Generations and Gender Programme in Georgia

(GCPR - UNECE Country Focal Point in Georgia)

Fieldworks by GGS-1: March-May 2006
85% of budget covered by INED
15% - by UNFPA-Georgia

- CDB on Georgia available on-line since September 2007

Fieldworks by GGS-2: April-June 2009
80% of budget covered by UNFPA-Georgia
20% - by INED

- GGS-2 Initial Data Entry - in process since July 2009
- HDF is planed to be submitted till end of 2009
- Updating of CDB is planed from January 2010
National version of GGS-2 Questionnaire

- Questionnaire in Georgian and Russian +
  Sub module: ”Intentions of breaking up”

- 22 country-specific questions:
  - Completeness of death registration in Georgia
    - number of household members died since January 1, 2004
    - sex, age and date of birth of died individuals
    - Has been this event registered in a civil registry, if not why?
  - Abortions
    - number of abortions performed
    - date of last abortion
    - reason for abortion
  - Religious marriage
    - have partners applied to religious wedding?
  - Migration
    - are there household members currently abroad for labor or study?

Network of Fieldworkers by Georgian GGS:
II/I Wave

- 165/131 interviewers – 8/10 males
- 10 regional supervisors – 4/2 males
- Supervision in capital-city Tbilisi – Staff of GCPR
- Group for logical control and coding of filled questionnaires – 3/3 specialists
- Group for data-entry – 4/9 specialists
Control of fieldworks by GGS-2

Three criteria of control:
1. Interviewer has actually visited respondent's household with request of interview and did the best for the achievement of completed interview
2. Interviewer has conducted a face-to-face interview with respondent and has not interviewed him by phone
3. Interviewer did not obtain any information about respondent from his family members or neighbors.

Three stages of control:
I. Controllers have visited 8 randomly chosen addresses in each of 400 PSU (N_max=25) provided by GCPR staff – 3200 addresses in total
II. Interviewers having at least one problem on at least one controlled address were additionally screening: all conducted by him interviews were controlled. If any respondent was not interviewed according to our criteria he was interviewed again, in case of refuse for interview – filled questionnaire was cancelled. In total the second stage of control have been implemented in 36 PSU.
III. In case of significant discrepancies in age of respondents between two waves GCPR staff was making comparison of personal information on respondent and his household composition by I and II wave.

Results of control

Finally 175 questionnaires were recognized as non-reliable:

- 134 questionnaires managed to be filled again
- 20 questionnaires were cancelled and could not managed to fill again because of refuse for interview
- 21 questionnaires were cancelled and could not managed to fill again because the actual respondent has not been found

In total 8303 completed interviews by GGS-2 and 6 partial interviews (in capital city Tbilisi)
Sampling procedure for Generations and Gender Survey in Georgia

**GGS-1 (2006):** Two-stage cluster sampling

I STAGE: 400 clusters by PPS-method (corresponding to 425 census units by 2002 population census) representative for 5 geographical zones with stratification by 3 types of settlements: city (30,000+), town and rural area

MICROCENSUS at the end of 2005 in all selected PSU conducted by GCPR that has given a personalized list of individuals

II STAGE: random selection of potential respondents from the personalized completed list of individuals residing in chosen PSU

Basic list of respondents – N=10,000 (25 respondents in each PSU)
Reserve list of respondents – N=4,800 (12 respondents in each PSU)

Interviewers were allowed to replace respondents from basic sample by those from reserve list in case of changes happened after micro census: refuse for interview, temporary migration of potential respondent, illness, death and absence of individuals during 3 household visits.

**GGS-2 (2009):** Panel Study

Goal: To conduct as maximum as possible repeated interviews of 10,000 respondents by GGS-1.

Fieldworks characteristics

**GGS-1:**
- **Completed interviews:** 10,000
- **Response Rate:** 85%
- **Average duration of interview:** 71.1 minutes
- 31% of respondents in Georgia were interviewed with presence of other persons, mainly in rural area of Georgia

**GGS-2:**
- **Completed interviews:** 8,303
- **Response Rate:** 83%
- lowest response rate in the capital-city Tbilisi - 79%
  - among other Georgian regions the lowest response rate - in Kvemo-Kartli region (82%) while the highest - in Kakheti region (89%).
Attrition rate between two waves of GGS in Georgia did not exceed 17%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Highest value</th>
<th>Lowest value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refusals</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5.8% Tbilisi</td>
<td>0.4% Samtskhe-Javakheti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of individual (military service, prison, sailor etc.)</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.2% Ajara</td>
<td>0.2% Samegrelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness of respondent that makes impossible interview</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.1% Guria</td>
<td>0.1% Samegrelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of respondent between two waves</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4.7% Samegrelo</td>
<td>2.8% Ajara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent is temporary away</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2.8% Kvemo Kartli</td>
<td>0.9% Shida Kartli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New address of respondents could not be obtained</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6% Shida Kartli</td>
<td>1.6% Kakheti</td>
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</tbody>
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Problem with fieldworks by GGS-2 were caused by military conflict in Georgia in August 2008.

3 villages in Shida Kartli region with 75 respondents by GGS-1 are not anymore under jurisdiction of Georgian government. People from these villages recently live in different settlements of Georgia.

Close collaboration of GCPR with Georgian governmental structure yielded to contact with 64% of them.
We are satisfied with the data-collection results and hope to implement the third wave of GGS in Georgia in 2012.