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TECHNICAL REPORT

YOUTH SURVEY

Region: Georgia

Prepared for Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

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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 May 30, 2022 – June 16, 2022.

A nationally representative sample of 1200 respondents aged 14-29 was targeted and 1206 fully completed interviews were collected, resulting in a sampling error of +/-2.5 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: Census 2014 and most up-to-date statistical data available on National Statistics Office of Georgia website: <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/41/population>

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 four Macro-regions: Western, Central, Eastern, and Tbilisi.

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 Tbilisi) 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 80 PSUs of which 49 were urban and 31 were rural PSUs.

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

See document: GE_sample_1200_clean_en_190422.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

GEORGIA: SAMPLING PLAN

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

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

TBILISI

WESTERN

CENTRAL

EASTERN

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	Tbilisi	1	C. Tbilisi
2	Western	2	Adjara A.R.
2	Western	3	Guria
2	Western	4	Imereti
2	Western	7	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti
2	Western	8	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti
3	Central	6	Mtskheta-Mtianeti
3	Central	9	Samtskhe-Javakheti
3	Central	10	Kvemo kartli
3	Central	11	Shida kartli
4	Eastern	5	Kakheti

All Macro-Regions were included with certainty. We allocated all interviews according to 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-regions	Population: N (or in thousands)			Sample (proportional)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	C. Tbilisi	292.6	285.4	7.2	427	416	11
2	Western	257.3	125.9	131.4	376	184	192
3	Central	211.5	84.9	126.6	309	124	185
4	Eastern	60.6	13.7	46.9	88	20	68
	Georgia (14-29)	822.0	509.9	312.1	1200	744	456

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 $1200/15 = \text{ca. } 80$ PSUs of which 62% or 49 (rounded) are urban PSUs and 38% or 31 (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-regions	Sample (proportional)			n/PSU	PSU		
		Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
1	C. Tbilisi	427	416	11	15	28	28	0
2	Western	376	184	192	15	25	12	13
3	Central	309	124	185	15	21	8	13
4	Eastern	88	20	68	15	6	1	5
	Georgia (14-29)	1200	744	456	15	80	49	31

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-regions	Sample (proportional)			Sample (based on PSU)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	C. Tbilisi	427	416	11	420	420	0
2	Western	376	184	192	375	180	195
3	Central	309	124	185	315	120	195
4	Eastern	88	20	68	90	15	75
	Georgia (14-29)	1200	744	456	1200	735	465

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-regions	Sample (Targeted)			Sample (Achieved)			Difference (T-A)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	C. Tbilisi	420	420	0	421	421	0	-1	-1	0
2	Western	375	180	195	380	182	198	-5	-2	-3
3	Central	315	120	195	315	120	195	0	0	0
4	Eastern	90	15	75	90	15	75	0	0	0
	Georgia (14-29)	1200	735	465	1206	738	468	-6	-3	-3

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	
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Samgori District	177844	4	15	60	60	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Gldani District	177214	4	15	60	60	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Nadzaladevi District	154067	4	15	60	60	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Saburtalo District	138493	3	15	45	45	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Isani District	125610	3	15	45	45	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Vake District	111903	3	15	45	46	-1
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Didube District	70018	2	15	30	30	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Chugureti District	65230	2	15	30	30	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Mtatsminda District	49052	2	15	30	30	0
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Krtsanisi District	39286	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Adjara	C. Batumi	152839	3	15	45	47	-2
Western	Adjara	C. Kobuleti	16546	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Guria	C. Ozurgeti	14785	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	C. Kutaisi	147635	3	15	45	45	0
Western	Imereti	C. Zestafoni	20814	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	C. Samtredia	25318	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	C. Zugdidi	42998	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	C. Poti	41465	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Samtskhe-Javakheti	C. Vale	3646	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	C. Rustavi	125103	3	15	45	45	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	C. Tsalka	2326	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	C. Tetritskaro	3093	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Shida Kartli	C. Gori	48143	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Shida Kartli	C. Kaspi	13423	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	C. Telavi	19629	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	Urban PSU	Population (total)	PSU	N per PSU	Total N		T-A
						Target	Achieved	
Western	Adjara	Khelvachauri Municipality	51189	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Adjara	Keda Municipality	16760	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Adjara	Khulo Municipality	23327	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Adjara	Kobuleti Municipality	58227	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Guria	Ozurgeti Municipality	48078	1	15	15	17	-2
Western	Imereti	Terjola Municipality	30919	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	Tskaltubo Municipality	45590	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	Zestaponi Municipality	36814	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	Chiatura Municipality	27081	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Imereti	Baghdati Municipality	17870	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kv. Svaneti	Tsageri Municipality	9061	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi Municipality	62505	1	15	15	15	0
Western	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Chkhorotsku Municipality	22309	1	15	15	16	-1
Central	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Mtskheta Municipality	47700	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Ninotsminda Municipality	19347	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Akhalkalaki Municipality	36775	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	Marneuli Municipality	84083	2	15	30	30	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	Gardabani Municipality	71123	2	15	30	30	0
Central	Kvemo Kartli	Bolnisi Municipality	44617	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Shida Kartli	Gori Municipality	77515	2	15	30	30	0
Central	Shida Kartli	Khashuri Municipality	26434	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Shida Kartli	Kaspi Municipality	30335	1	15	15	15	0
Central	Shida Kartli	Kareli Municipality	34621	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	Akhmeta Municipality	24321	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	Gurjaani Municipality	46308	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	Dedoplistskaro Municipality	15281	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	Lagodekhi Municipality	35760	1	15	15	15	0
Eastern	Kakheti	Sagarejo Municipality	40881	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, three 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-regions	Urban						Total
		M14-17	M18-24	M25-29	F14-17	F18-24	F25-29	
1	C. Tbilisi	41	97	66	37	104	75	420
2	Western	21	36	33	20	36	34	180
3	Central	14	25	21	14	25	21	120
4	Eastern	1	3	3	2	3	3	15
	Georgia (14-29)	77	161	123	73	168	133	735

