

**R-RESEARCH LTD**

Cranbrook House 287-291, Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7JQ, UK  
+44 7947 350579 | [office@r-research.net](mailto:office@r-research.net) | [www.r-research.net](http://www.r-research.net)

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# **TECHNICAL REPORT**

## **YOUTH SURVEY**

**Region: Azerbaijan**

**Prepared for Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)**

**Summer 2022**

**Version 020922**

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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) commissioned R-Research Ltd to conduct a youth opinion survey in Georgia in summer 2022. The fieldwork was conducted during the period of June 8 – July 21, 2022.

A nationally representative sample of 1605 respondents aged 14-29 was targeted and 1605 fully completed interviews were collected, resulting in a sampling error of  $\pm 2.3$  percent. All respondents were randomly selected using random methods described below. All interviewers, quality controllers, and data processing operators were fully trained full-time local staff who has worked in social and marketing research at least 1 year.

## SAMPLE DESIGN AND INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES:

### SAMPLE OVERVIEW

The sample's universe included all non-institutionalised nationals of Georgia (both males and females) aged 14-29.

Sample frame: the most up-to-date statistical data available on The State Statistical Committee of the Azerbaijan Republic website: <https://stat.gov.az/source/demography/?lang=en>

A stratified (two strata: region and type of locality) quota sample with PPS (probability proportional to size) selection of PSU (primary sampling units): urban settlements / municipal districts in large cities and rural districts, and random route (TSU) of households' selection and quota-based respondents' selection within households was utilized.

### SAMPLE STRUCTURE (STAGES)

Stage I: Stratification by five Macro-regions: Baku, North-East, West, South, and Central.

Stage II: Distribution of interviews in proportion to urban and rural population aged 14-29 across Macro-regions.

Stage III: Selection of PSUs: urban settlements (districts in Baku) and rural municipalities using the PPS method; set number of interviews for PPS purposes - 15 (at least 15 interviews in each PSU). In order to enable PPS selection lists of all urban settlements (districts in Tbilisi) and rural municipalities with their population sizes separately for each Macro-region were compiled.

Stage IV: Selection of random routes in urban PSUs and random selection of villages in each rural PSU. In urban PSUs, the number of random routes equals the number of allocated interviews divided by 5. Random routes are selected among all streets that do not cross in selected urban PSUs. In rural PSUs, the number of villages to select equals the number of allocated interviews divided by 5. Villages are selected randomly among all villages in selected rural PSUs.

Stage VI: Selection of households on a random route: no more than 5 households on one route, in one selected village. In urban PSUs, the selection of households begins from a starting point (SP) which is a randomly selected address on each selected random route. In rural PSUs, the selection begins from a landmark (a school, bus station, post office) in each selected village.

Stage VI: Selection of respondents in households by gender\*age quotas (M / F \* 14-17 / 18-24 / 25-29). Only one respondent can be selected in one household. Three calls-back are required before moving to the next household.

The survey was conducted in a total of 107 PSUs of which 59 were urban and 48 were rural PSUs.

There were no exclusions from the sample, aside from those individuals outside of the age range.

See document: AZ\_Youth survey\_Sample\_1600\_020622.xlsx for more information.

## METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Raw data was collected by means of personal interviewing at respondents' homes.

## MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected using CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing).

## SUMMARY

### AZERBAIJAN: SAMPLING PLAN

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (PSU) = URBAN SETTLEMENT (CITY, TOWN, MUNICIPAL DISTRICT IN BAKU) OR RURAL DISTRICT

STAGE I: STRATIFICATION BY MACRO-REGION; proportional allocation of sample

BAKU

NORTH-EAST

WEST

SOUTH

CENTRAL

STAGE II: STRATIFICATION BY URBAN/RURAL (proportional allocation of sample)

WITHIN EACH MACRO-REGION, STRATIFICATION OF LOCATIONS INTO URBAN AND RURAL

STAGE III: PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (cities, towns & rural districts) selected by PPS

WITHIN EACH MACRO-REGION, SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL URBAN SETTLEMENTS / MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS IN TBILISI OR RURAL DISTRICTS, BASED ON PROBABILITY PROPORTIONAL TO POPULATION SIZE.

