

# The Status of Households in Georgia - 2004



## Final Report

by Larry Dershem and Tea Khoperia

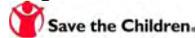
December 2004



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by

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with funding provided by the



and fieldwork implemented by  
The Institute for Polling & Marketing



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<sup>1</sup> The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the author(s) and should not be attributed in any manner to Save the Children or the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Save the Children and USAID does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this publication and accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any consequence of their use.

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## Introduction

This report represents a quick snapshot of various aspects of households in Georgia during the winter months, December – February, of 1996, 2002 and 2004. The data and findings are relevant for these time periods only. The conditions confronted by households during the season may be quite different.

The amount of data collected in such a wide-ranging household survey cannot be presented in just one report. Furthermore, to present the findings in a timely manner, the results are more descriptive rather than analytical. The authors and donors invite those who have the interest to conduct a more in-depth and analytical study of households in Georgia to obtain a copy of the databases.

The sampling frames used in the 2002 and 2004 surveys do not follow the usual administrative-territorial boundaries of regions in Georgia. Rather, because of assumed differences within regions, the following divisions were made:

- Samegrelo, Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi are three separate areas;
- Kvemo Kartli was divided into three areas-- Rustavi, Kvemo Kartli-1 (Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts) and Kvemo Kartli-2 (Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts); and
- Samtskhe-Javakheti was divided into two areas: Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza Districts) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts).

## Executive Summary

Since the early part of the 1990s, numerous bilateral and multilateral donors have provided relief and development aid to Georgia. This aid has assisted with economic relief and development, household food production, health services, shelter rehabilitation, energy production, water systems restoration and environmental protection.

Despite the investment of millions of dollars of relief and development funds since the early 1990s, little is known about its overall effect on households in Georgia. In an effort to gauge the current status of households in Georgia, and to measure changes in status over time, Save the Children (SC) has conducted a series of national household surveys for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the month of February in 1996, 2002 and 2004.

This national household survey, funded by USAID, was conducted throughout Georgia, excluding Abkhazeti (Abkhazia) and South Ossetia.<sup>4</sup> The survey was managed by SC, and all fieldwork and data entry were conducted by the independent research firm, the Institute for Polling & Marketing (IPM). All data represent information provided by 1,200 household respondents in 1996, 5,500 household respondents in 2002, and 4,835 household respondents in 2004, on topics ranging from household employment, income, food security, health, use of energy and the environment.<sup>5</sup> The data are weighted for the overall and urban/rural analyses.

The following is a synopsis of the major findings.

### Household Economic Situation

1. Unemployment in 2004 remained virtually unchanged since 2002. The vast majority of unemployed are unregistered. Rates of employment and unemployment in urban and rural areas have been converging since 1996. Regionally, the highest rates of employment were in Guria, Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi due to the high number of household members involved in subsistence agriculture. The highest rates of unemployment were in both sampling areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Adjara.
2. Higher rates of economic activity occur in rural areas since a greater percentage of rural households have access to land to perform subsistence farming that produces some quantity of agricultural produce. In 2004, when accounting for only employed individuals, one of every two employed individuals in rural areas was involved in subsistence agriculture, whereas one of every three employed individuals in urban areas was involved in skilled white collar employment.
3. In 2004, regions with employment dominated by subsistence agriculture were Guria, Shida Kartli and Racha-Lechkhumi; skilled white collar employment was more prominent in Tbilisi, Adjara and Rustavi; and skilled manual employment was dominant in Samtskhe-Javakheti.

<sup>4</sup> Due to transportation difficulties related to the winter months, in the regions of Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi the household survey was conducted in the month of May.

<sup>5</sup> See the Methodology section at the end of this report for a more detail description of the methods used.

4. The percentage of adult household members who are economically inactive has increased over the years due to primarily two factors: 1) the number of women who became housewives, either by leaving or not entering formal employment; and 2) the number of pension age adults who stop working.
5. For those who are employed, in 2004 slightly more than one-half are employed in the private sector. Since 1996, the percentage of employed person in the state sector has declined each year of the survey, due solely to the loss of state sector jobs in urban areas. Nonetheless, employment in the state sector still dominates urban employment. In rural areas, employment in the private sector dominates (due to subsistence agriculture), and the proportion of employment in the state sector has remained effectively unchanged since 1996, remaining at about 30%.
6. In constant 2002 Georgian Lari (GEL), monetized monthly household income has declined since 1996, most prominently in rural areas. However, from 2002 to 2004 monetized monthly household income slightly increased for urban households. Based on monthly monetized (cash) income, 3 of every 5 urban households and 4 of every 5 rural households lived in poverty in 2004.
7. The main change in the livelihood strategies of households between 1996 and 2004 was to decrease the amount of their monetized monthly household income from unsustainable sources and increase the amount from fragile sources. That is, households decreased the amount they were borrowing (unsustainable) and increased the amount from remittances (fragile).
8. Comparably, salary and wages represent a greater percentage of the monthly household income for urban than rural households. This difference is compensated by rural households deriving more of their monthly household income from the sales of agricultural products than urban households.
9. Regional comparisons show that the regions that have the highest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are mountainous rural areas, since most household income comes from subsistence agriculture. Conversely, those regions with the lowest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are more urban.
10. Of the households that received remittances from abroad, in February 2004 a total 17,296,445 GEL, or about \$8,396,333 USD was reported as received. Assuming that remittances from abroad remain constant for each month of the year, this would suggest \$100,755,996 USD per year being remitted to Georgian households. However, data from the National Bank put the total amount remitted from individuals abroad to individuals in Georgia in 2003 at \$195 million USD.
11. There was a large gap between the poorest and wealthiest quintile income groups. The average monthly household income for the poorest quintile group in 2004 was 20 GEL, and 661 GEL for the wealthiest quintile group.
12. When examining the demographic characteristics of the poorest households, regardless of urban/rural location, households living in poverty are disproportionately those that are comprised of single elderly, retired couples, and single parents.
13. From 2002 to 2004, the highest increases in the percentage of households living at 50% or less of the official poverty line, based on monetized income or total household income, were in both sampling areas of Kvemo Kartli and Kakheti.
14. To get a clearer picture of how households are surviving with little monetized (cash) income, it is necessary to measure non-monetized income. Non-monetized income is extremely important for lifting households from severe poverty in the regions of Guria, Racha-Lechkhumi, Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, Samegrelo and Svaneti.
15. The percentage of households that own and operate a household business in Georgia remained constant from 2002 to 2004, about 1 of every 5 households. These households reported, on average, a higher monetized monthly household income and have a higher per capita monthly income than households without a business.
16. With the availability of productive land, there is a slightly higher percentage of household businesses in rural than urban areas. The primary difference between urban and rural household businesses is that most urban ones deal with petty trade, whereas most rural household businesses deal with sale of agricultural produce.
17. The highest percentages of household businesses were in the regions of Kakheti, Guria and Imereti. The regions with the lowest percentages of household businesses were in both sampling areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti.

### Migration of Household Members Within Georgia and Abroad

18. Since the early 1990s the size of the Georgian population has been in decline. Out migration to other countries has lowered the population of Georgia by almost 1 million people since 1989, most of whom were non-ethnic Georgians. In addition, there has been migration within Georgia, mostly rural to urban areas in search of better employment and educational opportunities.
19. In this study, migration abroad has affected Georgian households more than internal migration and rural more than urban residents. That is, 10% of households reported one or more members who had migrated abroad compared to 4% of households with one or more household members migrating within Georgia and 576 rural compared to 423 urban residents.
20. Rural residents who migrate either within Georgia or abroad are primary men.
21. The country of destination for most migrants going abroad is Russia, with the second being Greece. International migration has affected a greater proportion of households in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts) than other regions. Of these two areas, ethnic Armenians from Samtskhe-Javakheti have left for Russia, whereas in Kvemo Kartli-2 it has been ethnic Greeks who have left for Greece.
22. Most migrants going abroad arrange travel themselves. Few use family in the country of destination or a special agency to arrange the process. Overwhelmingly, the primary reason for going abroad is to seek better economic opportunities. Slightly less than one-half of migrants who go abroad send remittances back to support their former household in Georgia.
23. Internal migration is less frequent than migration abroad. When it does occur, the destination of choice is Tbilisi. Again, household members left their place of residence seeking what they perceived as better economic opportunities in Tbilisi. The regions with the greatest proportion of households with members migrating were Imereti, Guria and Racha-Lechkhumi. Men and women were almost equally represented. One in every three household members who migrate sends remittances back home.

### Household Food Security

24. Except for two years of international food assistance for the drought in 2000 and 2001, the trend since 1996 has been declining amounts of humanitarian food aid for Georgia. With this decline and the increase in unemployment, household food security will rely heavily upon household production.
25. Overwhelmingly, a substantially larger percentage of rural households have access to land than urban households for household food production. Moreover, rural households have almost three times larger plots, and substantially more poultry and livestock, than urban households. Thus, it is not too surprising that a greater percentage of rural sell a portion of their production to earn cash income than urban households.
26. The varieties and amounts of food produced by households are dependent upon their location. For example, for the few urban households that produce food, they concentrate on producing fruit, corn, vegetables and eggs. Households in higher mountainous areas use larger plots of land and concentrate their production on potatoes, meat, milk and cheese. Households in eastern Georgia produce more grains, such as wheat and sunflower seed, whereas households in western Georgia produce more corn and nuts.
27. Based on a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) household food security index (pre-tested in Georgia), about three of every five households in Georgia was food secure during the winter of 2003-2004. However, 22.6% of households with only adult members and 22.1% of households with children confronted moderate to severe hunger during this time period. Moderate hunger in these households was experienced by periodically cutting the size of meals, eating less or skipping meals. Severe hunger, confronted by 4% of households with only adult members and 8% of households with children, was experienced by not eating for an entire day occasionally during this period of time.
28. Households with children that were food secure have, on average, \$1.20 USD per day per person during these winter months. Household without children that were food secure have, on average, \$1.50 USD per day per person.
29. Regional differences show that the highest rates of moderate and severe hunger in households with children were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (36.7%), Imereti (30.1%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (28.5%). The highest prevalence rates of moderate and severe hunger among adult only households were in Kakheti (35.8%), Rustavi (28.6%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (27.8%).

30. The average monetized (cash) monthly income of households with five or less members that felt food secure was higher than the official minimum poverty line. The average amount of monthly monetized income for households to feel food secure varies by region. The highest averages are in more urbanized regions and areas; the lowest averages are in the more rural, isolated regions and areas.
31. Knowing the amount of household expenditures or income is necessary but not sufficient to understand household survival strategies or perceptions of food security. Using an income-based approach, even though two households may have a similar amount of monthly income, households that derived that income primarily from selling household items and borrowing money are more food insecure than households in which their income is derived from salary/wages, sale of agricultural products and/or remittances from abroad.

### **Household and Individual Health and Health Care Issues**

32. Overall, in the winter of 2003-2004, 3 out of every 4 households in Georgia had one or more members either with an illness and 1 of every 2 had one or more members with a chronic disease. Approximately, 1 out of every 6 households in Georgia had one or more members with a physical limitation that restricted them from performing everyday tasks in 2004.
33. The regions that have the highest percentages of unhealthy households (with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease) were Imereti, Samegrelo, and Racha-Lechkhumi. The regions with the lowest percentages of households with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease (or the healthiest households) are Adjara and the two sampling areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti.
34. Of all the individuals who were ill in the previous three months of the survey, 65% did not go to a doctor. Slightly more than one-third (35.7%) did not do so because the household could not afford it. Comparatively, a slightly higher percentage of urban individuals, who were ill, did not go to a doctor for the illness compared to rural individuals in 2004. For both urban and rural areas, almost one-third of those who were ill did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it.
35. Regionally, the highest percentages of individuals who were ill in the previous three months and did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it lived in Racha-Lechkhumi, Kvemo Kartli-2, and Samegrelo. The regions with the highest percentages of self-treatment were Adjara, Imereti and Kvemo Kartli-1.
36. Of the chronic diseases listed, most individuals suffered from hypertension, heart disease or rheumatism. The overwhelming majority of individuals with a chronic disease were 46 years of age or older. Comparatively, a higher percentage of individuals living in urban areas had diabetes and hypertension than individuals living in rural areas; however, a higher percentage of individuals living in rural areas had heart disease than urban individuals.
37. The regions with the highest percentages of individuals with a chronic disease were Racha-Lechkhumi and Imereti.
38. Of the seven health care services studied, the overwhelming majority of them were available to Georgian households, more so for urban areas. For those households with one or more members ill and/or with a chronic disease, most households use two services, the primary being pharmacists and the second medical workers.
39. Since 1996, households have increased their usage of medical workers and decreased their usage of polyclinics and regional hospitals. For those households that used a medical service in 2004, the overall median health expenditure, per household, in the previous three months was 33 GEL (the equivalent value of 16 USD). This amount represents, on average, 25% of the household's monthly monetized budget, and 10% of total (monetized and non-monetized) household monthly income, during these three months.
40. The median health expenditure, per household, in the previous three months was slightly higher in rural areas. In 2004, the median health expenditure per household was 35 GEL, which is slightly higher than urban areas (30 GEL). This amount represents, on average, 7.6% of monthly monetized budget of urban households and 11.7% of rural households. The regions in which health expenditures represent a larger proportion of the monthly monetized budget were Racha-Lechkhumi, Kvemo-Kartli-1 and Samtskhe-Javakheti.
41. Overall, most health care services are available and physically accessible. However, the main problem with health care services has been and remains economic access, especially costs related to treatment and purchasing of medicines.

42. As for free-of-charge services, a smaller percentage of rural households are aware of them than urban households, although households in both locations use them at about the same rate. The most frequently used free-of-charge service was child immunizations (40.9%).
43. The most significant difference between urban and rural areas is that a substantially higher proportion of rural households that used free-of-charge health services reported paying for them. The largest differences between the percentages of rural and urban households that paid for these services were for tuberculosis (47.9% vs. 21.8%) and the first antenatal visit to official women's consultation clinics (61.9% vs. 44.9%).

### Living Conditions, Energy and Environment

44. Private ownership of housing is the norm in Georgia with 89.2% of urban and 98.5% of rural households owning their houses/apartment. The area with the lowest prevalence of private ownership of housing is Kvemo Kartli-1 where 83.5% of residents own their house/apartment.
45. The average size of living space in 2004 was 101 m<sup>2</sup> (or 31 m<sup>2</sup> per capita) which is a slight increase since 2002. Rural households have, on average, almost 80% larger living space than urban households. Regions with the largest per capita living space are Guria (56 m<sup>2</sup>), Racha-Lechkhumi (45 m<sup>2</sup>) and Kakheti (44 m<sup>2</sup>).
46. The 2004 survey results show that, on a national level, more than almost three-quarters (74.6%) of all housing structures need some repairs, out of which 44.9% need major repairs. Housing is evaluated a little worse in rural settlements. The regions where more than one-half of households reported their houses needing **major repairs** were Svaneti (61.0%), followed by Racha-Lechkhumi (60.0%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (59.0%) and Imereti (57.4%). Since 2002 the regions with the largest percentage increases in households reporting that major repairs were needed were Adjara (29.3% in 2002 vs. 44.2% in 2004), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (24.5% in 2002 vs. 38.9% in 2004), and Kakheti (25.0% in 2002 vs. 37.7% in 2004).
47. On a national level those whose dwellings need either **minor or major repairs** most often mention the need for structural improvement (39.1%), followed by the need to repair the roof (27.8%), windows (11.8%) and plumbing system (9.3%). In 2004, Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Svaneti, and Adjara are the regions that reported the highest need for structural repairs of the houses (62.0%, 60.9%, and 57.9% respectively). The highest percentages of households in need of plumbing repairs were in Rustavi (25.1%) and Tbilisi (20.0%).
48. Compared to 2002, no significant changes have been observed in the use of sanitation facilities on the national level or for urban households. At the same time, a slight deterioration of sewage system is visible in rural areas, where from 2002 to 2004 the share of indoor single house toilets has declined (9.5% and 4.4% respectively). Comparing 2002 to 2004, the condition of sanitation facilities **has worsened** in Kvemo Kartli-2 and Adjara. During this period of time, in both of these regions there was an increase in the percentage of households using outdoor toilets not connected to a sewage system and a decline in the percentage using indoor private (non-communal) toilets.
49. Indoor piped water is the most common primary source of water for the majority of urban households (79.4% vs. 16.3% in rural areas). On the other hand, almost one third of rural households report common tap as their primary source of water (30.3%), exceeding the same source of water for urban households by almost three times (11.8%). Next most common sources of water for rural households are wells in the yard (24.1%) and natural springs (17.4%). The regions where at least every 5<sup>th</sup> household uses a natural spring as their primary source of potable water are: Kvemo Kartli-1 (36.1%), Svaneti (33.7%), Kakheti (22.0%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (20.3%).
50. Since 2002, a higher percentage of households on a national level report that obtaining potable water for them is easy (76.8% vs. 84.5%). Similar improvement in obtaining potable water has been reported both by urban (78.6% vs. 86.0%) and rural (74.9% vs. 82.8%) households. The average number of hours when respondents can obtain potable water is almost similar for all three levels (national, urban and rural) and equals approximately 18 hours a day. Overall, almost two-thirds of respondents (61.2%) evaluate their water as good to very good. The quality of water has gained a slightly better evaluation by rural respondents than by urban ones. As in 2002, water quality is worst in the town of Rustavi, with Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and Kvemo Kartli-2 not far behind.
51. The majority of households report that four types of cooking and heating fuels are readily available: electricity (96.5%), followed by wood (83.6%), kerosene (77.9%), and propane (70.4%). This picture is very similar to that of 2002, but with significant changes in availability of piped gas, which has more than doubled since 2002 (11.9% to 27.2%). In the winter months of 2004, electricity was supplied to urban households on the average of 12.7 hours a day, which is twice as much as the average number of supply for rural households (6.3 hours a day). Regions where electricity is supplied for less than 6 hours a day

- are: Guria and Samegrelo (2.8 hours each), followed by Kakheti (4.8 hours), Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.2 hours), and Adjara (5.7 hours).
52. Though the intensity of wood usage has declined since 2002, for the majority of households on a national level wood still remains the most frequently used primary fuel both for heating and cooking purposes in winter time (68.4% and 54.7% respectively). During three winter months (November – December 2003, January 2004), those households spending money on fuel for all purposes spent, on average, 136 GEL on wood, compared to 58 GEL on natural piped gas, 30 GEL on electricity, 28 GEL on propane, and 24 GEL on kerosene.
  53. Again, comparing the three years data on the usage of different types of fuel for heating and cooking in winter<sup>6</sup> shows that, overall, the percentage of households using natural piped gas (a cheaper and cleaner type of fuel) as their primary heating fuel has increased, and the percentage of households using kerosene (more expensive and unhealthy fuel) has declined by 4 times.
  54. Compared with 2002, the national use of wood as heating fuel has decreased in 2004 by 3.03 million cubic meters. The cumulative amount of wood used by households in the 2002 household survey was 7.97 million cubic meters, declining to 4.94 million cubic meters in 2004.
  55. The majority of households (85.8%) have done nothing to conserve energy use. If a household did something to conserve energy, it primarily concerned improvements to windows. Not too surprisingly, there is a correlation between the condition of housing and taking action to conserve energy.
  56. Over the last two years, the number of hours of electricity supplied has improved somewhat for almost one-third of households (29.9%) nationally. By regions, the number of hours electricity has been supplied since 2001 has decreased in Guria, Samegrelo and Adjara. Regions that reported highest improvement in the supply of electricity are Shida Kartli, Rustavi and Tbilisi.
  57. Slightly more than 1 of every 5 households (22.2%) surveyed did not pay anything for their electricity consumption in winter season (December 2003, and January - February 2004). For almost three-quarters (72.3%) of all households that reported paying cash, households paid on the average 13.1 GEL per month. Non-payment was two times higher in rural areas (30.0%) than in urban settlements (15.3%). The regions with the highest prevalence of non-payment in **winter season** were Guria (69.4%), followed by Svaneti (58.0%), and Imereti (48.5%), while in summer season these were Imereti (44.2%) and Svaneti (32.5%).

### Problems Confronting Youth – Parents Perspective

58. From the perspective of parents the two most pressing issues for youth in Georgia in the next five years are: a) lack of employment, and b) few educational opportunities.
59. For urban parents the most pressing problem is educational opportunities, whereas for rural parents it is employment opportunities. Although the differences are small, slightly more urban parents than rural parents are concerned about other issues, such as few educational opportunities, low quality education, depression and hopelessness, and violence/lack of tolerance. Rural parents are more concerned about the lack of entertainment venues for youth as well as drugs and excessive alcohol use.
60. Regionally, lack of employment opportunities was a high priority for parents in Svaneti, Kvemo Kartli, Racha-Lechkhumi and Imereti. The problem of few educational opportunities was reported highest in Samtskhe-Javakheti and Samegrelo.
61. The problem of drugs and excessive alcohol was most often mentioned by parents in Adjara and Mtskheta-Mtianeti.

### Subjective Quality of Life

62. Overall, during the winter of 2003-2004, the average level of satisfaction was low for employment status, household income, the situation in the country, and life in general. However, when compared with 2002, the average level of satisfaction increased dramatically for the situation in the country and life in general. There was only a slight increase in the level of satisfaction with employment and income since 2002.
63. In the winter of 2003-2004 being “somewhat satisfied” with income began, on average, at 104 GEL (\$51 USD) per person per month. Satisfaction with household income is influenced not only by the absolute amount of income but also by the structure of household income. That is, urban households in which salaries/wages and remittances from abroad represented the bulk of household income were more

<sup>6</sup> The question on primary fuel for cooking in summer months was not asked in 1996.

satisfied with their household income; in rural areas, households were more satisfied when the bulk of their income was from salary/wages and the sale of agricultural products.

64. Not too surprisingly, in 2004 household food security was highly associated with the level of satisfaction with employment and income, but also with health, family relations, place of residence, the situation in the country and life in general. That is, food insecure households had lower levels of satisfaction with all life domains and life in general than food secure households.
65. On the whole, satisfaction with life in general is highly correlated with how satisfied one is with a) the situation in the country, b) place of residence and c) income in 2004. The relationship between satisfaction with life in general and place of residence became stronger since 2002, displacing household income as the second strongest correlate. This may indicate that satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the full range of social services (education, utilities, shops, entertainment) where one lives is becoming as important an influence on one's level of satisfaction with life in general as household income alone.
66. Regionally, the largest changes in levels of satisfaction since 2002 were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts). Compared with all the other regions and areas, since 2002 this area had some of the largest increases in satisfaction with employment (1.9 to 3.6), household income (1.9 to 3.8), situation in the country (2.2 to 4.1), and life in general (2.2 to 4.0).

### **Household Vulnerability Scale (HVS)**

67. The overall revised HVS score for February 2002 was 14.41 and 12.57 for February 2004, which represents about a 12% decline in overall household vulnerability over the two years. The largest contributor to this decline was in the area of food vulnerability. That is, the household food vulnerability scale declined by slightly more than 50% (from 5.59 in 2002 to 2.68 in 2004). Lesser declines in vulnerability occurred for potable water (-24%) and social isolation (-3%) vulnerability. Vulnerability increased from 2002 for energy (+17%), health (+14%), shelter (+7%) and economic security (+1%).
68. In the winter of 2003-2004 households in urban areas were more vulnerable than rural households (12.61 vs. 12.52 vulnerability scores). In 2002 it was the opposite; households in rural areas were more vulnerable overall, due to higher vulnerability scores for energy and health. However, in 2004, both energy and health vulnerability increased in both urban and rural areas, but more so in urban areas. This, coupled with higher food security vulnerability scores, made households in urban areas slightly more vulnerable than rural households.
69. Urban areas are more vulnerable than rural areas due to: a) more households being food insecure, and b) fewer households having access to clean, potable water. Rural areas are more vulnerable than urban areas due to the following factors (in rank order): a) slightly more households living below the official poverty line (using monetized income), b) fewer available sources of energy, c) fewer health services; and d) being more socially isolated.
70. Between 2002 and 2004, of all regions only Samegrelo increased in its overall household vulnerability score, a 10% increase. This increase was driven primarily by increases in energy, health and social vulnerability scores.
71. The largest declines in overall household vulnerability scores from the winter of 2002 to the winter of 2004 were in Svaneti, Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Kvemo Kartli-2 and Kvemo Kartli-1.

# I. Household Economic Conditions

## A. Employment

### 1. Employed, unemployed and inactive

There are numerous methods for measuring a labor market. In this study, employment was based on a “self-identification of activity for earning an income” for all household members 18 years of age or older. This is not based on the International Labor Organization’s “soft” or “strict” criteria.<sup>7</sup> Also, to discern the rate of unemployment, it is not possible to use the government, registration-based unemployment figures as they are not reliable for analysis of the labor market since they cover only a small share of the unemployed.

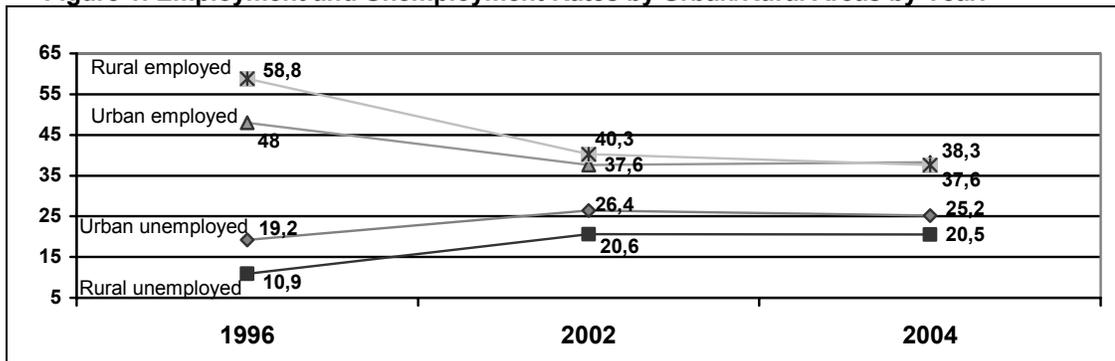
In February 2004, when this survey was conducted, 22.4% of adults 18 years of age or older were unemployed (see Table 10, pg. 28), of which 1.8% were registered and 20.6% were unregistered.<sup>8</sup> Unemployment has essentially remained unchanged since the 2002 household study (23.6%); however, these rates of unemployment are substantially higher than in the 1996 study (15.5%).

Slightly less than two of every five (37.9%) adult household members were economically active, which is a slight decrease from 2002 (39.0%) and a substantial decline from 1996 (53.4%). The decline in employment over the years has been due to the decreased number of household members who were business people/entrepreneurs.

The percentage of adult household members who are economically inactive<sup>9</sup> has increased over the years from a low of 31.1% in 1996, to 37.5% in 2002, and 39.9% in 2004. This increase is primarily due to two factors from 1996 to 2004: 1) the number of women who became housewives either by leaving or not entering employment [9.7%, 12.6%, and 14.6% respectively]; and 2) the number of pension age adults<sup>10</sup> who stopped working [13.5%, 18.9% and 20.6% respectively].

Rates of both employment and unemployment in urban and rural areas have been converging since 1996 (shown in Figure 1) to where these rates are almost similar in 2004. This convergence has been due to a greater number of rural residents who were business persons/entrepreneurs (petty traders) ceasing their activities and becoming unemployed.

**Figure 1: Employment and Unemployment Rates by Urban/Rural Areas by Year.**



Regionally, in 2004 the highest rates of employment are in Guria (49.1%), Svaneti (48.5%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (47.0%) due to the high number of households involved in subsistence agriculture. The regions with the highest rates of unemployment are Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (32.8%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (30.9%), and Adjara (30.8%). Of all regions, Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 is in the worst economic condition because the rates of unemployment and inactivity are quite high (76.4%).

<sup>7</sup> The ILO “loose” methodology counts discouraged workers as unemployed while the “strict” methodology does not. In SC’s surveys, the unregistered unemployed represent the largest portion of the discouraged workers.

<sup>8</sup> The GET (2002, No.1, Table 7.1, pg. 39) reported an unemployment rate in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2001 of 10.3% (using the “strict” method) and 15.1% (using the “loose” method). The State Department of Statistics reported for the summer of 2001 an unemployment rate of 26.9% (33.1% for men and 21.9% for women) for people 15 years of age or older and 42.8% for the entire economically active population.

<sup>9</sup> Economically inactive includes the following: on childcare leave, homemaker, student and non-working pensioner.

<sup>10</sup> For females this is 60 years of age or older; for males this is 65 years of age or older.

## 2. Employment/economic activities

In 2004, when accounting for only employed individuals, the largest percentage (31.1%) are involved in subsistence agriculture, with the next largest percentages involved in skilled (23.2%) and less skilled (11.6%) white collar jobs. However, this picture of employment changes when urban/rural differences are examined.

In urban areas, the largest percentages of employed individuals are engaged in skilled white-collar employment (34.1%), less skilled white-collar (14.7%), and as skilled workers (12.8%). In rural areas, one-half (50.0%) of all employed individuals are involved in subsistence agriculture, with the second highest percentages of employed individuals being employed as either highly skilled (15.7%) or less-skilled white-collar workers (9.5%).

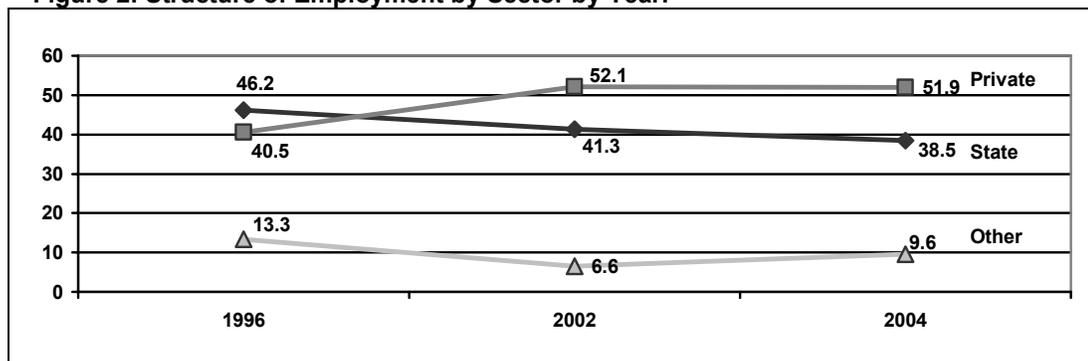
In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of employed individuals engaged in high-skilled white collar employment are Tbilisi (46.1%), Adjara (37.2%), and Rustavi (32.6%). In Samtskhe-Javakheti (areas 1 & 2) one of every three employed persons is a skilled manual worker (30.6% and 29.9% respectively). The regions in which one of every two working people is involved in subsistence agriculture are Guria (54%), Shida Kartli (51.2%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (49.6%).

The regions with the highest percentages of employed people engaged in some form of small business are Kakheti (11.2%) and Adjara (10.8%). Regions with the smallest portion of employed individuals involved in business/entrepreneurship are Svaneti (2.2%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (2.2%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.5%).

## 3. Sector of Employment

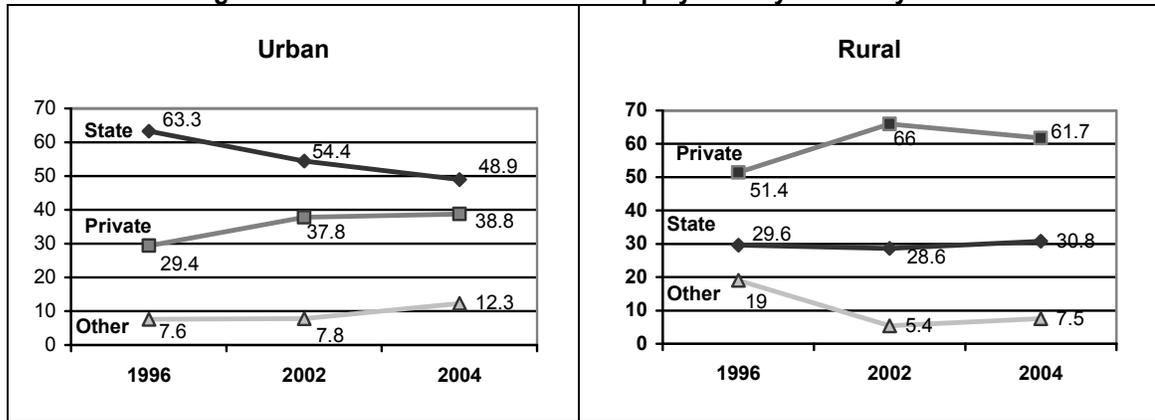
Each employed household member was asked to report the enterprise, company, organizations, or business where s/he worked. These enterprises, companies, organizations and businesses were categorized into three sectors: state (public), private and "other" (e.g., NGOs). In 2004, slightly more than one-half (51.9%) of employed people worked in the private sector, while 38.5% worked for the state and 9.6% in the "third" sector. Figure 2 shows the structure of employment for three surveys. Since 1996 the proportion of employed in the private sector has increased with an almost equal decrease in state sector employment. The sharp decline in the "third" or other sector since 1996 is most likely due to the decline in humanitarian assistance over the years.

Figure 2: Structure of Employment by Sector by Year.



As shown in Figure 3 the structure of employment is quite different in urban and rural areas, especially for the state and private sectors. The state is the primary employer in urban areas but its leading role has consistently declined since its high in 1996 (63.3%) to a low of 48.9% in 2004. The private sector increased but has been stagnant since 2002.

In rural areas the private sector is the leading employer. This is overwhelmingly due to subsistence agriculture and petty trade. Approximately three of every five (61.7%) employed rural persons works in the private sector, which is an increase over 1996 (51.4%) but a slight decline since 2002 (66.0%). The "third" sector has declined in rural areas since 1996 and currently represents less than 10% of the rural employed.

**Figure 3: Structure of Urban/Rural Employment by Sector by Year.**

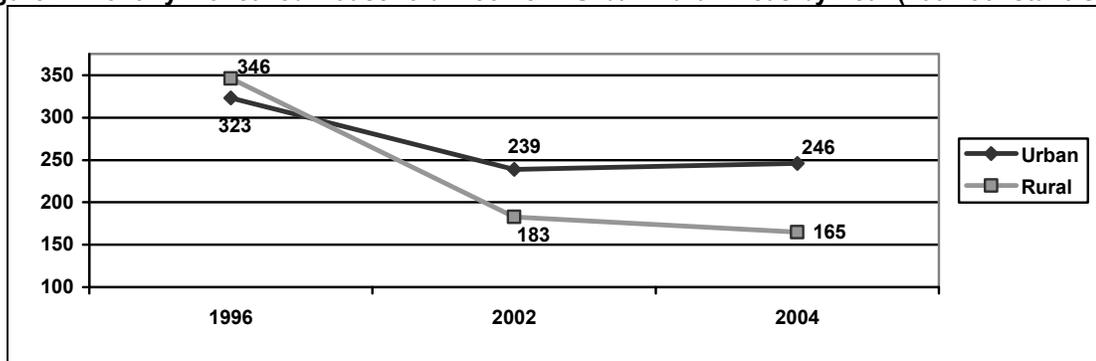
More than any other region Adjara has gone against the trend, with a significant increase in the state sector. In 1996 47.3% of employed persons in Adjara worked for the state, increasing to 56.1% in 2002 and to 65.1% in 2004. This increase primarily has resulted from the decline of the private sector over the years (41.3%, 38.7% and 28.8% respectively).

## B. Household income

### 1. Monetized Household income

Monthly household income was obtained for the month of February 2004.<sup>11</sup> It is recognized that the absolute amount and relative contribution of different sources of monthly household income will change over the year. It was assumed that, for the majority of the households, the month of February represents one of the most difficult months due to fewer job opportunities and less food stocks.

Table 14 (page 32) presents monthly monetized<sup>12</sup> household income in 1996, 2002 and 2004 by urban/rural location and overall in constant GEL using 2002 as the base year.<sup>13</sup> Overall, monthly household income (as purchasing power) has declined from 1996. From 2002 to 2004 this was due to the decline in rural incomes. In 1996, the average monthly monetized income for urban and rural households was not very different. From 2002 to 2004 the average monthly income for urban households has slightly increased while continuing to decline in rural areas (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Monthly Monetized Household Income in Urban/Rural Areas by Year (2002 constant GEL).**

Based on the government's official poverty line, in urban areas slightly more than three of every five households have lived in poverty in 1996, 2002 and 2004, as shown in Figure 5. In 1996 about one of every

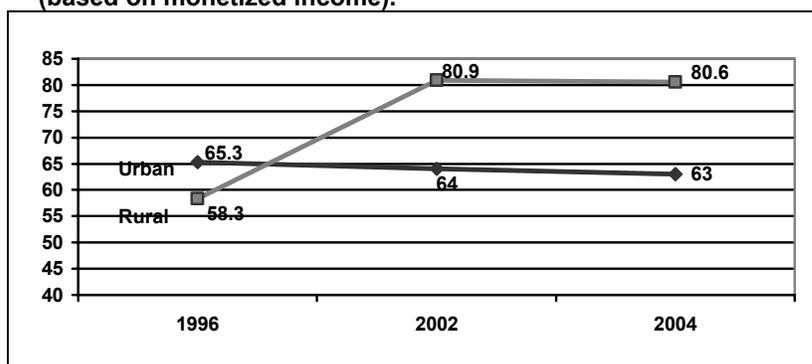
<sup>11</sup> Most surveys conducted in Georgia use *consumption expenditure*, rather than reported income, because it is generally considered that reporting of expenditure is more reliable than of income, and in this sense it is a good indicator of real income. However, consumption expenditures cannot inform us about livelihood strategies, as will be discussed later in this report. Moreover, the World Bank has noted (pg. iii) that "as 'formal' incomes tend to be reported accurately (estimates from the household survey of public sector wages and pensions are close to budget numbers), we assume that the gap between total monetary spending and incomes of households represent informal sector incomes." Thus, the most difficult issue in measuring income is measuring the informal sector.

<sup>12</sup> Monetized income is only cash income. Non-monetized income will be examined below.

<sup>13</sup> Income amounts in 1996 and 2004 have been adjusted using the SDS CPI, with 2002 as the base year. Incomes reported in these two years represent the purchasing value compared with 2002. Due to primarily inflation, GEL in 1996 had 34% more purchasing power than in 2002 and 10% less in 2004 than in 2002.

five households in rural areas lived in poverty, but drastically increased to four of every five households in 2002 and remained at that rate in 2004.

**Figure 5: Percentage of Households below the Official Poverty Line In February by Year (based on monetized income).**

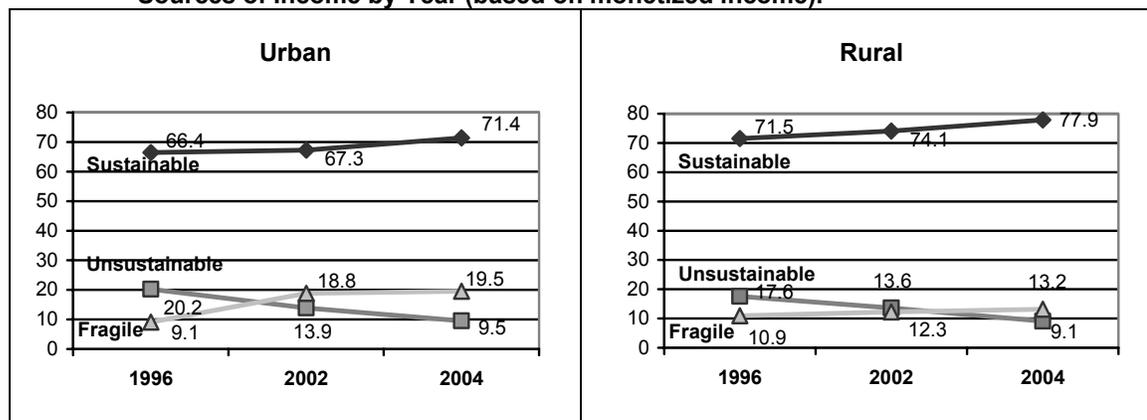


The livelihood strategies of households during the winter month of February changed over the years (Figure 6 below). Although incomes have been increasing slightly in absolute terms they have been declining in relative (purchasing power) terms. With the decline in relative income the structure of household income has changed. The structure of monthly household income is examined by three sources: sustainable, unsustainable and fragile sources.<sup>14</sup>

Not too surprisingly the proportion of monthly household income derived from unsustainable sources has declined over the years. In 1996, unsustainable sources represented 20.2% of monthly household income in urban areas, declining to 9.5% in 2004; in rural areas declining from 17.6% in 1996 to 9.1% in 2004. Specifically, of the four unsustainable sources of income, two sources were reduced more than the others: 1) use of savings, and 2) borrowing money. In urban areas use of savings represented 6.7% of household monthly income in February 1996, declining to 4.5% in February 2002, and finally to 3.0% in February 2004; in rural areas the corresponding figures were 6.8% in 1996, 6.1% in 2002, and 3.6% in 2004. Borrowing money dropped from a high of 13.4% of monthly household income in 1996 in urban areas to 3.7% in 2004, and in rural areas from 10.6% in 1996 to 3.8% in 2004.

As unsustainable sources of income have declined they have been replaced by *fragile* sources of income. Fragile sources are sources of income that are of a temporary nature or may abruptly end without notice. Of the three sources of fragile income, a greater percentage of both urban and rural incomes are derived from in-country remittances, though more by urban households. For example, in urban areas in February 1996 5.1% of monthly household income was derived from in-country remittances increasing to 13.1% in 2004; in rural areas in-country remittances comprised 4.3% of monthly household income increasing to 7.5% in 2004.