#	Macro-regions	Rural						Total
		M14-17	M18-24	M25-29	F14-17	F18-24	F25-29	
1	C. Tbilisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Western	25	46	36	22	36	30	195
3	Central	24	45	35	20	39	32	195
4	Eastern	10	17	14	9	13	12	75
	Georgia (14-29)	59	108	85	51	88	74	465

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.

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

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.

RECODING NON-RESPONSE

Each interviewer was responsible to code each outcome using a route sheet. These records were summarised in Outcome Rate Calculator and used to calculate response rates. See GE_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 and listening to the audio recordings of interview were performed. In some cases, these methods were used in combination with each other.

30% of interviews were controlled by either means of accompanied interview, control visit or control telephone call and 15% of interviews were controlled by listening to the audio-recordings. In total, at least 35% of each interviewer's performance was checked with one or more QC methods mentioned above.

Based on quality check results, nine 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 Client 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 weighted by educational attainment as follows:

EDU values	Population (14-29)	Sample (14-29)	Weight	EDU value labels
1	28.86%	28.30%	1.02	Primary and incomplete secondary (general or special) - IS
2	50.77%	44.90%	1.13	Completed secondary (general or special) - S
3	20.37%	26.90%	0.76	Higher (including uncompleted higher) -H

The educational attainment population data was directly obtained from National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat): <https://www.geostat.ge/en>

QUESTIONNAIRE

CHECKING FOR SENSITIVE ISSUES, TRANSLATION AND BACK-TRANSLATION

In collaboration with 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 FES. 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 Tbilisi	Urban medium Terjola	Rural Dzegvi	
M14-17	3	3	3	9
F14-17	2	2	2	6
M18-29	2	2	2	6
F18-29	3	3	3	9
Total	10	10	10	30

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 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 (%)
Tbilisi	Urban	M14-17	41	42	102%
Tbilisi	Urban	M18-24	97	97	100%
Tbilisi	Urban	M25-29	66	66	100%
Tbilisi	Urban	F14-17	37	37	100%
Tbilisi	Urban	F18-24	104	104	100%
Tbilisi	Urban	F25-29	75	75	100%
Tbilisi	Rural	M14-17			
Tbilisi	Rural	M18-24			
Tbilisi	Rural	M25-29			
Tbilisi	Rural	F14-17			
Tbilisi	Rural	F18-24			
Tbilisi	Rural	F25-29			
Western	Urban	M14-17	21	21	100%
Western	Urban	M18-24	36	36	100%
Western	Urban	M25-29	33	33	100%
Western	Urban	F14-17	20	21	105%
Western	Urban	F18-24	36	36	100%
Western	Urban	F25-29	34	35	103%
Western	Rural	M14-17	25	25	100%
Western	Rural	M18-24	46	46	100%
Western	Rural	M25-29	36	36	100%
Western	Rural	F14-17	22	23	105%
Western	Rural	F18-24	36	36	100%
Western	Rural	F25-29	30	32	107%
Central	Urban	M14-17	14	14	100%
Central	Urban	M18-24	25	25	100%
Central	Urban	M25-29	21	21	100%
Central	Urban	F14-17	14	14	100%
Central	Urban	F18-24	25	25	100%
Central	Urban	F25-29	21	21	100%
Central	Rural	M14-17	24	24	100%
Central	Rural	M18-24	45	45	100%
Central	Rural	M25-29	35	35	100%
Central	Rural	F14-17	20	20	100%
Central	Rural	F18-24	39	39	100%
Central	Rural	F25-29	32	32	100%
Eastern	Urban	M14-17	1	1	100%
Eastern	Urban	M18-24	3	3	100%
Eastern	Urban	M25-29	3	3	100%
Eastern	Urban	F14-17	2	2	100%
Eastern	Urban	F18-24	3	3	100%
Eastern	Urban	F25-29	3	3	100%
Eastern	Rural	M14-17	10	10	100%
Eastern	Rural	M18-24	17	17	100%
Eastern	Rural	M25-29	14	14	100%
Eastern	Rural	F14-17	9	9	100%
Eastern	Rural	F18-24	13	13	100%
Eastern	Rural	F25-29	12	12	100%

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

STRENGTHS

The project achieved good response, cooperation, contact and refusal rates as follows:

Table 12. Contact outcomes.