STAGE IV: SECONDARY SAMPLING UNITS: random routes in urban areas selected by SRS, randomly selected villages in rural districts.

WITHIN EACH SELECTED SETTLEMENTS AND SELECTED MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS IN TBILISI: SELECTION OF RANDOM ROUTES. WITHIN EACH SELECTED RURAL DISTRICT, RANDOM SELECTION OF VILLAGES.

STAGE V: HOUSEHOLD SELECTION BY RANDOM ROUTE BY SRS

URBAN HOUSEHOLD, SELECTED BY RANDOM ROUTE STARTING FROM A RANDOMLY SELECTED STARTING POINT CODE; RURAL HOUSEHOLD, SELECTED BY THE RANDOM ROUTE STARTING FROM A LANDMARK SCHOOL, BUS STOP, POST OFFICE, ETC.) .

STAGE VI: RESPONDENT SELECTED USING QUOTAS

RESPONDENT SELECTION USING QUOTAS; ONLY ONE RESPONDENT CAN BE SELECTED IN ONE HOUSEHOLD.

## DESIGN DETAILS

### STRATIFICATION CRITERIA

The following criteria were used for the stratification of universe (in order of application):

Strata 1: Macro-regions (as aggregates of regions).

Strata 2: Type of settlement (urban / rural).

### STAGE I: REGION (STRATA 1)

Georgia was divided into four Macro-Regions which are aggregates of 10 regions and Tbilisi, as follows:

Table 1. Macro-Regions and Regions

#	Macro-Region	#	Region
1	Baku	1	Baku
2	North-East	2	Absheron-Khizi
2	North-East	3	Daghlig Shirvan
2	North-East	4	Guba-Khachmaz
3	West	5	Ganja-Dashkasan
3	West	6	Gazakh-Tovuz
3	West	7	Shaki-Zagatala
4	South	8	Lankaran-Astara
4	South	9	Shirvan-Salyan
5	Central	10	Central Aran
5	Central	11	Mil-Mughan

Three Regions have been excluded from the sample due to security concerns, namely: Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Karabakh economic region, and Eastern Zangazur economic region (in total 25% of 14-29-year-old youth).

All Macro-Regions were included with certainty. We allocated all interviews according the percentage of population aged 14-29 in each Macro-Region.

### STAGE II: TYPE OF LOCATION (STRATA 2)

Each Macro-Region was stratified by type of location (Urban / Rural), with the sample allocated in proportion to the urban –rural population.

Stratification (Stages I and II) produces the following allocation of interviews:

Table 2. Population (2021) and Sample Proportional Distribution by Macro-Regions.

#	Macro-Region	Population			Sample proportional		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	Baku	444.4	444.4	0	375	375	0
2	North-East	343.4	188.6	154.8	290	159	131
3	West	456.2	179.8	276.4	385	152	233
4	South	350.9	117.3	233.6	296	99	197

5	Central	300.8	104	196.8	254	88	166
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	1895.7	1034.1	861.6	1600	873	727

### STAGE III: SELECTING PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (PSU)

We set 15 interviews per PSU to facilitate the PPS selection of PSU within Macro-Regions. PSUs in urban areas are cities and municipal districts in Tbilisi. PSUs in rural areas are rural districts. Therefore, we need to select  $1600/15 = \text{ca. } 107$  PSUs of which 55% or 59 (rounded) are urban PSUs and 45% or 48 (rounded) are rural PSUs. We allocate PSUs to Macro-Regions proportionally to their population size, as follows:

Table 3. The distribution of PSUs across Macro-Regions and types of location (urban/rural).

#	Macro-Region	Sample proportional			n/PSU	PSUs		
		Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
1	Baku	375	375	0	15	25	25	0
2	North-East	290	159	131	15	19	11	8
3	West	385	152	233	15	26	10	16
4	South	296	99	197	15	20	7	13
5	Central	254	88	166	15	17	6	11
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	1600	873	727		107	59	48

Assuming that we conduct 15 interviews in each PSU, the interviews were allocated to regions and types of settlements (urban / rural) as follows:

Table 4. Sample distribution across Macro-Regions and types of location (urban/rural).