**Figure 6: Structure of Monthly Income in February by Sustainable, Unsustainable and Fragile Sources of Income by Year (based on monetized income).**



<sup>14</sup> Sustainable sources of income are sources that have the potential to be maintained over the long-term, such as salary/wages, state transfers, alimony, child benefits, dividends/shares, rental property, sale of agricultural products; unsustainable sources are those that are beneficial only in the short-term, such as use of savings, borrowing, sale of humanitarian aid, and sale of household items; fragile sources are those that are beneficial in the short- and long-term, but are not controlled by the household and can unexpectedly end, such as in-kind goods and services, in-country remittances, and remittances from abroad.

The proportion of monthly household income coming from sustainable sources of income has risen slowly since 1996. In urban areas the increase is almost solely from salary/wages/income activities. In urban areas salary/wages/income activities were 27.2% of monthly household income in February 1996 increasing to 53.7% in 2004. In rural areas sustainable income has increased due to sale of agricultural produce and state transfer payments. For example, 12.3% of a rural household's monthly income came from the sale of agricultural produce in 1996 and 21.4% in 2004.

In February 2004 salary and wages represented 53.7% of the monthly household income for urban areas and 29.6% for rural households. This difference is compensated by rural households deriving more of their monthly household income from the sales of agricultural products than urban households (21.4% vs. 1.5% respectively).

Regional comparisons reveal that the regions that have the highest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are mountainous rural areas, since most household income comes from subsistence agriculture. Households in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (93.5%), Svaneti (91.4%), and Kakheti (84.8%) have some of the lowest monthly incomes, yet the highest proportion of monthly household income that is sustainable. This is due to low but stable returns from subsistence agriculture and the fact that these regions do not have ready access to unsustainable sources of income such as borrowing money or remittances from abroad.

Conversely, those regions with the lowest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are more urban, namely Adjara (64.7%), Tbilisi (70.9%), and Rustavi (70.5%). Households in these areas have some of the lowest proportions of monthly household income coming from sustainable sources and rely more on fragile sources of income, such as in-country remittances and remittances from abroad. For example, in February 2004 the average monthly household income accounted for by remittances was 20% for households in Adjara, 19.4% in Tbilisi, and 16.7% in Rustavi.

### Household Incomes

The average monthly household income (monetized) in February 2004 273 GEL in urban areas and 183 GEL in rural areas. The monthly per capita income was much higher in urban areas (83 GEL) than rural areas (49 GEL) because urban households have more income and fewer household members than rural households. Again, when accounting for inflation using 2002 constant GEL, the average monthly household income increased in urban areas from 2002 to 2004 (from 239 GEL to 246 GEL) but declined in rural areas (183 GEL to 165 GEL).

The highest average monthly household incomes in February 2004 were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (510 GEL), Adjara (348 GEL), Tbilisi (320 GEL), and Rustavi (257 GEL). The high level of income reported in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 is apparently due to the purchasing of food commodities and products from local households by the nearby oil and gas pipeline labor camp.

The regions that experienced the largest percentage decline in monthly household income from February 2002 to February 2004 (based on 2002 constant GEL) were Adjara (-38%), Kakheti (-29%) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (-25%).

For several of the major sources of income, the regions with the highest and lowest percentage of monthly household income derived from each source in February 2004 were:

Salary/wages – Slightly more than one-half (56.6%) of all households reported receiving income from salary/wages/income activities, which is an increase from 2002 (46.3%). For these households the amount in 2004 ranged from 1 to 2,100 GEL, with a median of 120 GEL and a mean of 175 GEL. Salary and wages comprise 56.6% of household income in Tbilisi and 55.6% in Rustavi, and only 12.4% of monthly household income in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2.

State benefits – Slightly more than two-fifths (42.6%) of all households reported receiving an income from state benefits in February 2004, which remained unchanged since 2002 (41.6%). For these households in 2004 the amounts ranged from 1 to 500 GEL, with a median of 17 GEL and a mean of 28 GEL. State transfer payments comprise 35.9% of household income in Racha-Lechkhumi and 35.8% in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, but only 11% in Rustavi.

Sale of HH agriculture products – In 2004, 15.3% of all households reported income from the sale of agriculture produce. For these households the amount ranged from 3 to 3,600 GEL, with a median of 100 GEL and a mean of 181 GEL. The sales of agricultural products comprised 34.6% of household income in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, 26% in Guria, and 25.4% in Svaneti, but only 0.4% of monthly household income in Rustavi.

**Use of savings** – Slightly less than one-tenth (7.1%) of all households reported income from previous savings in February 2004, which is a slight decline from 2002 (9.4%). For these households the amount ranged from 1 to 8,000 GEL, with a median of 70 GEL and a mean of 169 GEL. The use of savings, as a proportion of monthly household income in February 2004, was highest in Kakheti (7.6%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (7.6%), but only 0.5% of monthly household income in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and 0.8% in Kvemo Kartli-1.

**Borrowing from moneylenders** - Slightly less than one-tenth (6.7%) of all households reported income from money lenders in February 2004, a small decline from February 2002 (9.4%). For these households the amount ranged from 1 to 14,000 GEL, with a median of 100 GEL and a mean of 300 GEL. The borrowing of money comprises a high of 14.1% of household income in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 and 9.4% in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, but only 0.4% of monthly household income in Samtskhe-Javankheti-1 and 0.8% in Svaneti.

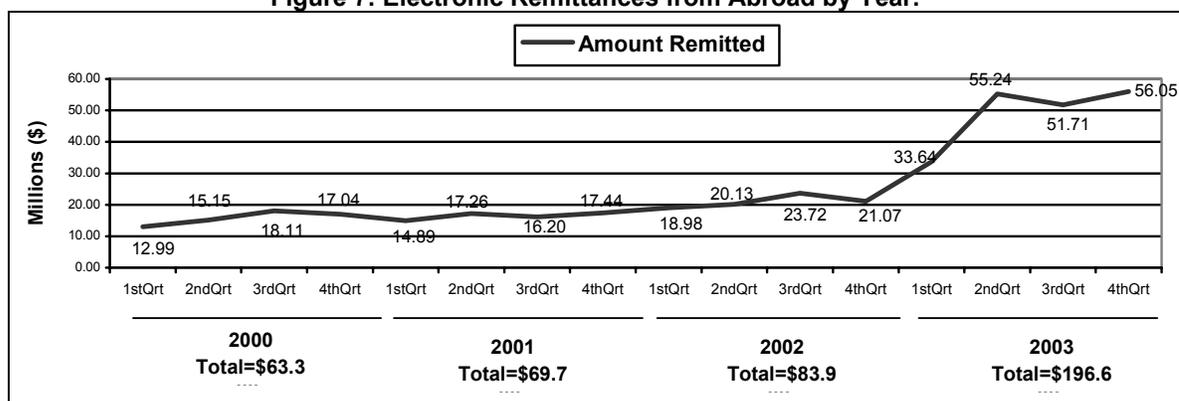
**Remittances** – In February 2004, 20.2% of households reported receiving in-country remittances and 7.2% from abroad. In-country remittances ranged from 4 - 4,000 GEL with a median of 80 GEL and an average of 113 GEL. Remittances from abroad ranged from 5 - 2,000 GEL with a median of 100 GEL and an average of 205 GEL. Both types of remittances represent a greater proportion of monthly income for urban than rural households.

The regions deriving the highest percentages of monthly household income in February 2004 from in-country remittances were Adjara (14.7%), Tbilisi (14.5%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (11.8%). The regions deriving the highest percentages of monthly household income in February 2004 from remittances from abroad were Samegrelo (6.8%), Kvemo Kartli-2 (6.4%), and Rustavi (6.3%).

As mentioned above, 7.2% of all household reported receiving remittances from abroad (various countries) in February 2004. The total amount of GEL in February 2004 remitted to these households amounted to 17,296,445 GEL, or \$8,396,333 USD. If we assume that remittances from abroad remain constant for each month of the year, this would suggest \$100,755,996 USD per year being remitted to Georgian households.

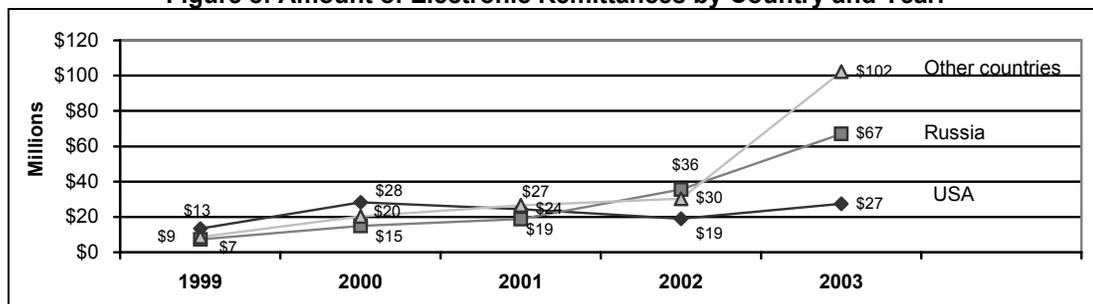
To verify this finding, the National Bank of Georgia (NB) provided data on the amounts electronically remitted from individuals living abroad to individuals living in Georgia since 2000 (see Figure 7). According to the NB, in 2003 a total of \$196.6 million USD was remitted from abroad, which was a substantial increase over the previous years.

**Figure 7: Electronic Remittances from Abroad by Year.\***



\* National Bank of Georgia data.

Figure 8 shows the total amount of remittances in USD by country and year using the NB data. The largest amount of remittances (\$67 million USD) from abroad in 2003 came from Russia, which represents 34% of the entire total amount. The USA was the second largest source of remittances in 2003, or \$27 million USD.

**Figure 8: Amount of Electronic Remittances by Country and Year.\***

\* National Bank of Georgia data.

### Income Groups

For the survey households were divided into five even (quintile) income groups in urban and rural areas. Table 1 below shows the average amount of GEL per urban household by lowest and highest quintile income groups for each source of income. The average monthly household income for the lowest quintile group declined from 28 GEL in 2002 to 19 GEL in 2004 (based on constant 2002 GEL), whereas for the highest quintile groups in urban areas it increased from 578 GEL in 2002 to 601 GEL (in 2002 constant GEL).

**Table 1: Average Amount of GEL per Urban Household by Lowest and Highest Quintile Income Groups and by Source of Income.**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile (least income)		5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile (most income)	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Sustainable (% of total income):</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>
Salary/wages/income activities	8	4	266	302
State transfers (benefits)	11	13	8	11
Alimony	0	0	1	0
Child benefits	0	0	1	1
Dividends/ shares	0	0	3	8
Rental property	0	0	6	7
Sale of HH agriculture products	1	0	10	11
Other income	1	1	14	6
<b>Unsustainable (% of total income):</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
Use of previous savings	1	0	37	49
Borrowing from money lenders	1	0	72	83
Sale of humanitarian aid	0	0	6	1
Sale of HH items	1	0	44	69
<b>Fragile (% of total income):</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/services	0	0	2	3
In-country remittances**	4	2	38	61
Remittances from abroad**	0	1	70	56
<b>HH income (average): in 2002 constant GEL</b>	<b>28 GEL</b>	<b>21 GEL (19 GEL)</b>	<b>578 GEL</b>	<b>668 GEL (601)</b>

The decrease in average monthly income experienced by the lowest urban income group from 2002 to 2004 was primarily due to the disappearance of unsustainable sources of income. That is, the percentage of monthly household income derived from unsustainable sources declined from 10.7% in 2002 to 0% in 2004. The increase in the average monthly income for the wealthiest urban quintile group from 2002 to 2004 was due to increases in salary/wages/income activities, use of savings, and in-country remittances.

Table 2 presents the average amount of GEL per rural household by lowest and highest quintile income groups for each source of income. The average monthly household income for the lowest quintile group declined from 24 GEL in 2002 to 18 GEL in 2004 (based on constant 2002 GEL) and for the highest quintile group from 663 GEL in 2002 to 595 GEL (in 2002 constant GEL).

**Table 2: Average Amount of GEL per Rural Household by Lowest and Highest Quintile Income Groups and by Source of Income.**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile (least income)		5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile (most income)	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Sustainable (% of total income):</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>63.2%</b>
Salary/wages/income activities	5	3	128	163
State transfers (benefits)	10	12	9	12
Alimony	0	0	0	1
Child benefits	0	0	0	0
Dividends/ shares	0	0	3	0
Rental property	0	0	3	2
Sale of HH agriculture products	4	3	265	234
Other income	1	0	21	6
<b>Unsustainable (% of total income):</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
Use of previous savings	1	1	39	28
Borrowing from money lenders	1	0	100	81
Sale of humanitarian aid	0	0	2	4
Sale of HH items	0	0	21	20
<b>Fragile (% of total income):</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/services	0	0	10	16
In-country remittances**	2	1	28	52
Remittances from abroad**	0	0	34	42
<b>HH income (average):</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>in 2002 constant GEL</b>		<b>(18)</b>		<b>(595)</b>

The decrease in average monthly income experienced by the lowest rural income group from 2002 to 2004 was primarily due to the reduction of both unsustainable and fragile sources of income. That is, the percentage of monthly household income derived from unsustainable and fragile sources declined from 8% in 2002 to 5% in 2004. The decrease in the average monthly income for the wealthiest quintile group in rural areas from 2002 to 2004 was due to decreases in sale of agricultural produce/products, borrowing money, and use of previous savings.

Whether in urban or rural areas, the poorest households have few sources of income (5 of the 15 sources), with state transfer payments being the largest source. The wealthiest households in urban and rural areas share many similarities in household income; that is, they include 1) having numerous sources of income [13 of the 15 sources], 2) relying upon remittances (especially those from abroad), 3) use of previous savings, and 4) borrowing money. This results in the wealthiest households in 2004, whether in urban or rural areas, having a lower percentage of their income derived from sustainable sources (51.8% and 63.2% respectively) than the poorest households (85.7% and 90.0% respectively).

When examining the demographic characteristics of the poorest households, regardless of urban/rural location, the poorest (1<sup>st</sup> quintile) households are disproportionately those that are comprised of single individuals, retired couples, and single parents.

### Conventional Vulnerable Groups<sup>15</sup>

Some households contained one or more individuals who are conventionally considered more vulnerable than others. If households containing these individuals were evenly represented in each of the five income groups, each of the five quintile income groups would contain 20% of each vulnerable group. For convenience sake, Table 3 and Table 4 below present the percentage of households having a member that is from the conventional groups in only the poorest (1<sup>st</sup> quintile) and wealthiest (5<sup>th</sup> quintile) income groups, by urban/rural location. Interestingly, households containing one or more members from these conventional vulnerable groups are present even in the wealthiest (5<sup>th</sup> quintile) income group, except disabled.

**Table 3: Percentage of Urban Households with Conventional Vulnerable Members in the Poorest and Wealthiest Income Groups by Year.**

	1 <sup>st</sup> quintile (least income)		5 <sup>th</sup> quintile (most income)	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	11.7	3.4	21.7	26.4
Pregnant women	20.0	8.4	44.0	30.4
War veterans	4.4	8.4	22.1	30.4
Single parents	9.6	8.2	21.7	27.9
Disabled	15.2	16.4	16.3	14.8
Multi-child families (3+ children <18 yrs of age)	14.3	8.2	18.2	27.8

<sup>15</sup> Conventional vulnerable groups are comprised of individuals that the government and many NGOs consider more at risk of poverty than others. In Georgia, these groups include internally displaced persons (IDPs), pregnant women, war veterans, single parents, and multi-child families (3 or more children less than 18 years of age).

**Table 4: Percentage of Rural Households with Conventional Vulnerable Members by the Poorest and Wealthiest Income Groups by Year**

	1 <sup>st</sup> quintile (least income)		5 <sup>th</sup> quintile (most income)	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	23.9	10.4	11.9	11.1
Pregnant women	23.3	35.1	26.7	15.5
War veterans	18.5	35.1	14.8	15.5
Single parents	31.3	22.9	15.0	12.0
Disabled	35.9	47.2	9.0	0.0
Multi-child families (3+ children <18 yrs of age)	29.9	24.8	18.4	18.1

IDPs – From 2002 to 2004 the percentage of IDPs living in the general population<sup>16</sup> in urban areas declined in the lowest income group; that is, if IDPs were evenly distributed in each income group, 20% of households with IDPs would be in the lowest (1<sup>st</sup> quintile) income group. In 2002, 11.7% were in the lowest income group declining to 3.4% in 2004, and increasing from 21.7% in 2002 to 26.4% in 2004 in the highest income group.

In rural areas from 2002 to 2004 the percentage of IDPs living in the general population declined in the lowest income group from 23.9% in 2002 to 10.4% in 2004. However, IDPs living in the general rural population were substantially underrepresented in the wealthiest (5<sup>th</sup> quintile) income group in 2002 (11.9%) and 2004 (11.1%).

Pregnant women – In urban areas in 2004 pregnant women were more likely to be living in the wealthiest income group, as shown by 30.4% of households with pregnant women being in the highest (5<sup>th</sup> quintile) income group, although this is a decline from 2002 (44%). In rural areas, pregnant women are more likely to be in the lowest income group (35.1%), which is an increase from 2002 (23.3%).

War veterans – In urban areas war veterans are less likely to live in the poorest household and are likely to live in households in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile income groups. In rural areas, war veterans are more likely to be in the poorest income group than their urban counterparts. Again, most war veterans live in households in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> income groups.

Single parents – In urban areas households containing single parents are less likely to be in the poorest income group. Generally, these households are over represented in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> income groups. However, the reverse is true in rural areas; single parents are underrepresented in the wealthiest income group (12%), but are overrepresented in the lowest (22.9%) income group.

Disabled – In urban areas households containing one or more members with a disability are under represented in the poorest and wealthiest income groups. They are mostly found in the next poorest income group, the 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile. In rural areas households containing one or more members with a disability are significantly over represented in the poorest income group. From 2002 to 2004 the percentage of households with disabled members increased from 35.9% to 47.2% in 2004 in the lowest income group.

Multi-child households – In urban areas multi-child households are under represented in the poorest income group in 2002 and 2004. Their representation in the poorest income group declined substantially during this period of time (from 14.3% to 8.2%). Concurrently, there was an increase in the percentage of multi-child households in the wealthiest income group (from 18.2% in 2002 to 27.8% in 2004).

## 2. Total Household Income (monetized + non-monetized)

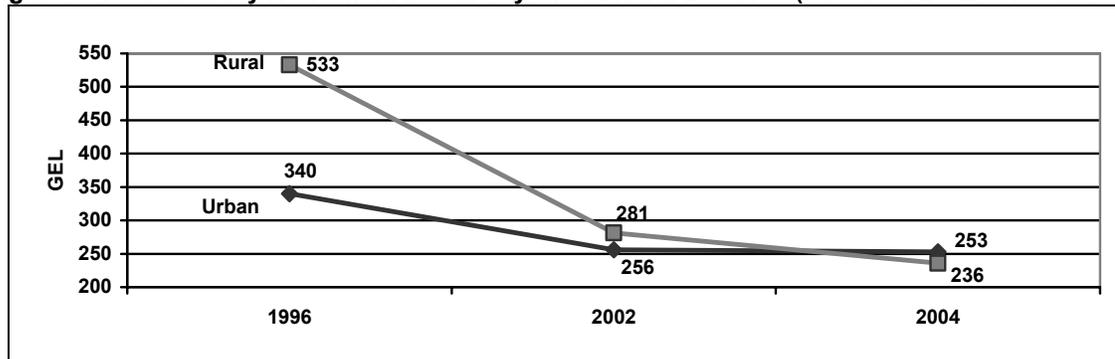
The above analysis has thus far focused only on monetized monthly household income. However, in transitional economies, non-monetized income is an important source of “unaccounted for” income. In this study, non-monetized income is primarily the value of food produced and consumed by a household (see, Table 16, page 36). Overall, total household income in February 2004 was 282 GEL in urban areas and 262 GEL in rural areas. Comparatively, monetized monthly household income was 273 GEL in urban areas and 183 GEL in rural areas. Of course, non-monetized income is a major contributor to rural household income since these households have the means to grow food for their own consumption. In February 2004 non-monetized income accounted for 33.1% of total monthly household income in rural areas, while only 4.6% of total monthly household income in urban areas. (In its 1999 report, the World Bank estimated subsistence agriculture contributed between 30-40% of household income.)

Figure 9 shows the average monthly household income by urban and rural areas in February 1996, 2002 and 2004, using 2002 constant GEL. In 1996 the average total (monetized + non-monetized) monthly household income for rural households was greater than urban households. However, the average total monthly

<sup>16</sup> This does not include IDPs living in collective centers, but rather those that are either living in host families or by themselves.

household income has been converging since 2002. The decline of total monthly household income in rural areas is due to the lack of household agricultural production and sales.

**Figure 9: Total Monthly Household Income by Urban/Rural Location (based on 2002 constant GEL)**



Overall, the effect on non-monetized income is to decrease the percentage of households below the official poverty line. For example, in February 2004, when accounting for only monetized income, 80.6% of rural households are below the official poverty line. However, when accounting for the value of food produced and consumed as household income, 64.7% of rural households are below the official poverty line. This effect was minimal for urban areas (63% to 60%).

The effect of non-monetized income on various demographic types of households in February 2004 is shown in Table 5 below. Non-monetized income contributes to pulling all types of households above the official poverty line. However, it primarily assists in pulling households comprised of retired couples and nuclear families<sup>17</sup> above the official poverty line. Of all households, the one least assisted by non-monetized income is single parents because they cannot produce the same quantities of produce/products as other type of households.

**Table 5: Percentage of Households below the Official Poverty Line by Monetized and Total (monetized + non-monetized) Monthly Household Income by Household Type in 2004.**

	% of hh living below the poverty line based on monetized income	% of hh living below the poverty line based on total income (monetized + non-monetized) income	Difference
Retired couple <sup>2</sup>	85.6%	70.2%	15.4
Nuclear family <sup>3</sup>	70.0%	61.0%	9.0
Elderly living alone <sup>1</sup>	85.2%	77.4%	7.8
Other type hh <sup>5</sup>	68.1%	61.6%	6.5
Single parent <sup>4</sup>	69.2%	65.4%	3.8

1- This is an elderly person, mainly in rural areas.

2- This includes two individuals in which both are officially of pension age.

3- Nuclear families include one married couple, with/without children and/or additional single adults.

4- Single parent includes one parent with children (i.e., the absence of one parent).

5- "Other type of households" are those comprised of individuals that do not fit the other categories, such as siblings living together, a grandparent living with an adult grandchild, etc.

### C. Depth of Poverty

While categorizing people as "poor" and "non-poor" based on the official poverty line is one way of determining economic position, in reality analyzing one's economic position requires more sophisticated analysis. Depth of poverty is one measure that more fully reflects the distribution of people's economic well-being. The depth of poverty is a ratio of income to poverty; that is, it compares a family's income with its poverty threshold and expresses that comparison as a fraction.<sup>18</sup>

The depth of poverty will be examined for monetized and total (monetized and non-monetized) household income. The depth of poverty examined is the percentage of households that live at 50% of the poverty threshold.

#### Depth of Poverty for Monetized Household Income

Overall, in February 2004 44.1% of households lived on 50% less than the poverty threshold, when examining only monetized household income, which is less than in 2002 (53.1%). Overwhelmingly, the greatest depth of

<sup>17</sup> Nuclear families include one married couple, with/without children and/or additional single adults.

<sup>18</sup> Ratio of Income to poverty = household income/poverty threshold.

poverty exists in rural areas. That is, 58.1% of rural households live on less than 50% of the poverty threshold, compared to 31.9% of urban households.

Regionally, as shown in Table 6, the largest percentages of households living on less than one-half of the poverty threshold in February 2004 were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (78.0%) and Kakheti (73.7%).<sup>19</sup> The table also lists the regions according to those in which the percentage of households living on less than 50% of the official poverty line have either declined or increased since 2002. Nine of the fifteen regions experienced a decline, with Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 and Svaneti having the largest declines. The two regions with the largest increases were Kvemo Kartli-2 and Kakheti.

**Table 6: Ranking of Regions by Depth of Poverty for Monetized Income for Feb 2002 and 2004.**

Regions		Percentage of HHs Living at 50% or Less of Poverty Threshold		Difference
		2002	2004	
<b>Decline in % of households in extreme poverty</b>	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	73.0	34.5	- 38.5
	Svaneti	73.0	52.7	- 20.3
	Guria	69.7	54.6	- 15.1
	Imereti	57.1	46.3	- 10.8
	Shida Kartli	66.3	56.0	- 10.3
	Racha Lechkhumi	75.7	66.7	- 9.0
	Rustavi	37.7	30.7	- 7.0
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	63.3	58.1	- 5.2
	Tbilisi	23.8	21.8	- 2.0
<b>Increase in % of households in extreme poverty</b>	Kvemo Kartli-2	40.0	61.2	+ 21.2
	Kakheti	59.0	73.7	+ 14.7
	Adjara	18.0	27.6	+ 9.6
	Samegrelo	42.5	49.4	+ 6.9
	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	71.5	78.0	+ 6.5
	Kvemo Kartli-1	57.7	62.8	+ 5.1

#### Depth of Poverty for Total (monetized + non-monetized) Household Income

When total household income in February 2004 is examined, overall 33.4% of households in Georgia lived on 50% less than the poverty threshold. Once non-monetized income is included in monthly household income, the depth of poverty in urban and rural areas is almost similar (29.8% in urban and 37.6% in rural areas).

**Table 7: Ranking of Regions by Depth of Poverty for Total Income.**

	Region	Percentage of HHs Living at 50% or Less of Poverty Threshold		Difference
		2002	2004	
<b>Decline in % of households in extreme poverty</b>	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	62.5	25.5	- 37.0
	Imereti	38.2	30.3	- 7.9
	Rustavi	37.0	30.4	- 6.6
	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	60.0	53.7	- 6.3
	Guria	23.7	20.0	- 3.7
	Svaneti	35.0	32.0	- 3.0
	Tbilisi	23.7	21.3	- 2.4
	Shida Kartli	41.3	39.0	- 2.3
<b>Increase in % of households in extreme poverty</b>	Kakheti	26.0	65.8	+ 39.8
	Kvemo Kartli-2	32.5	49.5	+ 17.0
	Kvemo Kartli-1	36.5	51.7	+ 15.2
	Adjara	10.3	23.0	+ 12.7
	Racha Lechkhumi	32.0	33.0	+ 1.0
	Samegrelo	21.2	27.3	+ 6.1
	Mtskheta Mtianeti	43.3	47.3	+ 4.0

Regionally, when examining total household income in February 2004 (shown in Table 7), the largest percentages of households living on less than one-half of the poverty threshold were in Kakheti (65.9%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (53.7%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (51.7%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (49.5%). Based on total household income, the largest decline in the percentage of households living on less than 50% of the poverty line from 2002 to 2004 occurred in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, while the largest increase occurred in Kakheti.

The importance of non-monetized income for household survival in the various regions is presented in

<sup>19</sup> These mountainous regions, and the southern region of Samtskhe-Javakheti, are recognized as habitually depressed regions from the Soviet period.

Table 8. It shows the difference in the percentage of households living below 50% of the poverty threshold for both monetized and total income in February 2004. The regions where non-monetized income is very crucial are Guria, Racha Lechkhumi, Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, Samegrelo, and Svaneti.

**Table 8: Difference in Depth of Poverty for Monetized and Total Household Income by Region in 2004.**

	Percentage of HHs Living at 50% or Less of Poverty Threshold for Monetized Income	Percentage of HHs Living at 50% or Less of Poverty Threshold for Total Income	Difference
Guria	54.6	20.0	34.6
Racha Lechkhumi	66.7	33.0	33.7
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	78.0	53.7	24.3
Samegrelo	49.4	27.3	22.1
Svaneti	52.7	32.0	20.7
Shida Kartli	56.0	39.0	17.0
Imereti	46.3	30.3	16.0
Kvemo Kartli-2	61.2	49.5	11.7
Kvemo Kartli-1	62.8	51.7	11.1
Mtskheta Mtianeti	58.1	47.3	10.8
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	34.5	25.5	9.0
Kakheti	73.7	65.8	7.9
Adjara	27.6	23.0	4.6
Tbilisi	21.8	21.3	0.5
Rustavi	30.7	30.4	0.3

#### D. Household businesses

All households were asked if they own and operate a household business. If they did, they were asked a series of questions related to the number of employees, months operating, the main focus of the business, and the primary hindrance to their business.

Overall, as shown in Table 18 (page 38), approximately one out of every five households in Georgia in 2004 operates a business (19.3%), which remained unchanged from 2002. On average, these household businesses have 3.1 workers, who are mostly likely other household members. They have been operating, on average, for 3.2 years.

Households that own and operate a household business reported, on average, a higher monetized monthly household income (280 GEL vs. 220 GEL) and have a higher per capita monthly income (76 GEL vs. 65 GEL) than households without a business.

In February 2004 most of these household businesses were involved in the sale of agricultural produce (35.7%), followed by petty trade (32.6%).

Almost two-thirds (58.2%) of household businesses owners view the lack of personal finances (i.e., lack of investment capital) as the primary hindrance to their business, which is a slight decline from 2002 (65.1%). Slightly less than one-fifth (17.8%) believes that an adverse business environment<sup>20</sup> is a major hindrance to their household business.

Table 9 below shows the average total monthly household income from wage/salary/income activity reported for each type of household business. Although there are only a few cases for some types of businesses, it shows that in general household businesses involved in some type of construction, transportation, trade and tourism have higher average monthly incomes than other businesses.

On average, some home business incomes increased since February 2002. The largest gains were in tourism, construction, transportation, education and trade. Home businesses that experienced a decline since 2002 were manufacturing, entertainment, café/restaurant, and culture/sports.

<sup>20</sup> An adverse business environment includes illegal payments, excessive registration fees/taxes, bureaucratic obstacles, or few laws that protect businesses.

**Table 9: Total Monthly Monetized Household Salary by Type of Household Business.**

Primary focus of the business (# of businesses)	2002	2004 (in 2002 constant GEL)	% Difference
Manufacturing	433 (3)	135 (7)	- 69
Entertainment	200 (3)	120 (3)	- 40
Café, restaurant	223 (20)	168 (22)	- 25
Culture/arts/sports	156 (4)	117 (1)	- 25
Other	162 (75)	129 (62)	- 20
Basic services	153 (10)	149 (10)	- 3
Healthcare	88 (4)	---	---
Tourism	34 (2)	173 (4)	+ 80
Construction	184 (48)	337 (33)	+ 45
Transportation	147 (49)	258 (35)	+ 43
Education	148 (9)	217 (8)	+ 31
Trade	150 (312)	190 (213)	+ 21
Sale of produce	37 (170)	44 (514)	+ 15
<b>Total</b> <b>in 2002 constant GEL</b>	<b>129 (709)</b>	<b>152 (912)</b> <b>137</b>	

### Urban/Rural Differences

With the availability of productive land, and thus the potential of selling household produce and products, there is a slightly higher percentage of household businesses in rural than urban areas (20.2% vs. 18.4%) in 2004. Since 2002, this represents an increase in household businesses in rural areas (17.7% in 2002) and a slight decline in urban areas (20.6%).

On average, urban household businesses have more workers than rural household businesses (4.1 vs. 2.4 people), and, on average, both have been operating longer (3.5 vs. 2.9 years respectively).

In 2004, urban households operating a business report a higher monetized monthly household income than rural household business owners (273 GEL vs. 183 GEL) and also have a higher per capita monthly income (83 GEL vs. 49 GEL). In urban and rural areas, households with a business reported, on average, about a 5% higher monetized monthly household income than households that did not have a business. Since 2002 the average monthly household income declined for both urban and rural home businesses. In constant 2002 GEL, the average monthly income for urban home business owners dropped from 335 GEL in 2002 to 246 GEL in 2004, and the average monthly income for rural home business owners dropped from 258 GEL in 2002 to 165 GEL in 2004.

The primary difference between urban and rural household businesses in 2004 is that most urban ones (44.4%) deal with petty trade, whereas most rural household businesses deal with sale of agricultural produce (63.1%) and secondarily with petty trade (20.6%). Comparatively, there is more diversity of businesses in urban areas than rural areas; urban household businesses are involved in basic services (e.g., shoe repair, barbershop), education (e.g., tutoring), health care (e.g., dentistry), culture/arts/sports, and manufacturing (e.g., clothes making).

There have been some changes in the types of businesses since 2002. In urban areas there has been a slight increase in the percentage of home businesses involved in the sale of agriculture (food, flowers) and manufacturing (clothes, shoes). In rural areas there has been an increase in the percentage of home businesses involved in the sale of agricultural produce/products, but a decline in the percentage involved in petty trade, transportation and construction.

The lack of personal investment capital is a primary hindrance for both urban and rural household businesses (63% and 64.3% respectively). The percentage of urban households reporting the lack of personal investment as a hindrance remained unchanged from 2002, but in rural areas there was a slight decline (from 70% in 2002 to 64.3% in 2004) and an increase in the percentage reporting "lack of sales" (from 7% in 2002 to 12% in 2004).

In 2004 urban home business owners were more than twice as likely to report an adverse environment for their business development (17.5% vs. 7.9%). Between 2002 and 2004 the percentage of urban and rural home business owners reporting an adverse business environment declined in urban (from 23.6% in 2002 to 17.5%) and rural areas (from 10.4% in 2002 to 7.9% in 2004).

### Regional Differences:

As presented in Table 18 (page 38) the regions with the highest percentages of household businesses are Kakheti (38.7%), Guria (29.3%), and Imereti (25.2%), while the regions with the lowest percentages of household businesses are both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti (3% and 4.5% respectively). Since 2002 the

largest percentage increases in home businesses occurred in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Guria, Kvemo Kartli-1, and Racha-Lechkhumi. These regions are predominantly involved in agricultural sales. Declines in home business since 2002 were found in both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Adjara.

On average, household businesses with the largest number of workers are in Rustavi (6.6 persons) and Kvemo Kartli-2 (5.3 persons).

The highest percentages of household businesses dealing with petty trade in 2004 are located in the regions of Shida Kartli (47.7%), Adjara (43.6%), Imereti (38.5%), and Tbilisi (38.3%). The highest percentages of household businesses dealing with the sale of agricultural products are located in the regions of Svaneti (94.8%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (72%), and Guria (67.9%), while the lowest are found in the regions of Rustavi (0.0%) and Tbilisi (4.3%).

Other than trade, transportation-related businesses are found primarily in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (16.7%) and Imereti (11.5%). The regions with the highest percentage of households having a construction business are Rustavi (17.5%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (12.9%).

In 2004 the lack of investment capital (personal finances) was identified as the primary hindrance for business development among owners in the regions of Guria (84.3%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (77.2%), and Adjara (76.9%). From 2002 to 2004 there was a decrease in the number of respondents from Samegrelo, Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi, and Svaneti who reported this as a primary hindrance.

An adverse business environment was identified most strongly in the regions of Tbilisi (30.4%) and Imereti (20.8%) in 2004. Adjara, Samegrelo and Imereti were the regions in which the percentage of home business owners who identified an adverse business environment as a hindrance increased the most.

## **E. Summary**

Unemployment in 2004 remained virtually unchanged from 2002. The vast majority of unemployed are unregistered. Rates of employment and unemployment in urban and rural areas have been converging since 1996. Regionally, the highest rates of employment were in Guria, Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi, due to the high number of household members involved in subsistence agriculture. The highest rates of unemployment were in both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Adjara.

Higher rates of economic activity occur in rural areas, since a greater percentage of rural households have access to land upon which to perform subsistence farming that produces some quantity of agricultural produce. In 2004, when accounting for only employed individuals, one of every two employed individuals in rural areas was involved in subsistence agriculture, whereas one of every three employed individuals in urban areas was involved in skilled white collar employment.

In 2004 regions with employment that is dominated by subsistence agriculture were Guria, Shida Kartli and Racha-Lechkhumi; skilled white collar employment was more prominent in Tbilisi, Adjara and Rustavi; and skilled manual employment was dominant in Samtskhe-Javakheti.

The percentage of adult household members who are economically inactive has increased over the years due to primarily two factors: 1) the number of women who became housewives either by leaving or not entering employment, and 2) the number of pension age adults who stopped working.

For those who are employed, slightly more than one-half are employed in the private sector. Since 1996 the percentage of employed persons in the state sector has declined each year of the survey, due solely to the loss of state sector jobs in urban areas. Nonetheless, employment in the state sector is still the key sector for urban employment. In rural areas, employment in the private sector dominates, while the proportion of employment in the state sector has remained effectively unchanged since 1996, remaining at approximately 30%.

In constant 2002 GEL, monetized monthly household income has declined since 1996, most prominently in rural areas. In contrast, from 2002 to 2004 monetized monthly household income slightly increased for urban households. Based on monthly monetized income, three of every five urban households and four of every five households lived in poverty in 2004.

The main change in the livelihood strategies of households between 1996 and 2004 was a decrease in the amount of their monetized monthly household income from unsustainable sources and an increase in the amount from fragile sources. That is, households decreased the amount they were borrowing (unsustainable) and increased the amount from remittances (fragile).

Comparably, salary and wages represent a greater percentage of the monthly household income for urban than rural households. This difference is compensated by rural households deriving more of their monthly household income from the sale of agricultural products than urban households.

Regional comparisons show that the regions that have the highest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are mountainous rural areas, since most household income comes from subsistence agriculture. Conversely, those regions with the lowest proportion of monthly household income derived from sustainable sources are more urban.

The total amount of GEL in February 2004 remitted to Georgia amounts to 17,296,445 GEL, or \$8,396,333 USD. Assuming that remittances from abroad remain constant for each month of the year, this would suggest \$100,755,996 USD per year being remitted to Georgian households. However, data from the NB put the total amount remitted from individuals abroad to individuals in Georgia in 2003 at \$195 million USD.

There was a large gap between the poorest and wealthiest quintile groups. The average monthly household income for the poorest quintile group in 2004 was 20 GEL and 661 GEL for the wealthiest quintile group.

When examining the demographic characteristics of the poorest households, regardless of urban/rural location, households living in poverty are disproportionately those that are comprised of single elderly, retired couples, and single parents.

From 2002 to 2004 the highest increases in the percentage of households living at 50% or less of the official poverty line, based on monetized income or total household income, were in both areas of Kvemo Kartli and Kakheti. The largest decline was in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2.

To get a clearer picture of how households are surviving, it is necessary to measure non-monetized income. Non-monetized income was extremely important for lifting households from severe poverty in the regions of Guria, Racha-Lechkhumi, Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, Samegrelo and Svaneti.

The percentage of households that own and operate a household business in Georgia remained constant from 2002 to 2004, about 1 of every 5 households. These households reported, on average, a higher monetized monthly household income and have a higher per capita monthly income than households without a business.

With the availability of productive land, there is a slightly higher percentage of household businesses in rural areas. The primary difference between urban and rural household businesses is that most urban ones deal with petty trade, whereas most rural household businesses deal with the sale of agricultural produce.

The highest percentages of household businesses were in the regions of Kakheti, Guria and Imereti. The regions with the lowest percentages of household businesses were in both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti.

## F. Data tables for Household Economic Conditions

### 1. Employment, unemployment and inactive

**Table 10: Employment Structure of All Adult Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older by Location and Year (%).\***

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996 (n=2053)	2002 (n=6783)	2004 (n=5839)	1996 (n=1657)	2002 (n=9748)	2004 (n=8638)	1996 (n=3710)	2002 (n=16,531)	2004 (n=14,477)
<b>Employed:</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
Admin/supervisor/manager	5.8	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	4.0	2.2	1.5
Highly skilled white collar	15.1	13.6	13.1	5.9	6.7	5.9	11.0	10.3	8.8
Less skilled white collar	6.9	6.0	5.6	7.3	3.0	3.6	7.1	4.5	4.4
Skilled worker	5.2	4.6	4.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.8
Unskilled worker	1.9	2.4	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.0
Peasant (subsistence agr.) <sup>1</sup>	7.4	1.8	1.5	17.5	20.8	18.7	11.9	11.1	11.8
Other position		3.0	3.6		1.8	1.3		2.4	2.2
Business person/entrepreneur	5.8	3.1	3.1	21.4	2.1	1.9	12.8	2.6	2.4
<b>Unemployed:</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>15.5%<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
Unemployed (registered) <sup>2</sup>	19.2	2.6	2.7	10.9	3.2	1.2	15.5	2.9	1.8
Unemployed (unregistered)		23.8	22.5		17.4	19.3		20.7	20.6
<b>Inactive:</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>
On childcare leave	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2
Homemaker	9.0	11.2	12.8	10.6	14.1	15.7	9.7	12.6	14.6
Student	7.5	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.1	3.6	6.8	5.9	4.5
Non-working pensioner	14.7	18.3	17.6	12.1	19.8	22.7	13.5	18.9	20.6

\* Weighted data presented.

<sup>1</sup> In the 1996 survey only "other" was used. In subsequent surveys the category "peasant" was included.

<sup>2</sup> In the 1996 survey on "unemployed" was used. In subsequent surveys this was broken down into registered and unregistered.

<sup>3</sup> The World Bank (1999) reported an unemployment rate of 12.8% in 1996 (based on standard ILO/OECD criteria for defining the unemployed).

**Table 11: Employment Sector for All Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older Who Were Employed by Location and Year (%).\***

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996 (n=966)	2002 (n=2,565)	2004 (n=2,218)	1996 (n=978)	2002 (n=3,918)	2004 (n=2,918)	1996 (n=1,944)	2002 (n=6,483)	2004 (n=5,136)
State sector**	63.3	54.4	48.9	29.6	28.6	30.8	46.2	41.3	38.5
Private sector***	29.4	37.8	38.8	51.4	66.0	61.7	40.5	52.1	51.9
Other****	7.6	7.8	12.3	19.0	5.4	7.5	13.3	6.6	9.6

\* Weighted data presented.

