels | 2% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Turkish channels | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Komedi arkhi | 5% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Baku furst channel | 0% | 0.4% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| HTB | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0.2% |

**Note:** the table presents those TV channels percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

***Chart #88. Main TV channels (according to age categories) among those who watch TV***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| RusTavi 2 | 45% | 51% | 49% | 50% | 42% | 45% | 46% |
| Imedi | 25% | 22% | 29% | 29% | 33% | 32% | 35% |
| Maestro | 1% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 8% | 8% | 7% |
| GDS | 7% | 11% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0.1% |
| Russian channels | 0.4% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| Armenian channels | 4% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Public broadcaster (I channel) | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Sport channels | 10% | 4% | 3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1% | 0% |
| Azeri channels | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0.4% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Baku first channel | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Adjara TV | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Obieqtivi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| Turkish channels | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 0.1% | 1% |
| Other | 2% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.3% | 1% | 0.1% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=73 | N=233 | N=413 | N=405 | N=443 | N=545 | N=555 |

As for radio, as a media outlet, as a result of analyzing the survey results, it turns out that rather large portion of residents (87%) do not listen to radio channels at all. Radio channel “Ar Daidardo” holds the first place according to general consumption.

***Chart #89. General consumption of radio channels N=2801***

**Note:** the table presents those radio channels percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

Among those who listen to radio, main radio channel is “Ar Daidardo” (37%). Rating of radio channels looks as follows: “Fortuna+” (12%), Imedi (10%), Auto Radio (10%).

***Chart #90. Main radio channels N=266 (among those who listen to radio)***

According to the survey results, the majority of residents (82%) do not read newspapers at all. As for concrete newspapers, 12% of inquired respondents read Kviris Palitra and 5% of respondents read “Asaval-Dasavali”. **Among those who are consumers of printed newspapers,** Kviris Palitra is main newspaper for 52% while main newspaper is “Asaval-Dasavali” for 14% of such respondents.

***Chart #91. Habit of reading newspapers/in general N=2801***

**Note:** the table presents those newspapers percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

***Chart #92. Habit of reading newspapers / most frequently N=599 (among those who read newspapers)***

As a result of the survey, it is revealed that the majority of residents (83%) do not read magazines at all. Magazine “Sarke” holds the first place in terms of general consumption, it is followed by “Tbiliselebi” (7%) and “Gza” (4%).

***Chart #93. Habit of reading magazines/in general N=2801***

**Note:** the table presents those magazines percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

***Chart #94. Habit of reading magazines / most frequently N=523 (among those who read magazines)***

As for frequency of internet consumption in Georgia, it turned out that 44% of Georgians use internet every day. Only tenth of them use internet two-three times a week. It is worth mentioning that 41% of residents do not use internet at all.

***Chart #95. Use of internet N=2801***

While performing data analysis according to regions, it turns out that internet is most actively used by residents of Tbilisi (63% of them use internet on daily basis). It is also worth mentioning that compared to other regions, the smallest part of residents are internet users in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti regions (36% of residents do not use internet).

***Chart #96 Use of internet (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| I don’t use the Internet at all | 24% | 48% | 48% | 43% | 54% | 47% | 64% | 47% | 47% | 54% | 37% |
| Daily | 63% | 36% | 36% | 42% | 32% | 36% | 23% | 41% | 33% | 31% | 45% |
| 2-3 times a week | 7% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 11% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 13% | 11% |
| Once a week | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 4% |
| 2-3 times a month | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 3% |
| Once a month or less frequently | 3% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0.3% | 1% |

Data analysis according to age categories reveals that internet is most actively used by the respondents aged 15-17 (82% of them use internet on daily basis), as the age raises, use of internet falls (daily consumption - 18-24 year-old - 77%; 25-34 year-old - 63%; 35-44 year-old - 52%; 45-54 year-old - 33%; 55-64 year-old - 18%; 65 year-old and above - 3%). Together with fall of daily usage of internet, percentage rate of internet use in general decreases proportionally to increase of age.

***Chart #97. Use of internet (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| I don’t use the Internet at all | 3% | 8% | 19% | 33% | 47% | 72% | 91% |
| Daily | 82% | 77% | 63% | 52% | 33% | 18% | 3% |
| 2-3 times a week | 13% | 10% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 6% | 2% |
| Once a week | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 1% |
| 2-3 times a month | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| Once a month or less frequently | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |

As identified by the survey results, the majority of internet users use social networks (only 3% declared that they don’t use social networks). The most popular social network is Facebook – 82% of internet users use it. The second most popular social network is Odnoklassniki (42% of internet users).