#	Macro-Region	Sample proportional			Sample based on PSU		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	Baku	375	375	0	375	375	0
2	North-East	290	159	131	285	165	120
3	West	385	152	233	390	150	240
4	South	296	99	197	300	105	195
5	Central	254	88	166	255	90	165
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	1600	873	727	1605	885	720

The sample distribution based on PSUs slightly differs from that based on proportional distribution, however, it allows for selecting respondents with equal probability using PPS method from each Macro-Region.

In fact, the following distribution of interviews has been achieved.

Table 5. Targeted and achieved sample at the level of Macro-Regions.

#	Macro-Region	Sample (Targeted)			Sample (Achieved)			Difference (T-A)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	Baku	375	375	0	375	375	0	0	0	0
2	North-East	285	165	120	285	165	120	0	0	0
3	West	390	150	240	390	150	240	0	0	0
4	South	300	105	195	300	105	195	0	0	0
5	Central	255	90	165	255	90	165	0	0	0
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	1605	885	720	1605	885	720	0	0	0

# SAMPLE

Table 6. Urban PSUs selected by PPS within Macro-Regions; targeted and achieved sample distribution across urban PSUs.

Macro-Region	Region	Urban PSU	Population (total)	PSU	N per PSU	Total N		T-A
						Target	Achieved	
Baku	Baku	Binagadi district	268400	3	15	45	45	0
Baku	Baku	Khatai district	289900	3	15	45	45	0
Baku	Baku	Sabunchu district	247200	3	15	45	45	0
Baku	Baku	Yasamal district	249300	3	15	45	45	0
Baku	Baku	Surakhani district	222000	2	15	30	30	0
Baku	Baku	Nasimi district	222600	2	15	30	30	0
Baku	Baku	Nizami district	201800	2	15	30	30	0
Baku	Baku	Khazar district	168400	2	15	30	30	0
Baku	Baku	Narimanov district	179800	2	15	30	30	0
Baku	Baku	Garadagh district	127900	1	15	15	15	0
Baku	Baku	Sabail district	102600	1	15	15	15	0
Baku	Baku	Pirallahi district	20600	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Absheron-Khizi	Sumgayit city	309446	4	15	60	60	0
North-East	Absheron-Khizi	Absheron district	157410	2	15	30	30	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Khachmaz district	62622	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Shabran district	22308	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Siyazan district	24703	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Gusar district	18520	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Daghligh Shirvan	Shamakhi district	43307	1	15	15	15	0
West	Ganja-Dashkasan	Ganja city	313249	5	15	75	75	0
West	Ganja-Dashkasan	Samukh district	20358	1	15	15	15	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Shamkir district	66667	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Balakan district	10316	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Shaki district	65285	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Gabala district	32064	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Lankaran district	82807	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Jalilabad district	55910	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Masalli district	30969	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Lerik district	7301	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Shirvan city	77060	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Salyan district	40830	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Bilasovar district	87508	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Mingachevir city	96304	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Yevlakh district	64841	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Agdash district	32804	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Kurdamir district	21037	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Zardab district	11076	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Mil-Mughan	Saatli district	17442	1	15	15	15	0



Table 7. Rural PSUs selected by PPS within Macro-Regions; targeted and achieved sample distribution across rural PSUs.