\*\* State enterprises, government bodies/institutions, farms

\*\*\* Private business, joint-stock companies, own business, or household farm.

\*\*\*\* Non-government, not-for-profit organizations, other.

**Table 12: Employment Structure of All Adult Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older by Region and Year (%).\***

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria		
	1996 (n=905)	2002 (n=1740)	2004 (n=1740)	1996 (n=374)	2002 (n=1685)	2004 (n=1096)	1996 (n=650)	2002 (n=2520)	2004 (n=1168)	1996 (n=122)	2002 (n=900)	2004 (n=931)
<b>Employed:</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>49.1%</b>
Admin/supervisor/manager	5.5	4.0	3.0	5.1	1.0	0.8	3.8	1.9	1.7	13.9	1.1	0.9
Highly skilled white collar	17.8	15.4	17.9	8.0	11.9	8.3	9.8	9.7	8.1	15.6	7.0	9.0
Less skilled white collar	5.3	5.9	5.3	3.2	5.5	3.2	9.2	4.1	4.4	1.6	3.8	4.2
Skilled worker	5.3	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	4.1	4.7	2.5	3.2	2.7
Unskilled worker	1.4	2.0	3.2	0.3	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.8	0.8	2.7	2.5
Peasant (subsistence agr.)		0.1	0.2		9.0	8.1		8.1	11.0		18.2	26.0
Other position	7.4	3.2	2.9	10.7	1.1	1.6	16.8	0.9	2.9	30.3	1.3	1.4
Business person/ entrepreneur	4.5	2.5	2.8	19.5	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.3	1.6	2.3	2.4
<b>Unemployed:</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Unemployed (registered)		2.4	2.7		1.8	1.2		2.9	1.5		0.7	1.1
Unemployed (unregistered)	18.3	26.4	24.3	14.2	21.1	26.9	19.4	18.1	16.9	8.2	19.3	13.0
<b>Inactive:</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
On childcare leave	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Homemaker	10.4	10.5	11.8	17.1	13.5	15.9	4.9	12.7	13.3	10.7	13.3	13.6
Student	9.1	7.0	7.4	6.4	6.6	4.2	7.5	6.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.8
Non-working pensioner	13.0	16.0	14.9	12.0	20.4	21.1	19.4	24.8	24.7	10.7	23.1	20.2

\* Weighted data presented.

**Table 12 (cont): Employment Structure of All Adult Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older by Region and Year (%).\***

	Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Rustavi		Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2		
	2002 (n=1223)	2004 (n=1230)	2002 (n=794)	2004 (n=803)	2002 (n=608)	2004 (n=534)	2002 (n=623)	2004 (n=652)	
<b>Employed:</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	
Admin/supervisor/manager		1.6	1.0		2.0	2.1		1.3	0.9
Highly skilled white collar		7.5	6.1		8.2	11.1		5.1	4.0
Less skilled white collar		6.7	9.7		4.3	5.0		1.5	2.6
Skilled worker		3.4	4.7		5.7	7.6		3.4	4.1
Unskilled worker		1.6	4.2		5.2	6.0		0.8	2.1
Peasant (subsistence agr.)		17.8	16.5		1.6	0.2		24.0	14.8
Other position		3.6	1.7		8.9	6.1		5.6	1.1
Business person/entrepreneur		1.9	1.6		0.5	2.2		0.2	0.7
<b>Unemployed:</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	
Unemployed (registered)		0.2	1.5		1.6	3.5		0.7	3.2
Unemployed (unregistered)		19.5	18.9		24.8	18.6		19.6	19.9
<b>Inactive:</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	
On childcare leave		0.1	0.2		0.5	0.1		0.2	0.0
Homemaker		13.2	13.3		14.2	15.3		16.0	16.9
Student		3.7	4.4		5.2	6.1		2.3	2.6
Non-working pensioner		19.3	16.2		17.3	16.1		19.6	27.2

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes the districts of Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes the districts of Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani.

**Table 12 (cont): Employment Structure of All Adult Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older by Region and Year (%).\***

	Kakheti			Shida Kartli			Samtskhe-Javakheti 1		Samtskhe-Javakheti 2	
	1996 (n=414)	2002 (n=1250)	2004 (n=1181)	1996 (n=442)	2002 (n=1218)	2004 (n=1268)	2002 (n=640)	2004 (n=572)	2002 (n=633)	2004 (n=645)
<b>Employed:</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
Admin/supervisor/manager	1.4	1.0	1.4	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.2
Highly skilled white collar	6.3	7.0	4.6	7.9	9.4	7.8	6.0	6.1	8.5	0.2
Less skilled white collar	4.8	3.8	2.8	10.0	3.9	2.1	4.7	1.2	4.7	0.8
Skilled worker	3.6	2.8	2.0	3.8	2.7	4.2	5.3	7.2	3.5	5.0
Unskilled worker	2.2	3.6	2.9	4.5	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	1.6
Peasant (subsistence agr.)	13.3	17.4	11.9	16.1	26.8	23.8	17.4	1.9	11.2	2.6
Other position		1.2	2.0		0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	5.6
Business person/entrepreneur	25.6	1.9	3.5	5.2	2.9	3.3	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.8
<b>Unemployed:</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>
Unemployed (registered)		5.2	1.8		3.0	1.2	11.3	5.9	8.5	0.8
Unemployed (unregistered)	11.4	18.6	22.4	17.9	13.5	11.4	20.1	25.0	23.4	31.8
<b>Inactive:</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>50.8%</b>
On childcare leave	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Homemaker	10.9	10.7	16.7	10.6	11.6	12.7	7.7	15.0	12.8	26.0
Student	9.9	7.6	3.8	5.9	5.0	5.6	5.0	1.9	3.9	2.2
Non-working pensioner	9.7	19.0	24.4	14.3	16.9	22.2	15.0	28.3	15.8	22.6

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes the districts of Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes the districts of Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda.

**Table 12 (cont): Employment Structure of All Adult Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older by Region and Year (%).\***

	Adjara			Svaneti		Racha- Lechkhumi	
	1996 (n=274)	2002 (n=915)	2004 (n=908)	2002 (n=787)	2004 (n=958)	2002 (n=1005)	2004 (n=791)
<b>Employed:</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>
Admin/supervisor/manager	2.6	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
Highly skilled white collar	15.3	9.3	11.0	12.1	13.0	6.5	8.5
Less skilled white collar	9.9	4.9	6.3	5.7	7.4	6.4	4.7
Skilled worker	3.3	4.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.7
Unskilled worker	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.3	0.8	2.3	1.9
Peasant (subsistence agr.)		5.2	1.0	15.5	20.6	13.3	23.3
Other position	6.9	1.6	1.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
Business person/entrepreneur	15.7	3.7	3.2	0.5	1.0	2.7	2.7
<b>Unemployed:</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Unemployed (registered)		3.6	1.3	10.0	0.5	5.7	0.1
Unemployed (unregistered)	12.8	20.5	29.5	14.7	19.5	12.8	10.7
<b>Inactive:</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>
On childcare leave	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Homemaker	5.1	17.8	18.5	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.4
Student	2.9	7.0	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.4
Non-working pensioner	22.6	15.1	16.4	19.1	18.8	32.8	28.3

\* Weighted data presented.

**Table 13: Employment Sector for All Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older Who Were Employed by Region and Year (%).\***

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria			Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
	1996 (n=418)	2002 (n=656)	2004 (n=674)	1996 (n=181)	2002 (n=612)	2004 (n=282)	1996 (n=303)	2002 (n=872)	2004 (n=447)	1996 (n=81)	2002 (n=357)	2004 (n=428)	2002 (n=541)	2004 (n=517)
State sector**	68.4	54.8	48.2	34.9	49.9	45.0	51.5	39.5	32.0	9.9	29.2	26.0	33.7	32.3
Private sector***	25.3	38.0	39.3	58.6	46.9	45.1	22.1	57.1	59.3	77.7	67.8	72.4	57.5	57.4
Other****	6.0	7.3	12.5	6.6	3.1	9.9	26.4	3.4	8.7	12.3	3.1	1.6	8.8	10.3

\* Weighted data presented.

\*\* State enterprises, government bodies/institutions, state farms

\*\*\* Private business, own business, or household farm.

\*\*\*\* Non-government, not-for-profit organizations

**Table 13 (cont): Employment Sector for All Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older Who Were Employed by Location and Year (%).\***

	Rustavi		Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti			Shida Kartli		
	2002 (n=289)	2004 (n=324)	2002 (n=254)	2004 (n=151)	2002 (n=291)	2004 (n=214)	1996 (n=234)	2002 (n=483)	2004 (n=356)	1996 (n=216)	2002 (n=610)	2004 (n=477)
State sector*	45.0	41.3	19.8	32.5	15.7	23.8	25.2	29.1	23.3	53.8	31.2	32.4
Private sector**	29.4	44.1	68.6	55.6	71.5	63.0	62.3	60.9	62.1	24.1	66.8	57.1
Other***	25.4	14.5	11.7	11.9	12.9	13.1	12.4	9.9	14.6	22.2	1.9	10.7

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes the districts of Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes the districts of Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani.

**Table 13 (cont): Employment Sector for All Household Members 18 Years of Age or Older Who Were Employed by Location and Year (%).\***

	Samtskhe-Javakheti 1		Samtskhe-Javakheti 2		Adjara			Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	2002 (n=262)	2004 (n=125)	2002 (n=224)	2004 (n=97)	1996 (n=150)	2002 (n=327)	2004 (n=261)	2002 (n=426)	2004 (n=417)	2002 (n=279)	2004 (n=366)
State sector*	23.7	65.6	42.5	40.2	47.3	56.1	65.1	52.8	53.2	41.6	34.4
Private sector**	73.2	23.2	50.0	24.7	41.3	38.7	28.8	44.1	45.8	55.2	60.4
Other***	3.1	9.6	7.5	35.1	11.3	5.2	6.1	3.1	1.0	3.2	5.2

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes the districts of Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes the districts of Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda.

## 2. Household income

**Table 14: Structure of Monetized Household Income as of February by Urban/Rural Location and Year (%).\***

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996 (n=709)	2002 (n=2,370)	2004 (n=2034)	1996 (n=496)	2002 (n=3,120)	2004 (n=2801)	1996 (n=1,205)	2002 (n=5,500)	2004 (n=4,835)
<b>% hh reporting income</b>	95.5%	98.6%	97.1%	96.4%	94.0%	92.9%	95.9%	97.3%	95.1%
<b>Range in GEL</b>	4 to 6,418	2 to 4,514	1 to 14,150	2 to 2,460	2 to 11,150	1 to 3,537s	2 to 6,418	2 to 11,150	1 to 14,150
<b>Sustainable:</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>77.9%</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>
Salary/wages/income activities	27.2	49.4	53.7	25.3	27.4	29.6	26.4	39.4	43.0
State transfers (benefits)	9.8	11.4	12.1	8.0	15.7	23.2	9.1	13.4	17.2
Alimony	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Child benefits	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
Dividends/ shares	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1
Rental property	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.1
Sale of HH agriculture products**	0.5	2.6	1.5	12.3	26.7	21.4	5.4	13.6	10.6
Other income	26.0	1.7	2.3	19.6	2.9	2.2	23.3	2.2	2.2
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Use of previous savings	6.7	4.5	3.0	6.8	6.1	3.6	6.7	5.2	3.0
Borrowing from money lenders	13.4	4.6	3.7	10.6	5.3	3.8	12.2	4.9	3.7
Sale of humanitarian aid	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Sale of HH items	---	4.4	2.7	---	1.8	1.3	---	3.2	2.1
<b>Fragile:</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/services	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
In-country remittances***	5.1	12.2	13.1	4.3	7.1	7.5	4.8	9.9	10.5
Remittances from abroad***	3.6	6.1	5.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.7
<b>% HH below official poverty line</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
Mean monthly HH income (GEL):	244	239	273	258	183	183	250	213	231
in 2002 constant GEL	(323)		(246)	(346)		(165)	(335)		(208)
Per capita monthly HH income (GEL):	65	72	83	63	50	49	64	62	67
in 2002 constant GEL	(87)		(65)	(84)		(44)	(86)		(60)

\* Weighted data presented.

\*\*The World Bank (1999, pg. 38) reported that earnings from self-employment activities and subsistence agriculture also constitute an important fraction of the incomes of the non-poor (at least 30-40% of reported incomes). In these surveys, if you add the percentage of agricultural sales and the percentage of non-monetized consumption the total from subsistence agriculture is 20.3% in 1996, 29.9% in 2002, and 24.5% in 2004%.

\*\*\* The World Bank (1999, pg. 39) reported that remittances from abroad equal approximately 10% of urban household income. *What Has Happened to Poverty?* Between 1997 and 2000 poverty has increased unambiguously, for all poverty categories and definitions of poverty measures. (WB 2002, Executive Summary).

**Table 15: Structure of Household Monetized (cash) Income as of February by Region and Year (%).\***

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria			Mtskheta-Mtianeti	
	1996 (n=317)	2002 (n=600)	2004 (n=596)	1996 (n=103)	2002 (n=560)	2004 (n=344)	1996 (n=216)	2002 (n=840)	2004 (n=400)	1996 (n=40)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)
<b>Sustainable:</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
Salary/wages	28.8	51.9	56.6	36.2	38.8	35.3	18.9	35.5	38.5	38.4	32.5	30.9	43.9	43.7
State benefits	7.3	9.2	8.7	4.1	9.9	18.5	17.5	18.3	21.1	4.5	22.9	22.3	21.1	22.6
Alimony	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Child benefits	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dividends/ shares	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rental property	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Sale of HH agriculture products	0.2	0.2	1.1	13.5	19.7	17.0	4.7	10.3	10.6	0.0	19.6	26.0	5.8	3.7
Other income	31.8	1.3	1.7	26.5	0.0	3.4	20.7	2.0	2.2	37.8	1.5	0.0	2.9	0.3
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>
Use of savings	7.8	5.7	2.3	5.0	5.3	3.8	6.4	2.9	2.5	14.9	5.1	1.0	3.2	7.0
Money lenders	13.6	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.1	1.8	17.3	9.3	3.7	2.9	4.9	2.2	6.1	9.4
Sale of hum aid	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
Sale of HH items	----	4.0	3.8	----	3.8	3.0	----	4.4	1.3	----	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.5
<b>Fragile:</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/ services	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.0	0.9
In-country remittances	6.0	13.3	14.6	2.8	8.4	7.6	4.4	10.3	12.6	0.0	10.6	11.0	10.3	5.9
Remittances from abroad	1.8	6.5	4.8	4.4	9.9	6.8	7.8	4.7	5.6	1.1	1.1	2.4	3.6	3.8
%HH below official poverty line	62.1%	51.2%	52.7%	45.6%	74.4%	76.5%	70.8%	83.9%	78.1%	80.0%	91.0%	82.7%	89.2%	80.3%
Mean monetized monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL	277 (371)	291	320 (288)	259 (347)	157	194 (175)	218 (292)	156	194 (175)	116 (155)	101	177 (159)	161	172 (155)
Per capita monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL	71 (95)	87	99 (89)	63 (84)	52	52 (47)	59 (79)	48	57 (51)	28 (38)	29	60 (54)	45	48 (43)

\* Weighted data presented.

**Table 15 (cont): Structure of Household Monetized (cash) Income as of February by Region and Year (%).\***

	Rustavi		Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti			Shida Kartli		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=293)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=200)	1996 (n=115)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)	1996 (n=138)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=400)
<b>Sustainable:</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>70.5%</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>
Salary/wages	52.0	55.6	23.4	20.8	23.4	33.0	26.5	23.6	40.7	23.9	36.8	38.5
State benefits	11.7	11.0	22.8	26.9	16.5	17.3	1.9	16.6	28.6	15.7	7.5	13.0
Alimony	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Child benefits	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Dividends/ shares	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0
Rental property	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.2	1.2
Sale of HH agriculture products	0.3	0.4	26.1	23.5	27.3	18.0	12.7	27.4	11.0	2.5	27.1	22.6
Other income	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	21.7	2.6	3.2	25.9	5.2	5.2
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Use of savings	2.0	3.9	0.8	0.8	11.4	3.5	8.6	11.5	7.6	4.2	4.0	2.0
Money lenders	4.1	6.0	6.7	4.5	2.1	4.5	8.5	2.1	2.6	18.1	1.3	1.8
Sale of hum aid	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sale of HH items	4.5	1.4	0.3	1.5	3.8	2.4	---	3.8	1.1	---	3.8	2.0
<b>Fragile:</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/ services	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.8	2.7	1.5	4.0	2.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.0
In-country remittances	15.8	10.6	5.8	9.1	5.2	9.0	3.2	5.2	2.4	4.7	6.6	7.4
Remittances from abroad	5.9	6.3	7.6	3.9	2.1	6.4	5.8	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.9	3.7
% HH below official poverty line	73.1%	66.2%	76.5%	84.6%	66.0%	80.8%	31.3%	85.0%	88.7%	73.2%	87.0%	79.6%
Mean monetized monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL	218	257 (231)	169	140 (126)	158	167 (150)	383 (513)	147	116 (104)	203 (272)	245	181 (163)
Per capita monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL	68	76 (68)	49	42 (38)	48	44 (40)	93 (125)	38	32 (29)	53 (71)	56	53 (48)

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes the districts of Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes the districts of Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani.

**Table 15 (cont): Structure of Household Monetized (cash) Income as of February by Region and Year (%).\***

	Samtskhe-Javakheti 1		Samtskhe-Javakheti 2		Adjara			Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=200)	1996 (n=90)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
<b>Sustainable:</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>76.6%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>	<b>91.4%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>
Salary/wages/income act.	35.6	47.4	18.5	12.4	34.0	47.4	39.7	48.2	40.0	29.2	32.3
State benefits	19.2	35.8	15.5	19.8	10.3	4.6	12.9	25.6	22.4	40.9	35.9
Alimony	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Child benefits	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Dividends/ shares	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rental property	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0
Sale of HH agriculture products	11.7	7.2	24.8	34.6	7.6	24.7	9.1	13.7	25.4	7.6	11.5
Other income	5.3	0.0	10.7	3.8	27.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.1	1.1
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Use of savings	10.3	0.5	7.7	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.8	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.3
Money lenders	6.1	0.4	6.0	14.2	3.5	1.9	5.6	2.3	0.8	6.2	1.2
Sale of hum aid	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Sale of HH items	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	----	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
<b>Fragile:</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/services	2.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	4.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
In-country remittances	3.2	2.9	7.4	4.2	7.9	12.3	14.7	1.6	2.7	9.7	11.8
Remittances from abroad	1.2	1.3	5.2	3.4	4.6	2.8	5.3	1.3	0.4	2.5	1.9
% HH below official poverty line	86.0%	88.1%	85.0%	55.5%	52.2%	43.3%	60.8%	89.3%	78.7%	88.0%	88.9%
Mean monetized monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL)	123	119 (107)	152	510 (459)	360 (482)	504	348 (313)	127	170 (153)	98	121 (109)
Per capita monthly HH income in 2002 constant GEL	35	39 (35)	39	132 (119)	91 (122)	135	89 (80)	28	49 (44)	39	43 (39)

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes the districts of Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes the districts of Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda.

**Table 16: Structure of Total Household Income (monetized and non-monetized) as of February by Urban/Rural Location and Year (%).\***

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996 (n=709)	2002 (n=2,370)	2004 (n=2,034)	1996 (n=496)	2002 (n=3,120)	2004 (n=2,801)	1996 (n=1,205)	2002 (n=5,500)	2004 (n=4,835)
% hh reporting income	96.9%	99.5%	97.8%	99.2%	99.3%	97.6%	97.8%	99.4%	97.7%
Range in GEL	3 to 6,418	3 to 4,514	1 to 14,150	2 to 9,135	2 to 11,150	1 to 3845	2 to 9,135	2 to 11,150	1 to 14,150
<b>Sustainable:</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>82.5%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
Salary/wages/income activities	25.5	46.7	51.4	17.6	19.2	21.1	22.3	33.0	37.3
State transfers (benefits)	9.2	10.3	11.0	5.2	8.6	13.5	7.5	9.4	12.2
Alimony	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Child benefits	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Dividends/ shares	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1
Rental property	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Sale of HH agriculture products**	0.4	1.4	1.2	7.9	14.5	12.8	3.5	7.9	6.6
Other income	25.6	1.4	2.2	13.8	2.0	1.5	20.1	1.7	1.8
<b>Non-monetized income***</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
Use of previous savings	6.3	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.2	2.6	5.6	3.7	2.7
Borrowing from money lenders	13.0	4.4	3.6	8.3	3.8	3.1	11.1	4.1	3.4
Sale of humanitarian aid	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Sale of HH items	-----	4.5	2.7	-----	1.2	1.0	-----	2.9	1.9
<b>Fragile:</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Value of in-kind goods/services	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0
In-country remittances****	4.9	11.6	12.7	3.5	5.4	5.6	4.3	8.5	9.4
Remittances from abroad*****	3.4	6.1	5.3	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.4	4.1
% HH below official poverty line	63.2%	60.3%	60.8%	42.9%	61.0%	64.7%	54.9%	60.6%	62.7%
Mean monthly HH income (GEL) in 2002 constant GEL)	254 (340)	256	282 (253)	398 (533)	281	262 (236)	313 (419)	267	273 (246)
Per capita monthly HH income (GEL) in 2002 constant GEL)	68 (91)	76	86 (77)	96 (129)	78	71 (64)	80 (107)	77	79 (71)
Coefficient of variation:									
Household income	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6
Per capita	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.8

\* Weighted data presented.

\*\*The World Bank (1999, pg. 38) reported that earnings from self-employment activities and subsistence agriculture also constitute an important fraction of the incomes of the non-poor (at least 30-40% of reported incomes). In these surveys, if you add the percentage of agricultural sales and the percentage of non-monetized consumption, the total from subsistence agriculture is 20.3% in 1996, 29.9% in 2002, and 24.5% in 2004%.

\*\*\* The World Bank (1999, pg. 39) reported that agricultural self-employment and subsistence gardening constitute over one-half of the incomes of the entire population, and over 70 percent of incomes in rural areas. In these studies, agricultural sales and non-monetized consumption of household production were 39.4% in 1996, 51.8% in 2002 and 45.9% in 2004 of total monthly income. However, in summer months this would increase.

\*\*\*\*The World Bank (1999, pg. 39) reported that remittances from abroad equal approximately 10% of urban household income.

What Has Happened to Poverty? Between 1997 and 2000 poverty has increased unambiguously, for all poverty categories and definitions of poverty measures. (WB 2002, Executive Summary).

Table 17: Structure of Total Household Income as of February by Demographic Type of Household and Year (%).\*

	Single elderly			Retired couple			Couple +/- children & +/- other adults			Single Parents +/- others			Other		
	1996 (n=64)	2002 (n=310)	2004 (n=269)	1996 (n=58)	2002 (n=292)	2004 (n=297)	1996 (n=849)	2002 (n=3782)	2004 (n=3292)	1996 (n=114)	2002 (n=413)	2004 (n=363)	1996 (n=87)	2002 (n=504)	2004 (n=508)
<b>Sustainable:</b>	68.6%	67.0%	76.8%	64.4%	78.2%	78.5%	75.9	81.5%	82.0%	68.0%	68.5%	73.2%	70.0%	79.5%	75.8%
Salary/wages	4.9	4.6	8.1	13.4	7.5	8.1	24.3	33.3	38.6	22.9	27.9	31.3	23.6	30.9	28.8
State benefits	38.3	30.8	43.3	25.3	27.9	33.4	3.8	7.1	8.2	5.1	11.0	14.6	11.7	10.4	16.9
Alimony	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Child benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8
Dividends/ shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rental property	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8
Sale of HH agriculture products	2.9	2.9	4.4	5.4	6.3	7.4	3.9	9.2	9.0	2.3	5.4	6.3	0.9	7.3	7.0
Other income	6.4	2.2	1.6	8.8	1.6	1.0	22.2	1.7	1.7	19.4	0.8	2.2	19.6	1.9	1.7
Non-monetized income	14.7	26.2	18.2	10.6	34.5	28.0	18.7	29.3	23.5	8.8	21.3	17.0	12.7	26.7	19.5
<b>Unsustainable:</b>	13.6%	6.7%	3.2%	9.7%	7.1%	4.1%	18.0%	9.7%	8.0%	15.2%	11.1%	9.7%	18.2%	9.3%	8.6%
Use of savings	2.8	1.1	1.5	4.8	1.4	1.6	6.2	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.0	2.3	5.5	3.0	2.7
Money lenders	10.4	2.2	0.4	3.1	2.7	1.6	11.7	4.0	3.7	11.2	3.5	4.4	12.7	4.7	4.6
Sale of hum aid	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Sale of HH items	---	2.9	0.9	---	3.0	0.9	---	2.2	1.2	---	4.4	2.7	---	1.1	1.2
<b>Fragile:</b>	15.2%	26.3%	20.0	20.6%	14.7%	16.8%	6.1%	8.8%	9.5%	16.8%	20.4%	17.0%	7.1%	11.2%	14.8%
Value of in-kind goods/services	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5
In-country remittances	6.3	18.9	17.3	7.2	9.4	10.7	3.0	5.2	5.5	9.2	12.4	11.9	5.4	6.9	8.9
Remittances from abroad	8.9	6.7	2.6	11.2	4.9	5.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	7.1	7.1	4.0	1.7	3.9	5.4
<b>Mean monthly HH income (GEL)</b>	65	91	90	176	177	172	363	276	304	307	220	199	177	239	250
in 2002 constant GEL	(87)		(81)	(236)		(155)	(486)		(274)	(411)		(179)	(237)		(225)
<b>Per capita monthly HH income (GEL)</b>	65	91	90	88	89	86	79	66	72	98	85	85	47	67	76
in 2002 constant GEL	(87)		(81)	(118)		(77)	(106)		(65)	(131)		(77)	(63)		(68)

\* Weighted data presented.

### 3. Household Businesses

**Table 18: Household Businesses in February by Urban/Rural Area and Year.\***

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	2002 (n=2188)	2004 (n=2034)	2002 (n=3312)	2004 (n=2801)	2002 (n=5500)	2004 (n=4835)
% of hh that own a business	20.6%	18.4%	17.7%	20.2	19.2%	19.3%
Average # of employees	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.1
Average years in business	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.2
Average Monetized Monthly Household Income (per capita)						
Households with a business	335 (92)	273 (83)	258 (59)	183 (49)	294 (75)	280 (76)
Constant 2002 GEL		246 (75)		165 (44)		252 (68)
Households without a business	222 (68)	258 (81)	177 (51)	175 (48)	200 (60)	220 (65)
Constant 2002 GEL		232 (73)		158 (43)		198 (59)
<b>Focus of business:</b>						
Trade	50.2	44.4	32.4	20.6	41.9	32.6
Sale of agriculture produce	2.4	8.8	34.2	63.1	17.3	35.7
Other	13.3	13.0	12.2	6.3	12.8	9.7
Transportation	8.9	8.8	7.4	3.6	8.2	6.2
Construction	8.2	7.2	8.0	2.9	8.1	5.0
Café, restaurant	4.5	5.7	2.9	2.1	3.8	3.9
Basic services (shoe repair, barber)	3.5	2.8	1.7	0.9	2.7	1.9
Education	3.0	3.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.9
Culture/art/sports	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1
Health care	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.4
Entertainment	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6
Tourism	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Primary hindrance to business:</b>						
Lack of personal finances	59.6	63.0	70.0	64.3	65.1	58.2
Getting credit/loans	10.2	7.1	6.3	6.3	8.2	7.7
Illegal payments	6.3	4.0	4.3	1.9	5.3	4.9
Registration fees/taxes	7.0	4.8	3.5	1.1	5.2	4.1
Lack of sales	3.0	5.9	7.0	12.0	5.1	10.6
Bureaucratic obstacles	6.3	6.1	1.2	3.2	3.6	6.1
Few laws that protect business	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.7
Old style mentality	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1
Few practical business skills	0.2	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.4
Lack of technical knowledge	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Other	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9
Lack of utility services	---	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.7
Few and/or old equipment	---	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7
Poor transportation/communication	---	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Weighted data presented.

Table 19: Household Businesses in February by Region and Year.\*

	Tbilisi		Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria		
	2002 (n=600)	2004 (n=596)	2000 (n=560)	2002 (n=560)	2004 (n=344)	2000 (n=840)	2002 (n=840)	2004 (n=400)	2000 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
% hh that own a business	20.5%	16.1%	24.4%	22.6%	23.5%	28.8%	22.3%	25.2%	23.6%	9.6%	29.3%
Average # of employees	6	4.4	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.8
Average years in business	2.9	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.0	5.0
Average Monthly Household Income (per capita)											
Households with a business	408 (107)	432 (126)	232 (58)	216 (51)	240 (57)	199 (46)	249 (73)	245 (61)	145 (42)	153 (31)	283 (97)
Households without a business	280 (84)	300 (94)	84 (28)	144 (52)	178 (49)	105 (33)	139 (43)	188 (57)	119 (28)	96 (29)	138 (46)
<b>Focus of business:</b>											
Trade	49.6	38.3	19.1	24.7	30.4	52.3	48.5	38.5	17.2	12.5	14.3
Other	9.4	12.8	2.3	16.7	3.8	2.9	14.4	6.3	3.7	8.3	6.0
Sale of agriculture produce	---	4.3	61.3	41.0	55.7	27.9	11.8	30.2	71.5	59.4	67.9
Construction	6.8	10.6	5.1	3.4	---	7.0	9.8	4.2	3.3	8.3	4.8
Café, restaurant	5.1	5.3	3.3	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.2	2.7	---	1.2
Transportation	10.3	8.5	6.2	4.9	6.3	3.5	6.6	11.5	0.7	11.5	2.4
Basic services (shoe repair, barber)	4.3	4.3	0.8	1.6	---	2.8	2.5	2.1	---	---	2.4
Education	5.1	7.4	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.0	---	---	---
Manufacturing	1.7	4.3	---	---	---	0.2	0.7	1.0	---	---	---
Health care	2.6	---	0.5	1.7	---	0.6	0.7	---	---	---	---
Culture/art/sports	4.3	---	0.3	---	---	---	1.0	---	1.0	---	1.2
Entertainment	---	2.1	---	1.7	---	---	0.7	---	---	---	---
Tourism	0.9	2.1	---	---	1.3	---	---	1.0	---	---	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Primary hindrance to business:</b>											
Lack of personal finances	48.0	51.1	85.1	89.4	65.8	73.1	71.7	52.1	73.3	76.3	84.3
Lack of sales	1.3	3.3	---	2.0	5.1	1.1	6.1	17.7	---	---	2.4
Getting credit/loans	12.0	9.8	4.4	2.9	8.9	4.3	4.1	7.3	15.6	5.4	4.8
Registration fees/taxes	12.0	7.6	0.6	1.0	2.5	5.6	1.6	5.2	1.4	---	4.8
Bureaucratic obstacles	9.3	6.5	5.2	1.0	6.3	5.8	2.5	11.5	3.2	8.6	2.4
Illegal payments	6.7	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	3.8	4.1	1.0	2.1	9.6	0.0
Lack of technical knowledge	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	---	0.0
Few laws that protect business	6.7	4.3	3.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	0.9	---	0.0
Few practical business skills	---	0.0	---	---	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	---	---	0.0
Few and/or old equipment	---	1.1	0.1	---	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.5	---	1.2
Old style mentality	2.7	3.3	0.3	---	1.3	---	1.8	0.0	---	---	0.0
Lack of utility services	---	0.0	---	---	1.3	---	1.4	0.0	---	---	0.0
Poor transportation/communication	---	0.0	0.2	---	0.0	1.0	---	1.0	---	---	0.0
Other	---	0.0	---	1.0	0.0	---	0.7	0.0	---	---	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Weighted data presented.

Table 19 (cont): Household Businesses in February by Region and Year.\*

	Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Rustavi		Kvemo Kartli 1		Kvemo Kartli 2		Kakheti		Shida Kartli	
	2002 (n=400)	2004 (400)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=293)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=200)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)
% hh that own a business	19.1%	38.7%	12.7%	14.1%	4.0%	12.6%	12.8%	15.1%	26.5%	21.7%	13.2%	15.5%
Average # of employees	3.1	2.1	5.2	6.6	1.8	3.0	2.3	5.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.4
Average years in business	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.2
Average Monthly Household Income (per capita)												
Households with a business	162 (42)	188 (52)	714 (181)	321 (79)	428 (66)	219 (53)	450(100)	225 (58)	194 (49)	207 (54)	145 (41)	234 (58)
Households without a business	111 (32)	166 (46)	185 (60)	248 (75)	160 (47)	132 (41)	222 (51)	165 (44)	149 (47)	92 (26)	121 (34)	172 (52)
<b>Focus of business:</b>												
Trade	46.6	18.9	54.1	30.0	25.0	24.0	32.0	33.3	23.8	22.4	57.7	47.5
Other	12.3	4.1	13.5	30.0	---	4.0	24.0	6.7	11.9	16.5	3.8	11.5
Sale of agriculture produce	21.9	64.9	---	0.0	50.0	72.0	24.0	56.7	40.6	51.8	13.5	31.1
Construction	2.7	4.1	8.1	17.5	12.5	---	8.0	3.3	14.8	3.5	9.6	1.6
Café, restaurant	5.5	2.0	2.7	12.5	---	---	4.0	---	2.0	2.4	---	3.3
Transportation	6.9	4.1	16.2	5.0	12.5	---	4.0	---	5.9	1.2	11.5	3.3
Basic services (shoe repair, barber)	1.4	2.0	---	2.5	---	---	---	---	1.0	1.2	1.9	---
Education	1.4	---	2.7	---	---	---	4.0	---	---	---	---	---
Manufacturing	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	1.6
Health care	1.4	---	2.7	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	---
Culture/art/sports	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Entertainment	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tourism	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Primary hindrance to business:</b>												
Lack of personal finances	73.1	77.2	78.9	65.8	42.8	32.0	60.0	46.7	59.7	44.7	82.6	73.8
Lack of sales	3.8	4.8	---	10.5	14.3	36.0	5.0	16.7	9.8	23.5	---	3.3
Getting credit/loans	9.6	0.7	---	2.6	28.6	4.0	5.0	6.7	9.7	9.4	---	9.8
Registration fees/taxes	5.8	0.7	5.3	5.3	14.3	---	10.0	10.0	9.8	1.2	---	---
Bureaucratic obstacles	1.9	0.7	---	5.3	---	4.0	---	---	1.2	5.9	4.3	1.6
Illegal payments	3.8	2.1	10.5	---	---	8.0	10.0	3.3	4.9	2.4	10.9	6.6
Lack of technical knowledge	---	---	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---
Few laws that protect business	1.9	2.1	5.3	---	---	4.0	---	3.3	1.2	3.5	---	3.3
Few practical business skills	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	5.0	---	2.4	1.2	---	---
Few and/or old equipment	---	0.7	---	2.6	---	---	---	3.3	---	1.2	---	---
Old style mentality	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.6
Lack of utility services	---	0.7	---	5.3	---	4.0	---	3.3	---	1.2	---	---
Poor transportation/communication	---	5.5	---	---	---	4.0	---	6.7	---	0.0	---	---
Other	---	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts.

Table 19 (cont): Household Businesses in February by Region and Year.\*

	Samtskhe-Javakheti 1		Samtskhe-Javakheti 2		Adjara		Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=200)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
% of hh that own a business	16.9%	3.0%	10.2%	4.5%	20.7%	13.1%	6.1%	7.4%	13.8%	24.9%
Average # of employees	4.3	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	4.0	2.5	1.7	3.1	4.8
Average years in business	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.0	3.6	1.8	2.5	4.0	3.1	2.7
Average Monthly Household Income in Feb (per capita)										
Households with a business	255 (48)	81 (17)	222 (50)	313 (71)	491 (116)	301 (82)	146 (25)	222 (63)	154 (43)	127 (36)
Households without a business	129 (37)	120 (40)	146 (38)	517 (135)	507 (139)	352 (91)	126 (28)	80 (26)	90 (39)	120 (45)
<b>Focus of business:</b>										
Trade	48.5	16.7	29.9	33.3	44.3	43.6	38.9	3.1	26.8	18.6
Other	15.1	33.3	50.0	22.2	11.5	12.8	5.6	0.5	17.1	14.3
Sale of agriculture produce	21.3	16.7	15.0	11.1	9.8	25.6	16.7	94.8	19.5	42.9
Construction	3.0	---	---	---	3.3	2.6	33.3	0.5	19.5	12.9
Café, restaurant	9.1	---	---	---	8.2	12.8	---	---	7.3	---
Transportation	---	16.7	---	---	16.4	2.6	---	0.5	2.4	5.7
Basic services (shoe repair, barber)	3.0	16.7	5.0	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	1.4
Education	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	---	---	1.4
Manufacturing	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.9
Health care	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	---
Culture/art/sports	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Entertainment	---	---	---	22.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tourism	---	---	---	11.1	---	---	---	0.5	4.9	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0
<b>Primary hindrance to business:</b>										
Lack of personal finances	42.8	66.7	40.0	44.4	58.9	76.9	74.4	60.2	69.7	55.6
Lack of sales	3.6	16.7	26.7	22.2	8.9	5.1	6.0	12.9	20.0	14.3
Getting credit/loans	3.6	16.7	13.2	11.1	21.4	5.1	6.0	11.3	2.3	3.2
Registration fees/taxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	0.7	6.3
Bureaucratic obstacles	7.1	---	---	---	1.8	5.1	0.7	---	2.3	1.6
Illegal payments	7.1	---	6.7	---	3.6	7.7	1.3	---	1.0	---
Lack of technical knowledge	---	---	---	11.1	1.8	---	---	---	0.3	1.6
Few laws that protect business	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	---	0.3	---
Few practical business skills	7.1	---	---	---	3.6	---	0.7	---	0.3	4.8
Few and/or old equipment	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	0.3	1.6
Old style mentality	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.1	0.7	---
Lack of utility services	---	---	---	11.1	---	---	---	---	0.3	---
Poor transportation/communication	---	---	6.7	---	---	---	4.3	14.5	1.0	7.9
Other	7.2	---	6.7	---	---	---	2.3	---	0.7	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza Districts; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts.

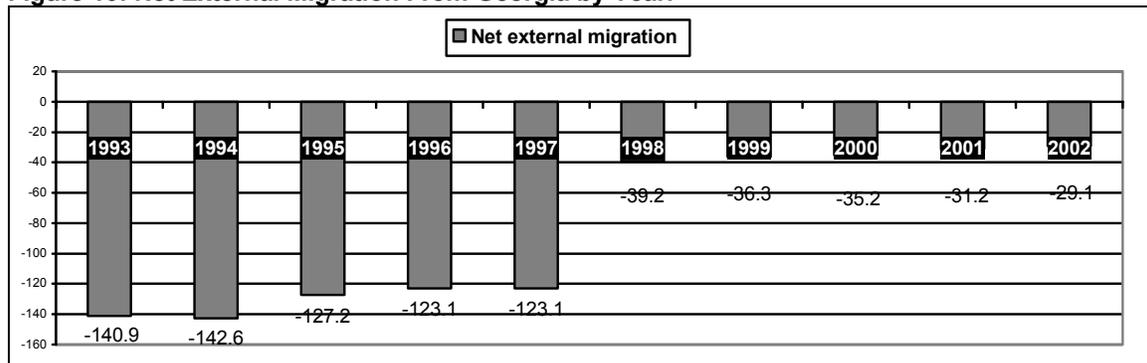
## II. Migration within Georgia and Abroad

Since the early 1990s the population of Georgian has been in a steady decline. In 1989 the total population of Georgia was 5.4 million and by 2002 the total was 4.4 million people (Georgian State Department of Statistics). Much of this population loss is due to people migrating abroad because of civil war, ethnic conflicts, economic crisis, inflation and rising prices, and the desire to support one's family.

Out-migration from Georgia during this period of time has been dominated by non-ethnic Georgians. For example, in 1989 non-ethnic Georgians comprised 29.9% of the Georgian population, declining to 16.2% in 2002.

As shown in Figure 10, net external migration from Georgia has been substantial since 1993 with the greatest loss occurring in 1994. In 1998 there was quite a substantial drop in net external migration, and since then has slowly decreased.

**Figure 10: Net External Migration From Georgia by Year.**



Georgia State Department of Statistics.

To examine the effect of migration within Georgia and abroad the following question was asked in the 2004 survey: "Please tell me if you have any household member(s) that is not living with you currently because of having left for another place within or outside the country for work or education." They were asked not to consider those that leave and return several times a month.

### Migration Within and Outside Georgia by Household Members

As of February 2004, almost four of every 100 (3.7%) Georgian households have one or more members who have migrated within Georgia and almost one of every ten (9.7%) who have emigrated abroad. Few (0.2%) households have members who have both migrated within Georgia and emigrated abroad (see Table 20).

A greater percentage of rural households have members who migrate within Georgia (4.6%) than abroad (2.9%), whereas a greater percentage of urban households have members who emigrate abroad (10.9%) than migrate within Georgia (8.4%).