***Chart #98. Use of social networks (within the last 3 months) N=1324 (among those who use internet)***

**Note:** the table presents those social networks percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

While analyzing data in the perspective of regions, it turns out that Facebook is most actively used by residents of Guria (87%), Tbilisi (85%) and Imereti (85%). Odnoklassniki has the biggest number of users in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti (76%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti (70%) regions.

***Chart #99. Use of social networks (within the last 3 months) (according to regions) from those who use internet***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Do not use social networks | 7% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 7% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| Facebook | 85% | 81% | 82% | 80% | 77% | 51% | 78% | 85% | 87% | 82% | 80% |
| Odnoklassniki | 26% | 51% | 36% | 32% | 41% | 70% | 36% | 46% | 37% | 76% | 59% |
| Twitter | 2% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 9% | 5% | 4% |
| Class.ge | 1% | 0.4% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| Myspace | 0.4% | 0.4% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 2% |
| LinkedIn | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| YouTube | 0.4% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% |
| I do not know | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Number of answers: | N=193 | N=112 | N=117 | N=121 | N=107 | N=129 | N=79 | N=125 | N=97 | N=90 | N=157 |

**Note:** the table presents those social networks percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

While performing data analysis according to age groups, it turns out that Facebook is a popular social network among all age categories, but it becomes more popular together with decrease of age – this social network has the biggest number of users among the respondents who are 15-17 years old (92%) and 18-24 years old (93%).

***Chart #100. Use of social networks (within the last 3 months) (according to age groups) from those who use internet***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Do not use social networks | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1% | 4% | 9% | 9% | 12% |
| Facebook | 92% | 93% | 89% | 80% | 65% | 65% | 37% |
| Odnoklassniki | 30% | 44% | 48% | 46% | 35% | 41% | 23% |
| Twitter | 5% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 7% |
| Class.ge | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| Myspace | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 4% |
| LinkedIn | 0% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| YouTube | 2% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| I do not know | 0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2% | 4% | 0.3% |
| Number of answers per each group | N=78 | N=237 | N=346 | N=274 | N=217 | N=128 | N=44 |

**Note:** the table presents those social networks percentage rate of which is 1% and more in overall picture.

3.5 Demographic and socio-economic profile

***Chart #101. Age N=2801***

***Chart #102. Gender N=2801***

Major part of Georgian residents (58%) are married and live with a spouse, 26% is single, 8% is widow, 5% is married but is separated, 3% is divorced and 1% lives with a partner out of wedlock.

***Chart #103. Marital status N=2801***

Analysis performed on data of marital status in gender perspective demonstrates that 99% of respondents in 15-17 age group are single, fourth of individuals in 18-24 age group are married and live with a spouse.

***Chart #104. Marital status (according to age groups)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 15-17 Years old | 18-24 Years old | 25-34 Years old | 35-44 Years old | 45-54 Years old | 55-64 Years old | 65 and above |
| Single | 99% | 73% | 27% | 12% | 12% | 10% | 9% |
| Is in marriage but does not live with a spouse | 0% | 2% | 3% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| Is in marriage and lives with a spouse | 1% | 24% | 66% | 74% | 73% | 63% | 49% |
| Lives with a partner out of wedlock | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0.2% | 0% |
| Divorced | 0% | 0.1% | 3% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 1% |
| Widowed | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 2% | 4% | 15% | 36% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

90% of respondents inquired within the survey are Georgian nationals, 5% of them are Azeri while 4% are Armenians.

***Chart #105. Nationality N=2801***

Data analysis according to regions demonstrated that major part of research participants in all regions are Georgians, except for Samtskhe-Javakheti where 60% of inquired respondents are Armenian. Azeri population create have rather large share in Kvemo Kartli (38%), while number of Azeri residents equals 10% in Mtskheta-Mtianeti.

***Chart #106. Nationality (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Georgian | 96% | 87% | 60% | 88% | 98% | 39% | 98% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 98% |
| Azeri | 0% | 9% | 38% | 10% | 1% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Armenian | 3% | 0.4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 1% | 0.2% | 1% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Russian | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% |
| Other | 0% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% |

91% of residents of Georgia speak in Georgian language in family, 5% of them speak Azeri language, 3% in Armenian and 1% in Russian.