Macro-Region	Region	Rural PSU	Population (total)	PSU	N per PSU	Total N		T-A
						Target	Achieved	
North-East	Absheron-Khizi	Absheron district	32384	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Daghligh Shirvan	Aghsu district	50826	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Daghligh Shirvan	Ismayilli district	62009	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Daghligh Shirvan	Shamakhi district	48298	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Guba district	114500	2	15	30	30	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Khachmaz district	96623	1	15	15	15	0
North-East	Guba-Khachmaz	Gusar district	69337	1	15	15	15	0
West	Ganja-Dashkasan	Goranboy district	74084	1	15	15	15	0
West	Ganja-Dashkasan	Dashkasan district	18481	1	15	15	15	0
West	Ganja-Dashkasan	Samukh district	33350	1	15	15	15	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Tovuz district	130907	2	15	30	30	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Shamkir district	124761	2	15	30	30	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Gadabay district	83573	1	15	15	15	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Gazakh district	68584	1	15	15	15	0
West	Gazakh-Tovuz	Aghstafa district	60075	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Shaki district	105448	2	15	30	30	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Zagatala district	87190	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Balakan district	79511	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Gabala district	61588	1	15	15	15	0
West	Shaki-Zagatala	Oghuz district	33393	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Masalli district	166178	2	15	30	30	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Jalilabad district	136410	2	15	30	30	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Lankaran district	122919	2	15	30	30	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Lerik district	67221	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Astara district	74118	1	15	15	15	0
South	Lankaran-Astara	Yardimli district	51470	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Salyan district	81041	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Bilasuvay district	67389	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Neftchala district	41676	1	15	15	15	0
South	Shirvan-Salyan	Hajigabul district	31947	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Kurdamir district	81823	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Goychay district	73272	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Agdash district	65795	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Ujar district	61309	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Yevlakh district	52962	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Central Aran	Zardab district	41794	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Mil-Mughan	Sabirabad district	123432	2	15	30	30	0
Central	Mil-Mughan	Imishli district	77570	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Mil-Mughan	Saatli district	75130	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Mil-Mughan	Beylagan district	49852	1	15	15	15	0

#### STAGE IV: SELECTING RANDOM ROUTES IN URBAN PSU AND VILLAGES IN RURAL PSU

On each random route / in each village only 4-6 (target 5) interviews are allowed. Therefore, in each urban PSU the number of random routes equals the number of interviews in that PSU divided by the number of target interviews (5) on one random route. In rural PSU, we select  $n \times 3$  villages in each.

### Method of selection of urban random routes

Starting points (SPs) for random routes were randomly selected addresses in urban PSUs. Systematic Random Sampling is used, such that the addresses for each PSUs are first sorted. Then starting from a random number, every  $K$ -th address is selected until the requested number of SP is selected.  $K$  is calculated by dividing the total number of addresses by the number of SPs needed. Then, beginning from SPs, random routes are drawn so they do not cross. At least three random routes were established in each urban PSU.

### Method of selection of villages in rural PSUs

In each rural PSU, villages were randomly selected from all available villages.

Starting points (SPs) within villages are defined as locations with sufficient public presence to be known by local residents, such as schools, bus stops, post offices, etc. These most central one of these locations is selected, and a random walk proceeds from the landmark. First dwelling on the street is selected in the village as the first address to approach.

### STAGE V: HOUSEHOLD SELECTION

Target was set of selecting 5 households per one random route / one village.

Five step interval was used between households if interview was successful and one step interval was used otherwise.

### STAGE VI: RESPONDENT SELECTION

Respondent selection in each household was conducted according to the quotas (gender & age).

The following quotas were set at the level of Macro-Region:

Table 8. Quota targets at the level of macro-Regions.

#	Macro-Region	Urban						Total N
		M14-17	M18-24	M25-29	F14-17	F18-24	F25-29	
1	Baku	41	82	77	35	69	71	<b>375</b>
2	North-East	20	35	31	18	32	29	<b>165</b>
3	West	16	32	30	15	29	28	<b>150</b>
4	South	12	23	20	10	21	19	<b>105</b>
5	Central	10	19	17	9	18	17	<b>90</b>
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>885</b>

#	Macro-Region	Rural						Total N
		M14-17	M18-24	M25-29	F14-17	F18-24	F25-29	
1	Baku	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2	North-East	14	26	23	13	23	21	<b>120</b>
3	West	27	51	48	23	46	45	<b>240</b>
4	South	21	42	38	19	39	36	<b>195</b>
5	Central	19	34	32	17	32	31	<b>165</b>
	<b>Azerbaijan (14-29)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>720</b>

Interviewers were given quota targets and then regional team supervisors checked the quota completed against targets to avoid mismatches between targets & completes, at the end of each day. At least 3 calls-back were made in attempt to reach eligible respondents before moving to the next household.