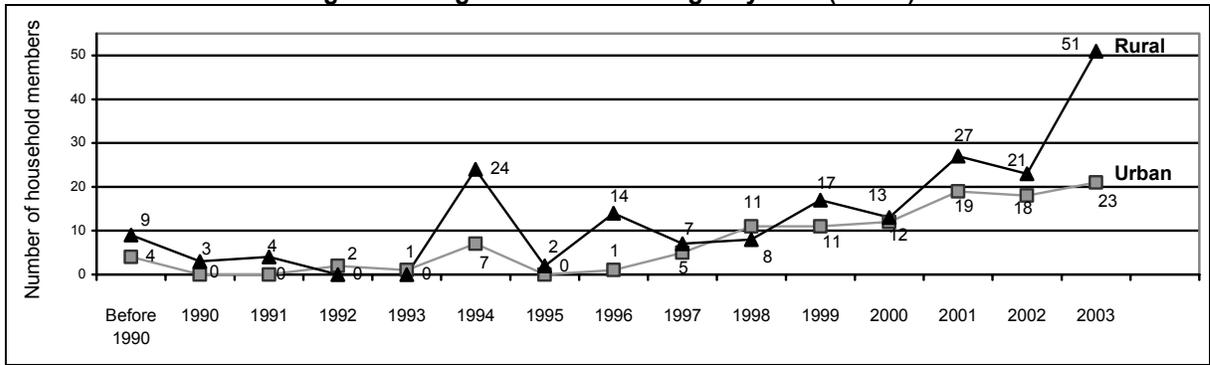
**Table 20: Percentage of Households with One or More Members Who Have Migrated Within or Out of Georgia.**

Migration within and outside Georgia	Urban	Rural	Total
% hh with 1 or more members who migrated within Georgia	2.9	4.6	3.7
% hh with 1 or more members who migrated outside Georgia	10.9	8.4	9.7
% hh with 1 or more members who migrated within and outside Georgia	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

### A. Migration within Georgia

As mentioned above, almost four of every hundred (3.7%) Georgian households have one or more members who have migrated within Georgia (shown in Table 21). In this household study, 112 individuals from urban and 204 individuals from rural households, or 64.6% of all individuals, migrated to other parts of Georgia. Three regions accounted for almost two-thirds (68%) of all internal migration in this survey: Imereti (28.5%), Guria (21.2%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (18.4%). Overall, slightly more than one-half (56%) of these individuals are male; however, for urban households they are equally male (49.1%) and female (50.9%).

Figure 11: Migration Within Georgia by Year (n=314).\*



There were 316 household members who migrated within Georgia but in two cases locations were not disclosed.

Internal migrants from urban areas left, on average, in their late 20s (27 yrs) and rural migrants in their early 20s (24 yrs). Almost one of every four internal migrants is a child or adolescent (0-17 yrs). Figure 11 shows that the number of household members migrating within Georgia has been increasing steadily since 1995 in urban and rural areas. Most urban migrants (43.8%) left 2 to 4 years ago, whereas the largest percentage of rural migrants (33.7%) left 5 to 10 years ago. Overall most internal migrants left 5 to 10 years ago, but most migrants from Racha-Lechkhumi left more recently, in the last 2 to 4 years.

Table 21: Internal Migration by Urban and Rural Households as of 2004.

	Urban	Rural	Total
% hh with 1 or more members migrated within Georgia	3.0	5.0	3.9
Average number of members who migrated per hh	1.4	1.6	1.6
Total number of individuals that migrated	112	204	316
% of total	(35.4%)	(64.6%)	(100.0%)
Gender: % males/ % females	49.1%/50.9%	59.8%/40.2%	56.0%/44.0%
Age at departure:			
Born outside	1.8	0.0	0.6
0 to 17	25.9	27.2	26.8
18 to 24	31.3	31.7	31.5
25 to 35	20.5	27.2	24.8
36 to 45	6.3	10.4	8.9
46 to 55	7.1	3.5	4.8
56+	7.1	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age at departure (excludes those born away)	26.8	23.9	24.9
Length of departure:			
< 1 yr	10.7	11.9	11.5
1 to 1.5 yrs	10.7	15.8	14.0
2 to 4 yrs	43.8	30.7	35.4
5 to 10 yrs	28.6	33.7	31.8
11 to 13 yrs	2.7	2.0	2.2
14+ yrs	3.6	5.9	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Destination:			
Tbilisi	81.3	69.6	73.7
Other urban area	9.8	21.6	17.4
Rural area	8.9	8.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for departure:			
Was unable to get a job here	31.3	35.8	34.2
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	7.1	4.9	5.7
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	4.5	3.9	4.1
Wanted to get education	42.9	33.3	36.7
Other	8.0	12.3	10.8
Don't know why	6.3	9.8	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
% who send remittances	28.6	39.2	35.4

\* Weighted data presented.

For urban migrants, most of them (81.3%) left their household for the capital city, Tbilisi. Few urban migrants left for other urban (9.8%) or rural (8.9%) locations. As for rural migrants virtually all of them (91.2%) moved to urban areas, Tbilisi being the destination for the majority (69.6%) of them.

Slightly more than one-half (54.5%) of urban migrants left their household, primarily for Tbilisi, because of economic reasons: 31.3% because they could not find a job, 7.1% due to not earning enough, and 4.5% due to not finding an appropriate job to match their education/training. Two of every five (42.9%) urban migrants left their household to seek an education, the primary destination being Tbilisi.

Of the three regions that accounted for most internal migration, economic reasons were more prominent for migrants from Guria (58.2%) followed by Racha-Lechkhumi (47.8%) and Imereti (37.8%).

When asked if the person who migrated remitted financial assistance back to the household, a greater percentage of rural migrants send remittances than urban migrants (39.2% vs. 28.6). This may be due to more urban migrants leaving to obtain an education than rural migrants. A higher percentage of migrants from Guria (47.8%) send remittances back home than those from Imereti (40.2%) or Racha-Lechkhumi (36.2%).

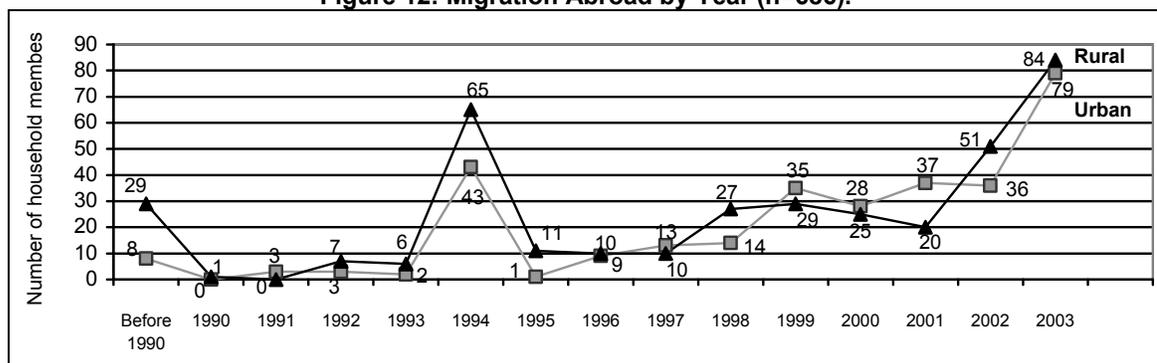
## B. Migration Abroad

One of every 10 (9.9%) Georgian households have one or more members who migrated abroad from 1990 up to February 2004 (see Table 22). A total of 688 individuals migrated from the 4,835 household that participated in the February 2004 study: 311 individuals from urban and 377 individuals from rural households. Overall, two-thirds of these individuals who migrated were males (65.3%), which was the case for both urban and rural areas. At the household level, approximately 1 of every 5 households (20.5%) in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 and Kvemo Kartli-1 (18.9%) had one or more members who had migrated abroad, the highest of all regions. When accounting for the total number of individuals who migrated, 1 of every 4 individuals left from either Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (13.5%) or Tbilisi (12.8%).

Migrants from urban and rural areas who went abroad left, on average, in their late 20s (28 yrs). Almost one of every ten emigrants was a child or adolescent (0-17 yrs) when they left. Regionally, the average age of these migrants at the time of departure ranged from a low of 24.2 years in Kvemo Kartli-2 to 33.4 yrs in Racha-Lechkhumi.

Regarding when they migrated, most urban and rural migrants went abroad within the last 2 to 10 years (Figure 12). Before 1990 (14+ yrs ago), there was a greater percentage of migrants from rural than urban areas (7.7% vs. 2.6%). The regions in which most emigrants have recently left in the last two years are Racha-Lechkhumi (72.7%), Svaneti (52.6%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (44.8%).

Figure 12: Migration Abroad by Year (n=686).



Destinations for urban and rural migrants who go abroad are to some extent different; however, one similarity is that the largest percentage of urban and rural migrants left for Russia (48.2% and 59.7 respectively). The main difference is that a greater percentage of urban than rural migrants left for Europe (35% vs. 25.2% respectively) and the US (7.1% vs. 1.1% respectively).

**Table 22: Migration Abroad by Urban and Rural Households as of 2004.**

	Urban	Rural	Total
% hh with 1 or more members who migrated abroad	11.0	8.8	9.9
Average number of members who migrated per hh	1.5	1.7	1.6
Total number of individuals that migrated	311	377	688
% of total	(45.2%)	(54.8%)	(100.0)
Gender: % males/ % females	64%/36%	66.3%/33.7%	65.3%/34.7%
Age at departure:			
Born outside	0.6	1.6	1.2
0 to 17	12.5	13.3	13.0
18 to 24	25.4	22.1	23.6
25 to 35	35.0	39.6	37.6
36 to 45	18.3	16.0	17.0
46 to 55	6.8	5.9	6.3
56+	1.3	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age at departure (excludes those born away)	28.2	27.6	28.0
Length of departure:			
< 1 yr	15.1	10.9	12.8
1 to 1.5 yrs	14.5	14.1	14.3
2 to 4 yrs	31.5	23.9	27.4
5 to 10 yrs	33.8	39.9	37.1
11 to 13 yrs	2.6	3.5	3.1
14+ yrs	2.6	7.7	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Destination:			
Russia	48.2	59.7	54.5
Turkey	1.6	0.8	1.2
UK	1.3	0.8	1.0
Greece	16.7	14.6	15.6
Germany	6.1	5.3	5.7
Other European country	10.9	4.5	7.4
USA	7.1	1.1	3.8
Other country	8.0	13.3	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
How went abroad:			
On his/her own	61.7	69.1	65.7
Family member already there	14.1	13.9	14.0
Special "recruitment" agency in Georgia	5.1	2.7	3.8
A private facilitator	6.8	4.8	5.7
Other means	6.4	7.5	7.0
Don't know	5.8	2.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for departure:			
Was unable to get a job here	52.4	54.6	53.6
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	14.1	9.3	11.5
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	4.8	3.7	4.2
Wanted to get education	16.1	17.2	16.7
Other	8.4	10.3	9.4
Don't know why	4.2	4.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
% who send remittances	50.5	43.8	46.8

\* Weighted data presented.

Destination by Region:

*Russia:* The regions with the majority of migrants who left for Russia are Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (93.5%), Samegrelo (80.0%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (72.7%).

*Greece:* Almost one of every two migrants from Guria (45.8%) and Kvemo-Kartli 1 (43.3%) who went abroad left for Greece.

*Europe:* The regions with the largest proportion of their migrants going to Europe are Mtskheta-Mtianeti (36.8%), Svaneti (26.3%), and Kakheti (23.3%).

*USA:* Not too surprisingly, the region with the largest proportion of its emigrants leaving for the US was Tbilisi, (14.8%).

Various methods are used for migrating abroad. The primary means for both urban and rural migrants is arranging it for themselves; 61.7% of urban emigrants and 69.1% of rural migrants did so. Having family

members already in the country of destination accounts for only about 1 of 10 emigrants in urban and rural areas (14.1% and 13.9% respectively). One difference, though not significant, is that a greater percentage of urban emigrants used a special agency in Georgia to assist and arrange their migration.

#### Sources of Assistance in Migrating Abroad by Region

*Own/family assisted:* Virtually all individuals migrating from Kvemo-Kartli 1 (98.3%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (91.9%) did so on their own or with the assistance of a family member in the country of destination.

*Agency or private facilitator:* The regions which had the largest proportion of household members who migrated abroad through use of an agency or private facilitator are Adjara (27.2%), Kakheti (21.7%), and Tbilisi (20.4%).

The overwhelming reason for urban and rural emigrants was to seek better economic opportunities: about 7 of every 10 emigrants went abroad because they were unable to get a job, not earning enough if they had a job, or to find a job that better fit their qualifications. Only 1 of 10 emigrants went abroad to obtain a better education.

#### Reason for Migration Abroad by Region

*Economic hardship:* The regions with the greatest proportion of individuals who left because they were unable to get a job, earn enough income for the household, or could not obtain employment corresponding to their education were Racha-Lechkhumi (100%), Adjara (95.5%) and Shida Kartli (88.4%).

*To obtain an education:* The regions with the highest percentages of individuals going abroad for an education were Kvemo Kartli-2 (27.6%), Tbilisi (22.7%), Guria (20.8%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (20.4%).

As mentioned above, approximately 70% of emigrants went abroad seeking better economic opportunities. One-half (50.5%) of urban and slightly less than one-half (43.8%) of rural emigrants remit financial assistance back to the household. The larger percentage of urban emigrants remitting back to the household is partly due to the fact that they work in higher paying locations, such as the US and the EU, whereas rural emigrants work in lower paying countries such as Russia.

Regions with the highest proportion of individuals who sent remittances back to their families were Guria (70.8%), Shida Kartli (65.4%), and Adjara (63.6%); the lowest was Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (12.9%).

### **C. Summary**

Since the early 1990s the size of the Georgian population has been in decline. Out-migration to other countries has lowered the population of Georgia by almost 1 million people since 1989, most of whom were non-ethnic Georgians. In addition, there has been migration within Georgia, more recently from rural to urban areas in search of better employment and educational opportunities.

Migration abroad has affected Georgian households more than internal migration, rural more than urban households, and men more than women. The country of destination for most migrants going abroad is Russia, with the second most going to Greece. International migration has affected a greater proportion of households in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts) than other regions. Of these two areas, ethnic Armenians from Samtskhe-Javakheti have left for Russia whereas in Kvemo Kartli-2 it has been ethnic Greeks who have left for Greece.

Most migrants going abroad arrange it themselves. Few use family in the country of destination or a special agency to arrange the process. Overwhelmingly, the primary reason for going abroad is to seek better economic opportunities. Slightly less than one-half of migrants who go abroad send remittances back to support their former household.

Internal migration is less frequent than migration abroad. When it does occur, the destination of choice is Tbilisi. Again, household members left seeking better economic opportunities. The regions with the greatest proportion of households having members who migrated were Imereti, Guria and Racha-Lechkhumi. Men and women were almost equally represented. One in every three household members who migrate sends remittances back home.

## D. Data tables for migration from the household

Table 23: Migration Within Georgia by Region as of February 2004.\*

	Tbilisi (n=596)	Samegrelo (n=344)	Imereti (n=400)	Guria (n=300)	Rustavi (n=293)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (n=400)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (n=201)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (n=200)
% hh with 1 or more members migrated within Georgia	0.5%	1.7%	14.5%	14.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Average number of members who migrated per hh	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	---	---
Total number of individuals that migrated	4	14	90	67	6	8	1	1
Location living at departure (urban/rural)	100%/---	64.3%/35.7%	33.3%/66.7%	20.9%/79.1%	100.0%/---	25.0%/75.0%	0.0%/100.0%	0.0%/100.0%
Gender: % males/ % females	50.0%/50.0%	57.1%/42.9%	65.6%/34.4%	50.7%/49.3%	50.0%/50.0%	62.5%/37.5%	100%/0.0%	100%/0.0%
Age at departure:								
Born outside	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0 to 17	---	35.7%	24.4%	30.8%	---	50.0%	---	---
18 to 24	---	21.4%	24.4%	29.2%	33.3%	---	---	---
25 to 35	---	28.6%	37.8%	21.5%	---	25.0%	100.0%	100.0%
36 to 45	25.0%	14.3%	6.7%	12.3%	16.7%	12.5%	---	---
46 to 55	25.0%	---	5.6%	6.2%	---	---	---	---
56+	50.0%	---	1.1%	---	50.0%	12.5%	---	---
Mean age at departure (excludes those born away)	51.8	24.8	25.7	25.1	44.8	24.4	33.0	34.0
Length of departure:								
< 1 yr	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	16.9%	0.0%	12.5%	---	---
1 to 1.5 yrs	0.0%	28.6%	11.1%	12.3%	16.7%	12.5%	---	---
2-4 yrs	25.0%	71.4%	26.7%	27.7%	50.0%	0.0%	---	---
5-10 yrs	75.0%	0.0%	40.0%	38.5%	33.3%	75.0%	---	100.0%
11-13 yrs	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---
14+ yrs	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	---
Destination:								
Tbilisi	---	100.0%	78.9%	77.6%	16.7%	37.5%	---	100.0%
Other urban area	0.0%	0.0%	18.9%	20.9%	50.0%	0.0%	---	---
Rural area	100.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.5%	33.3%	62.5%	100.0%	---
Reason for departure:								
Was unable to get a job here	50.0%	50.0%	27.8%	41.8%	33.3%	12.5%	---	100.0%
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	0.0%	7.1%	3.3%	11.9%	0.0%	25.0%	---	---
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	25.0%	0.0%	6.7%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---
Wanted to get education	0.0%	35.7%	34.4%	34.3%	33.3%	12.5%	---	---
Other	25.0%	0.0%	21.1%	3.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	---
Don't know why	0.0%	7.1%	6.7%	4.5%	0.0%	50.0%	---	---
% who send remittances	50.0%	7.1%	40.0%	47.8%	66.7%	12.5%	100.0%	100.0%

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts.

**Table 23 (cont): Migration Within Georgia by Region as of February 2004.\***

	Kakheti (n=400)	Shida Kartli (n=400)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (n=201)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (n=200)	Svaneti (n=300)	Racha- Lechkhumi (n=300)	Adjara (n=300)
% hh with 1 or more members migrated within Georgia	0.5%	3.3%	0.5%	2.0%	6.3%	12.3%	0.7%
Average number of members who migrated per hh	2.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.0
Total number of individuals that migrated	4	14	2	14	31	58	2
Location living at departure (urban/rural)	75.0%/25.0%	57.1%/42.9%	0%/100%	35.7%/64.3%	54.8%/45/2%	22.4/77.6%	50%/50%
Gender: % males/ % females	25.0%/75.0%	50%/50%	100%/0%	28.6%/71.4%	61.3%/38.7%	50%/50%	100%/0%
Age at departure:							
Born outside	---	---	---	14.3%	---	---	---
0 to 17	---	---	---	64.3%	29.0%	25.9%	---
18 to 24	50.0%	28.6%	50.0%	---	64.5%	43.1%	50.0%
25 to 35	---	50.0%	50.0%	21.4%	6.5%	15.5%	---
36 to 45	---	7.1%	---	---	---	12.1%	50.0%
46 to 55	50.0%	7.1%	---	---	---	3.4%	---
56+	---	7.1%	---	---	---	---	---
Mean age at departure (excludes those born away)	34.0	33.3	24.8	17.2	19.4	24.3%	27.0
Length of departure:							
< 1 yr	---	14.3%	---	---	---	17.2%	---
1 to 1.5 yrs	---	---	100.0%	7.1%	9.7%	24.1%	---
2-4 yrs	50.0%	42.9%	---	7.1%	67.7%	39.7%	100.0%
5-10 yrs	50.0%	28.6%	---	28.6%	22.6%	17.2%	---
11-13 yrs	---	14.3%	---	28.6%	---	1.7%	---
14+ yrs	---	---	---	28.6%	---	---	---
Destination:							
Tbilisi	100.0%	78.6%	50.0%	14.3%	96.8%	72.4%	50.0%
Other urban area	---	21.4%	---	---	3.2%	27.6%	50.0%
Rural area	---	---	50.0%	85.7%	---	---	---
Reason for departure:							
Was unable to get a job here	50.0%	57.1%	100.0%	---	16.1%	41.4%	50.0%
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	25.0%	7.1%	---	---	---	3.4%	---
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	---	7.1%	---	---	6.5%	---	---
Wanted to get education	25.0%	21.4%	---	14.3%	77.4%	41.4%	---
Other	---	7.1%	---	14.3%	---	8.6%	50.0%
Don't know why	---	---	---	71.4%	---	5.2%	---
% who send remittances	50.0%	57.1%	100.0%	0.0%	26.0%	36.2%	100.0%

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza Districts; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts.

Table 24: Migration Abroad by Region as of February 2004.\*

	Tbilisi (n=596)	Samegrelo (n=344)	Imereti (n=400)	Guria (n=300)	Rustavi (n=293)	Mtskheta-Mtianeti (n=400)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (n=201)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (n=200)
% hh with 1 or more members migrated outside Georgia	10.7%	13.4%	10.8%	5.0%	13.0%	9.0%	18.9%	13.5%
Average number of members who migrated per hh	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2
Total number of individuals who migrated	88	65	71	24	63	49	60	58
Location living at departure (urban/rural)	100%/---	49.2%/50.8%	49.3%/50.7%	4.2%/95.8%	100%/---	34.7%/65.3%	20%/80%	17.2%/82.8%
Gender: % males/ % females	58%/42%	70.8%/29.2%	69.0%/31.0%	45.8%/54.2%	60.3%/39.7%	69.4%/30.6%	65%/35%	56.9%/43.1%
Age at departure:								
Born outside	---	---	1.4%	---	1.6%	---	---	3.4%
0 to 17	10.2%	10.8%	14.1%	4.3%	16.1%	8.2%	11.7%	17.2%
18 to 24	29.5%	16.9%	21.1%	30.4%	16.1%	16.3%	25.0%	31.0%
25 to 35	38.6%	35.4%	36.6%	30.4%	38.7%	46.9%	41.7%	31.0%
36 to 45	15.9%	26.2%	18.3%	21.7%	19.4%	16.3%	20.0%	12.1%
46 to 55	4.5%	9.2%	7.0%	13.0%	8.1%	10.2%	1.7	5.2%
56+	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%	---	---	2.0%	---	---
Mean age at departure (born outside excluded)	28.1	31.1	28.1	31.1	27.8	31.2	28.1	24.2
Length of departure:								
< 1 yr	12.5%	10.8%	12.7%	4.3%	6.3%	20.4%	---	3.4%
1 to 1.5 yrs	12.5%	12.3%	12.7%	21.7%	15.9%	22.4%	13.3%	6.9%
2-4 yrs	39.8%	18.5%	31.0%	26.1%	39.7%	16.3%	20.0%	12.1%
5-10 yrs	31.8%	55.4%	36.6%	39.1%	30.2%	40.8%	58.3%	55.2%
11-13 yrs	2.3%	1.5%	---	---	4.8%	---	---	5.2%
14+ yrs	1.1%	1.5%	7.0%	8.7%	3.2%	---	8.3%	17.2%
Destination:								
Russia	43.2%	80.0%	62.0%	29.2%	23.8%	30.6%	48.3%	41.4%
Turkey	---	---	2.8%	4.2%	4.8%	---	1.7%	---
UK	2.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7%
Greece	15.9%	1.5%	9.9%	45.8%	31.7%	18.4%	43.3%	5.2%
Germany	6.8%	7.7%	4.2%	8.3%	6.3%	28.6%	---	---
Other European country	9.1%	7.7%	8.5%	---	17.5%	8.2%	---	---
USA	14.8%	---	1.4%	8.3%	6.3%	6.1%	---	1.7%
Other country	8.0%	3.1%	11.3%	4.2%	9.5%	8.2%	6.7%	50.0%
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
How went abroad:								
On his/her own	62.5%	68.8%	55.7%	66.7%	69.8%	83.7%	88.3%	62.1%
Family member already there	11.4%	12.5%	22.9%	16.7%	3.2%	8.2%	10.0%	22.4%
Special "recruitment" agency in Georgia	10.2%	4.6%	---	12.5%	3.2%	---	---	---
A private facilitator	10.2%	9.4%	---	4.2%	6.3%	6.1%	1.7%	1.7%
Other means	2.3%	7.8%	11.4%	---	7.9%	---	---	6.9%
Don't know	3.4%	---	10.0%	---	9.5%	2.0%	---	6.9%
Reason for departure:								
Was unable to get a job here	46.6%	63.1%	49.3%	37.5%	54.0%	75.5%	68.3%	31.1%
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	11.4%	10.8%	15.5%	33.3%	17.5%	4.1%	6.7%	5.2%
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	11.4%	4.6%	1.4%	4.2%	3.2%	---	---	6.9%
Wanted to get education	22.7%	10.8%	19.7%	20.8%	14.3%	8.2%	13.3%	27.6%
Other	6.8%	6.2%	8.5%	4.2%	3.2%	12.2%	10.0%	22.4%
Don't know why	1.1%	4.6%	5.6%	---	7.9%	---	1.7%	6.9%
% who send remittances	53.4%	55.4%	53.5%	70.8%	55.6%	51.0%	38.3%	32.8%

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts.

**Table 24 (cont): Migration Abroad by Region as of February 2004.\***

	Kakheti (n=400)	Shida Kartli (n=400)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (n=201)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (n=200)	Svaneti (n=300)	Racha-Lechkhumi (n=300)	Adjara (n=300)
% hh with 1 or more members migrated outside Georgia	4.8%	6.0%	5.5%	20.5%	5.0%	4.0%	5.3%
Average number of members who migrated per hh	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
Total number of individuals who migrated	23	26	16	93	19	11	22
Location living at departure (urban/rural)	30.4%/69.6%	53.8%/46.2%	31.3%/68.8%	15.1%/84.9%	5.3%/94.7%	9.1%/90.9%	50%/50%
Gender: % males/ % females	78.3%/21.7%	76.9%/23.1%	87.5%/12.5%	57%/43%	78.9%/21.1%	90.0%/9.1%	81.8%/18.2%
Age at departure:							
Born outside	---	---	---	4.3%	---	---	---
0 to 17	26.1%	3.8%	---	24.7%	5.3%	---	---
18 to 24	13.0%	34.6%	12.5%	30.1%	15.8%	27.3%	18.2%
25 to 35	21.7%	34.6%	62.5%	28.0%	68.4%	36.4%	50.0%
36 to 45	26.1%	19.2%	18.8%	8.6%	5.3%	18.2%	13.6%
46 to 55	8.7%	3.8%	6.3%	2.2%	5.3%	18.2%	13.6%
56+	4.3%	3.8%	---	2.2%	---	---	4.5%
Mean age at departure (born outside excluded)	28.7	31.6	31.8	21.7	29.4	33.4	33.1
Length of departure:							
< 1 yr	34.8%	23.1%	6.3%	17.2%	26.3%	54.5%	9.1%
1 to 1.5 yrs	8.7%	19.2%	31.3%	6.5%	26.3%	18.2%	31.8%
2-4 yrs	34.8%	26.9%	18.8%	37.6%	21.1%	9.1%	13.6%
5-10 yrs	21.7%	26.9%	43.8%	16.1%	21.1%	18.2%	45.5%
11-13 yrs	---	3.8%	---	10.8%	---	---	---
14+ yrs	---	---	---	11.8%	5.3	---	---
Destination:							
Russia	60.9%	42.3%	62.5%	93.5%	52.6%	72.7%	50.0%
Turkey	---	---	---	---	5.3%	---	---
UK	8.7%	3.8%	---	---	5.3%	---	---
Greece	17.4%	23.1%	12.5%	---	5.3%	---	13.6%
Germany	4.3%	7.7%	6.3%	---	---	9.1%	---
Other European country	10.3%	11.5%	18.8%	---	26.3%	18.2%	13.6%
USA	---	3.8%	---	---	5.3%	---	---
Other country	4.3%	7.7%	---	6.5%	---	---	22.7%
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
How went abroad:							
On his/her own	47.8%	80.8%	62.5%	52.7%	73.7%	45.5%	59.1%
Family member already there	26.1%	3.8%	12.5%	20.4%	15.8%	9.1%	4.5%
Special "recruitment" agency in Georgia	8.7%	3.8%	6.3%	6.5%	---	---	4.5%
A private facilitator	13.0%	7.7%	---	2.2%	---	18.2%	22.7%
Other means	---	3.8%	6.3%	18.3%	10.5%	27.3%	---
Don't know	4.3%	---	12.5%	---	---	---	9.1%
Reason for departure:							
Was unable to get a job here	39.1%	76.9%	43.8%	43.0%	63.2%	90.9%	68.2%
Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	30.4%	7.7%	12.5%	7.5%	---	9.1%	18.2%
Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	---	3.8%	6.3%	4.3%	---	---	9.1%
Wanted to get education	17.4%	11.5%	18.8%	20.4%	15.8%	---	---
Other	---	---	18.8%	14.0%	21.1%	---	4.5%
Don't know why	13.0%	---	---	10.8%	---	---	---
% who send remittances	47.8%	65.4%	62.5%	12.9%	63.2%	54.5%	63.6%

\* Weighted data presented.

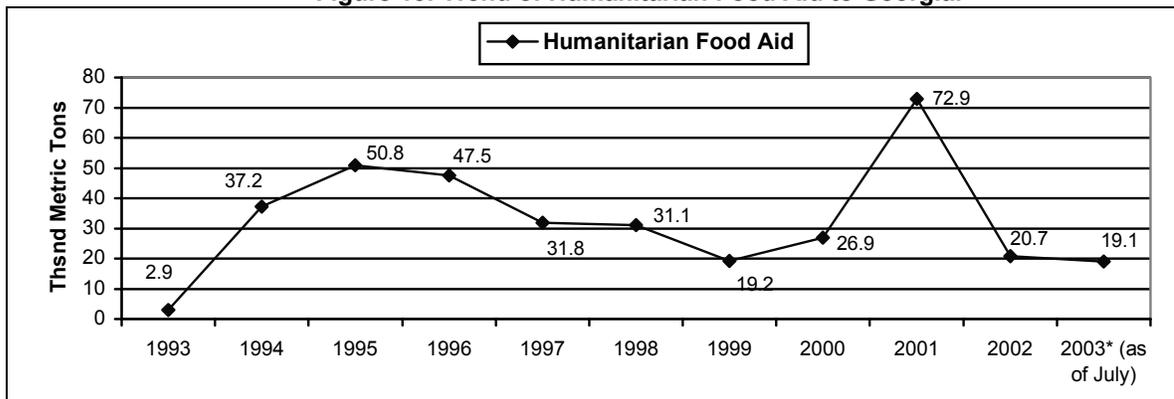
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza Districts; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts.

### III. Household Food Security

Measuring household food security is challenging. Food security is a vital and universal aspect of a household's well being. Generally, food security is examined in the framework of food availability, physical (market) and economic access to food, and food utilization. In this section, availability as it relates to access to land and food production will be examined. In addition, an often overlooked aspect of food security, the household's own perception of food security—that is, the anxiety that is felt as a result of an inability to acquire sufficient food for the severity of hunger experienced—will be examined as well. This will entail the use of the USDA household food security index.

Household food security is an essential issue in Georgia. Since its independence, the economic situation has deteriorated drastically, resulting in high unemployment. As a result, households have had to rely heavily upon their own production of food. Moreover, as shown in Figure 13 below, the amount of humanitarian food aid has been declining in Georgia, except for an increase in 2001 due to the drought.

Figure 13: Trend of Humanitarian Food Aid to Georgia.



Source: Georgian State Department of Statistics, Food Security Unit.

Given the combination of high unemployment and the decline of humanitarian food aid, household food security will be heavily reliant upon households having access to land and other necessary inputs to enhance food security.

#### A. Access to land and food production

Land is one of the major resources needed for producing food. Thus, households that have access to productive land are much more likely to be food secure.

In 1992 land was privatized throughout Georgia and was distributed according to the following criteria:<sup>21</sup>

- Families living in rural areas and who worked on state (*sovkhozi*) or collective (*kolkhozi*) farms, such as agronomists, tractor drivers, and milkers, received 1.25 hectares (ha);
- Families living in rural areas but who did not work in the agricultural sector, such as teachers and nurses, received 0.75 ha.
- Urban families could receive 0.25 ha upon application.

According to the national household vulnerability survey conducted in 1996,<sup>22</sup> slightly more than one-half (53.2%) of households nationwide reported using land to produce food, increasing to 58.7% in 2002 and declining to 53.9% in 2004 (see Table 35, page 68). (As will be discussed below, this decline was due solely to urban households discontinuing some agricultural production.) These households used, on average, slightly more than one-half hectare (0.52 ha) of land in 1996, increasing to 0.59 hectares in 2002 and declining to 0.41 hectares in 2004.<sup>23</sup> This indicates that since 2002 few households are using land to grow food, and when they do grow food they are doing so on smaller plots of land.

<sup>21</sup> Georgian Economic Trends, 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter, 1996.

<sup>22</sup> "Food, Nutrition, Health, and Non-Food Vulnerability in Georgia: 1996: a household assessment," by Dershem, Gzirishvili, de Roos and Venekamp, 1996, Save the Children.

<sup>23</sup> One hectare is the equivalent of 10,000 sq. meters, thus 0.29 ha used in urban areas is 2,900 sq. meters and 0.68 ha in rural areas is 6,800 sq. meters.

Over the years, the main kinds of livestock owned by these households are poultry, cows, and pigs. On average, between 1996 and 2004 one of every two households has poultry, one of every three has a cow, and one of every five has a pig. Between 1996 and 2004, there has been a steady decline in the percentage of households having goats/sheep. In 1996, 8% of households had goats/sheep, declining to 7% in 2002 and 4% in 2004.

Since 1996 households have increased the amount of food they produce for household consumption. In 1996 households reported consuming the equivalent of 748 GEL of food they produced, based on the market value had they purchased the same amount. This increased to 923 GEL in 2002 and 1,013 GEL in 2004.<sup>24</sup> The percentage of households selling some proportion of their household production declined from 21.1% in 2002 to 15.3% in 2004, which is similar to the percentage of households in 1996 selling part of their production (14.8%). This decline is partially due to households that use land to produce food using smaller plots of land, saturation of the market with household produce, and the decline of rural incomes.

Of the 15 different foods produced by households in 2004, six foods have been steadily produced by households in 2002: corn, grapes, milk, cheese/butter, honey and tea, although these last two have experienced large declines since 1996. There has been an increase in the percentage of households producing five food items: beans, fruit, eggs, meat and nuts. The percentage of households producing vegetables, potatoes, grain, and sunflower seeds has declined.

Household agriculture remains labor-intensive since few households own an important agricultural input, namely equipment. Moreover, since 2002, fewer households own farm equipment. Declines between 2002 and 2004 in ownership of agricultural equipment were reported for small tractors (6.2% vs. 3.6% respectively) and implements, such as plows, disks, etc. (25.8% vs. 11.4% respectively).

### Urban/Rural Differences

Overwhelmingly, as shown in Table 35, a greater percentage of rural households have access to land for the production of food (91.5% in 1996, 89.1% in 2002, and 87.6% in 2004) than urban households (26.2% in 1996, 28.4% in 2002, and 24.3% in 2004).

Overall, urban households use plots of land almost three to four times smaller, on average, than rural households. In the 2004, the average size of land used declined from 2002 by 45% (from 0.29 to 0.16 ha) in urban areas and by 30% (from 0.68 to 0.48 ha) in rural areas. In part, some of the decline in the size of land used was due to the decline in the ownership of small tractors and implements. In urban areas in 2002, 2.2% of households owned a small tractor, declining to 0.9% in 2004. In 2002 13.9% owned some type of implements, declining to 5.9% in 2004. Similarly in rural areas, in 2002 10.2% of households owned a small tractor and 37.6% owned implements, dropping to 6.7% and 17.7% respectively in 2004.

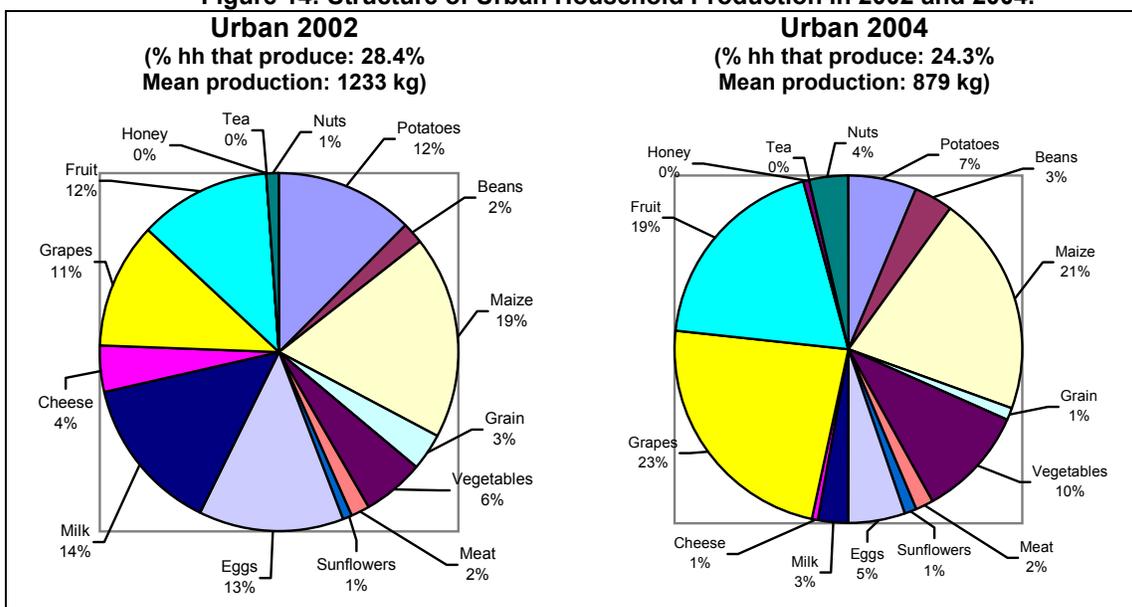
Not too surprisingly, a greater percentage of rural households own animals and own substantially more animals, on average, than urban households. In urban areas in 2004, about one of every five households (18%) raised poultry, and had on average seven poultry. Over the years the percentage of urban households raising poultry has declined, from 25% in 1996 to 8% in 2004. In rural areas in 2004, most households raised two animals, poultry (80%) and cows/calves (60%), with one of every three rural households raising pigs (30%).

Due to using more land and having more animals, rural households in 2004 reported almost three times more in the GEL equivalent of food produced and consumed by the household in the previous year (1,198 GEL) than urban households (453 GEL). With the decline in the size of land used to produce food from 2002 to 2004, the GEL equivalent of food produced by households fell from 571 GEL in 2002 to 453 GEL in 2004 in urban areas, and barely changed in rural areas (1,035 GEL to 1,198 GEL respectively).

A greater percentage of rural households (29.7%) sold some portion of their household production in 2004 compared to urban households (2.8%), yet these percentages are less than in 2002 (38.1% and 4.3% respectively). Again, due to decrease in the amount of land used for production, fewer household sold part of their production. Not surprisingly, a greater percentage of rural households own small tractors and agricultural equipment and tools than urban households.

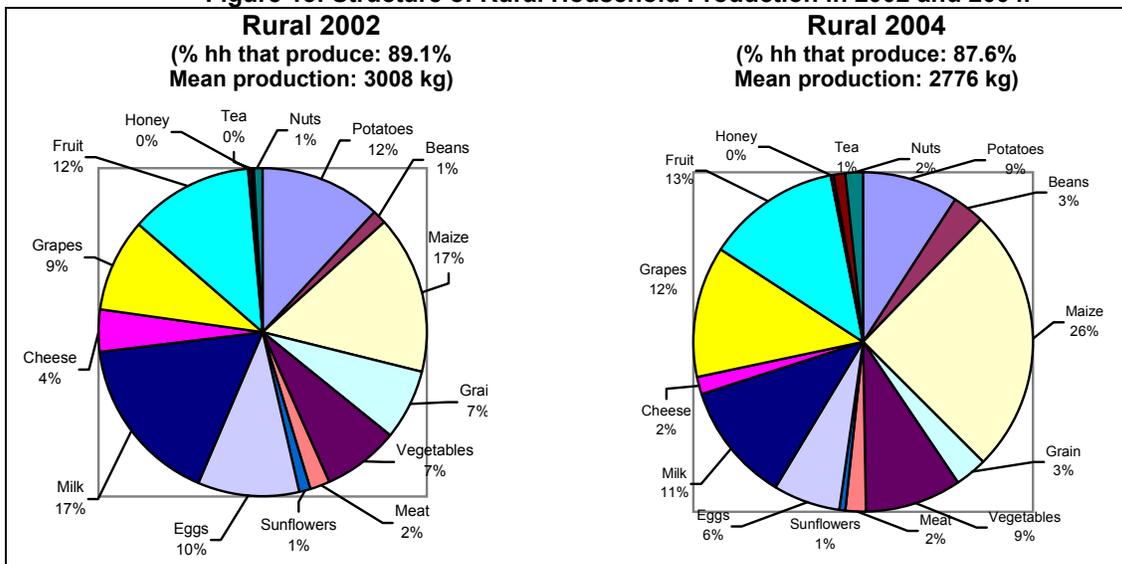
Figure 14 below presents the structure of household food production for urban and rural households in 2002 and 2004. As stated earlier, a smaller percentage of urban households produce food, and when they do, they produce on average less food than rural households.

<sup>24</sup> These amounts are not adjusted for inflation.

**Figure 14: Structure of Urban Household Production in 2002 and 2004.**

From 2002 to 2004 for urban households the average amount produced per household declined from 1,233 kg to 879 kg. Also, urban households during this time period shifted household production from milk, cheese, potatoes and eggs to producing more fruit (particularly grapes), vegetables and nuts.

The average amount of agricultural production per household also declined in rural areas over this time period, from 3,008 kg in 2002 to 2,776 kg in 2004. There was only a slight shift in foods produced from 2002 to 2004 in rural areas. Figure 15 shows a slight decrease in milk, cheese, potatoes, and grain and an increase in maize, beans, and grapes.