Category	Rate
Response Rate 1 (RR1 is the minimum response rate)	50%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP1) is the minimum cooperation rate)	60%
Contact Rate 1 (Contact Rate 1 assumes that all cases of indeterminate eligibility are actually eligible)	84%
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)	29%

WEAKNESSES

There were no major weaknesses in this survey.

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 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 social distance required.

FIELDWORK CHARACTERISTICS

FIELD-FORCE

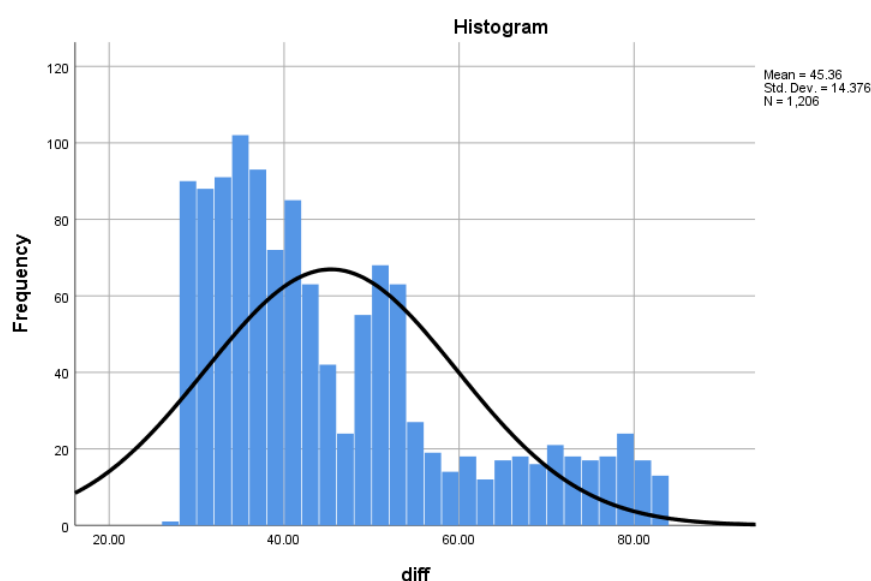
The actual fieldwork was conducted by IPM headquartered in Tbilisi. The 14 supervisors directly supervised the 55 interviewers on this project. All of the 55 interviewers were experienced interviewers and were trained thoroughly before the start of the project. All 14 supervisors had at least 1 year of experience in that capacity.

INTERVIEW LENGTH

On average, the completed interviews took about 45 minutes with standard deviation of 14.38 minutes. The shortest interview lasted about 27 minutes and the longest one did about 83 minutes. The following table lists basic statistics for the duration of the interview:

Table 13. Interview length (minutes).

Mean		45.36
Median		41.00
Mode		35.00
Std. Deviation		14.38
Minimum		27.00
Maximum		83.00
Percentiles	25	34.00
	50	41.00
	75	52.00



FIELDWORK DETAILS:

NATIONAL SAMPLE

Fielding dates	30.05-14.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	49		
Number of rural PSUs	31		
Total number of PSUs	80		
Total number of interviewers	55		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	47	2	22
Total number of supervisors	14		
Supervisors work load	Max	Min	Mean
(Number of completed interviews supervised)	387	1	86

TBILISI

Fielding dates	30.05-13.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	28		
Number of rural PSUs	0		
Total number of PSUs	28		

Total number of interviewers	19		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	42	2	21
Total number of supervisors	2		
Supervisors work load (Number of completed interviews supervised)	Max	Min	Mean
	387	13	204

WESTERN

Fielding dates	30.05-14.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	12		
Number of rural PSUs	13		
Total number of PSUs	25		
Total number of interviewers	19		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	35	2	20
Total number of supervisors	7		
Supervisors work load (Number of completed interviews supervised)	Max	Min	Mean
	163	1	55

CENTRAL

Fielding dates	30.05-12.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	8		
Number of rural PSUs	13		
Total number of PSUs	16		
Total number of interviewers	29		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	47	7	21
Total number of supervisors	7		
Supervisors work load (Number of completed interviews supervised)	Max	Min	Mean
	154	15	80

EASTERN

Fielding dates	30.05-12.06.2022		
Number of urban PSUs	1		
Number of rural PSUs	5		
Total number of PSUs	6		
Total number of interviewers	15		
Interviewer work load (completed interviews)	Max	Min	Mean
	47	7	21
Total number of supervisors	7		
Supervisors work load (Number of completed interviews supervised)	Max	Min	Mean
	154	15	80