***Chart #107. Spoken language of family N=2801***

Analysis of language spoken in the family according to regions demonstrates that main spoken language is Georgian in all regions, however, the only exception is Samtskhe-Javakheti where 59% of residents speak Armenian in the family. Besides, Azeri is the language spoken by part of the residents in Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli and Mtskheta-Mtianeti regions (9%, 37%, 10%, respectively).

***Chart #108. Spoken language in the family (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| Georgian | 98% | 90% | 61% | 90% | 100% | 38% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 99% |
| Azeri | 0% | 9% | 37% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Armenian | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 59% | 1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% |
| Russian | 2% | 0.2% | 2% | 0% | 0.2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% |

Almost one third (31%) of Georgia’s residents declare that they are unemployed, one fourth (23%) is looking for a job, the rest of 8% is not looking for a job nowadays. As for employed respondents, 14% of them are full-time employees, 2% of them are part-time employees. 11% of respondents are housewives/work from home. 17% of respondents participating in the survey are retired.

***Chart #109. Employment status N=2801***

The majority of employed respondents work in education sector (19%), 11% works in other fields; share of the residents working in wholesale/retail trade, repair of motor vehicles/cars, public administration/defense/obligatory social security is 9%. 8% of respondents work in health care and social assistance fields. Percentage rates of other fields are presented in the chart.

***Chart #110. Sector of employment N=678 (among them who are employed)***

It is quite interesting that 49% of employed respondents work in the field they are specialized, 51% of respondents think that they don’t work in the field which is suitable to their field of specialization.

***Chart #111. Are you currently working in the field respective to your education? N=678 (from those who are employed)***

As a result of the survey, we identified average number of HH members according to age, namely, average number of HH members is - 3.9. Average number of children aged 6-18 is 1.5, and average number of children under 6 is 1,31.

***Chart #112. Number of HH members N=2801***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Average index |
| Individuals 18 years of age and above | 2.97 |
| Children from 6 to 18 years of age | 1.5 |
| Children up to 6 years of age | 1.31 |
| **Total number of household members** | **3.91** |

While evaluating financial condition of the family, it was revealed that the largest portion of residents of Georgia (37%) declare that they can **hardly afford to buy food**. One third of residents (34%) believe that their financial condition is slightly better and declare that they can buy food but they have to save / borrow money to buy clothes. One fourth (24%) of respondents managed to buy food and clothes but to save/borrow money to buy home appliances or expensive items.

***Chart #113. Financial condition of the family N=2801***

Analysis of HH’s financial situation in regional perspective demonstrates that the largest portion of the residents with the hardest economic situation is revealed in Racha-Lechkhumi / Kvemo Svaneti – 64% of residents living in these regions declare that they can hardly buy food.

***Chart #114. Financial condition of the family (according to regions)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tbilisi | Kakheti | Kvemo Kartli | Mtskheta-Mtianeti | Shida Kartli | Samtskhe-Javakheti | Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti | Imereti | Guria | Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | Adjara |
| We can **hardly buy food** | 24% | 40% | 25% | 54% | 57% | 46% | 64% | 54% | 54% | 33% | 37% |
| We have enough money for food, but **we have to save or take money on loan to buy apparel and shoes** | 41% | 27% | 33% | 23% | 33% | 29% | 29% | 31% | 27% | 42% | 27% |
| We have enough money for food, for apparel and shoes, but **in order to buy home appliances or expensive items, we have to save or take money on loan** | 29% | 29% | 37% | 22% | 6% | 22% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 24% | 29% |
| We have enough money for food, for apparel, shoes and home appliances, **but in order to buy a car or apartment, we have to save or take money on loan** | 6% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 1% | 5% |
| We **can afford to buy whatever** we want without saving money or taking a loan | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0.4% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| I do not know/hard to answer | 0% | 1% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |

Rather significant part of inquired respondents (42%) do not have personal income at all, personal income of 29% of respondents is averagely 101-300 GEL, 12% of respondents receive 301-500 GEL, 6% of residents receive less than 100 GEL per month.

***Chart #115. Monthly personal income N=2801***

28% of Georgia’s residents declare that their family’s monthly income is 101 – 300 GEL, 26% receives 301-500 GEL per month. Accordingly, average monthly income is 101-500 GEL for more than half of country’s citizens (54%).

***Chart #116. Family’s monthly income N=2801***