**Figure 15: Structure of Rural Household Production in 2002 and 2004.**

What is interesting in Figure 14 and Figure 15 is that, although urban households produce substantially less on average than rural households, the structure of agricultural production is quite similar for both. This structure of household agricultural production in urban and rural households indicates that rural agriculture in Georgia is geared primarily for household consumption and not toward specialized production for the commercial market.

#### Regional Differences in 2004

The regions with the largest percentages of households using land to produce food are Guria (96.6%), Racha-Lechkhumi (94.4%), and Svaneti (92.8%). The smallest percentages of households using land to produce food

are primarily in the urban areas of Rustavi (8.9%) and Tbilisi (11.9%). The region which had the largest decline in the percentage of households producing food was Kakheti, from 85% in 2002 to 57.3% in 2004. This decline appears to be associated with a sharp decline in grain production.

In 2004 the regions that reported using the largest plots of land, on average, for food production are Shida Kartli (0.8 ha), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (0.7 ha), and Guria (0.6 ha). The smallest plots of land used (0.1 ha) are in Rustavi and Tbilisi.

### **Regional Production in 2004**

The percentages presented in this section are based only on the number of households that reported using land to produce food in a given year.

Potatoes – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce potatoes were Svaneti (92%), Samtskhet-Javakheti-2 (91%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (90%). Of the households that produced potatoes, the regions that produced the greatest amount of potatoes per household, on average, in the previous year were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (2000 kg) and Svaneti (1000 kg). These amounts represent a 60% increase in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 and a 20% increase in Svaneti from 2002.

Beans – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce beans were Svaneti (89%), Racha-Lechkhumi (88%). Of the households that produced beans, the regions that reported the greatest amount of beans produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli-2, Adjara, and Racha-Lechkhumi (50 kg each).

Corn – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce corn were Guria and Racha-Lechkhumi (88% each), Imereti (87%), and Samegrelo (83%). Of the households that produced corn, the regions that reported the greatest amount of corn produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Guria (1,500 kg), Samegrelo (1,000 kg), and Imereti (700 kg). Of all regions, Imereti experienced the largest increase in the average amount of corn produced per household from 2002 to 2004 (150 kg vs. 700 kg).

Grain – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce grain were Shida Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (25% each), and Kakheti (23%). Of the households that produced grain, the regions that reported the greatest amount of grain produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kakheti (1,000 kg) and Shida Kartli (700 kg). Since 2002, two regions had a substantial decline in the percentage of households producing grain in 2004: Shida Kartli (51% to 25%) and Kakheti (45% to 23%).

Vegetables – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce vegetables were Samegrelo (97%), Guria (95%), and Svaneti (94%). Of the households that produced vegetables, the regions that reported the greatest amount of vegetables produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Shida Kartli (150 kg) and Samegrelo and Guria (100 kg each).

Meat – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce meat were Svaneti (82%), Racha-Lechkhumi (78%), and Samegrelo (71%). Of the households that produced meat, the regions that reported the greatest amount of meat produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kakheti, Shida Kartli and Adjara (100 kg each).

Sunflower – the region which has the highest percentage of households that produce sunflower was Kakheti (21%). Households produced, on average, 200 kg.

Eggs – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce eggs were Guria (81) and Samegrelo (79%). Of the households that produced eggs, the regions that reported the greatest amount of eggs produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kvemo Kartli-1 and 2 and Samegrelo (200 count each), and Guria (150 count).

Milk – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce milk were Svaneti (92%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (78%), and Samegrelo (63%). Of the households that produced milk, the regions that reported the greatest amount of milk produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kvemo Kartli-1 and 2 (900 liters each), Adjara (700 liters), and Samegrelo (600 liters).

Cheese/butter – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce cheese were Svaneti (89%), Racha-Lechkhumi (64%), and Samegrelo (57%). Of the households that produced cheese the

regions that reported the greatest amount of cheese produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Imereti (100 kg) and Racha-Lechkhumi (80 kg).

Grapes – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce grapes were Guria (90%), Racha-Lechkhumi (87%), and Imereti (82%). Of the households that produced grapes, the regions that reported the greatest amount of grapes produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kakheti (600 kg), Racha-Lechkhumi (500 kg), and Guria and Imereti (300 kg each).

Honey – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce honey were Racha-Lechkhumi (6%), Svaneti, and Guria (5% each). Of the households that produced honey, the regions that reported the greatest amount of honey produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Kvemo Kartli-2 (100 kg), Kakheti (80 kg), and Adjara (70 kg).

Fruit – the regions which have the highest percentage of households that produce fruit were Samegrelo (91%), Guria (90%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (85%). Of the households that produced fruit, the regions that reported the greatest amount of fruit produced per household, on average, in the previous year were Shida Kartli (500 kg), Adjara (300 kg), and Racha-Lechkhumi (160 kg).

Tea – the region which has the highest percentage of households that produce tea was Guria (8%). Households produced, on average, 200 kg.

Nuts – In 2004, questions were asked about two types of nuts: chestnuts and walnuts. The regions which had the highest percentages of households that produce chestnuts were Guria (83%) and Samegrelo (68%). The greatest amount of chestnuts produced per household, on average, was higher in Samegrelo (100 kg) than in Guria (60 kg).

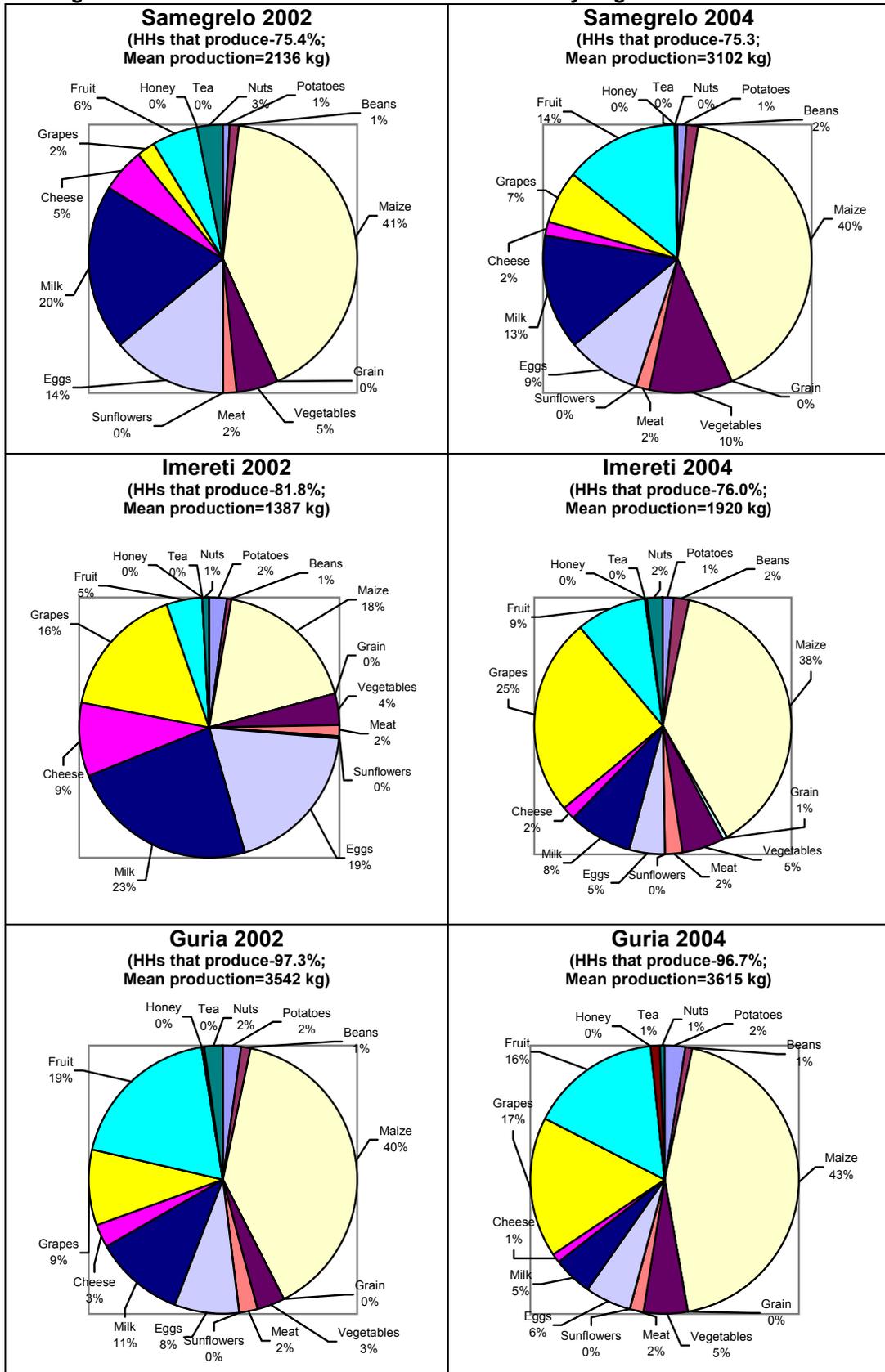
The regions which had the highest percentage of households that produce walnuts were Racha-Lechkhumi (86%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (60%), and Adjara (45%). Of these households, the regions that reported the greatest amount of walnuts produced per household, on average, were Adjara, Racha-Lechkhumi, and both Kvemo Kartli areas (50 kg each).

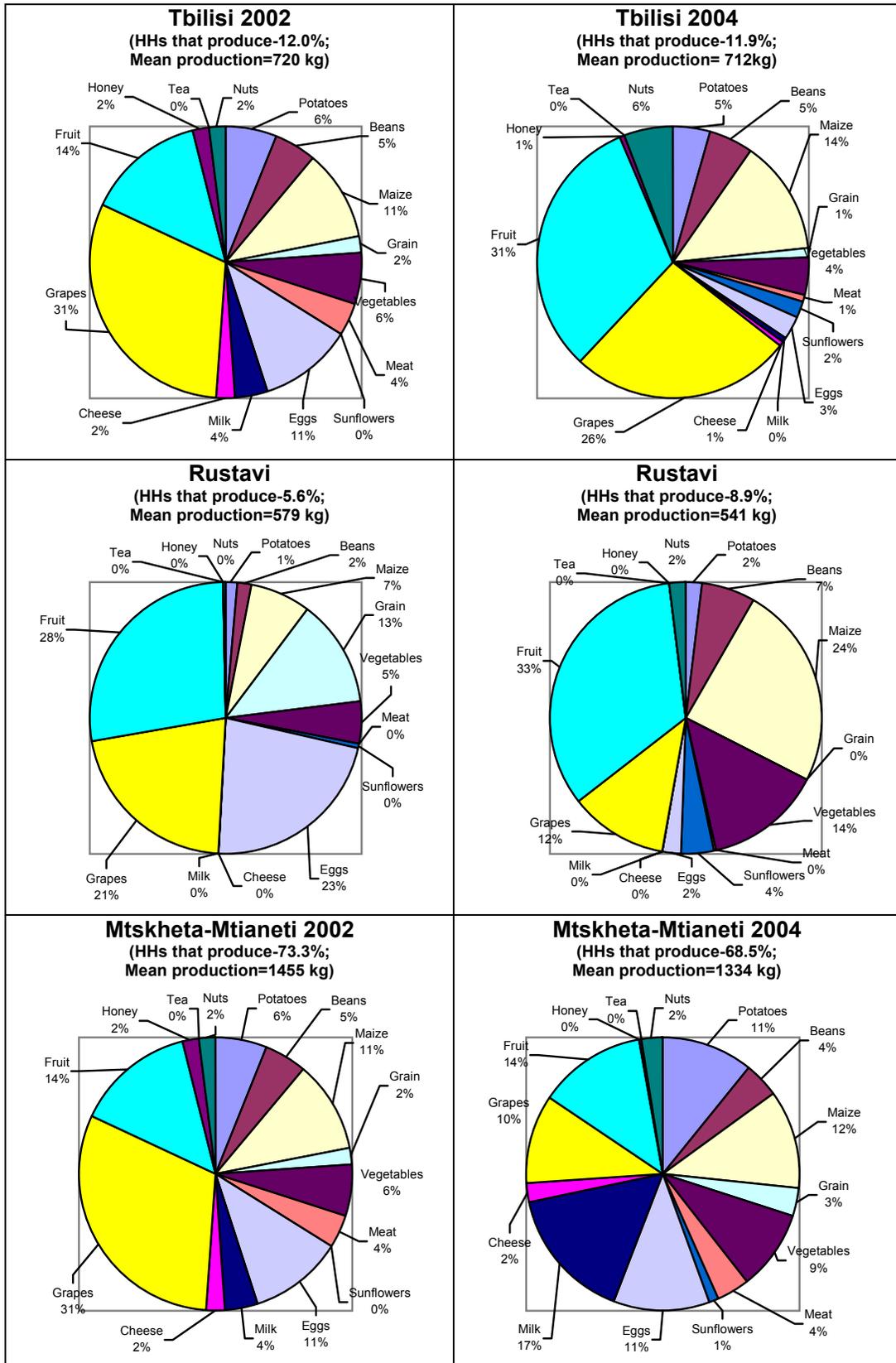
Figure 16 compares the percentage of households that produced food and also the amount of food they produced (on average per household) during the harvest of 2001 and 2003, as well as the structure of household food production by region. It shows that there are substantial differences between regions regarding the percentage of households that produce food, how much food is produced on average, and the types of food produced.

Figure 16 shows that in 2004 the regions which had the highest percentages of households that use land for food production were in Racha-Lechkhumi (93.3%) and Svaneti (92.7%). It also shows diversification of production. For example, households in Shida Kartli produced a wide variety of agricultural products, whereas household production in Samtskhe-Javakheti was dominated by primarily two food items: potatoes and milk.

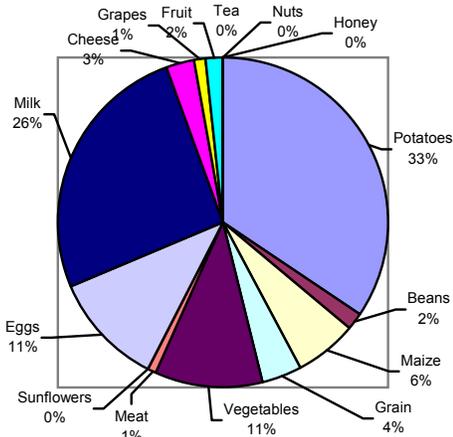
The regions which showed the largest amounts, on average, of the GEL equivalent of food produced and consumed by the household in the previous season (2003) were Svaneti (1,625 GEL), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (1,618 GEL), Samegrelo (1,571 GEL), and Guria (1,513 GEL).

Figure 16: Structure of Household Food Production by Regions in 2002 and 2004.



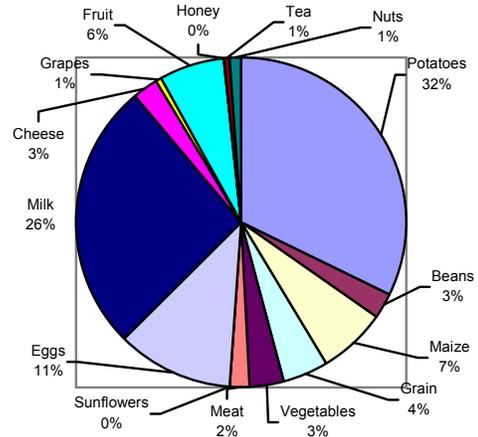


**Kvemo Kartli-1 2002**  
(HHs that produce-85.0%;  
Mean production=3776 kg)



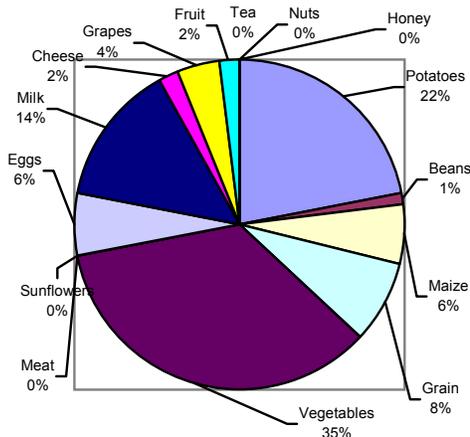
(Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi districts)

**Kvemo Kartli-1 2004**  
(HHs that produce-81.1%;  
Mean production=2600 kg)



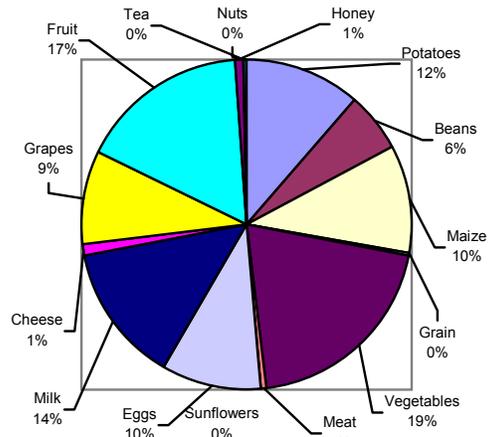
(Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi districts)

**Kvemo Kartli-2 2002**  
(HHs that produce-58.5%;  
Mean production=2638 kg)



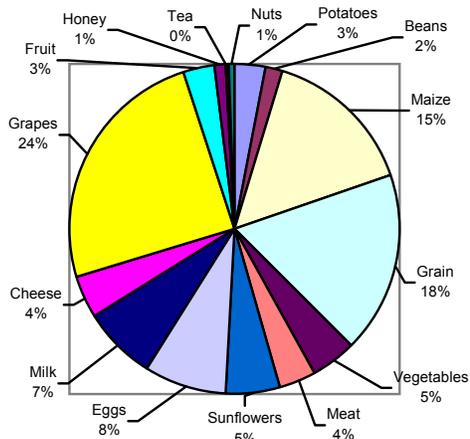
(Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts)

**Kvemo Kartli-2 2002**  
(HHs that produce-75.5%;  
Mean production=1120 kg)

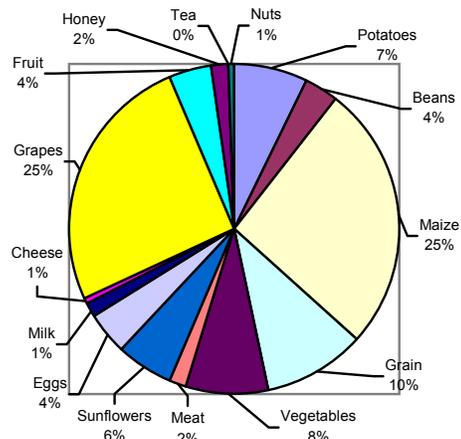


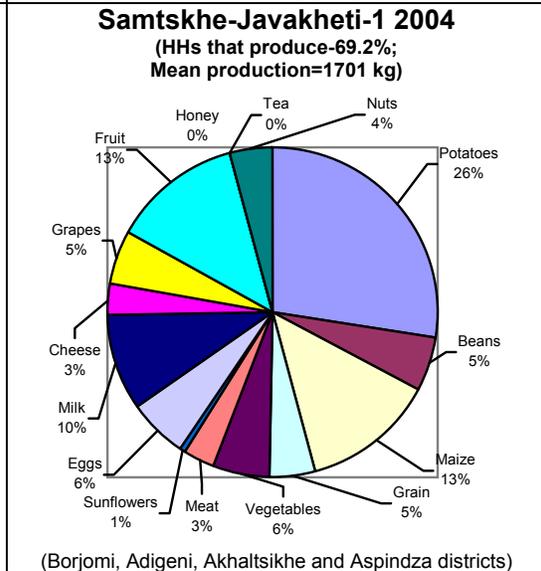
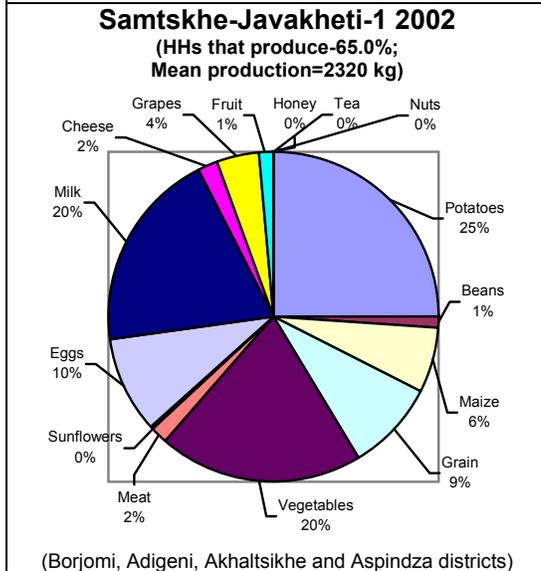
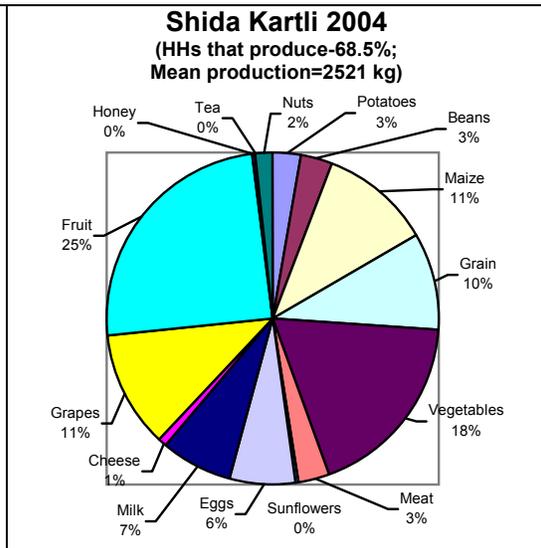
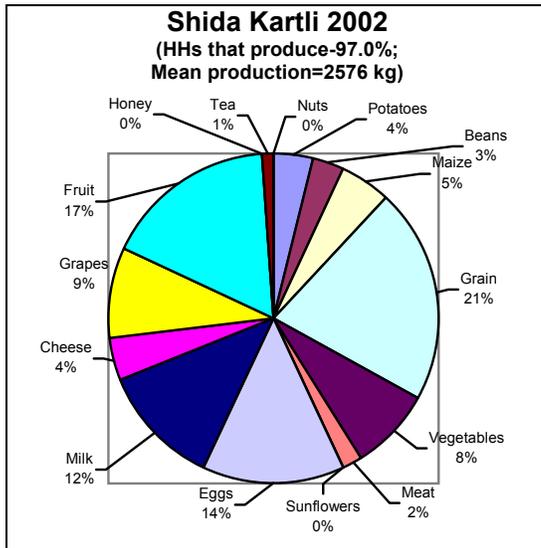
(Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts)

**Kakheti 2002**  
(HHs that produce-89.5%;  
Mean production=4779 kg)



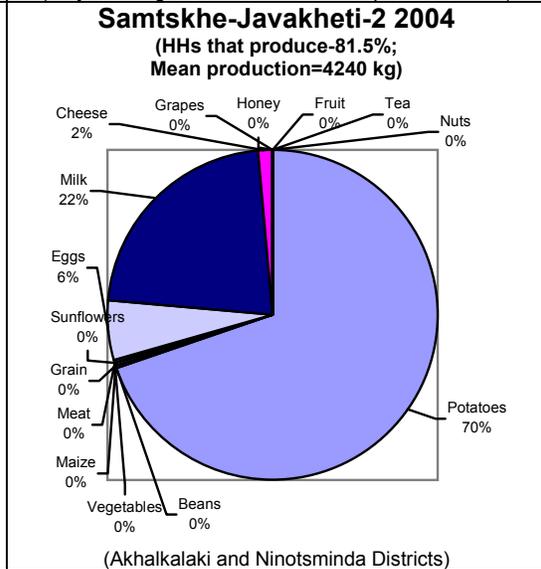
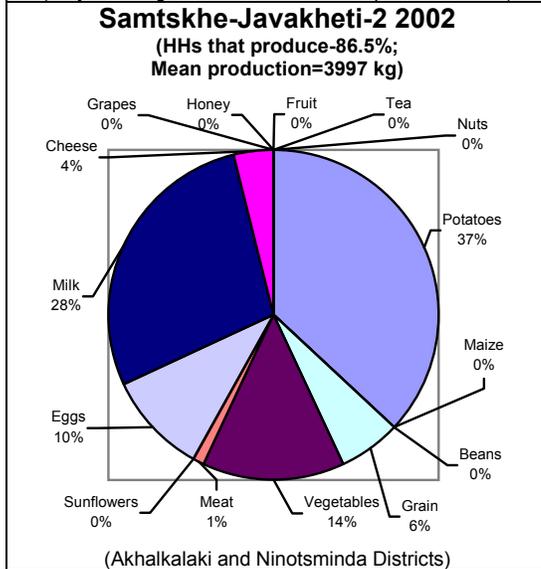
**Kakheti 2004**  
(HHs that produce-57.3%;  
Mean production=3246 kg)





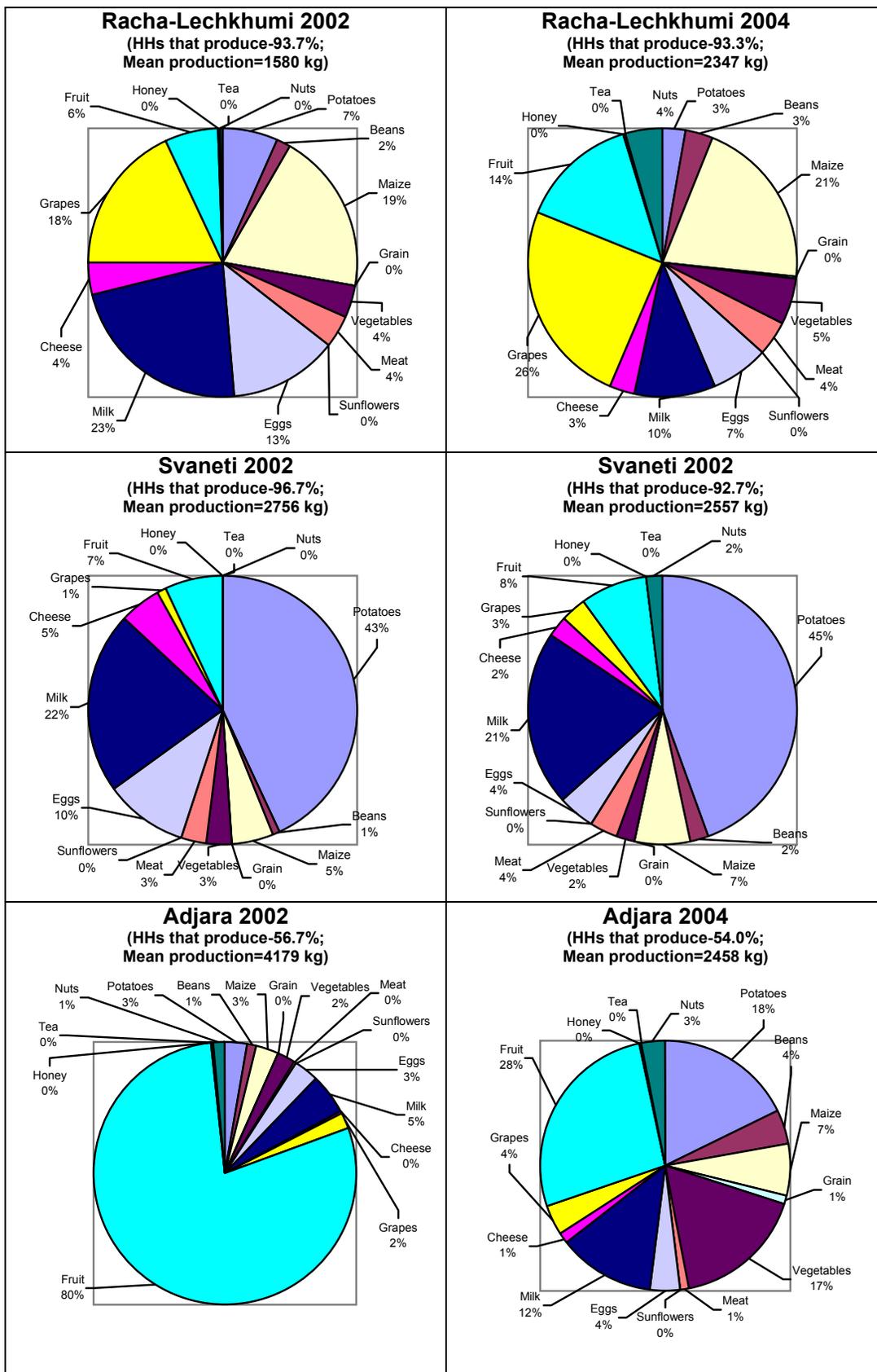
(Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza districts)

(Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza districts)



(Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts)

(Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts)



As shown in Table 36 (page 72), the regions with the largest percentages of households selling some portion of their household agricultural production in 2004 were Guria (44.2%), Svaneti (42.5%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (38.7%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (35.2%). Comparing 2002 with 2004, the regions that had the largest decline in

the percentage of households selling some portion of their household production were Kakheti (42% vs. 16% respectively) and Adjara (38% vs. 15% respectively). The largest increase was in Svaneti (16% vs. 43%).

The regions with the highest percentages of households owning large plowing tractors are Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (5% each); for small tractors the regions are Shida Kartli (15%) and Kakheti (9.3%). The largest declines in the ownership of small tractors from 2002 to 2004 were in Kvemo Kartli-2 (26% to 2%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (11% to 7%), and Imereti (7% to 3%), with the largest increase in ownership occurring in Shida Kartli (10% to 15%).

## B. Household food security using the USDA Household Food Security Index

The most recent report by the World Bank states,

*In Georgia we find that household's level of consumption on average deviates from a nation-wide seasonal trend up or down in a large interval....This level of variability implies that an average household in Georgia faces a risk of poverty over the year (four quarters) of 27%. Looking three years ahead, the estimated probability of an average household to fall at least once into poverty is very high, at 63%. This simply implies that the percentage of the population classified as poor on the basis of the "recommended" poverty line (around 20%) is only a small fraction of those in Georgia who must worry about, and struggle to avoid, falling into poverty at some point in the relatively near future (pg. 12-13, WB 2002 Report).*

As numerous households must worry and struggle to avoid falling into poverty, a large part of this worry and struggle involves assuring enough quality food for all household members. All too often, the anxiety over food availability and access is overlooked.<sup>25</sup>

To measure the cognitive and affective aspects of uncertainty regarding household food security, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) food security index was used.<sup>26</sup> The USDA food security index is a standardized set of questions that can be combined into a single overall measure called, "the food security scale." This is a continuous, linear scale that measures the degree of severity of food insecurity/hunger experienced by a household in terms of a single numerical value. These values vary across a continuum that expresses the full range of severity of food insecurity/hunger as observed in households. The unit of measure is a range of severity scale expressed by numerical values ranging from 0 to 10 for households without children and 0 to 18 for households with children (17 years old and younger), depending upon the affirmative responses of a household to the questions. Next, these values are recoded into the four categories of food security.

Two aspects of the scale must be kept in mind. First, the time frame covers the previous three months of winter (November 2003 to January 2004). Thus, it is not meant to represent household food security during other seasons of the year. Second, it is a household measure; therefore, it does not mean all adults or children are necessarily hungry.

The 4 categories of household food security are:

Food secure - households show no evidence of food insecurity;

Food insecure without hunger - food insecurity is evident based on the concerns of household members about adequacy of the household food supply and in adjustments to household food management, including reduced quality of food and increase in unusual coping patterns. Little or no reduction in food intake is reported;

Food insecure with moderate hunger - food intake for adults in the household has been reduced to an extent that implies that adults have repeatedly experienced the physical sensation of hunger. In most (but not all) food-insecure households with children, such reductions are not observed at this stage for children; and

Food insecure with severe hunger - at this level, all households with children have reduced the children's food intake to an extent indicating that the children have experienced hunger. For some other households with children, this already has occurred at an earlier stage of severity. Adults in households with and without children have repeatedly experienced more extensive reductions in food intake.

<sup>25</sup> "Feeling Insecure: a view of household food security from the inside," by Thoric Cederstrom and Anuradha Harinarayan, International Programs Newsletter, Final Edition, Save the Children, 2001.

<sup>26</sup> "Measuring food security in the United States," US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Unit, Revised January 2000.

The first questions on the household food security index represent anxiety about having enough food. The least severe item on the scale, “*We worried that our food would run out before we got money to buy more,*” was reported by 40.2% (see Table 25). “*Adults cutting the size of meals or skipping meals because there wasn’t enough money for food*” was reported by 67.6% of households. The most severe item, “*Children not eating for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food,*” was reported by 10.6% of households with children.

Household food security is examined using responses from questions about the “household” as-a-unit and about “individuals” within it, both adults and children. Therefore, two distinct household food security scales are examined. The first scale is that of households without children. It has questions about the household as a unit and then specific questions about the adults. The second food security scale is for households with children (17 years of age and younger). This second scale has questions about the household as a unit, as well as questions about the adults and children.

Of the 4,835 households surveyed in 2004, 46.2% did not have children living in them. Of these households, 36% to 42% were affirmative on one or more of the three anxiety and uncertainty food security questions. The percentage of households reporting severe disruptions of normal eating patterns ranged from 20.7% (lost weight because they did not have enough to eat) to 28.9% (hungry but couldn’t eat). The largest percentage reported less severe disruptions of eating patterns, such as cutting meal size (67.6%), eating less (66.4%) and skipping meals (44.1%). These higher percentages of households reporting less severe disruptions in eating patterns than reporting anxiety or uncertainty of food supply indicate that approximately 20% of households have modified their eating patterns to some extent and intake but are not very worried about it. The same pattern holds for urban and rural areas, but a slightly higher percentage of urban households report disruptions in eating patterns.

**Table 25: Responses to Items in the Food Security Scale for Households without Children in Winter 2003-2004.<sup>1</sup>**

Scale item <sup>2</sup>	Households affirming Sometimes true or Often true <sup>3</sup>		
	Urban (n=887)	Rural (n=1347)	Total (n=2234)
<b>Household items (anxiety/uncertainty)</b>			
1- Worried food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more	40.8	39.6	40.2
2- Food bought didn't last and (I/we) didn't have money to get more	36.5	36.1	36.3
3- Couldn't afford to eat balanced meals	42.3	40.9	41.7
<b>Adult items (disruption of "normal" eating patterns/food reduction)</b>			
4- Adult(s) cut size of meals because not enough money or food	73.2	61.4	67.6
5- How often did adults cut size of meals	86.5	93.7	90.8
6- Adult(s) skip meals because not enough money or food	44.0	44.2	44.1
7- In last 3 months, respondent ate less than felt he/she should	71.7	60.6	66.4
8- In last 3 months, respondent hungry but didn't eat because couldn't afford	30.5	27.2	28.9
9- In last 3 months, respondent lost weight because not enough money for food	22.6	18.5	20.7
10- In last 3 months, adult(s) did not eat for whole day	23.2	29.2	25.9

<sup>1</sup> Weighted data presented..

<sup>2</sup> The actual wording of each item includes explicit reference to resource limitation, e.g., “...because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food,” or “...because there wasn't enough money for food.”

<sup>3</sup> Households not responding to an item are excluded from the denominator. Households without children are excluded from the denominator of child-referenced items.

Table 26 presents the household food security questions for households with one or more children 17 years of age or younger. Similar to households without children, about two of every five households (42%) felt anxiety or uncertainty about the household food situation, and three of five households have adults either eating less, cutting the size of meals, or skipping meals. Also, approximately one of every five of these households has adults experiencing hunger, weight loss, or not eating for an entire day.

Nearly two of every five households with children (58.3%) felt that the children were not eating enough because the household did not have enough money or could not obtain food. As a result of this, households report they are feeding children smaller sized and unbalanced meals, and serving low-cost foods. Smaller percentages of households reported more severe disruptions in normal patterns of eating, such as children skipping meals (27.2%), going hungry and not eating (19%), or not eating for an entire day (10.6%).

**Table 26: Responses to Items in the Food Security Scale for Households with Children in Winter 2003-2004.<sup>1</sup>**

Scale item <sup>2</sup>	Households affirming Sometimes or Often <sup>3</sup>		
	Urban (n=1147)	Rural (n=1454)	Total (n=2601)
<b>Household items (anxiety/uncertainty)</b>			
1- Worried food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more	42.0	43.4	42.6
2- Food bought didn't last and (I/we) didn't have money to get more	35.4	37.6	36.4
3- Couldn't afford to eat balanced meals	41.9	42.1	42.0
<b>Adult items (disruption of "normal" eating patterns/food reduction)</b>			
4- Adult(s) cut size of meals because not enough money or food	65.9	60.9	63.5
5- How often did adults cut size of meals	87.3	90.2	88.7
6- Adult(s) skip meals because not enough money or food	45.4	41.5	43.6
7- In last 3 months, respondent ate less than felt he/she should	71.0	66.3	68.8
8- In last 3 months, respondent hungry but didn't eat because couldn't afford	30.5	26.5	28.6
9- In last 3 months, respondent lost weight because not enough money for food	21.8	20.6	21.2
10- In last 3 months, adult(s) did not eat for whole day	27.6	26.8	27.2
<b>Child items (disruption of "normal" eating patterns/food reduction)</b>			
11- Relied on few kinds of low-cost food to feed child(ren) because not enough money or food	31.3	34.5	32.9
12- Couldn't feed child(ren) balanced meals because not enough money or food	34.6	37.3	35.8
13- Child(ren) were not eating enough because not enough money or food	55.6	61.4	58.3
14- Cut size of child(ren)'s meals because not enough money or food	41.6	45.3	43.3
15- Child(ren) skipped meals because not enough money or food	24.4	30.6	27.2
16- How often this happen	86.2	81.0	84.6
17- Child(ren) were hungry because not enough money or food	17.1	21.2	19.0
18- Child(ren) did not eat for whole day because not enough money or food	10.4	10.8	10.6

<sup>1</sup> Weighted data presented.

<sup>2</sup> The actual wording of each item includes explicit reference to resource limitation, e.g., "...because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food," or "...because there wasn't enough money for food."

<sup>3</sup> Households not responding to item are excluded from the denominator. Households without children are excluded from the denominator of child-referenced items.

The scores from the food security questions were recoded into the four household food security categories for households with and without children (shown in Table 27).<sup>27</sup> Overall, approximately two-thirds of households during the winter of 2003-2004 were food secure. Households without children were a little more likely to be food secure than households with children (62% vs. 58% respectively).

### Households with Children

During the winter of 2003-2004, one or more children living in one of every five (22.1%) households were hungry at some time. Severe hunger was experienced by one or more children living in one of every twelve (8%) households. Comparatively, children living in rural areas were slightly more likely to live in food insecure households than children living in urban areas (43.9% vs. 40.7%), which might be expected because poverty rates are higher in rural areas. However, there is very little difference in the prevalence rates of moderate or severe hunger in urban and rural households with children. Regional differences show that the highest rates of moderate and severe hunger were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (36.7%), Imereti (30.1%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (28.5%), while the lowest was in Svaneti (5.9%).

**Table 27: Percentage of Households in Georgia Food Secure and Insecure Using the USDA Food Security Scale in the Winter of 2003-2004.**

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No children (n=887)	With Children (n=1147)	No children (n=1347)	With Children (n=1454)	No children (n=2234)	With Children (n=2601)
Food secure:	60.7%	59.3%	63.7%	57.2%	62.1%	58.3%
Food insecure:	39.2%	40.7%	36.3%	42.9%	37.8%	41.7%
without hunger	15.6%	19.3%	14.8%	20.0%	15.2%	19.6%
with moderate hunger	18.7%	13.1%	18.3%	15.3%	18.5%	14.1%
with severe hunger	4.9%	8.3%	3.2%	7.6%	4.1%	8.0%

\* Weighted data presented.

<sup>27</sup> For the households without children the recoding for affirmative responses on the 10 questions was: 0-2 = food secure, 3-5 = food insecure without hunger, 6-8 = food insecure with moderate hunger, 9-10 = food insecure with severe hunger. For the households with children the recoding for affirmative responses for the 18 questions was: 0-2 = food secure, 3-7 = food insecure without hunger, 8-12 = food insecure with moderate hunger, 13-18 = food insecure with severe hunger.

## Households without Children

Approximately two of every five households without children (37.8%) were food insecure during the winter of 2003-2004. The prevalence rate of moderate hunger was 18.7% and 4.1% for severe hunger, which is almost one-half the rate of severe hunger among households with children.

Based on this index, about 164,000 children, or about 15% of all children in Georgia, experienced moderate hunger (reduced, skipped, imbalanced or low-cost meals) sometime in the winter of 2003-2004. In addition, about 95,000 children, or 8% of all children in Georgia, experienced severe hunger (ate but were still hungry, or went a day without eating) sometime in the winter of 2003-2004.

Comparatively, a slightly higher percentage of urban households without children were food insecure than rural households (39.2% vs. 36.3% respectively) and confront severe hunger (4.9% vs. 3.2% respectively). The highest prevalence rates of moderate and severe hunger **among adults** were in Kakheti (35.8%), Rustavi (28.6%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (27.8%).

## Food Security by Demographic Composition of Household

Table 28 compares the prevalence of food security by household composition in both urban and rural areas. Overall, the most food secure households are multi-family households without children, whether in urban or rural areas. Nuclear family households without children but with an extra adult (parent or relative) and retired couples living in rural areas are also more likely to be food secure than their urban counterparts.

Comparing urban and rural households with children, multi-family and single parent households in urban areas have a higher rate of food security than their rural counterparts.