Once the household was selected, its member was asked about the age/gender of each household member. If one family member met quota, she/he was asked to be interviewed. If two or more family members were eligible for the interview, the last birthday method was used to select one respondent. No substitutions were allowed within households.

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#### STANDARD CRITERIA OF RESPONDENT'S SELECTION:

- Aged 14-29 and fits quotas;
- Agreed to participate;

The following persons were not interviewed

- Interviewer's relatives or acquaintances
- People who know each other, or who are relatives
- Guests, friends, etc. of the flat/house owner
- Those living in the hostels of any type
- Patients at hospitals, sanatoriums etc

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#### RULE OF HOUSEHOLD SUBSTITUTION:

If after 3 calls-back the respondent was not contacted or refused to participate then the interviewer moved to n+1 address (where n- the previously selected address)

No substitution of the selected respondents within households was allowed.

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#### RECODING NON-RESPONSE

Each interviewer was responsible to code each outcome using a route sheet. These records then were summarised in Outcome Rate Calculator and used to calculate response rates. See AZ\_Response-Rate-Calculator.xlsx for details.

## QUALITY CONTROL

### FIELDWORK CONTROL

The main purpose of the fieldwork quality control was to check the following items:

- Fact that the interview took place;
- Proper application of the sampling plan (step, respondent selection, etc.);
- Interview technique;
- The proper administration of the various sections of the questionnaire;
- Interviewer's general adherence to professional standards.

Various quality control approaches were used to check the quality of the fieldwork. Specifically, accompanied interviews/visits, telephone calls, back-check visits were performed. In some cases, these methods were used in combination with each other.

30% of interviews were controlled by either means of control visit (5%) or control telephone call (25%).

Based on quality check results, eight interviews have been disqualified by QC team. The replacement interviews were conducted by the same interviewers who received additional training.

## DATA CONTROL

The data was subject to logical controls at the stage of questionnaire scripting and then raw data processing.

The questionnaires were uploaded at the end of each day, where all questionnaires underwent logical control and coding. If any inconsistencies were discovered during logical control at any stage, data controllers informed fieldwork manager who re-contacted the respondent for additional checks.

## DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data set was prepared in SPSS. In order to ensure strict adherence to the requested framework, an executive of R-Research consulted with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) prior to any data entry to finalise the data processing specification, including labelling of all questions and pre-coded responses.

## WEIGHTING

The final data set was not weighted.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### CHECKING FOR SENSITIVE ISSUES, TRANSLATION AND BACK-TRANSLATION

In collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), R-Research checked the English version on the questionnaire for sensitive issues.

The questionnaire was translated from English into the vernacular in the country and the vernacular version was checked by R-Research. The pre-test vernacular version of the questionnaire was back-translated in English by an agency that was not involved into the drafting the questionnaire in English and translating it into the vernacular. The changes to the

questionnaire incorporated after the tests were back-translated into English by an executive from R-Research.

## PRE-TEST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was pre-tested (30 pre-test interviews) under remote supervisions of R-Research. The pre-tests were carried out using random selection of respondents in three locations, as follows:

Table 9. Pre-test sample distribution

Sex-Age group	Location			Total
	Urban large Baku	Urban medium Gence	Rural Absheron	
M14-17	3	3	3	9
F14-17	2	2	2	6
M18-29	2	2	2	6
F18-29	3	3	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>

Following pre-tests, final revision of the questionnaire was done and then the final version of scripted questionnaire for CAPI in English and Georgian was produced.

## THE FINAL FIELDWORK VERSION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Final Fieldwork version of the scripted questionnaire in English was checked and approved by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES).

## ACHIEVED SAMPLE

The following quota sample distribution was achieved:

Table 10. Target and achieved quota sample distribution.