**Table 28: Percentage of Food Secure Households by Household Composition in Urban/Rural Areas.**

Demographic composition of household:	No children (<18yrs) in household		Households with children (<18yrs)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Person living alone	52.0	52.7	---	---
Retired couple	48.6	66.2	---	---
Couple +/- children	69.6	68.2	59.7	58.1
Couple +/- children/+ 1 parent	59.6	78.2	60.3	62.8
Couple +/- children/+ other adult	64.4	78.3	64.7	65.0
Multi-family	75.0	80.0	79.5	50.0
Single parent	58.0	67.0	45.5	28.6
Single parent with other adult	50.0	45.5	42.1	40.7
Other	60.0	65.5	51.2	59.5

### 1. Food Security Index and Monetized Monthly Household Income

Table 29 below shows the average monthly per capita income of households with children based on monetized and total income by food secure and insecure households.<sup>28</sup> Food secure households with children had an average monetized monthly per capita income of 56 GEL. The average increases to 69 GEL per capita when examining total income (monetized and non-monetized). This suggests that households with children need, on average, at least the GEL equivalent of \$1.20 USD per day per person during the winter months to feel food secure. Food insecure households with children had per capita incomes almost 30% smaller.

**Table 29: Food Security Groups by Monetized and Total Monthly Per Capita Income in 2004 for Households with Children (<18 yrs).**

Household Food Security Groups:	Mean Monthly Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Monetized income			Mean Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Total Income (monetized & non-monetized)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Food Secure (n=1552):	64	51	56	68	70	69
Food insecure (n=1049):	51	29	39	53	44	48

Non-monetized income is the estimated GEL value of food produced and consumed by the household.

Not too surprisingly, urban households with children that are food secure have, on average, a higher per capita monthly income than their rural counterparts (64 GEL vs. 51 GEL respectively). Rural households compensate the lack of monetized income with household agricultural production, which results in them having a lower per capita monetized income while still being food secure.

Table 30 shows the average monthly per capita income of food secure and insecure households without children based on monetized and total income. The average per capita monetized income for food secure households without children was 91 GEL (about \$1.50 USD per day per person) and 116 GEL (about \$1.90

<sup>28</sup> See Section One, Household Employment and Income, for a description of monetized and non-monetized income.

USD per day per person) for the 2003-2004 winter months.

**Table 30: Food Security Groups by Monetized and Total Monthly per Capita Income in 2004 for Households without Children.**

Household Food Security Groups:	Mean Monthly Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Monetized income			Mean Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Total Income (monetized & non-monetized)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Food Secure:	127	70	91	132	107	116
Food insecure:	64	40	50	69	61	65

Non-monetized income is the estimated GEL value of food produced and consumed by the household.

Again, due to a greater ability of rural households to produce food, the average per capita monetized income for food secure urban households without children was much higher (127 GEL) than rural ones (70 GEL). The higher per capita total income for food secure urban households without children (132 GEL) compared to rural ones (107 GEL) is partly due to higher food costs in urban areas.

Table 31 below shows the mean monetized and total (monetized and non-monetized) monthly per capita income for food secure households with children by region. The regions with, on average, the lowest per capita monetized income that feel food secure are Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (30 GEL), Svaneti (36 GEL), and Guria (38 GEL), while the regions with the highest are Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (115 GEL), Tbilisi (89 GEL) and Rustavi (69 GEL).

**Table 31: The Mean Monetized and Total Monthly Per Capita Income for Food Secure Households with Children by Regions in 2004.**

Food Secure Households by Region (n):	Mean Monthly Per Capita Monetized Income (GEL)	Mean Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Total Household Income (monetized & non-monetized)	% difference
Guria (67)	38	68	44
Svaneti (133)	36	58	38
Racha-Lechkhumi (59)	46	71	35
Samegrelo (108)	49	70	30
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (40)	30	43	30
Kvemo Kartli-1 (68)	42	55	24
Shida Kartli (149)	39	51	23
Imereti (79)	52	67	22
Kakheti (120)	39	50	22
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (92)	115	141	18
Mtskheta-Mtianeti (112)	53	60	12
Kvemo Kartli-2 (66)	39	44	11
Adjara (147)	59	65	9
Tbilisi (214)	89	91	2
Rustavi (98)	69	69	0

\*Non-monetized income is the estimated GEL value of food produced and consumed by the household.

The importance of non-monetized income for food secure households with children in the regions is shown as the percentage difference between the average monetized per capita and total per capita income. The contribution of non-monetized income to food security of households with children is highest in the regions of Guria, Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Samegrelo and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, while in Rustavi, Tbilisi and Adjara it is negligible.

Table 32 below shows the mean monetized and total (monetized and non-monetized) monthly per capita income for food secure households without children by region. The two regions with the lowest per capita monetized income for food secure households without children, Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, were also the regions which have the largest percentage of non-monetized income that contributes to total per capita income.

This indicates that, in regions that have adequate household production and consumption, residents require a lower per capita monetized income to feel food secure. In contrast, residents in areas that do not have adequate ability to produce (Tbilisi and Rustavi) require a higher per capita income to feel food secure.

**Table 32: The Mean Monetized and Total Monthly Per Capita Income for Food Secure Households without Children by Regions in 2004.**

Food Secure Households by Region (n):	Median Monthly Per Capita Monetized Income (GEL)	Median Per Capita Income (GEL) based on Total Household Income (monetized & non-monetized)	% difference
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (47)	57	88	35
Kakheti (92)	46	71	35
Samegrelo (112)	64	97	34
Kvemo Kartli-1 (62)	60	88	32
Svaneti (129)	68	117	32
Racha-Lechkhumi (124)	57	97	31
Guria (84)	123	176	30
Imereti (106)	73	104	30
Mtskheta-Mtianeti (126)	64	78	18
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (56)	157	190	17
Shida Kartli (115)	80	96	17
Kvemo Kartli-2 (52)	67	77	13
Adjara (89)	164	175	6
Rustavi (65)	104	106	2
Tbilisi (174)	162	164	1

\*Non-monetized income is the estimated GEL value of food produced and consumed by the household.

Table 33 presents the mean monetized, total monthly household income, and the official poverty line for February 2004 by size of household. Food secure households have, on average, a higher monetized per capita and total monthly income than the official poverty rate, except for households with 5 or more members. For example, food secure households of four members have an average per capita monthly income of 77 GEL (\$1.25 USD per person per day), which is 22% higher than the official poverty rate (59.8 GEL per capita for a household of four persons, or \$0.97 USD per person per day). This indicates that some households that have per capita monthly incomes above the official poverty line may still be food insecure, especially smaller size households.

**Table 33: The Mean Monetized, Total Monthly Income\*, and Official Poverty Line for Food Secure Households by Size of Household, 2004 (hh with/without children combined).\*\***

Food Secure Households by Household Size (n):	Mean Monthly Per Capita (GEL)			Mean Monthly Household Income (GEL)		
	Monetized Monthly Income	Total Household Income (monetized & non-monetized)	Official Poverty Line Per Capita by Size of Household as of February 2004	Monetized Monthly Income	Total Household Income (monetized & non-monetized)	Official Poverty Line by Size of Household as of February 2004
1 (218)	132	165	119.6	132	165	119.6
2 (488)	104	133	95.7	207	266	191.4
3 (495)	74	93	71.8	221	279	215.3
4 (639)	77	90	59.8	307	361	239.3
5 (497)	50	64	53.8	251	318	269.2
6+ (648)	44	57	62.2	288	370	373.3

\* Non-monetized income is the estimated GEL value of food produced and consumed by the household.

\*\* Weighted data presented.

Finally, it is not just income itself that influences household food security, but also the sources of the income, as shown in Table 34. The table shows an analysis of the relationship between the structure of total monthly household income and its effects on the food security index scores of households with and without children.<sup>29</sup> It shows that, of the 15 sources of income obtained during the study, certain sources were associated with household food security/insecurity.

For urban households with only adult members the sources of income that best predicted higher food security scores were salary/wages and remittances from abroad. Income sources with more moderate effects on food security were in-country remittances and rental income. In contrast, income sources correlated with food insecurity were selling household items and the sale of humanitarian aid.

For rural households with only adult members the sources of income that best predicted higher food security scores were salary/wages, consuming household food production, and the sale of agricultural production, while remittances has a more moderate effect. Only selling household items was correlated with food insecurity.

For urban households with children the source of income that best predicted higher food security scores was salary/wages. Other sources of income that have a moderate effect on food security were remittances from abroad, selling agricultural produce, use of savings and food produced and consumed. Income sources that correlated with food insecurity were borrowing money and selling household items.

For rural households with children the sources of income that best predicted higher food security scores were

<sup>29</sup> Using an OLS regression of monetized monthly income sources on the interval level food security index scores.

salary/wages and the sale of agricultural production. Other sources of income that have a moderate effect were food produced and consumed, use of savings, and remittances from abroad.

**Table 34: Regression of Household Food Security Index Scores<sup>1</sup> on the Structure of Monetized Monthly Household Income 2004.**

Sources of Monthly Household Income	Std. Beta Coefficients <sup>2</sup>			
	HH No Children		HH With Children	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Significant Predictors of HH Food Insecurity:</b>				
Borrowing money			0.097	
Selling household items	0.082	0.059	0.075	
Sale of humanitarian aid	0.081			
<b>Significant Predictors of HH Food Security:</b>				
Salary/wages	0.407	0.351	0.288	0.256
Sale of agricultural products	0.065	0.262	0.101	0.242
Remittances from abroad	0.264	0.159	0.118	0.067
Use of savings	0.091	0.127	0.099	0.132
Rent	0.135			
In-country remittances	0.180	0.187		
Food produced/consumed (non-monetized income)	0.121	0.309	0.095	0.164
F-test	8.50***	11.64***	7.83***	5.47***
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.05
N	864	1323	1119	1406

1-interval scale was used.

2- All standardized betas shown are significant at  $p < 0.05$  or more.

### C. Summary

Except for two years of increased international food assistance for the drought in 2000 and 2001, the trend since 1996 has been declining amounts of humanitarian food aid for Georgia. With this decline and the increase in unemployment, household food security must rely heavily upon household production.

Overwhelmingly, a substantially larger percentage of rural households have access to land than urban households for household food production. Moreover, rural households had almost three times larger plots, and substantially more poultry and livestock, than urban households. Thus, it is not too surprising that a greater percentage of rural households sell a portion of their production to earn cash income than urban households.

The sorts and amounts of food produced by households are dependent upon its location. For example, urban households concentrate on producing fruit, corn, vegetables and eggs. Households in higher mountainous areas use larger plots of land and concentrate their production on potatoes, meat, milk and cheese. Households in eastern Georgia produce more grains, such as wheat and sunflower seed, whereas households in western Georgia produce more corn and nuts.

The results from the food security index indicate that about three of every five households in Georgia was food secure during the winter of 2003-2004. However, 22.6% of households with only adult members and 22.1% of households with children confronted moderate to severe hunger during this time period. Moderate hunger in these households was experienced by periodically cutting the size of meals, eating less, or skipping meals. Severe hunger, confronted by 4% of households with only adult members and 8% of households with children, was experienced by occasionally not eating for an entire day.

Households with children that were food secure had, on average, the GEL equivalent of \$1.20 USD per day per person during the winter months. Households without children that were food secure had, on average, the GEL equivalent of \$1.50 USD per day per person.

Regional differences show that the highest rates of moderate and severe hunger in households with children were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (36.7%), Imereti (30.1%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (28.5%). The highest prevalence rates of moderate and severe hunger among adults were in Kakheti (35.8%), Rustavi (28.6%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (27.8%).

The average monetized monthly income of households with five or less members that felt food secure was higher than the official minimum poverty line. The average amount of monthly monetized income for households to feel food secure varies by region. The highest averages are in more urbanized regions and areas and the lowest averages in the more rural, isolated regions and areas.

Knowing the amount of household expenditures<sup>30</sup> or income is necessary, but not sufficient, to understand household survival strategies or perceptions of food security. That is, using only an income-based approach will not reveal the full picture, even though two households may have a similar amount of monthly income. Results indicate that households which derived income primarily from selling household items and borrowing money were more food insecure than households with income derived from salary/wages, sale of agricultural products, and/or remittances from abroad.

<sup>30</sup> Consumption expenses as a proxy for household income cannot reveal how the sources of income affect household survival strategies, beliefs or practices.

## D. Data tables for Household Food Security

Table 35: Household Agricultural Production by Urban/Rural Location and Year.\*

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996 (n=709)	2002 (n=2188)	2004 (n=2034)	1996 (n=496)	2002 (n=3312)	2004 (n=2801)	1996 (n=1205)	2002 (n=5500)	2004 (n=4835)
<b>Animals owned: % hh owning in parenthesis, median # owned.</b>									
Horses	(0.8%) 1	(1%) 1	(1%) 2	(13%) 1	(9%) 1	(8%) 1	(6%) 1	(5%) 1	(4%) 1
Buffalo	(0.3%) 1	(0.1%) 3	(0.1%) 2	(4%) 1	(3%) 2	(3%) 2	(2%) 1	(1%) 2	(1%) 2
Oxen	(0.3%) 1	(0.3%) 2	(0.5%) 1	(7%) 1	(5%) 1	(8%) 1	(3%) 1	(3%) 1	(4%) 1
Cow/calves	(3%) 1	(9%) 1	(5%) 2	(61%) 2	(64%) 2	(60%) 2	(27%) 2	(36%) 2	(30%) 2
Pigs	(4%) 1	(4%) 1	(3%) 2	(47%) 2	(29%) 2	(30%) 1	(22%) 2	(17%) 2	(16%) 1
Goats/sheep	(0.6%) 4	(0.9%) 3	(0.6%) 5	(18%) 3	(12%) 4	(9%) 4	(8%) 3	(7%) 4	(4%) 4
Poultry	(25%) 5	(21%) 8	(18%) 7	(88%) 10	(76%) 10	(81%) 10	(51%) 10	(49%) 10	(47%) 10
<b>% HH that use land to grow food</b>	26.2	28.4	24.3%	91.5	89.1	87.6%	53.2	58.7	53.9%
<b>Average size of land used (hectare)</b>	0.20	0.29	0.16	0.65	0.68	0.48	0.52	0.59	0.41
<b>Food produced: % hh producing in parenthesis, median kg produced:</b>									
Vegetable	(63%) 40	(65%) 30	(55%) 30	(86%) 100	(75%) 80	(76%) 100	(79%) 80	(73%) 60	(71%) 100
Beans	(68%) 20	(51%) 20	(47%) 20	(84%) 50	(62%) 30	(72%) 30	(79%) 40	(59%) 25	(66%) 30
Fruit	(68%) 100	(57%) 50	(63%) 50	(86%) 200	(55%) 100	(66%) 120	(81%) 150	(55%) 80	(65%) 100
Corn	(66%) 150	(52%) 200	(47%) 300	(83%) 300	(61%) 300	(69%) 640	(78%) 300	(59%) 250	(63%) 500
Grapes	(46%) 100	(53%) 100	(52%) 200	(55%) 500	(55%) 200	(59%) 300	(53%) 300	(55%) 200	(57%) 200
Eggs (count)	(31%) 100	(29%) 100	(30%) 100	(77%) 130	(51%) 150	(58%) 120	(64%) 120	(46%) 150	(51%) 100
Meat	(24%) 30	(19%) 50	(20%) 50	(56%) 80	(37%) 70	(48%) 70	(47%) 77	(33%) 60	(41%) 70
Milk	(13%) 100	(19%) 300	(11%) 200	(54%) 200	(51%) 400	(48%) 500	(42%) 200	(44%) 400	(40%) 500
Potatoes	(42%) 50	(26%) 80	(21%) 100	(64%) 200	(47%) 100	(43%) 150	(57%) 120	(42%) 100	(38%) 150
Cheese/butter	(11%) 50	(16%) 60	(10%) 50	(50%) 60	(47%) 60	(46%) 70	(38%) 60	(40%) 60	(37%) 70
Chestnuts		(24%) 20	(24%) 20		(35%) 30	(35%) 30		(32%) 30	(32%) 30
Walnuts	----	(25%) 20	(21%) 20	----	(29%) 20	(33%) 30	----	(28%) 20	(30%) 30
Grain	(6%) 36	(4%) 500	(4%) 200	(9%) 500	(19%) 1000	(8%) 600	(8%) 300	(15%) 1000	(7%) 500
Sunflower	(7%) 60	(2%) 5	(3%) 180	(9%) 300	(4%) 300	(4%) 100	(8%) 200	(4%) 300	(4%) 100
Honey	(8%) 30	(1%) 40	(2%) 50	(7%) 60	(2%) 30	(3%) 50	(8%) 50	(2%) 30	(3%) 50
Tea	(7%) 15	(0.4%) 15	(1%) 20	(6%) 60	(1%) 50	(1%) 20	(6%) 50	(0.5%) 60	(1%) 20
Estimated Lari equivalent of food produced and consumed by household (in GEL)	318	571	453	924	1035	1198	748	923	1013
% of households selling food produced	1.6	4.3	2.8	33.9	38.1	29.7	14.8	21.1	15.3
<b>% of household owning functioning:</b>									
Plowing tractor	----	0.6	0.6	----	2.7	2.8	----	1.7	1.8
Small tractor	----	2.2	0.9	----	10.2	6.7	----	6.2	3.6
Planter	----	0.3	0.2	----	0.4	0.2	----	0.3	0.2
Power sprayer	----	0.1	0.2	----	0.5	0.7	----	0.3	0.4
Small sprayer	----	7.3	4.1	----	22.5	23.2	----	14.9	13.1
Plows, disks, other	----	13.9	5.9	----	37.6	17.7	----	25.8	11.4

\* Weighted data presented.

Table 36: Household Agricultural Production by Region and Year.\*

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria		
	1996 (n=317)	2002 (n=600)	2004 (n=596)	1996 (n=103)	2002 (n=560)	2004 (n=344)	1996 (n=216)	2002 (n=840)	2004 (n=400)	1996 (n=40)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
<b>% own/average number of animals owned:</b>												
Horses	(1%) 1	---	(1%) 2	(8%) 1	(5%) 1	(8%) 1	(3%) 1	(2%) 1	(2%) 1	(8%) 1	(9%) 1	(9%) 1
Buffalo	---	---	---	(6%) 1	(3%) 3	(6%) 2	---	---	---	(3%) 1	(2%) 3	(1%) 1
Oxen	---	---	---	(7%) 1	(1%) 1	(4%) 1	(6%) 1	(8%) 1	(12%) 1	(3%) 2	(4%) 1	(3%) 2
Cow/calves	(1%) 1	(2%) 2	(1%) 1	(51%) 1	(59%) 2	(55%) 2	(28%) 1	(44%) 1	(42%) 2	(40%) 2	(70%) 2	(57%) 2
Pigs	(1%) 3	(1%) 1	(1%) 2	(45%) 3	(40%) 1	(48%) 1	(19%) 1	(16%) 1	(23%) 1	(38%) 2	(49%) 1	(49%) 1
Goats/sheep	---	(1%) 3	---	(1%) 1	(3%) 3	(6%) 4	(4%) 1	(7%) 2	(3%) 3	(20%) 2	(20%) 2	(19%) 2
Poultry	(13%) 3	(4%) 10	(5%) 9	(83%) 10	(77%) 15	(76%) 15	(59%) 8	(63%) 8	(70%) 10	(80%) 15	(90%) 15	(89%) 15
<b>% HH use land to grow food</b>	20.2	12.0	11.9	62.1	81.2	73.5	59.7	72.2	75.4	77.5	96.4	96.6
<b>Average size of land used (hectare)</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
<b>Food produced: % hh producing in parenthesis, median kg produced</b>												
Potatoes	(39%) 50	(36%) 50	(23%) 20	(19%) 200	(18%) 100	(25%) 80	(32%) 50	(23%) 50	(18%) 100	(61%) 30	(45%) 100	(46%) 100
Beans	(56%) 20	(47%) 20	(42%) 20	(95%) 50	(67%) 25	(85%) 20	(73%) 20	(49%) 15	(68%) 30	(87%) 30	(88%) 30	(83%) 20
Corn	(63%) 60	(40%) 100	(39%) 100	(86%) 2000	(76%) 800	(83%) 1000	(88%) 300	(84%) 150	(87%) 700	(87%) 1500	(91%) 1000	(88%) 1500
Grain	(8%) 40	---	(9%) 50	---	---	---	(3%) 10	(1%) 10	(1%) 60	---	---	---
Vegetable	(56%) 30	(53%) 20	(35%) 30	(75%) 100	(94%) 50	(97%) 100	(71%) 50	(67%) 30	(73%) 50	(94%) 70	(99%) 100	(95%) 100
Meat	(20%) 30	(88%) 15	(4%) 30	(70%) 50	(46%) 50	(71%) 50	(30%) 60	(32%) 70	(48%) 80	(84%) 100	(72%) 80	(66%) 60
Sunflower	(6%) 1	(6%) 2	(7%) 50	(6%) 50	---	---	---	(1%) 3	(1%) 20	---	---	---
Eggs (count)	(20%) 100	(17%) 100	(16%) 100	(80%) 170	(60%) 150	(79%) 200	(59%) 100	(55%) 100	(51%) 100	(87%) 120	(85%) 200	(81%) 150
Milk	(14%) 100	(8%) 100	---	(58%) 300	(59%) 500	(63%) 600	(34%) 150	(49%) 300	(38%) 360	(55%) 50	(68%) 500	(49%) 250
Cheese/butter	(11%) 80	(6%) 40	(7%) 20	(58%) 60	(54%) 60	(57%) 70	(29%) 50	(48%) 70	(40%) 100	(45%) 60	(64%) 100	(47%) 60
Grapes	(50%) 60	(65%) 120	(45%) 300	(75%) 300	(48%) 50	(65%) 100	(55%) 250	(67%) 200	(82%) 300	(87%) 300	(82%) 200	(90%) 300
Honey	(14%) 25	---	---	(13%) 20	(3%) 20	(4%) 20	(4%) 120	(2%) 40	(2%) 30	---	(2%) 20	(5%) 30
Fruit	(75%) 50	(65%) 50	(69%) 50	(81%) 200	(86%) 70	(91%) 200	(74%) 100	(48%) 40	(70%) 70	(100%) 300	(86%) 200	(90%) 200
Tea	---	---	(4%) 20	(28%) 15	(1%) 100	---	(2%) 100	---	---	(19%) 200	(2%) 500	(8%) 200
Chestnuts	---	---	(24%) 20	---	---	(68%) 100	---	---	(45%) 20	---	---	(83%) 60
Walnuts	N/A	(29%) 10	(34%) 15	N/A	(44%) 100	(13%) 40	N/A	(42%) 10	(39%) 20	N/A	(72%) 50	(30%) 35
Lari equivalent of food produced and consumed by household (in GEL)	399	460	465	1386	829	1571	120	621	896	1512	1491	1513
% of household selling food produced	0.9	0.8	2.0	30.1	31.1	24.5	9.3	17.0	15.4	---	27.6	44.2
<b>% of household owning functioning:</b>												
Plowing tractor	N/A	0.3	0.7	N/A	0.9	2.0	N/A	0.7	1.1	N/A	1.2	2.3
Small tractor	N/A	1.2	1.0	N/A	2.5	2.3	N/A	7.0	3.0	N/A	1.2	2.7
Planter	N/A	0.5	0.3	N/A	0.9	0.3	N/A	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.6
Power sprayer	N/A	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	0.6	N/A	0.5	0.8	N/A	0.3	0.0
Small sprayer	N/A	4.2	2.9	N/A	5.5	16.9	N/A	31.2	27.8	N/A	23.9	17.6
Plows, disks, other	N/A	6.2	1.2	N/A	27.0	3.2	N/A	19.9	38.0	N/A	0.6	2.3

\* Weighted data presented.

Table 36 (cont): Household Agricultural Production by Region and Year.\*

	Rustavi		Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Kakheti			Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2	
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=293)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)	1996 (n=115)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=400)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=200)
<b>% own/average number of animals owned:</b>											
Horses	---	---	(3%) 1	(11%) 1	(24%) 1	(21%) 1	(12%) 1	(8%) 1	(14%) 1	(5%) 1	(8%) 1
Buffalo	---	---	---	(3%) 1	(9%) 1	(5%) 1	(2%) 2	---	---	(2%) 4	---
Oxen	---	---	(2%) 1	(2%) 1	(13%) 1	(2%) 1	---	(1%) 1	(3%) 4	---	---
Cow/calves	---	---	(52%) 2	(38%) 2	(61%) 2	(45%) 2	(34%) 1	(72%) 2	(49%) 2	(26%) 2	(31%) 2
Pigs	---	---	(21%) 2	(18%) 2	(59%) 3	(40%) 2	(20%) 1	(16%) 2	(18%) 2	(3%) 2	(5%) 2
Goats/sheep	---	---	(8%) 5	(13%) 8	(24%) 3	(15%) 7	(7%) 10	(23%) 5	(21%) 8	(1%) 1	(6%) 3
Poultry	(3%) 8	(7%) 4	(64%) 7	(61%) 8	(83%) 13	(84%) 12	(74%) 10	(69%) 10	(64%) 8	(42%) 6	(60%) 6
<b>% HH use land to grow food</b>	5.7	8.9	73.2	68.9	69.6	85.0	57.3	58.5	81.8	89.5	77.8
<b>Average size of land used (hectare)</b>	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2
<b>Food produced: % hh producing in parenthesis, median kg produced</b>											
Potatoes	(18%) 50	(12%) 100	(54%) 150	(52%) 150	(94%) 160	(51%) 100	(41%) 150	(85%) 500	(90%) 400	(45%) 300	(40%) 200
Beans	(29%) 30	(54%) 15	(59%) 20	(70%) 25	(95%) 200	(60%) 30	(54%) 50	(52%) 20	(57%) 30	(35%) 20	(38%) 50
Corn	(29%) 100	(58%) 100	(36%) 150	(49%) 150	(86%) 400	(46%) 500	(58%) 500	(36%) 300	(40%) 200	(38%) 200	(33%) 150
Grain	---	---	(14%) 500	(10%) 500	(24%) 900	(45%) 1000	(23%) 1000	(17%) 800	(16%) 500	(3%) 100	---
Vegetable	(35%) 30	(54%) 30	(65%) 50	(80%) 50	(99%) 1300	(52%) 100	(56%) 100	(64%) 100	(47%) 100	(71%) 500	(58%) 100
Meat	---	(15%) 10	(34%) 40	(59%) 60	(98%) 120	(39%) 80	(32%) 100	(32%) 70	(42%) 70	(5%) 10	(17%) 30
Sunflower	---	---	(1%) 100	(6%) 50	(31%) 600	(17%) 500	(21%) 200	---	(4%) 20	---	(2%) 30
Eggs (count)	---	(8%) 200	(50%) 100	(62%) 100	(96%) 400	(24%) 100	(32%) 100	(40%) 500	(53%) 200	(33%) 150	(39%) 200
Milk	---	---	(47%) 200	(51%) 300	(90%) 800	(17%) 300	(18%) 100	(67%) 900	(58%) 900	(26%) 1000	(25%) 900
Cheese/butter	---	---	(36%) 30	(45%) 50	(90%) 150	(12%) 40	(18%) 60	(55%) 50	(50%) 70	(20%) 50	(21%) 70
Grapes	(47%) 50	(35%) 100	(23%) 200	(37%) 200	(91%) 3500	(57%) 1000	(56%) 600	(11%) 60	(17%) 100	(38%) 100	(21%) 200
Honey	---	---	---	(3%) 50	(13%) 100	(4%) 20	(3%) 80	(2%) 200	---	---	(2%) 100
Fruit	(65%) 100	(58%) 150	(38%) 40	(66%) 100	(100%) 600	(37%) 50	(31%) 100	(42%) 60	(54%) 100	(33%) 100	(54%) 70
Tea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(2%) 50	---	---
Chestnuts	---	(12%) 25	---	(10%) 10	N/A	(19%) 10	(14%) 20	---	(1%) 5	---	(4%) 5
Walnuts	---	(23%) 40	---	(38%) 20	---	---	(25%) 20	---	(25%) 50	---	(3%) 50
Lari equivalent of food produced and consumed by household (in GEL)	237	292	541	686	2183	1111	1085	546	878	1331	471
% of household selling food produced	0.3	0.7	0.3	5.6	37.4	42.0	15.9	25.5	35.2	47.2	26.8
<b>% of household owning functioning:</b>											
Plowing tractor	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	N/A	1.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	8.9	1.5
Small tractor	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	N/A	5.5	9.3	2.0	4.0	26.2	1.5
Planter	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Power sprayer	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	N/A	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Small sprayer	1.3	0.7	6.7	5.3	N/A	3.0	33.9	4.0	1.0	39.7	0.5
Plows, disks, other	2.0	0.0	87.2	0.8	N/A	20.5	6.9	19.0	2.0	67.5	0.0

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes the districts of Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes the districts of Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani.

Table 36 (cont): Household Agricultural Production by Region and Year.\*

	Shida Kartli			Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Adjara			Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	1996 (n=138)	2002 (n=400)	2004 (n=400)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=201)	2002 (n=200)	2004 (n=200)	1996 (n=90)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
<b>% own/average number of animals owned:</b>														
Horses	(1%) 1	(4%) 1	---	(3%) 1	(5%) 1	(9%) 1	(2%) 1	---	---	(1%) 5	(25%) 1	(19%) 1	(5%) 1	(4%) 1
Buffalo	---	---	(3%) 1	---	---	---	---	---	(2%) 2	(1%) 1	(1%) 2	---	(1%) 1	---
Oxen	(1%) 2	(1%) 1	(3%) 1	(4%) 2	(6%) 1	(6%) 1	(2%) 1	---	(1%) 1	(6%) 2	(68%) 2	(60%) 2	(22%) 1	(25%) 2
Cow/calves	(24%) 2	(51%) 1	(41%) 2	(42%) 2	(47%) 2	(72%) 2	(69%) 2	(14%) 1	(35%) 2	(33%) 2	(91%) 3	(90%) 3	(74%) 2	(72%) 2
Pigs	(17%) 2	(13%) 1	(10%) 1	(13%) 1	(19%) 1	(11%) 1	(3%) 1	(3%) 1	(1%) 2	---	(77%) 4	(69%) 4	(58%) 2	(67%) 2
Goats	(2%) 2	(9%) 4	(5%) 3	(10%) 3	(5%) 5	(35%) 10	(5%) 5	---	(2%) 1	(2%) 2	(22%) 3	(14%) 2	(10%) 3	(8%) 2
Poultry	(44%) 5	(60%) 10	(61%) 10	(43%) 9	(57%) 8	(70%) 8	(53%) 10	(48%) 8	(34%) 7	(30%) 5	(81%) 9	(74%) 7	(84%) 6	(84%) 9
<b>% HH use land to grow food</b>	55.8	72.8	67.3	65.1	65.8	86.6	82.1	56.7	56.7	54.8	96.7%	92.8	93.7%	94.3
<b>Average size of land used (hectare)</b>	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Food produced: % hh producing in parenthesis, median kg produced</b>														
Potatoes	(52%) 60	(53%) 100	(38%) 60	(75%) 500	(77%) 300	(91%) 800	(91%) 2000	(43%) 40	(56%) 100	(60%) 200	(91%) 800	(92%) 1000	(36%) 150	(25%) 100
Beans	(79%) 20	(72%) 50	(69%) 30	(44%) 20	(76%) 30	(6%) 20	---	(57%) 10	(88%) 50	(85%) 50	(73%) 20	(89%) 30	(74%) 20	(88%) 50
Corn	(68%) 100	(49%) 100	(52%) 150	(46%) 120	(52%) 100	---	---	(41%) 40	(49%) 150	(48%) 250	(51%) 150	(67%) 100	(84%) 200	(88%) 300
Grain	(14%) 200	(51%) 700	(25%) 700	(25%) 700	(25%) 200	(20%) 800	(2%) 700	---	---	(2%) 50	---	---	---	(1%) 300
Vegetable	(79%) 60	(90%) 100	(73%) 150	(69%) 100	(52%) 50	(37%) 200	(2%) 50	(78%) 30	(97%) 70	(91%) 100	(90%) 35	(94%) 20	(84%) 50	(87%) 50
Meat	(7%) 70	(22%) 90	(37%) 100	(25%) 60	(35%) 70	(19%) 70	---	(14%) 80	(18%) 40	(12%) 100	(79%) 65	(82%) 60	(69%) 80	(78%) 80
Sunflower	---	---	(2%) 250	(4%) 60	(5%) 30	---	---	---	---	(1%) 10	---	---	(2%) 6	(1%) 80
Eggs (count)	(38%) 30	(27%) 200	(41%) 100	(44%) 200	(41%) 100	(72%) 270	(56%) 30	(75%) 300	(49%) 160	(44%) 130	(56%) 100	(74%) 70	(78%) 120	(76%) 100
Milk	(20%) 40	(43%) 300	(32%) 500	(49%) 500	(42%) 200	(78%) 1000	(78%) 400	(26%) 400	(42%) 300	(42%) 700	(76%) 300	(92%) 400	(67%) 300	(58%) 300
Cheese	(25%) 25	(50%) 50	(25%) 60	(47%) 70	(36%) 50	(76%) 110	(42%) 50	(24%) 30	(34%) 50	(48%) 60	(73%) 50	(89%) 50	(68%) 50	(64%) 80
Grapes	(60%) 200	(64%) 150	(58%) 200	(44%) 100	(31%) 100	(2%) 60	---	(6%) 400	(64%) 100	(47%) 75	(14%) 100	(19%) 100	(75%) 200	(87%) 500
Honey	(8%) 200	---	(2%) 40	(2%) 20	---	(2%) 30	---	(8%) 30	---	(2%) 70	(2%) 50	(5%) 40	(4%) 60	(6%) 50
Fruit	(77%) 200	(74%) 100	(59%) 500	(17%) 100	(46%) 200	---	---	(88%) 600	(85%) 200	(72%) 300	(72%) 100	(79%) 100	(51%) 100	(85%) 160
Tea	(5%) 40	---	---	---	---	---	---	(8%) 2	---	(3%) 10	---	---	---	---
Chestnuts	---	---	(6%) 15	---	(1%) 2	---	---	---	---	(29%) 20	---	(3%) 30	---	(39%) 10
Walnuts	N/A	(7%) 20	(32%) 25	---	(60%) 30	---	---	N/A	(47%) 30	(45%) 50	(6%) 20	(28%) 30	(27%) 10	(86%) 50
Lari equivalent of food produced and consumed by household (in GEL)	324	1141	967	410	1103	599	1618	496	1457	762	1376	1625	1035	1318
% of households selling food produced	8.0	33.3	27.0	14.5	8.0	25.6	38.7	21.1	38.0	14.6	16.0	42.5	15.0	19.1
<b>% of household owning functioning:</b>														
Plowing tractor	N/A	0.8	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.0	5.0	N/A	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Small tractor	N/A	10.3	15.0	11.0	6.5	3.5	6.5	N/A	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	6.3	3.7
Planter	N/A	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Power sprayer	N/A	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Small sprayer	N/A	10.8	12.3	3.5	5.0	0.5	0.0	N/A	5.7	4.0	6.7	1.0	64.0	61.3
Plows, disks, other	N/A	76.5	7.2	2.5	9.0	2.0	32.0	N/A	4.0	23.3	77.6	54.0	3.0	15.3

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes the districts of Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes the districts of Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda.

**Table 37: Percentage of Households in Georgia Food (In)Secure Using the USDA Food Security Scale by Region in 2004.\***

	Tbilisi	Samegrelo	Imereti	Guria	Rustavi	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kakheti
	2004 (596)	2004 (344)	2004 (400)	2004 (300)	2004 (293)	2004 (400)	2004 (n=400)
Food secure:	65.1%	64.0%	46.3%	50.3%	55.6%	59.5%	53.0%
Food insecure:	34.9%	36%	53.7%	49.7%	44.4%	40.5%	47.0%
without hunger:	15.9%	12.2%	26.8%	26.0%	17.7%	14.5%	15.3%
with moderate hunger	12.9%	16.6%	21.3%	21.0%	21.2%	17.0%	22.0%
with severe hunger	6.0%	7.3%	5.8%	2.7%	5.5%	9.0%	9.8%

\* Weighted data presented.

**Table 37 (cont): Percentage of Households in Georgia Food (In)Secure Using the USDA Food Security Scale by Region in 2004.\***

	Kvemo Kartli 1	Kvemo Kartli 2	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	Adjara	Svaneti	Racha-Lechkhumi
	2004 (n=201)	2004 (n=200)	2004 (n=400)	2004 (n=201)	2004 (n=200)	2004 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)	2004 (n=300)
Food secure:	64.7%	59.0%	66.0%	43.3%	74.0%	78.7%	87.3%	61.0%
Food insecure:	35.3%	41.0%	34.0%	56.7%	26.0%	21.3%	12.7%	39.0%
without hunger	12.9%	20.0%	8.8%	23.9%	13.5%	7.7%	6.7%	18.0%
with moderate hunger	15.9%	16.0%	9.0%	22.9%	8.0%	10.3%	4.3%	16.7%
with severe hunger	6.5%	5.0%	6.3%	10.0%	4.5%	3.3%	1.7%	4.3%

\* Weighted data presented.

## IV. Household and Individual Health and Health Care Issues

### A. Presence of acute illnesses and chronic diseases

#### 1. Household level

Households that experience more members getting ill or having a chronic disease<sup>31</sup> have more medical expenditures, which is difficult in a time of high unemployment and low income. What little money there is, when spent on health care there is even less remaining for basic necessities, such as food, clothing and shelter.

At the household level, as shown in Table 39 (page 84), 74% of all 4,835 households reported having one or more members ill in the previous three months (November and December 2003, January 2004), which is an increase from the same time period in 2002 (69.4%), yet lower than the same time period in 1996 (79.3%). However, the percentage of households with one or more members with a chronic disease remained unchanged from 2002 (53.3%) and 2004 (53.8%), both higher than in 1996 (46.9%).<sup>32</sup> When combining illnesses and diseases, four of every five households (82.3%) in 2004 had one or more members either with an illness and/or disease in the previous three months, which is an increase over 2002 (75.9%).

Each household was asked if a physical limitation restricted any members from performing everyday tasks. Over the years about one of every six households reported one or more members with a physical limitation that restricted them from performing everyday tasks (14.3% in 1996, 14.9% in 2002, and 15.6% in 2004).

#### Urban and Rural Differences

There are small differences between the percentages of urban and rural households that have one or more members with an illness or disease in the previous three months. The overall trend indicating a higher percentage of households reporting one or more members with an illness and/or disease in 2004 was similar and almost equal in both urban and rural areas.

The main difference between urban and rural areas is that a slightly higher percentage of rural household have one or more members with a physical limitation than urban households. This trend has held for all three surveys. In 2004, 17.9% of rural households had one or more members with a physical limitation, compared to 13.5% of urban households. When comparing 2004 rates with 2002, there was a very slight decrease in urban areas (14.3% and 13.5% respectively) and a small increase in rural areas (15.5% and 17.9% respectively).

#### Regional Differences

In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of households with one or more members ill in the previous three months were Imereti (90.2%), Samegrelo (79.7%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (79.0%), as shown in Table 41. The regions with the lowest percentages of households with one or more ill members in the previous three months were Adjara (56.7%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (59.2%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (62.5%). The largest declines since 2002 in the percentages of households with one or more ill members in the previous three months were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (74.0% to 59.2%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (75.0% to 62.5%). The largest increase since 2002 was reported in Samegrelo (62.7% to 79.7%).

Not too surprisingly, since having a chronic disease makes one more likely to get ill, the regions with the highest percentages of households with one or more members ill also had the highest percentage of households with one or more members with a chronic disease. That is, in 2004, the highest percentages of households with one or more members with a chronic disease were Racha-Lechkhumi (77.0%) and Imereti (69.5%), while the lowest percentages were in Svaneti (38.7%) and Adjara (40.3%).

Furthermore, in 2004 the highest percentages of households with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease were Imereti (93.2%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (89.0%). The lowest percentages of households with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (64.5%) and Adjara (67.3%).

The regions with the highest percentage of households with one or more members having a physical limitation in 2004 were Kakheti (29.3%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (21.5%), and Samegrelo (20.9%). The regions with the lowest percentage of households with one or more members having a physical limitation were Racha-Lechkhumi (10.5%), Guria (10.6%) and Imereti (10.7%). The largest increase in the percentage of households

<sup>31</sup> A chronic condition refers to any condition lasting 3 months or more, or is a condition classified as chronic regardless of its time of onset.

<sup>32</sup> This increase may be due to asking a wider range of diseases in the 2002 survey than in 1996. In the 1996 survey, which was designed to be a quick assessment of vulnerability, it was decided that an extensive list of diseases was not essential.

having a member with a physical limitation since 2002 was in Adjara, where the percentage rose from 7.0% in 2002 to 14.0% in 2004.

## 2. Individual level

The 2004 survey collected health data for every individual in a household, up to eleven members.<sup>33</sup> The total number of individuals, in which complete health data was collected, is 19,228.<sup>34</sup>

Table 39 (page 84) shows that 38.7% of all individuals were ill at least once in the previous three winter months. This is a slight increase since 2002 (30.5%), but lower than 1996 (46.9%). The increase from 2002 to 2004 primarily was the result of higher incidences of the flu among individuals (31.1% vs. 55.7% respectively).

Of all the individuals who were ill, almost two of every three (65%) did not go to a doctor for the illness in 2004, which is a slight increase from 2002 (60%). When asked why a doctor was not consulted, the most frequent responses were that 1) the household could not afford it (35.7%), 2) the illness was not serious (32.8%), or 3) they treated themselves (26.7%). The one consistent trend of why sick individuals do not seek treatment is the rise of self-treatment. From 1996 to 2004 the percentage of sick individuals performing self-treatment has increased from 15.2% in 1996, to 19.0% in 2002, and 26.7% in 2004. As for not being able to afford treatment, there was a decline from 2002 (49.6%) to 2004 (35.7%), but this result is still higher than in 1996 (22.3%).