Macro-Region	Urban/Rural	Sex*Age	Target (N)	Completed (N)	Completed (%)
Baku	Urban	M14-17	41	41	100
Baku	Urban	M18-24	82	82	100
Baku	Urban	M25-29	77	77	100
Baku	Urban	F14-17	35	35	100
Baku	Urban	F18-24	69	69	100
Baku	Urban	F25-29	71	71	100
Baku	Rural	M14-17			
Baku	Rural	M18-24			
Baku	Rural	M25-29			
Baku	Rural	F14-17			
Baku	Rural	F18-24			
Baku	Rural	F25-29			
North-East	Urban	M14-17	20	20	100
North-East	Urban	M18-24	35	35	100
North-East	Urban	M25-29	31	31	100
North-East	Urban	F14-17	18	18	100
North-East	Urban	F18-24	32	32	100
North-East	Urban	F25-29	29	29	100

North-East	Rural	M14-17	14	14	100
North-East	Rural	M18-24	26	26	100
North-East	Rural	M25-29	23	23	100
North-East	Rural	F14-17	13	13	100
North-East	Rural	F18-24	23	23	100
North-East	Rural	F25-29	21	21	100
West	Urban	M14-17	16	16	100
West	Urban	M18-24	32	32	100
West	Urban	M25-29	30	30	100
West	Urban	F14-17	15	15	100
West	Urban	F18-24	29	29	100
West	Urban	F25-29	28	28	100
West	Rural	M14-17	27	27	100
West	Rural	M18-24	51	51	100
West	Rural	M25-29	48	48	100
West	Rural	F14-17	23	23	100
West	Rural	F18-24	46	46	100
West	Rural	F25-29	45	45	100
South	Urban	M14-17	12	12	100
South	Urban	M18-24	23	23	100
South	Urban	M25-29	20	20	100
South	Urban	F14-17	10	10	100
South	Urban	F18-24	21	21	100
South	Urban	F25-29	19	19	100
South	Rural	M14-17	21	21	100
South	Rural	M18-24	42	42	100
South	Rural	M25-29	38	38	100
South	Rural	F14-17	19	19	100
South	Rural	F18-24	39	39	100
South	Rural	F25-29	36	36	100
Central	Urban	M14-17	10	10	100
Central	Urban	M18-24	19	19	100
Central	Urban	M25-29	17	17	100
Central	Urban	F14-17	9	9	100
Central	Urban	F18-24	18	18	100
Central	Urban	F25-29	17	17	100
Central	Rural	M14-17	19	19	100
Central	Rural	M18-24	34	34	100
Central	Rural	M25-29	32	32	100
Central	Rural	F14-17	17	17	100
Central	Rural	F18-24	32	32	100
Central	Rural	F25-29	31	31	100

## STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

### STRENGTHS

The strengths of the survey were a complex and thorough sample design and execution, and quality fieldwork and data control.

## WEAKNESSES

The unwillingness of potential respondents to cooperate and a large number of locked premises had prolonged the fieldwork and data collection processes and resulted in relatively low response and cooperation rates.

Table 11. Contact outcomes.

Category	Rate
Response Rate 1 (RR1 is the minimum response rate)	25%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP1) is the minimum cooperation rate)	34%
Contact Rate 1 (Contact Rate 1 assumes that all cases of indeterminate eligibility are actually eligible)	73%
Refusal Rate 1 (Refusal Rate 1 is the number of refusals divided by the interviews (completes and partial) plus the non-respondents plus the cases of unknown eligibility)	45%

## COVID-19 EFFECT

The fieldwork has coincided in the environment where COVID-19 restriction measures were being gradually phased out. Nevertheless, the local management had followed strict guidance for interviewing in the home setting by adhering to personal safety arrangements for both interviewers and respondents. All interviewers were provided with PPE (mask, gloves, sanitisers) and they carried out personal interviews while keeping the social distance required.

## FIELDWORK CHARACTERISTICS

### FIELD-FORCE

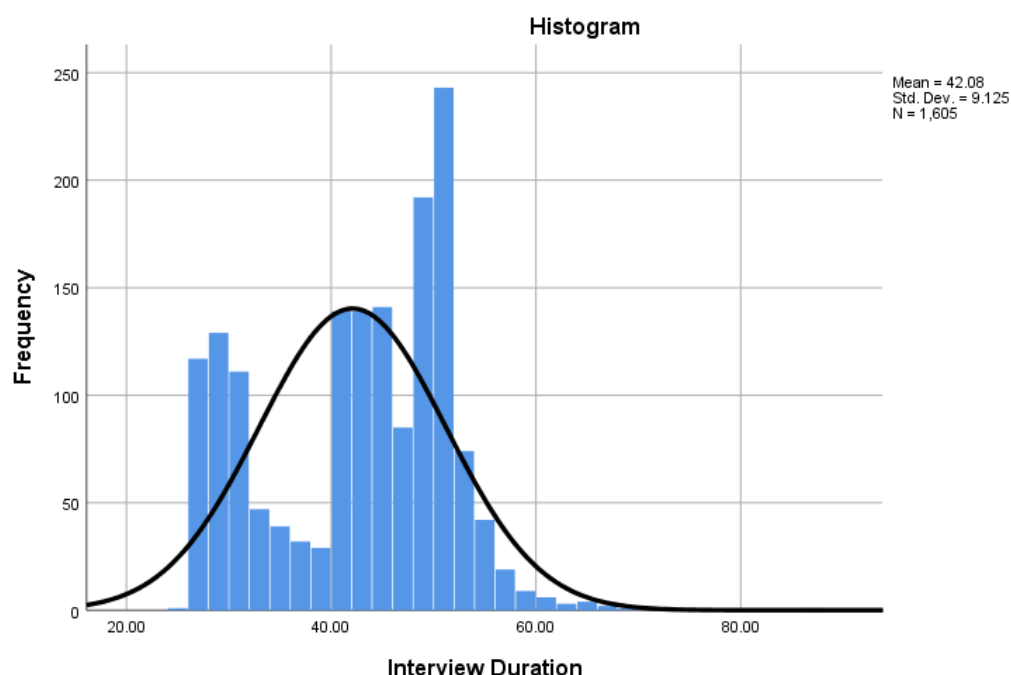
The actual fieldwork was conducted by TEC QAFQAZ headquartered in Baku. The 5 supervisors directly supervised the 41 interviewers on this project. All of the 41 interviewers were experienced interviewers and were trained thoroughly before the start of the project. All 5 supervisors had at least 10 years of experience in that capacity.

### INTERVIEW LENGTH

On average, the completed interviews took about 42 minutes with a standard deviation of about 9 minutes. The shortest interview lasted 25 minutes and the longest one did 86 minutes. The following table lists basic statistics for the duration of the interview:

Table 12. Interview length (minutes).

Mean		42.08
Median		44.00
Mode		50.00
Std. Deviation		9.13
Minimum		25.00
Maximum		86.00
Percentiles	25	33.00
	50	44.00
	75	50.00



## FIELDWORK DETAILS:

### NATIONAL SAMPLE

Fielding dates	08.06-21.07.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	59		
Number of rural PSUs	48		
Total number of PSUs	107		
Total number of interviewers	41		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	85	15	39
Total number of supervisors	5		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	390	255	321

### BAKU

Fielding dates	18.06-15.07.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	25		
Number of rural PSUs	0		
Total number of PSUs	25		
Total number of interviewers	11		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	55	20	34
Total number of supervisors	1		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	375	375	375



### NORTH-EAST

Fielding dates	16.06-21.07.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	11		
Number of rural PSUs	8		
Total number of PSUs	19		
Total number of interviewers	14		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	40	5	20
Total number of supervisors	1		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	285	285	285

### WEST

Fielding dates	29.06-17.07.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	10		
Number of rural PSUs	16		
Total number of PSUs	26		
Total number of interviewers	10		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	85	10	39
Total number of supervisors	1		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	390	390	390

### SOUTH

Fielding dates	13.06-27.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	7		
Number of rural PSUs	13		
Total number of PSUs	20		
Total number of interviewers	7		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	75	15	43
Total number of supervisors	1		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	300	300	300

### CENTRAL

Fielding dates	08.06-25.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	6		
Number of rural PSUs	11		
Total number of PSUs	17		
Total number of interviewers	8		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	65	15	32
Total number of supervisors	1		

Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	255	255	255