Figure 17 below shows that in 2002 and 2004 medical treatment from a doctor was solicited most often if the household member who was ill in the previous three months was less than six years of age.

**Figure 17: Percentage of Age Groups That Did or Did Not Go To A Doctor At Last Illness.**

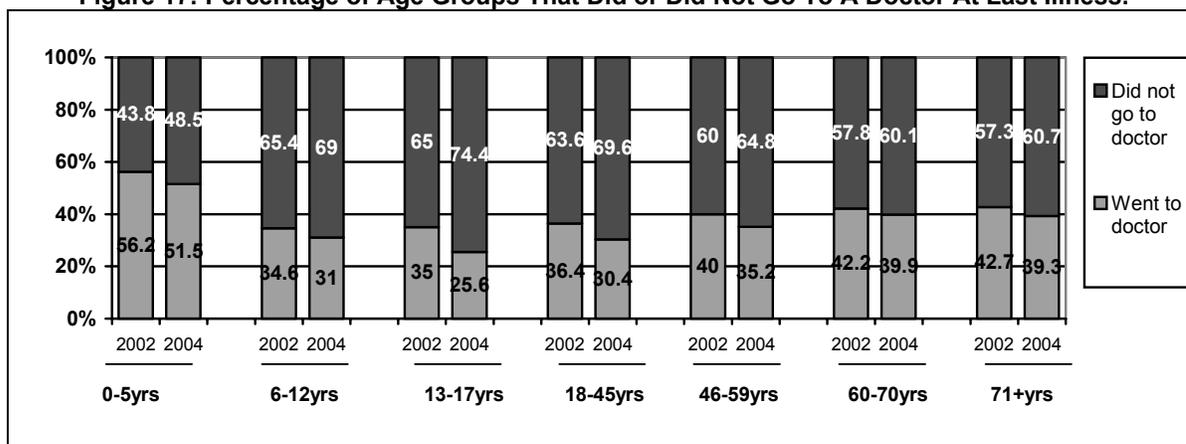


Figure 18 shows the percentage of individuals in each age group that were ill and did not go to the doctor because the household could not afford it in 2002 and 2004. This figure shows that a greater percentage of individuals over 60 years of age did not seek medical consultation because they could not afford it. The trend shows that, for all age groups, the percentage of sick individuals who could not afford to go to a doctor declined, with the largest decline occurring for those 60-70 years of age.

Of all individuals, about one out of every five (18.8%) had a chronic disease in 2004, which remained unchanged from 2002 (18.6%). Almost one-quarter (26.1%) had a chronic disease that was not listed on the questionnaire in both 2004 and 2002. In 2004, of the chronic diseases listed, most individuals had hypertension (15.8%), heart disease (14.6%) or rheumatism (8.4%). From 2002 to 2004 there was a slight decline in hypertension (18.6% to 15.8% respectively) and a slight increase in heart disease (11.2% to 14.6% respectively).

<sup>33</sup> Since 4,835 households were surveyed in 2004, the total potential number of individuals is 53,185 (4,835 x 11); in 2002, with 5,500 households surveyed, the total potential number of individuals was 60,500 (5,500 households x 11 members).

<sup>34</sup> 19,228 divided by 4,835 households results in an average of 3.98 persons per household in 2004; 22,055 divided by 5,500 households gives an average of 4.01 members per household in 2002.

**Figure 18: Percentage of Individuals in Each Age Group That Were Ill and Did Not Go to Doctor Because the Household Could Not Afford It.**

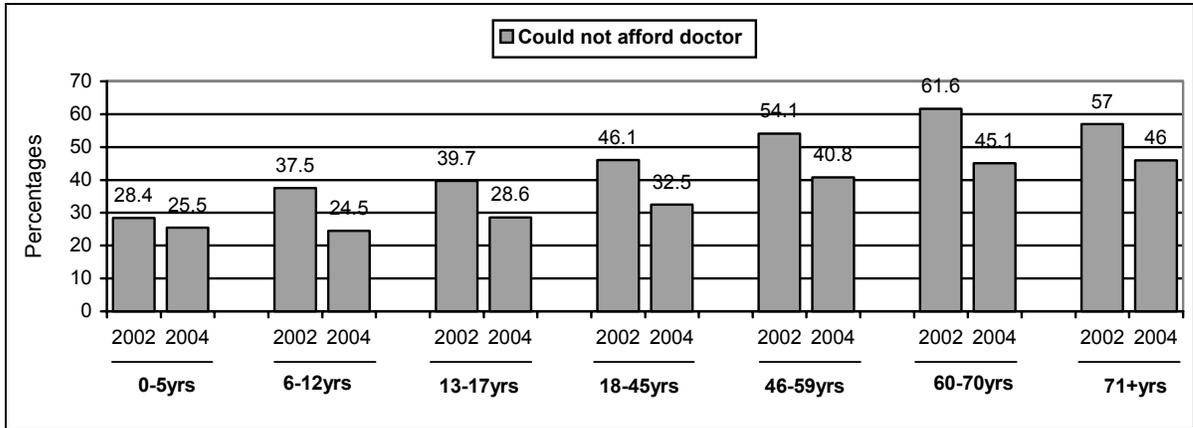


Figure 19 below presents the percentage of individuals in each of seven age groups that had one or more chronic diseases. Approximately 6% of individuals under 18 years of age had one or more diseases in 2004, increasing with age and peaking at 51% of individuals 71 years of age or older.

**Figure 19: Percentage of Individuals in Each Age Group That Had One or More Diseases.**

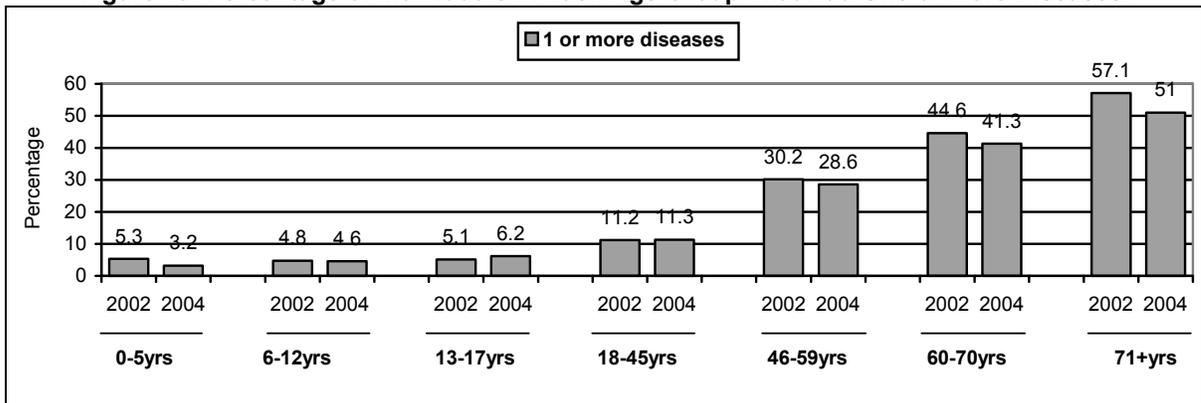
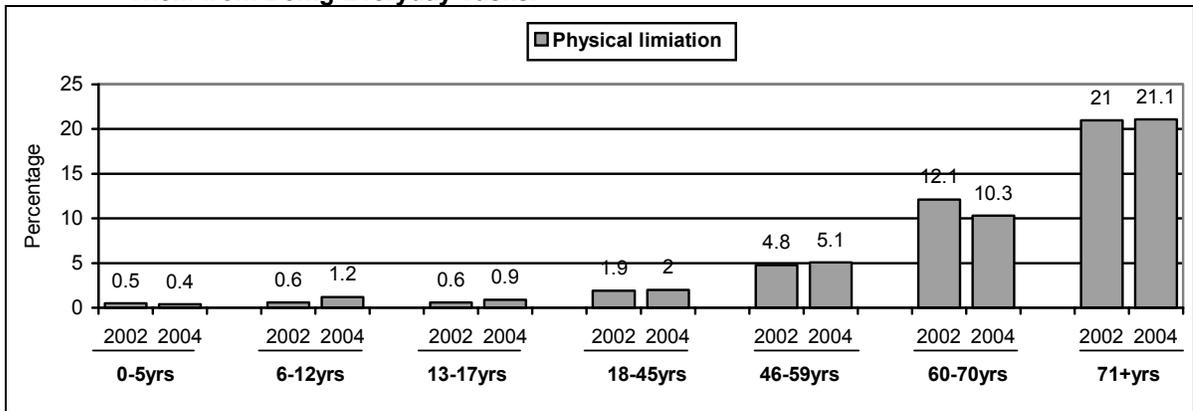


Table 40 (page 84) also shows that, in 2004, 4.7% of all individuals had a physical limitation that restricted them from doing everyday tasks, which is unchanged since 2002 (4.4%).<sup>35</sup> As shown in Figure 20 below, in 2002 and 2004 most individuals with a physical limitation are above 60 years of age.

**Figure 20: Percentage of Individuals in Each Age Group That Had a Physical Limitation Restricting Them from Doing Everyday Tasks.**



<sup>35</sup> Comparatively, in the US in 2000, 11.7% of all individuals had a physical limitation (Health, United States 2002, Table 59, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/hstatus.htm>).

### Urban/rural differences

During the winter months of 2004, a larger percentage of individuals living in urban areas were ill (42.2%) than those living in rural areas (36.4%). This difference mainly was due to a higher incidence of flu in urban areas. Comparing 2002 with 2004, both urban and rural areas saw dramatic increases in the incidence of flu: 33.9% to 61.0% in urban areas and 28.4% to 51.4% in rural areas.

In 2004, a slightly higher percentage of urban individuals (67.2%) who were ill did not go to a doctor for the illness compared to rural individuals (63.3%). For both urban and rural areas, a little more than one-third of those who were ill did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it (35.1% and 36.2% respectively), which as mentioned earlier is lower than in 2002. Also, this decline was almost equal in urban and rural areas.

There is little difference in the percentages of individuals living in urban or rural areas that had a chronic disease in 2004 (19.0% and 18.7% respectively), and for both areas there was little change since 2002. Although slight, there were several differences in the types of chronic diseases experienced by urban and rural individuals in 2004. For example, a higher percentage of urban individuals had diabetes (6.7%) and hypertension (18.7%) than rural individuals (5.0% and 13.8% respectively). However, a slightly higher percentage of rural individuals have heart disease (15.4%) compared to urban individuals (13.6%). Comparing all three surveys, there has been a slow decline in both urban and rural areas for hypertension and neurosis (see Table 40).

In both 2002 and 2004, the percentage of individuals with a physical limitation was the same in urban and rural areas, just below 5%.

### Regional differences

Regionally, the regions with the highest percentages of individuals in 2004 that were ill in the previous three months were Imereti (61.1%) and Tbilisi (45.2%). The regions with the lowest percentages were Adjara (23.5%) and Svaneti (30.4%). From 2002 to 2004 the regions that experienced the highest rise in individuals with illnesses were Imereti (39.0% to 61.1%) and Tbilisi (31.9% to 45.2%), the two most populated regions of Georgia.

Of the most common illnesses, respiratory infection and the flu, the regions with the highest percentages of individuals that suffered from these illnesses in 2004 were Tbilisi (77.8%), Rustavi (75.1%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (72.4%). During this same period of time, the lowest percentages of individuals that suffered from these illnesses were in the adjoining regions of Racha-Lechkhumi (42.1%) and Samegrelo (50.8%). The largest increase in reported flu between 2002 and 2004 occurred in Kakheti (18.7% to 58.3% respectively).

In 2004 the regions which had the highest percentages of individuals who were ill in the previous three months and did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it were Racha-Lechkhumi (53.4%), Kvemo Kartli-2 (43.2%), and Samegrelo (41.0%). The regions with the highest percentages of self-treatment were Adjara (33.7%), Imereti (32.8%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (27.7%).

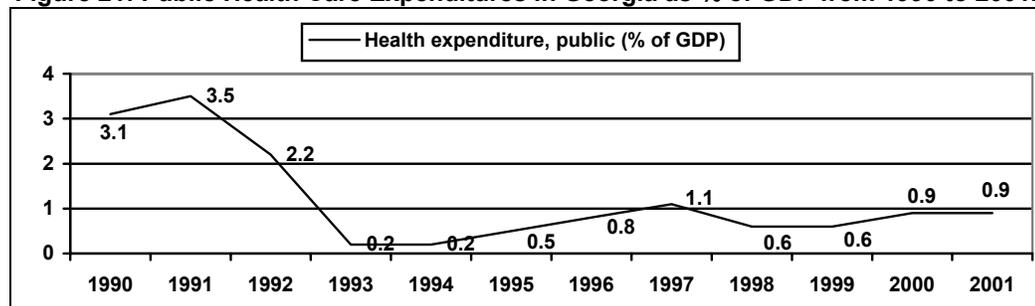
The regions with the highest percentages of individuals with a chronic disease in both 2002 and 2004 were Racha-Lechkhumi (36.1% and 37.7%) and Imereti (27.2% and 31.5%).

The regions with the highest percentage of individuals with a physical limitation in 2004 were Kakheti (9.1% and both Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and 2 (6.7% each).

## B. Use of health services

From 1990 to 1995, state expenditures in health care decreased by 90-95% compared with the Soviet period.<sup>36</sup> The low level of health care expenditures by the state, as shown in Figure 21, has continued since 1995.

**Figure 21: Public Health Care Expenditures in Georgia as % of GDP from 1990 to 2001.\***



\* UNICEF, Social Monitor 2003, Table 6:10.

<sup>36</sup> Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Program in Georgia-Intermediary Report, 2000, pg.5.

Real public expenditure on health care and education – vital for human development and the reduction of long-term disadvantage – is low in many countries. In Georgia and Tajikistan, for example, combined public expenditure on health care and education is less than expenditure on debt service (Social Monitor 2003, UNICEF).

Household respondents were asked if eight health care services were available within one-hour travel time of their home.<sup>37</sup> These health care services were: 1) medical provider – a doctor or nurse for a home visit; 2) polyclinic; 3) ambulatory; 4) regional hospital; 5) pediatric hospital; 6) obstetrics/gynecology hospital; 7) non-traditional healer; and 8) pharmacist.

For those households that reported one or more members ill in the winter months of 2004, 79.9% had access to at least one or more of these medical services (see, Table 42, page 89), which is a slight decrease from 2002 (83.5%). When a house member was ill, virtually all individuals (96.9%) used the services of a pharmacist, which is a substantial increase from 2002 (78.4%).

The next most frequently used medical services in 2004 were medical workers (32.0%), the regional hospital (14.2%), or polyclinic (13.6%). Of these medical services, when compared to 2002, only the use of medical workers increased.

### Urban and Rural Differences

In both 2002 and 2004 a greater percentage of urban households used one or more of the eight medical services when a member was ill than rural households (83.9% and 75.4% respectively). Since 2002, the size of the difference has increased. In 2002, 86.3% of ill urban individuals used a medical service compared to 81.6% of ill rural individuals, almost a 5% difference, which increased in 2004 to a 9% difference (83.9% and 75.4%). Thus, a smaller percentage of individuals with illnesses are seeking medical services, and these individuals are disproportionately rural residents.

In 2004 the largest differences between urban and rural patients and use of medical services is that a greater proportion of urban individuals use polyclinics, whereas a greater proportion of rural individuals use medical workers and the regional hospital (see Table 42). Also, the general trend since 1996 is the declining use of obstetrics and pediatric hospitals in both urban and rural areas, which is due to the declining birth rate in Georgia.

### Regional Differences

Medical workers – In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of household members who were ill and used a medical worker were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (55.1%), Guria (51.9%) and Samegrelo (48.9%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Svaneti (13.5%), Rustavi (17.0%) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (20.2%).

Comparatively, from 2002 to 2004 the regions with the largest increase in the use of medical workers were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (7% to 55.1%), Guria (29.9% to 51.9%), and Kakheti (23.8% to 44.2%). During this same time period, Svaneti had the largest decline in the use of medical workers (25.3% in 2002 to 13.5% in 2004).

Polyclinic – In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of household members who were ill and used a polyclinic were Tbilisi (18.4%), Racha-Lechkhumi (18.3%), and Rustavi (17.7%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (3.7%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.5%), and Adjara (6.7%).

Since 1996 the largest decline over the years in the use of polyclinics has been in Kakheti, with 17.8% of ill individuals using this service in 1996 declining to 11.3% in 2002 and 7.9% in 2004.

Ambulatory (rural service) – The regions with the highest percentages of household members who were ill and used an ambulatory in 2004 were Imereti (14.4%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (12.2%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (11.2%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (0.0%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (1.4%) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.7%).

The largest increase between 2002 and 2004 in the use of ambulatory services by ill individuals was in the regions of Svaneti (5.7% to 27.3%), Imereti (5.3% to 14.4%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (4.0% to 12.2%).

Regional Hospital – In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of ill household members who used the services of a regional hospital were Kvemo Kartli-1 (31.2%), Adjara (24.0%), and Shida Kartli (22.5%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (4.7%), Guria (8.2%), and Svaneti (9.4%).

From 1996 to 2004 the regions with the largest percentage increase in the use of regional hospitals were Adjara (3.0%, 12.9% and 24.0% respectively) and Imereti (7.1%, 13.4% and 18.7% respectively).

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<sup>37</sup> The World Health Organization's definition of access to health care services is, "The percentage of population with access to health care is the share of the population that can expect treatment for common diseases and injuries, including essential drugs on the national list, within one hour's walk or travel."

**Obstetrics/gynecological Hospital** – In 2004 the regions with the highest percentages of households that used an obstetrics/gynecological hospital in the previous year were Imereti (3.3%), Kvemo-Kartli-2 (2.3%), and Adjara (2.2%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.0%), Shida Kartli (0.3%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (0.9%).

From 1996 to 2004 the region in which there was a slight increase in the use of obstetrics/gynecological hospital was Guria (0.0%, 1.4% and 2.1% respectively); the largest decline in this health service was in Kakheti (13.3%, 2.3% and 1.9%).

### **C. Expenditures on health care services**

To examine current expenditures on health care services analyses was conducted based on information from households that reported one or more members with an illness or disease, and reported using one or more of eight health care services. In 2004 82.3% (or 3,979) of all households reported one or more members with an illness or a disease. Of these, 79.9% (or 3,179) reported using one of eight medical services examined in the survey.

As presented in Table 42 (page 89), the median household expenditure over the three previous months for these health care services was 33 GEL. The highest payments were for regional hospital (30 GEL) and obstetrics/gynecological hospital (30 GEL). The lowest payments were for the ambulatory, polyclinic, and medical workers.

The monthly expenditure on health care services for household in 2004 was, on average, 24.6% of monetized household income and 10.7% of total household income. In 2002, monthly expenditure on health care services was, on average, 6.9% of total household income.

#### **Urban and Rural Differences**

The uses of medical services in 2004 were quite similar for households in urban and rural areas. The greatest percentages of households in both areas use pharmacists and medical workers. The largest differences between urban and rural households were that a greater percentage of rural households with an ill member used a medical worker (34.9% and 29.7% respectively) and the regional hospital (15.7% and 13.0% respectively). When comparing 2002 and 2004, there is an increase in the percentage of urban and rural households using individual medical workers and pharmacists, but this trend is greater in rural areas.

Some health care services provided their services without charge in 2004. In urban areas, four health care services offer them free-of-charge at about the same rate, that is to about one of every three households using the service. These were polyclinics, pediatric hospitals, individual medical workers and traditional healers. In rural areas, free-of-charge health care services were principally provided through the local ambulatory. About 60.6% of rural households using this service did not pay. Other health care services that provided free-of-charge services to one of every three households were individual medical workers and the polyclinics. In both urban and rural areas, health care services that provide fewer health care services without charging a fee were pharmacists and obstetrics/gynecological hospitals. Comparatively, over the years the most consistent decline for free-of-charge services has occurred at regional hospitals (see Table 42, pg. 89).

In 2004, for those urban households that used a health care service and paid, the highest median charges were at regional hospitals (50 GEL) and obstetrics/gynecological hospitals (30 GEL). In rural areas, the highest median charges were at the obstetric/gynecological hospitals (50 GEL), regional hospitals (20 GEL), and non-traditional healers.

The median health expenditure, per household, in the previous three months was slightly higher in rural areas. In 2004 the median health expenditure per household was 35 GEL, which is slightly higher than urban areas (30 GEL). This amount represents, on average, 7.6% of monthly monetized budget of urban households and 11.7% of rural households.

In 2004, in urban areas for households reporting use of one or more medical service in the previous three months, on average they spent 19% of their monthly monetized household income on these medical expenses. Comparatively, rural households spent 35% on medical expenses. This represented a large increase over the proportion of monetized household income spent on medical expenses in 2002. Using only monetized income, between 2002 and 2004 urban households experienced a larger increase in the average proportion of household income spent on medical expenses than rural areas (66% and 60% increase respectively).

However, if total (monetized & non-monetized) monthly household income is used, then the average proportion spent on medical expenses drops to 11.9% in urban areas and 9.9% in rural areas. Thus, when considering total income from 2002 to 2004, the largest percentage increase in the proportion of household income spent on medical services was in urban and not rural areas (44% vs. 27% increase respectively).

## Regional differences by Health Care Service in 2004

**Medical Worker** – the regions with the highest percentages of households that used the services of medical workers were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (55.1%) and Guria (51.9%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Svaneti (13.5%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (17%). Of those households that used this medical service, the highest percentages that did not pay for them were in Svaneti (80.0%), Racha-Lechkhumi (59.6%), and Guria (50.4%). Of those households that used the services of a medical worker and paid, the highest median payment per visit was by households in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Kvemo-Kartli 2, and Shida Kartli (15 GEL each). The trend from the surveys in 1996, 2002, and 2004 shows that the regions which have the largest increases in the use of medical workers were Samegrelo (8%, 30%, 49%), Guria (13%, 33%, 52%), and Kakheti (1%, 24%, 44%).

**Polyclinic** - The regions with the highest percentages of households that used the services of a Polyclinic were Tbilisi (18.4%), Racha-Lechkhumi (18.3%), and Rustavi (17.7%). Of those households that used this medical service, the highest percentages that did not pay for them were in Svaneti (91.7%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (50.0%), and Kakheti (44.4%). Of those households that used the services of a Polyclinic and paid, the highest median payment per visit was by households in Adjara (35GEL).

**Ambulatory** – This is a rural based health care service, and there were only a few households that used an Ambulatory. The regions with the highest percentages of households that used an Ambulatory were Svaneti (27.3%), Kakheti (12.2%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (11.2%). Of the few households that used this medical service, the highest percentages that did not pay for them were in Svaneti and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (100% each), and Guria (83.3%). Of those households that used an Ambulatory and paid, the highest median payment per visit was by households in Adjara and Kvemo Kartli-1 (8 GEL). The trend from the surveys in 1996, 2002, and 2004 shows that the regions which have the largest increase in the use of Ambulatories are Imereti (1%, 5%, 14%) and Svaneti (6% in 2002 to 27% in 2004).

**Regional Hospital** - The regions with the highest percentage of households that used the services of the Regional Hospital were Kvemo Kartli-1 (31.2%), Adjara (24%), and Shida Kartli (22.5%). Of those households that used this medical service, the highest percentages that did not pay for them were in Imereti (32.4%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (26.4%), and Adjara (24%). Of those households that used the services of the Regional Hospital and paid, the highest median payment per visit was by households in Svaneti (150 GEL), Tbilisi (100 GEL), and Racha-Lechkhumi (75 GEL). The trend from the surveys in 1996, 2002, and 2004 shows that the regions which have the largest increase in the use of Regional Hospitals are Imereti (7%, 13%, 19%) and Adjara (3%, 13%, 24%). The largest decline in the use of the Regional Hospitals from 2002 to 2004 was in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (33% in 2002 to 5% in 2004) and Svaneti (35% in 2002 and 9% in 2004).

**Pediatric Hospital** - There were only a few households that used a Pediatric Hospital. The regions with the highest percentage of households that used a Pediatric Hospital were Adjara (5.0%), Imereti (4.1%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (3.8%). Of those households that used this medical service, the highest percentage that did not pay for them were in Tbilisi (50%), Imereti (46.7%), and Kakheti (37.5%). Of those households that used a Pediatric Hospital and paid, the costs ranged from 2 to 2,000 GEL.

**Obstetrics/gynecology Hospital** – This is one of the least used health care services. The regions with the highest percentage of households that used the services of the Obstetrics/gynecology Hospital were Imereti (3.3%), Samegrelo, Rustavi and Kvemo-Kartli-2 (2.3% each). Few households reported receiving free-of-charge services. Of those few households that used this medical service, the highest percentages that did not pay for them were in Rustavi (20%) and Tbilisi (10%). Of those households that used the services and paid, the highest median payment per visit was by households in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (500 GEL), Rustavi (225 GEL), Racha-Lechkhumi (150 GEL), and Samegrelo (100 GEL). The trend from the surveys in 1996, 2002, and 2004 shows that the region which had the largest decline in the use of Obstetrics Hospital was Kakheti (13%, 2%, 2%).

**Pharmacist** – Of all services this is the most used. Virtually all households with an ill member in the previous three months used this service. The region with the lowest percentage of households that used this service was Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (83.2%). All households paid for the service. Of those households that used a Pharmacist, the costs ranged from 1 to 2,500 GEL in the previous three months. The region with the highest median expenditure for this service was Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (47 GEL).

## Health care expenditures as portion of household income

Health care expenditures can represent a sizeable portion of a household budget. Moreover, this proportion varies and is based on whether it is part of the household's monetized or total income (monetized and non-monetized). When considering only monthly monetized income, the regions in which health expenditures represent a larger proportion of the monthly monetized budget were Racha-Lechkhumi (64.3%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (46.9%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (43.9%). After accounting for non-monetized income, the regions in which health expenditures represent, on average, a larger proportion of the total monthly household income were Imereti (19.2%) and Racha-Lechkhumi (17.9%). Comparatively, since the 2002 survey the regions with

the largest increases in medical expenses as percentage of the total household budget were in Samegrelo, Shida Kartli, and Imereti.

#### D. Awareness of Free-of-Charge Health Services

Citizens of Georgia are entitled to certain health care services free-of-charge. Of these services six were included in the survey to determine the level of awareness among the general population. The six free-of-charge healthcare services studied include:

- first antenatal visit to women's consultation;
- outpatient services for children 3 years of age and younger;
- child delivery (normal delivery without complications);
- child immunizations for children 1 year and younger;
- tuberculosis treatment program; and
- rural health program at rural ambulatories.

Each household was asked if they used the service in the past 12 months, and if yes, whether the service was fee-of-charge. Table 38 presents the results by urban and rural areas, as well as the overall total for the country. Since rural areas have one additional free-of-charge program, urban and rural areas will be discussed separately.

**Table 38: Knowledge, Use and Payment of Free-of-Charge Health Care Services in 2004.**

		Urban			Rural			Total		
		Free-of-charge (n=2034)	Used (n=2034)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=2801)	Used (n=2801)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=4835)	Used (n=4835)	If used, paid
Antenatal 1 <sup>st</sup> visit to official women's consultation	Yes	22.9%	3.9%	44.6%	19.2%	3.2%	61.9%	21.2%	3.6%	51.8%
	No	24.7%	95.9%	48.0%	31.7%	96.7%	24.7%	28.0%	96.3%	38.3%
	DK	52.4%	0.2%	7.4%	49.1%	0.1%	13.4%	50.8%	0.1%	9.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outpatient services for children 3yrs and younger	Yes	24.9%	5.9%	41.0%	20.8%	5.2%	48.2%	23.0%	5.6%	44.1%
	No	26.6%	94.0%	53.6%	29.6%	94.8%	48.0%	28.0%	94.4%	51.2%
	DK	48.5%	0.1%	5.4%	49.6%	0.1%	3.8%	49.0%	0.1%	4.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Physiological child delivery (normal delivery without complications)	Yes	13.5%	2.7%	73.8%	9.9%	2.7%	88.3%	11.8%	2.7%	80.5%
	No	36.7%	97.2%	19.4%	44.6%	97.3%	4.8%	40.4%	97.2%	12.6%
	DK	49.8%	0.1%	6.8%	45.6%	0.1%	6.9%	47.8%	0.1%	6.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Child Immunizations for children 1 year and younger	Yes	45.6%	7.9%	28.9%	40.8%	6.3%	32.3%	43.3%	7.2%	30.3%
	No	15.9%	92.0%	56.5%	19.8%	93.7%	60.2%	17.7%	92.8%	58.0%
	DK	38.5%	0.1%	14.7%	39.4%	0.1%	7.5%	38.9%	0.1%	11.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tuberculosis treatment program	Yes	24.3%	1.8%	21.8%	23.3%	0.8%	47.8%	23.8%	1.4%	29.2%
	No	19.4%	98.0%	32.2%	24.1%	99.1%	52.2%	21.6%	98.5%	37.9%
	DK	56.4%	0.1%	45.9%	52.6%	0.1%	0.0%	54.6%	0.1%	32.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural health program at rural ambulatories	Yes	---	---	---	27.6%	9.2%	25.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	---	---	---	27.5%	0.7%	64.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	DK	---	---	---	44.9%	0.1%	10.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	---	---	---	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---	---

\* Weighted data presented.

#### Urban

Less than one of every two households were aware that any of the five services offered in urban areas were free-of-charge. Slightly less than one-half (45.6%) were aware that immunizations for children less than one year of age are free. The percentages dropped for the other four services, with the fewest households aware that normal child delivery without complications was free-of-charge.

The use of these services is very low. The most commonly used service was child immunizations (7.9%), with the least used being the TB program (1.8%). For households that used these services, the largest percentage

of households that received services free-of-charge was for the two children's programs---immunizations (56.5%) and outpatient services (53.6%). The service that was paid for most often was normal childbirth, that is, about 3 of every 4 households that had a birth in the household paid for child delivery.

## Rural

As in urban areas, less than one-half of households know these health care services, including the rural ambulatory program, are free-of-charge. And, as in urban areas, the largest percentage of people was aware that child immunization is free-of-charge. Only 1 of every 10 households was aware that normal child birth without complications is free. Comparatively, for all these services a slightly higher percentage of urban households were aware they are free-of-charge.

Interestingly, even though a smaller percentage of rural households were aware these services are free-of-charge, households in both urban and rural areas use them at about the same rate. And, like urban households, the most frequently used service was child immunizations (6.3%).

The most significant difference between urban and rural areas is that a substantially higher proportion of rural households using these services reported paying for them. However, the largest differences between the percentages of rural and urban households that paid for services were for TB (47.8% vs. 21.8% respectively) and the first antenatal visit to women's consultation (61.9% vs. 44.6% respectively).

## Regional Differences by Free-of-Charge Service

### First antenatal visit to women's consultation

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed the first antenatal visit to official women's consultation is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 4.5% to a high of 37.5%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households that know this health service is free were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (4.5%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.0%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (8.0%); the regions with the highest percentages were Adjara (37.5%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (31.0%), and Tbilisi (27.5%).

*Use* – The percentage of households that knew this service was free-of-charge was lowest in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 yet had the largest portion (11.5%) of households using the service, followed by Guria (6.0%) and Imereti (5.0%).

*Paid for* – Although very few households used this service, when they did the regions with the most households paying for the first antenatal visit to women's consultation were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (97.5%), Shida Kartli (90.9%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (80%). Few households paid for this service in Tbilisi (6.7%) or Racha-Lechkhumi (13.7%).

### Outpatient services for children 3 years old and younger

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed that outpatient services for children 3 years old and younger is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 5% to a high of 34%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households knowing this health service is free were Kvemo Kartli-1 (5%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (6%); the regions with the highest percentages were Guria (34.2%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (32.3%), and Imereti (29.3%).

*Use* – Usage of this health service by households was highest in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (12%), Rustavi (9.2%), and Imereti (8.3%).

*Paid for* – Most households that paid for this service were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (91.7%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (80%), and Shida Kartli (72.7%). Few households in Guria paid for this service (18%), which is not too surprising since it had the most households who knew that it is free-of-charge.

### Child delivery (normal delivery without complications)

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed that child delivery without complications is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 2% to a high of 27%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households who knew this health service is free were Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.0%), Shida Kartli (2.5%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (2.5%); the regions with the highest percentages were Mtskheta-Mtianeti (26.5%) and Imereti (17.0%).

*Use* – The largest portion of households using this service were from Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (9.5%), Svaneti (4.6%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (4.5%).

*Paid for* – Of all free-of-charge health services, most households paid for this service. The percentage of households paying for this service ranged from a low of 58% in Imereti to a high of 100% in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2.

#### Child immunization for children 1 year of age and younger

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed that child immunization for children 1 year of age and younger is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 5% to a high of 82%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households knowing this health service is free were Kvemo Kartli-1 (5%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (6.5%); the regions with the highest percentages were Adjara (82%) and Guria (67%).

*Use* – In the previous year, the largest proportion of households using this service were from Kvemo Kartli-2 (11.0%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (9.5%), and Tbilisi (9.2%).

*Paid for* – Of the households that had their child(ren) 1 year of age or younger immunized and also paid for the service, most are located in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (94.7%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (66.7%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (59.1%).

#### Tuberculosis treatment program

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed that tuberculosis treatment program is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 3% to a high of 48%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households which knew this health service is free were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (3%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.5%), and Svaneti (5.4%); the regions with the highest percentages were Adjara (48%) and Imereti (34.0%).

*Use* – The largest percentage of households using this service were from Tbilisi (2.3%) and Adjara (2.0%). No households from Mtskheta-Mtianeti or Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 reported using this service in the previous year.

*Paid for* – Of the few people using the TB treatment program in this survey all participants from Guria, Rustavi, and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 reported paying for it.

#### Rural health program at rural ambulatories

*Knowledge* – The percentage of households that agreed that the rural health program at ambulatories is free-of-charge ranged from a low of 1% to a high of 50%. The regions with the lowest proportion of households which knew this health service is free were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (0.5%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (1.2%), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (1.9%); the regions with the highest percentages were Imereti (50.5%) and Guria (44.2%).

*Use* – The regions with the largest proportion of households using this service are Guria (23.8%), Imereti (17.3%), Racha-Lechkhumi (12.9%), and Svaneti (12.1%). Virtually no households in both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli reported using this service in the previous year.

*Paid for* – Of the households that used the health program at rural ambulatories and paid for it, most were located in Adjara (57%), Imereti (28.9%), Kakheti (28.1%), and Shida Kartli (27.8%).

## **E. Summary**

Overall, in the winter of 2003-2004, three out of every four households in Georgia had one or more members either with an illness, and one of every two had one or more members with a chronic disease. Approximately, one out of every six households in Georgia had one or more members with a physical limitation that restricted them from performing everyday tasks in 2004.

The regions that had the highest percentages of unhealthy households (with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease) were Imereti, Samegrelo, and Racha-Lechkhumi. The regions with the lowest percentages of households with one or more members with an illness and/or chronic disease (or the healthiest households) were Adjara and Samtskhe-Javakheti.

Of all the individuals who were ill in the previous three months of the survey, 65% did not go to a doctor for the illness. Slightly more than one-third (35.7%) did not do so because the household could not afford it. Comparatively, a slightly higher percentage of urban individuals who were ill did not go to a doctor for the illness compared to rural individuals in 2004. For both urban and rural areas, almost one-third of those who were ill did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it.

Regionally, the regions with the highest percentages of individuals who were ill in the previous three months and did not seek a doctor's consultation because they could not afford it were Racha-Lechkhumi, Kvemo Kartli-2, and Samegrelo. The regions with the highest percentages of self-treatment were Adjara, Imereti and Kvemo Kartli-1.

Of the chronic diseases listed, most individuals suffered from hypertension, heart disease or rheumatism. The overwhelming majority of individuals with a chronic disease were 46 years of age or older. Comparatively, a higher percentage of individuals living in urban areas had diabetes and hypertension than in rural areas; however, a higher percentage of individuals living in rural areas than urban regions reported heart disease.

The regions with the highest percentages of individuals with a chronic disease were Racha-Lechkhumi and Imereti.

Of the seven health care services studied, the overwhelming majority of them were available to Georgian households, more so for urban areas. For those households with one or more members ill and/or with a chronic disease, most households used two services, the primary services being pharmacists and the second being medical workers.

Since 1996, households have increased their usage of medical workers and decreased their usage of polyclinics and regional hospitals. For those households that used a medical service in 2004, the overall median health expenditure per household in the previous three months was 33 GEL (the equivalent value of 16 USD). This amount represents, on average, 25% of the household's monthly monetized budget, and 10% of total (monetized and non-monetized) household monthly income during these three months.

The median health expenditure per household in the previous three months was slightly higher in rural areas. In 2004 the median health expenditure per household was 35 GEL, which is slightly higher than urban areas (30 GEL). This amount represents, on average, 7.6% of monthly monetized budget of urban households and 11.7% of rural households. The regions in which health expenditures represent a larger proportion of the monthly monetized budget were Racha-Lechkhumi, Kvemo-Kartli-1, and Samtskhe-Javakheti.

Overall, most health care services are available and physically accessible. However, the main problem for patients has been and remains economic, that is the cost for treatment and the purchase of pharmaceuticals.

Concerning free-of-charge services, a smaller percentage of rural households are aware of them than urban households, although households in both locations use them at about the same rate. The most frequently used free-of-charge service was child immunizations (40.9%).

The most significant difference between urban and rural areas is that a substantially higher proportion of rural households that used the free-of-charge health services reported paying for them. The largest differences between the percentages of rural and urban households that paid for these services were for TB (47.9% vs. 21.8% respectively) and the first antenatal visit to women's consultation (61.9% vs. 44.9% respectively).

## F. Data tables for household and individual health and health care issue

Table 39: Presence of Acute Illnesses by Urban/Rural Location and Year.\*

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>n=709</b>	<b>n=2188</b>	<b>n=2034</b>	<b>n=496</b>	<b>n=3312</b>	<b>n=2801</b>	<b>n=1205</b>	<b>n=5500</b>	<b>n=4835</b>
% of households with 1 or more members ill in the previous three months	78.8	68.3	74.5	79.8	70.7	73.4	79.3	69.4	74.0
% of households with 1 or more members having a chronic disease in the previous three months	47.1	52.9	53.5	47.6	53.6	54.1	46.9	53.3	53.8
% of households with 1 or more members having an illness or chronic disease in the previous three months	85.5	76.3	83.6	84.9	75.5	80.8	85.2	75.9	82.3
% of households with 1 or more members with a physical limitation in the previous three months	12.8	14.3	13.5	16.5	15.5	17.9	14.3	14.9	15.6
<b># of Individuals</b>	<b>n=2,720</b>	<b>n=8,332</b>	<b>n=7,806</b>	<b>n=2,207</b>	<b>n=13,723</b>	<b>n=11,422</b>	<b>n=4,932</b>	<b>n=22,055</b>	<b>n=19,228</b>
% ill one or more times is previous three months	49.5	31.5	42.2	43.6	30.4	36.4	46.9	30.5	38.7
<b>Type of illness:</b>									
Respiratory		16.0	10.5		10.9	8.8		13.4	9.5
Flu <sup>38</sup>	74.8	33.9	61.0	73.1	28.4	51.4	74.1	31.1	55.7
High/low blood pressure	---	14.7	6.6	---	15.6	10.1	---	15.1	8.6
Cardiovascular	9.4	7.2	5.1	11.6	9.9	7.8	10.3	8.5	6.6
Intestinal	4.5	4.1	1.5	4.9	4.6	2.3	4.6	4.4	1.9
Infectious	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.3
Trauma	2.2	2.2	1.6	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.7
Skin disease	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2
Urinary tract	---	0.8	0.5	---	1.9	0.8	---	1.3	0.7
Gynecological	---	2.2	1.4	---	3.0	1.4	---	2.6	1.4
Pyelonephritis	0.3	---	---	0.0	---	---	0.2	---	---
Pregnancy related	0.4	---	---	0.7	---	---	0.5	---	---
Other	5.7	16.0	10.8	3.8	20.6	13.5	4.9	18.3	12.3
<b>% who did not go to doctor</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>Why did not go to doctor:</b>									
Illness was not serious	57.2	28.9	34.4	64.6	26.1	31.4	60.5	27.6	32.8
Self-treatment	15.5	19.0	26.2	14.8	19.0	27.2	15.2	19.0	26.7
Could not afford treatment	25.2	48.1	35.1	18.6	51.3	36.2	22.3	49.6	35.7
Could not communicate	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
Could not get transportation	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
No confidence in doctors	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Advice from pharmacist	---	1.0	1.4	---	0.9	1.0	---	0.9	1.2
Other	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.3

\* Weighted data is used.

<sup>38</sup> Comparatively, in the US in 2002 the rate of flu was about 35% (Source: Vital and Health Statistics Series 10, No. 200).

**Table 40: Presence of Chronic Diseases by Urban/Rural Location and Year.**

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b># of Individuals</b>	<b>n=2,720</b>	<b>n=8,332</b>	<b>n=6,323</b>	<b>n=2,207</b>	<b>n=13,723</b>	<b>n=9,282</b>	<b>n=4,932</b>	<b>n=22,055</b>	<b>N=19,228</b>
<b>% with a chronic disease</b>	16.1	19.1	19.0	14.3	18.2	18.7	15.3	18.6	18.8
<b>Type of chronic disease:</b>									
Diabetes <sup>39</sup>	11.8	7.6	6.7	14.3	4.4	5.0	12.9	5.9	5.7
Hypertension <sup>40</sup>	37.6	20.9	18.7	35.6	16.3	13.8	36.7	18.6	15.8
Rheumatism	23.9	7.7	7.3	25.4	8.9	9.3	24.5	8.3	8.4
Goiter	6.2	4.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.0	6.0
Neurological disease	7.7	3.6	3.9	7.3	3.4	3.4	7.6	3.5	3.6
Heart disease/cardiovascular	---	9.8	13.6	---	12.6	15.4	---	11.2	14.6
TB	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.9
Cancer	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3
Neurosis	10.9	5.4	3.4	8.6	5.9	4.3	9.9	5.7	3.9
Asthma <sup>41</sup>	---	3.1	4.0	---	4.1	3.9	---	3.6	3.9
Stomach ulcer	---	6.9	4.9	---	6.3	4.0	---	6.6	4.3
Cholecystitis	---	4.3	3.8	---	2.3	2.4	---	3.3	3.0
Epilepsy	---	1.2	0.9	---	1.1	0.8	---	1.1	0.9
Respiratory	---	0.9	1.3	---	1.1	1.4	---	1.0	1.4
Other	---	21.9	22.9	---	26.6	28.3	---	24.3	26.1
<b>% with a physical limitation<sup>42</sup></b>	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.7

<sup>39</sup> Comparatively, in the US in 2002 the rate of diabetes was 6.3% (Source: Health, United States, 2002 Table 68).

<sup>40</sup> Comparatively, in the US between 1988 and 1994 the rate of hypertension was about 23% (Source: Health, United States, 2002 Table 68).

<sup>41</sup> Comparatively, in the US between 1998 and 2002, the rate of asthma was about 10.8% (<http://209.217.72.34/asthma/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13>).

<sup>42</sup> Comparatively, in the US in 2001 the rate of physical limitation was 12.1% (Table 56, Health Status and Determinants, CDC).

**Table 41: Presence of Acute Illnesses and Chronic Diseases by Region and Year.\***

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria			Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Rustavi	
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>293</b>
% of hhs with 1 or more members ill	82.6	65.0	73.0	84.5	62.7	79.7	72.2	81.0	90.2	77.5	65.0	73.0	72.7	69.7	65.3	73.4
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a chronic disease	45.7	51.7	52.2	88.3	37.7	50.5	53.7	68.3	69.5	37.5	50.3	58.7	58.2	56.7	47.3	44.7
% of hhs with 1 or more members having an illness and/or chronic disease	88.0	75.7	83.2	88.3	66.6	87.5	85.2	86.1	93.2	80.0	71.0	84.3	75.2	79.5	71.0	82.6
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a physical limitation	8.5	14.5	13.9	15.5	9.5	20.9	22.7	15.1	10.7	2.5	20.3	10.6	22.0	16.5	11.3	13.3
<b># of Individuals</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>2270</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2092</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1102</b>
% ill one or more time is previous three months	58.2	31.9	45.2	49.1	33.0	38.5	41.7	39.0	61.1	35.4	27.1	36.1	31.7	37.5	30.5	40.2
<b>Type of illness:</b>																
Respiratory	79.6	18.7	12.7	78.4	13.5	4.6	73.5	16.3	15.9	72.6	11.1	6.9	6.8	8.7	15.7	9.9
Flu		<b>36.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>		<b>25.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>		<b>26.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>		<b>31.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>65.2</b>
High blood pressure	---	14.6	4.9	---	24.9	14.7	---	13.7	6.4	---	20.3	11.6	14.0	7.9	7.9	7.0
Cardiovascular	7.5	7.6	4.9	10.4	10.4	11.2	12.5	6.4	4.5	17.7	8.9	9.0	13.6	10.2	4.1	2.3
Intestinal	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Infectious	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.9	3.2	0.6	1.4	2.3	0.2	3.2	0.7
Trauma	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.6	4.1	3.0	1.5	3.2	4.9	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.7	1.6
Skin disease	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	---	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Urinary tract	---	0.4	0.6	---	1.9	0.4	---	1.4	0.8	---	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
Gynecological	---	1.9	0.9	---	3.3	2.2	---	1.9	2.2	---	0.9	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.7	1.1
Pyelonephritis	0.4	---	---	0.0	---	---	0.3	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pregnancy related	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	5.1	12.5	6.9	6.2	12.9	13.3	2.0	23.3	15.5	0.0	15.1	6.6	25.3	16.6	26.8	9.5
<b>% of ill who did not go to doctor</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>Why did not go to doctor:</b>																
Illness was not serious	54.6	31.2	38.8	71.2	34.3	44.4	55.5	14.5	24.2	88.2	17.8	40.3	14.8	13.3	17.8	34.4
Self-treatment	18.5	13.5	25.4	11.6	23.9	10.8	11.9	26.4	32.8	11.8	31.6	30.8	7.6	44.0	27.4	27.2
Could not afford treatment	25.5	51.4	31.4	15.8	39.8	41.0	28.8	55.5	37.2	0.0	48.3	24.6	70.1	38.3	47.1	33.8
Could not communicate	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Could not get transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
No confidence in doctors	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
Advice from pharmacist	---	0.4	1.5	---	1.2	0.6	---	1.7	1.9	---	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	3.4	1.5	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.4	5.7	3.4	6.3	4.0
<b>% with a chronic disease</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Type of chronic disease:</b>																
Diabetes	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.1	7.9	3.8	15.7	3.0	4.2	19.0	4.5	5.6	3.9	5.8	5.6	3.8
Hypertension	44.4	22.6	21.2	32.3	22.4	18.3	29.4	17.3	12.5	28.6	27.4	18.4	12.0	10.2	21.8	26.9
Rheumatism	21.4	5.4	6.0	35.5	9.8	8.3	27.5	10.4	8.6	47.6	9.5	12.0	2.7	4.2	4.1	5.9
Goiter	7.7	4.2	6.7	1.6	4.7	5.8	6.5	2.7	5.2	---	4.0	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.1	3.8
Neurological disease	6.1	3.3	3.2	9.7	3.1	7.5	9.8	2.9	2.1	4.8	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.6	3.0	4.3
Heart disease/cardiovascular	---	11.1	17.1	---	10.6	16.3	---	9.4	11.9	---	8.5	12.8	18.3	16.9	6.6	9.7
TB	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.4	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.5	1.6
Cancer	0.5	1.4	2.8	---	3.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0
Neurosis	8.7	5.4	2.3	11.3	2.4	4.6	8.5	4.8	4.2	0.0	5.0	8.5	4.8	3.5	4.6	2.2
Asthma	---	3.3	1.8	---	4.3	4.6	---	5.6	4.0	---	5.0	8.5	4.2	3.8	6.1	5.9
Stomach ulcer	---	7.5	5.1	---	12.2	2.1	---	5.7	2.9	---	9.5	7.3	6.6	2.2	5.1	7.0
Cholecystitis	---	5.2	2.5	---	1.2	2.9	---	5.0	2.9	---	2.0	4.7	0.0	1.3	5.6	4.8
Epilepsy	---	0.7	1.4	---	0.0	1.3	---	1.0	0.4	---	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.5
Respiratory	---	0.9	0.5	---	0.8	2.5	---	1.3	2.1	---	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.1
Other	---	19.1	19.1	---	16.9	17.5	---	30.0	38.0	---	19.4	9.8	---	42.2	27.4	22.6
<b>% with a physical limitation</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>

\* Weighted data presented.

Kvemo Kartli-1 includes the districts of Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi; Kvemo Kartli-2 includes the districts of Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani.

Table 41 (cont): Presence of Acute Illnesses and Chronic Diseases by Region and Year.\*

	Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti			Shida Kartli		
	2002	2004	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
% of hhs with 1 or more members ill	69.5	63.2	69.0	67.5	74.8	70.7	72.2	83.3	81.0	70.2
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a chronic disease	56.5	45.8	53.0	49.5	32.2	57.2	51.5	58.0	53.5	45.7
% of hhs with 1 or more members having an illness and/or chronic disease	72.0	72.1	74.0	75.5	79.3	77.7	79.5	86.2	82.0	78.5
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a physical limitation	20.5	15.1	19.5	15.6	20.0	21.2	29.3	13.0	6.5	10.9
<b># of Individuals</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1643</b>	<b>1711</b>
% ill one or more time is previous three months	31.6	33.5	27.7	35.5	32.9	29.4	39.3	57.3	29.3	33.4
<b>Type of illness:</b>										
Respiratory	14.9	5.0	15.2	7.6	85.8	11.7	5.2	69.3	1.2	4.5
Flu	<b>19.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	63.1	---	18.7	58.3	---	33.6	57.0
High blood pressure	9.5	7.5	7.2	8.0	---	19.6	8.5	---	19.7	8.4
Cardiovascular	8.7	6.2	6.5	3.8	3.3	14.3	8.8	11.3	11.2	7.3
Intestinal	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	3.2	2.2	3.2	1.8	5.1	6.2	2.3
Infectious	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.7
Trauma	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	4.9	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.7	1.7
Skin disease	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
Urinary tract	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.6	---	2.6	0.7	---	2.9	0.5
Gynecological	4.1	0.4	5.3	2.2	---	2.6	1.1	---	3.3	2.6
Pyelonephritis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pregnancy related	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---
Other	33.6	15.4	17.9	8.6	1.1	20.4	11.8	8.9	14.5	13.6
<b>% of ill who did not go to doctor</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b>Why did not go to doctor:</b>										
Illness was not serious	17.8	14.2	27.5	26.4	74.8	27.5	36.6	56.5	41.0	46.1
Self-treatment	17.1	27.7	14.1	26.9	6.0	16.2	17.7	16.4	14.7	22.9
Could not afford treatment	56.8	39.4	57.0	43.2	17.9	51.3	40.3	22.0	40.7	29.6
Could not communicate	2.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Could not get transportation	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No confidence in doctors	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Advice from pharmacist	0.7	12.3	0.0	0.9	---	2.6	1.0	---	0.0	0.3
Other	4.1	3.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	4.0	4.7	3.3	0.0
<b>% with a chronic disease</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type of chronic disease:</b>										
Diabetes	2.5	9.3	6.2	5.6	5.1	5.8	6.9	15.0	5.1	9.4
Hypertension	13.8	15.7	17.9	28.5	30.8	16.8	10.4	30.8	17.5	6.7
Rheumatism	8.1	5.6	9.7	7.6	35.9	7.7	12.1	20.0	10.5	8.0
Goiter	10.0	3.7	7.6	5.6	2.6	8.4	13.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
Neurological disease	3.8	0.9	4.1	2.1	5.1	3.5	1.4	8.3	4.0	6.3
Heart disease/cardiovascular	15.6	16.7	13.8	17.4	0.0	14.8	18.7	0.0	12.0	18.3
TB	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.4
Cancer	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.1	7.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.8	2.7
Neurosis	1.3	1.9	6.2	2.1	10.3	8.1	4.8	19.2	11.6	8.7
Asthma	3.1	7.4	1.4	3.5	---	1.0	2.1	---	0.7	2.2
Stomach ulcer	6.3	3.7	5.5	2.1	---	5.5	4.2	---	4.4	2.2
Cholecystitis	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.1	---	2.9	2.1	---	0.0	1.3
Epilepsy	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	---	1.9	1.4	---	1.5	0.9
Respiratory	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	---	1.0	2.1	---	1.1	2.2
Other	32.5	32.4	22.8	18.8	---	19.7	16.6	---	25.1	25.9
<b>% with a physical limitation</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

\* Weighted data presented.

**Table 41 (cont): Presence of Acute Illnesses and Chronic Diseases by Region and Year.\***

	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Adjara			Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
% of hhs with 1 or more members ill	74.0	59.2	75.0	62.5	67.8	46.7	56.7	72.7	65.0	75.3	79.0
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a chronic disease	44.0	63.2	38.5	47.0	43.3	38.7	40.3	52.0	38.7	75.0	77.0
% of hhs with 1 or more members having an illness and/or chronic disease	78.0	82.6	79.0	64.5	75.6	57.0	67.3	76.3	73.3	86.0	89.0
% of hhs with 1 or more members having a physical limitation	18.5	20.0	25.5	21.5	11.1	7.0	14.0	19.3	12.4	22.0	10.5
<b># of Individuals</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1016</b>
% ill one or more time is previous three months	34.0	32.8	27.7	38.4	34.9	19.0	23.6	29.9	30.4	44.4	44.2
<b>Type of illness:</b>											
Respiratory	6.9	2.4	4.5	11.2		6.6	8.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	14.3
Flu	33.7	70.0	43.2	58.2	70.1	43.2	53.4	41.2	53.1	33.3	27.8
High/low blood pressure	14.2	5.9	6.2	9.7	---	14.8	8.9	8.8	10.6	12.6	13.4
Cardiovascular	7.6	4.7	7.0	4.7	8.7	7.8	6.9	8.3	4.2	7.3	9.4
Intestinal	6.6	2.0	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.3	5.9	2.0	4.4	3.6
Infectious	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.7	1.1
Trauma	3.5	1.2	2.9	0.9	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	3.1
Skin disease	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Urinary tract	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.3	---	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.8
Gynecological	6.3	0.4	5.3	2.1	---	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.0
Pyelonephritis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pregnancy related	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	15.6	8.3	23.9	8.8	5.5	16.0	11.5	18.2	13.1	23.6	23.6
<b>% of ill who did not go to doctor</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>
<b>Why did not go to doctor:</b>											
Illness was not serious	32.2	39.5	39.0	33.7	69.5	51.4	40.0	28.5	40.9	11.8	13.7
Self-treatment	23.4	26.8	17.5	32.9	13.7	18.9	33.7	24.6	16.0	34.6	25.1
Could not afford treatment	41.5	31.8	39.6	27.6	15.8	29.1	24.6	42.5	39.9	51.3	53.4
Could not communicate	0.6	0.0s	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4
Could not get transportation	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	3.2
No confidence in doctors	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Advice from pharmacist	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	---	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.7
<b>% with a chronic disease</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>
<b>Type of chronic disease:</b>											
Diabetes	1.7	7.0	8.6	2.8	6.1	12.9	6.1	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9
Hypertension	3.5	4.4	6.5	0.7	51.0	14.2	19.7	17.6	14.2	22.8	24.0
Rheumatism	12.2	10.8	12.9	14.7	32.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	9.9	9.3	9.1
Goiter	18.3	3.2	3.2	4.9	4.1	4.5	6.1	5.9	8.5	2.3	4.7
Neurological disease	6.1	2.5	9.7	9.8	2.0	6.5	8.8	5.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Heart disease/cardiovascular	7.8	12.7	4.3	17.5	0.0	11.6	15.6	8.6	17.0	9.9	7.6
TB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Cancer	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Neurosis	8.7	5.7	6.5	2.8	2.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	1.4	3.9	1.6
Asthma	4.3	1.9	3.2	5.6	---	3.9	2.7	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.2
Stomach ulcer	12.2	8.9	7.5	11.2	---	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	6.2	3.1
Cholecystitis	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.4	---	0.0	2.0	3.2	0.7	2.8	7.8
Epilepsy	2.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	---	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Respiratory	0.9	4.4	4.3	3.5	---	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.5
Other	18.3	34.8	29.0	25.2	---	23.9	16.3	32.6	29.1	31.0	30.8
<b>% with a physical limitation</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>

\* Weighted data presented.

Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 includes the districts of Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza; Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 includes the districts of Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda.

**Table 42: Use of and Median Expenditures (in GEL) for Various Medical Services by Households Reporting One or More Illnesses or Chronic Diseases in the Previous Three Months (November – December 2003 and January 2004) by Urban/Rural Location and Year.\***

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b># of Households:</b>	n=709	n=2188	n=2034	n=496	n=3312	n=2801	n=1205	n=5500	n=4835
% of all households with illness or disease	85.5	75.9	83.6	84.9	76.1	80.8	85.2	76.0	82.3
% of these household using a medical service**	74.3	86.3	83.9	79.8	81.6	75.4	76.6	83.5	79.9
<b>% Currently using:</b>									
Medical worker	---	24.7	29.7	---	22.2	34.9	---	23.2	32.0
Polyclinic	14.4	16.0	15.6	10.0	14.2	11.0	12.6	14.9	13.6
Ambulatory	3.3	0.7	---	1.9	5.8	9.0	2.7	3.8	9.0
Regional hospital	9.4	15.1	13.0	9.8	17.7	15.7	9.6	16.7	14.2
Pediatric hospital	5.0	2.2	2.1	5.0	1.1	2.3	5.0	1.5	2.2
Obstetrics	6.0	3.0	2.5	6.0	2.5	1.7	6.0	2.7	2.1
Non-traditional healer	---	1.8	1.1	---	1.0	2.0	---	1.3	1.5
Pharmacist	---	80.9	97.5	---	76.7	96.2	---	78.4	96.9
<b>Average number of health services used:</b>		1.7	1.6		1.8	1.7		1.7	1.7
<b>% of these hhs that did not pay for service:</b>									
Medical worker	56.5	42.6	34.6	56.2	43.5	37.7	56.3	43.1	36.1
Polyclinic	72.6	40.1	39.5	71.8	21.7	33.4	72.3	29.7	37.3
Ambulatory	---	---	---	---	60.0	60.6	---	58.6	---
Regional hospital	75.5	20.6	17.6	75.8	15.3	19.2	75.7	17.2	18.4
Pediatric hospital	---	32.4	36.5	---	14.3	22.0	---	24.6	29.7
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	---	10.7	8.9	---	9.9	4.3	---	10.2	7.3
Non-traditional healer	---	23.3	34.0	---	20.8	23.5	---	22.2	27.4
Pharmacist	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.3	0.0	---	0.1	0.0
<b>Median expenditure per visit (GEL):</b>									
Medical worker	---	5	5	---	5	5	---	5	5
Polyclinic	---	3	4	---	5	4	---	5	4
Ambulatory	---	14	4	---	0	0	---	0	0
Regional hospital	---	20	50	---	20	20	---	20	30
Pediatric hospital	---	7	5	---	13	10	---	10	10
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	---	30	30	---	50	50	---	33	30
Non-traditional healer	---	10	0	---	7	20	---	10	10
Pharmacist	---	10	10	---	10	13	---	10	10
Median medical expenditures per household in previous 3 months (November 2003 – January 2004) in 2002 constant GEL	25 (16)	30	30 (33)	25 (16)	37	35 (40)	25 (16)	35	33 (36)
Median % medical expenditures to monetized household income	---	7.6%	19.0%	---	11.7%	35.0%	---	10.0%	24.6%
Median % medical expenditures to total (monetized + non-monetized) household income	---	6.7%	11.9%	---	7.2%	9.9%	---	6.9%	10.7%

\* Weighted data presented.

\*\* In the 1996 survey, use of pharmacists was not asked, thus inflating the percentage of household not using a medical service.

**Table 43: Use of and Median Expenditures for Various Medical Services by Households Reporting One or More Illnesses or Chronic Diseases in the Previous Three Months (November and December 2003 to January 2004) by Region and Year.**

	Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria			Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Rustavi	
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>293</b>
% of all households with illness or disease	88.0	75.7	83.2	88.3	66.6	87.5	85.2	86.1	93.2	80.0	71.0	84.3	75.2	79.5	71.0	82.6
% of these households using a medical service*	78.5	70.5	85.9	68.1	61.4	78.5	69.6	79.0	92.2	78.1	61.7	83.3	68.0	74.2	70.7	83.6
<b>% Currently using:</b>																
Medical worker	3.9	24.0	26.9	7.8	30.3	48.9	4.9	29.9	36.8	12.5	32.9	51.9	16.6	27.3	21.1	17.0
Polyclinic	15.1	20.0	18.4	10.0	19.0	11.1	8.7	21.2	16.5	0.0	12.2	10.3	11.6	14.0	17.8	17.7
Ambulatory	3.6	0.7	0.0	2.9	1.1	6.2	0.5	5.3	14.4	0.0	7.0	9.5	4.0	12.2	0.9	0.0
Regional hospital	8.9	14.5	10.3	6.8	10.5	11.8	7.1	13.4	18.7	3.1	8.0	8.2	21.6	19.6	12.7	17.7
Pediatric hospital	2.9	2.6	0.9	4.9	0.5	1.5	5.5	1.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.1	3.3	0.9
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	5.1	4.6	2.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	3.8	1.5	3.3	0.0	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.3
Non-traditional healer	---	1.5	1.1	---	1.0	3.8	---	1.1	2.5	---	0.9	0.4	3.0	0.0	1.4	2.3
Pharmacist	---	76.4	97.6	---	86.3	96.9	---	83.8	99.2	---	82.6	96.6	29.4	95.2	81.7	97.7
<b>Average number of health services used:</b>	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4
<b>% of hh that did not pay for service:</b>																
Medical worker	51.1	52.3	30.8	40.0	29.2	23.4	62.1	44.4	47.4	30.0	52.9	50.4	30.0	47.5	24.4	32.2
Polyclinic	68.4	46.2	43.4	65.4	15.5	20.8	81.3	28.1	39.7	33.3	19.2	8.7	31.4	37.8	31.6	31.6
Ambulatory	---	33.3	---	---	0.0	30.0	---	60.5	73.1	---	73.3	83.3	41.7	65.4	50.0	---
Regional hospital	73.9	21.2	11.9	86.1	7.7	16.7	59.4	12.4	32.4	14.3	17.6	5.3	16.9	26.4	7.4	16.2
Pediatric hospital	---	33.3	50.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	15.4	46.7	---	---	28.6	33.3	0.0	57.1	0.0
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	---	4.8	10.0	---	10.0	0.0	---	9.1	8.3	---	33.3	0.0	40.0	0.0	25.0	20.0
Non-traditional healer	---	14.3	0.0	---	50.0	40.0	---	25.0	33.3	---	50.0	100.0	11.1	0.0	66.7	0.0
Pharmacist	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Median expenditure per visit (GEL):</b>																
Medical worker	---	15	13	---	10	10	---	10	3	---	10	0	10	5	10	10
Polyclinic	---	10	5	---	10	10	---	8	5	---	10	10	20	5	5	5
Ambulatory	---	15	---	---	16	3	---	5	0	---	4	0	10	0	14	---
Regional hospital	---	58	100	---	61	20	---	15	10	---	33	300	25	40	40	20
Pediatric hospital	---	9	25	---	55	20	---	15	4	---	---	10	20	25	14	20
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	---	32	50	---	100	65	---	38	30	---	80	200	500	10	225	100
Non-traditional healer	---	15	30	---	10	6	---	11	30	---	8	0	18	---	3	24
Pharmacist	---	10	30	---	10	30	---	8	40	---	10	30	10	20	8	30
Median medical expenditures in previous 3 months in 2002 constant GEL	18 (12)	20	30 (33)	20 (13)	20	40 (44)	20 (13)	30	40 (44)	25 (14)	15	30 (33)	15	20 (22)	20	33 (33)
Median % medical expenditures to monetized household income	---	4.4	14.4	---	6.7	36.6	---	12.8	36.0	---	12.8	29.4	11.4	20.0	6.0	22.2
Median % medical expenditures to total (monetized + non-monetized) household income	---	4.4	9.1	---	4.9	11.5	---	9.3	19.2	---	5.0	9.5	8.3	12.0	6.0	7.9

\* In the 1996 survey, use of pharmacists was not asked, thus inflating the percentage of household not using a medical service.

**Table 43 (cont): Use of and Median Expenditures for Various Medical Services by Households Reporting One or More Illnesses or Chronic Diseases in the Previous Three Months (November and December 2003 to January 2004) by Region and Year.**

	Kvemo Kartli-1		Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti			Shida Kartli		
	2002	2004	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
% of all households with illness or disease	72.0	72.1	74.0	75.5	78.3	77.7	79.5	86.2	82.0	79.5
% of these households using a medical service*	58.5	54.7	62.5	68.0	91.1	67.2	72.2	78.2	73.5	81.7
<b>% Currently using:</b>										
Medical worker	16.0	20.2	37.8	32.8	1.1	23.8	44.2	8.4	14.9	22.5
Polyclinic	10.4	5.5	9.5	15.6	17.8	11.3	7.9	18.6	5.8	14.2
Ambulatory	4.2	2.7	1.4	5.4	3.4	6.8	10.2	3.4	4.6	4.3
Regional hospital	23.6	31.2	14.9	18.8	14.4	19.9	10.9	16.3	14.6	22.5
Pediatric hospital	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.3	13.3	1.3	3.0	6.9	0.9	1.4
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	2.8	0.0	5.4	2.3	13.3	2.3	1.9	7.6	2.7	0.3
Non-traditional healer	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	---	1.3	1.9	---	0.9	0.6
Pharmacist	71.5	92.7	79.7	95.3	---	68.8	92.5	---	82.3	99.3
<b>Average number of health services used:</b>	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
<b>% of hh that did not pay for service:</b>										
Medical worker	34.8	38.1	39.3	26.2	66.7	40.5	40.7	54.5	22.4	27.7
Polyclinic	40.0	40.0	28.6	40.0	62.8	18.8	44.4	81.3	36.8	25.6
Ambulatory	50.0	50.0	0.0	80.0	---	42.9	50.0	---	66.7	25.0
Regional hospital	11.8	2.9	18.2	9.1	75.0	19.4	17.9	92.5	16.7	12.5
Pediatric hospital	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	---	50.0	37.5	---	33.3	0.0
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	---	14.3	0.0	---	11.1	0.0
Non-traditional healer	50.0	100.0	---	0.0	---	25.0	2.0	---	33.3	0.0
Pharmacist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0
<b>Median expenditure per visit (GEL):</b>										
Medical worker	10	10	12	15	---	8	5	---	10	15
Polyclinic	10	5	13	5	---	6	4	---	5	10
Ambulatory	8	8	5	0	---	5	2	---	5	4
Regional hospital	33	60	100	35	---	51	15	---	25	48
Pediatric hospital	10	750	13	125	---	30	4	---	17	20
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	38	---	143	450	---	24	20	---	28	10
Non-traditional healer	20	0	---	100	---	19	20	---	13	50
Pharmacist	10	36	10	40	---	13	28	---	10	30
Median medical expenditures in previous 3 months in 2002 constant GEL	28	40 (44)	29	40 (44)	24 (16)	20	30 (33)	22 (14)	17	30 (33)
Median % medical expenditures to monetized household income	17.3	46.9	6.7	33.3	---	8.8	40.4	---	8.7	25.0
Median % medical expenditures to total (monetized + non-monetized) household income	8.5	0.0	6.0	9.2	---	5.6	8.9	---	6.7	12.4

\* In the 1996 survey, use of pharmacists was not asked, thus inflating the percentage of households not using a medical service.

**Table 43 (cont): Use of and Median Expenditures for Various Medical Services by Households Reporting One or More Illnesses or Chronic Diseases in the Previous Three Months (November and December 2003 to January 2004) by Region and Year.**

	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Adjara			Svaneti		Racha-Lechkhumi	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b># of Households</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
% of all households with illness or disease	78.0	82.6	79.0	64.5	75.6	57.0	67.3	76.3	73.3	86.0	89.0
% of household using a medical service*	76.5	60.7	62.0	56.5	76.5	45.3	70.3	68.0	58.0	73.0	80.3
<b>% Currently using:</b>											
Medical worker	11.5	35.9	7.0	55.1	1.5	9.4	30.2	25.3	13.5	24.4	41.3
Polyclinic	15.4	10.7	5.8	3.7	1.5	13.5	6.7	1.5	7.1	21.3	18.3
Ambulatory	3.8	1.4	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	10.1	5.7	27.3	5.8	11.2
Regional hospital	25.0	17.9	32.9	4.7	3.0	12.9	24.0	34.5	9.4	11.9	17.0
Pediatric hospital	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	2.9	0.6	5.0	3.1	1.8	0.8	3.8
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	10.3	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Non-traditional healer	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	---	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	82.7	93.2	64.6	83.2	---	73.1	96.6	79.5	95.3	77.1	96.6
<b>Average number of health services used:</b>	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5
<b>% of hh that did not pay for service:</b>											
Medical worker	44.4	44.7	36.4	36.8	75.0	37.5	31.5	70.7	80.0	64.5	59.6
Polyclinic	16.7	50.0	33.3	33.3	45.5	21.7	16.7	25.0	91.7	40.0	32.6
Ambulatory	50.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	---	0.0	25.0	76.9	100.0	93.0	76.2
Regional hospital	5.1	31.6	9.6	20.0	53.3	18.2	4.9	36.7	12.5	25.0	22.5
Pediatric hospital	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	14.3	33.3	50.0	44.4
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	6.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	---	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Non-traditional healer	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	---	66.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	---	0.0
Pharmacist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
<b>Median expenditure per visit (GEL):</b>											
Medical worker	10	5	5	15	---	17	9	15	0	10	0
Polyclinic	10	3	25	20	---	13	35	10	0	8	15
Ambulatory	10	0	40	---	---	250	8	30	0	10	0
Regional hospital	20	50	25	30	---	23	50	41	150	15	75
Pediatric hospital	49	---	240	10	---	5	18	175	6	52	6
Obstetrics/gynecological hospital	30	---	30	46	---	23	100	90	0	150	65
Non-traditional healer	13	---	6	---	---	120	5	18	---	---	---
Pharmacist	10	47	15	40	---	15	40	15	18	8	40
Median medical expenditures in previous 3 months in 2002 constant GEL	30	45 (50)	20	50 (55)	20 (12)	20	38 (42)	40	18 (20)	25	46 (41)
Median % medical expenditures to monetized household income	16.7	43.9	7.2	22.6	---	6.6	18.8	23.4	15.4	18.5	64.3
Median % medical expenditures to total (monetized + non-monetized) household income	16.7	5.0	13.3	1.7	---	5.0	6.2	13.2	1.4	7.6	17.9

\* In the 1996 survey, use of pharmacists was not asked, thus inflating the percentage of households not using a medical service.

Table 44: Awareness of Free-of-Charge Health Services in 2004 by Region.

		Tbilisi			Samegrelo			Imereti			Guria			Mtskheta- Mtianeti			Rustavi		
		Free-of-charge (n=596)	Used (n=596)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=344)	Used (n=344)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=400)	Used (n=400)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=300)	Used (n=300)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=400)	Used (n=400)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=293)	Used (n=293)	If used, paid
First Antenatal visit to official women's consultation	Yes	27.5%	3.0%	6.7%	11.9%	2.3%	75.0%	25.8%	5.0%	55.0%	25.0%	6.0%	38.9%	31.0%	4.0%	43.8%	22.5%	4.8%	57.1%
	No	14.6%	97.0%	72.2%	36.6%	97.1%	0.0%	32.5%	94.8%	40.0%	22.0%	94.0%	44.4%	38.3%	96.0%	18.8%	20.8%	94.9%	35.7%
	DK	57.9%	0.0%	11.1%	51.5%	0.6%	25.0%	41.8%	0.3	5.0%	53.0%	0.0%	16.7%	30.8%	0.0%	37.5%	56.7%	0.3%	7.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outpatient services for children 3 years of age and younger	Yes	27.9%	5.7%	32.4%	15.1%	2.6%	44.0%	29.3%	8.3%	45.5%	34.3%	7.3%	18.2%	32.3%	4.5%	44.4%	22.5%	9.2%	44.4%
	No	18.6%	94.3%	64.7%	34.6%	96.8%	55.6%	30.3%	91.8%	51.5%	17.3%	92.7%	68.2%	35.0%	95.5%	44.4%	24.2%	90.8%	40.7%
	DK	53.5%	0.0%	2.9%	50.3%	0.6%	0.0%	40.5%	0.0%	3.0%	48.3%	0.0%	13.6%	32.8%	0.0%	11.1%	53.2%	0.0%	14.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Physiological child delivery (normal delivery without complications)	Yes	15.4%	2.0%	66.7%	6.7%	0.9%	100%	17.0%	3.0%	58.3%	9.0%	3.7%	72.7%	26.5%	2.5%	90.0%	12.6%	3.8%	72.7%
	No	28.0%	98.0%	25.0%	50.3%	98.5%	0.0%	41.5%	97.0%	25.0%	38.3%	96.3%	18.2%	43.0%	97.5%	10.0%	32.4%	95.9%	18.2%
	DK	56.5%	0.0%	8.3%	43.0%	0.6%	0.0%	41.5%	0.0%	16.7%	52.7%	0.0%	9.1%	30.5%	0.0%	0.0%	54.9%	0.3%	9.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Child Immunizations for children 1 year and younger	Yes	46.5%	9.2%	21.8%	34.0%	3.2%	27.3%	56.3%	8.3%	30.3%	67.0%	8.0%	0.0%	44.3%	3.5%	14.3%	38.9%	6.5%	36.8%
	No	10.4%	90.8%	58.2%	29.4%	96.2%	63.3%	13.0%	91.8%	60.6%	5.7%	92.0%	100.0%	29.3%	96.5%	71.4%	16.7%	93.5%	57.9%
	DK	43.1%	0.0%	20.0%	36.6%	0.6%	9.1%	30.8%	0.0%	9.1%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	14.3%	44.4%	0.0%	5.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tuberculosis treatment program	Yes	22.3%	2.3%	14.3%	21.8%	1.2%	25.0%	34.0%	1.3%	60.0%	31.0%	0.3%	100.0%	22.5%	0.0%	---	19.1%	1.4%	100.0%
	No	13.3%	97.5%	21.4%	29.7%	98.3%	50.0%	20.0%	98.8%	40.0%	13.7%	99.7%	0.0%	36.3%	100.0%	---	21.2%	98.6%	0.0%
	DK	64.4%	0.2%	64.3%	48.5%	0.6%	25.0%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.3%	0.0%	0.0%	41.3%	0.0%	---	59.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural health program at rural ambulatories	Yes	---	---	---	(n=220) 20.9%	(n=220) 4.1%	11.1%	(n=220) 50.5%	(n=220) 17.3%	28.9%	(n=240) 44.2%	(n=240) 23.8%	14.0%	(n=320) 26.9%	(n=320) 9.4%	13.3%	---	---	---
	No	---	---	---	29.5%	95.5%	88.9%	17.7%	82.7%	52.6%	16.7%	76.3%	82.5%	44.1%	90.6%	70.0%	---	---	---
	DK	---	---	---	49.5%	0.5%	0.0%	31.8%	0.0%	18.4%	39.2%	0.0%	3.5%	29.1%	0.0%	16.7%	---	---	---
	Total	---	---	---	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---

Table 44 (cont): Awareness of Free-of-Charge Health Services in 2004 by Region.

		Kvemo Kartli-1			Kvemo Kartli-2			Kakheti			Shida Kartli			Samtskhe-Javakheti-1			Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		
		Free-of-charge (n=201)	Used (n=201)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=200)	Used (n=200)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=400)	Used (n=400)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=400)	Used (n=400)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=201)	Used (n=201)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=200)	Used (n=200)	If used, paid
First Antenatal visit to official women's' consultation	Yes	5.0%	2.0%	50.0%	8.0%	5.0%	80.0%	14.5%	2.3%	66.7%	10.0%	2.8%	90.9%	9.5%	1.5%	33.3%	4.5%	11.5%	97.5%
	No	31.3%	98.0%	25.0%	26.5%	95.0%	20.0%	42.5%	97.5%	11.1%	38.3%	97.3%	9.1%	4.5%	98.0%	66.7%	66.5%	88.5%	4.3%
	DK	63.7%	0.0%	25.0%	65.5%	0.0%	0.0%	43.5%	0.3%	22.2%	51.8%	0.0%	0.0%	86.1%	0.5%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outpatient services for children 3 years of age and younger	Yes	5.0%	2.5%	80.0%	11.5%	6.5%	69.2%	16.5%	3.3%	30.8%	17.0%	5.5%	72.7%	11.9%	1.5%	66.7%	6.0%	12.0%	91.7%
	No	31.8%	97.5%	0.0%	25.5%	93.5%	30.8%	38.0%	96.8%	53.8%	31.8%	94.5%	22.7%	5.0%	98.5%	0.0%	66.5%	88.0%	8.3%
	DK	63.2%	0.0%	20.0%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	15.4%	51.3%	0.0%	4.5%	83.1%	0.0%	33.3%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Physiological child delivery (normal delivery without complications)	Yes	2.0%	1.5%	66.7%	5.5%	4.5%	100.0%	8.5%	2.5%	90.0%	2.5%	3.8%	100.0%	7.5%	1.0%	100.0%	2.5%	9.5%	100.0%
	No	35.8%	98.5%	0.0%	31.0%	95.5%	0.0%	48.5%	97.5%	0.0%	51.5%	96.3%	0.0%	6.5%	99.0%	0.0%	69.0%	90.5%	0.0%
	DK	62.2%	0.0%	33.3%	63.5%	0.0%	0.0%	43.0%	0.0%	10.0%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Child Immunizations for children 1 year and younger	Yes	5.0%	3.0%	50.0%	18.5%	11.0%	59.1%	27.5%	5.3%	28.6%	36.8%	6.5%	42.3%	16.4%	4.5%	66.7%	6.5%	9.5%	94.7%
	No	32.3%	97.0%	33.3%	24.0%	89.0%	31.8%	31.3%	94.8%	61.9%	16.5%	93.5%	46.2%	3.0%	95.5%	33.3%	65.0%	90.5%	5.3%
	DK	62.7%	0.0%	16.7%	57.5%	0.0%	9.1%	41.3%	0.0%	9.5%	46.8%	0.0%	11.5%	80.6%	0.0%	0.0%	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tuberculosis treatment program	Yes	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	6.5%	1.0%	50.0%	14.5%	1.0%	25.0%	26.8%	0.8%	33.3%	6.5%	0.0%	---	3.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	No	30.8%	99.5%	100.0%	25.5%	99.0%	50.0%	33.8%	99.0%	75.0%	22.3%	99.3%	66.7%	4.0%	100.0%	---	69.0%	99.5%	0.0%
	DK	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	68.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.8%	0.0%	0.0%	51.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89.6%	0.0%	---	28.05	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---	---	100.0%
Rural health program at rural ambulatories	Yes	(n=161) 1.2%	(n=161) 1.2%	100.0%	(n=160) 1.9%	(n=160) 2.5%	25.0%	(n=321) 29.0%	(n=321) 10.0%	28.1%	(n=260) 30.4%	(n=260) 6.9%	27.8%	(n=119) 4.2%	(n=119) 0.0%	---	(n=160) 0.6%	(n=160) 1.3%	50.0%
	No	33.5%	98.8%	0.0%	31.9%	97.5%	75.0%	35.5%	90.0%	71.9%	30.0%	92.7%	61.1%	0.8%	100.0%	---	65.0%	98.8%	50.0%
	DK	65.2%	0.0%	0.0%	66.3%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	0.0%	0.0%	39.6%	0.4%	11.1%	95.0%	0.0%	---	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---	---	100.0%

**Table 44 (cont): Awareness of Free-of-Charge Health Services in 2004 by Region.**

		Racha-Lechkhumi			Svaneti			Adjara		
		Free-of-charge (n=300)	Used (n=300)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=300)	Used (n=300)	If used, paid	Free-of-charge (n=300)	Used (n=300)	If used, paid
First Antenatal visit to official women's' consultation	Yes	22.7%	2.5%	13.7%	16.5%	2.3%	72.6%	37.0%	3.7%	45.5%
	No	22.7%	97.5%	86.3%	10.0%	97.7%	27.4%	25.7%	96.3%	45.5%
	DK	54.6%	0.0%	0.0%	73.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37.3%	0.0%	9.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outpatient services for children 3 years of age and younger	Yes	26.7%	4.8%	34.5%	24.7%	4.6%	36.3%	28.7%	5.0%	33.3%
	No	27.4%	95.2%	65.5%	5.1%	95.4%	56.8%	34.0%	95.0%	66.7%
	DK	45.9%	0.0%	0.0%	70.2%	0.0%	6.8%	37.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Physiological child delivery (normal delivery without complications)	Yes	14.5%	1.8%	85.6%	9.0%	4.6%	79.5%	13.7%	3.7%	90.9%
	No	32.9%	98.2%	14.4%	28.5%	95.4%	13.7%	63.7%	96.3%	9.1%
	DK	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	62.4%	0.0%	6.8%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Child Immunizations for children 1 year and younger	Yes	41.6%	5.3%	39.9%	29.4%	4.9%	6.8%	82.0%	7.0%	14.3%
	No	18.9%	94.7%	55.0%	5.7%	95.1%	86.7%	8.3%	93.0%	81.0%
	DK	39.5%	0.0%	5.0%	64.8%	0.0%	6.4%	9.7%	0.0%	4.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Tuberculosis treatment program	Yes	28.5%	0.6%	0.0%	5.4	0.3%	0.0%	48.0%	2.0%	16.7%
	No	22.9%	99.4%	56.9%	8.4%	99.7%	100.0%	13.0%	98.0%	66.7%
	DK	48.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.0%	43.1%	86.2%	0.0%	0.0%	39.0%	0.0%	16.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural health program at rural ambulatories	Yes	(n=252) 28.7%	(n=252) 12.9%	22.6%	(n=243) 35.4%	(n=243) 12.1%	0.0%	(n=140) 28.6%	(n=140) 5.0%	57.1%
	No	20.8%	87.1%	71.0%	10.8%	87.9%	100.0%	15.7%	95.0%	28.6%
	DK	50.4%	0.0%	6.5%	53.7%	0.0%	0.0%	55.7%	0.0%	14.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## V. Problems Confronting Youth in the Next Five Years – Parental Views

Households with children 15 to 19 years of age were given a card listing the following issues and asked, “Please, tell me which 3 problems you think are the most important for the young people in your household during the next 5-year period”:

- Few education opportunities;
- Low quality education;
- Lack of employment opportunities;
- Drugs and excessive use of alcohol;
- Violence / lack of tolerance;
- Bad health;
- Few role models for good behavior;
- Depression and hopelessness;
- Little leisure time;
- Few clubs and entertainment places;
- Other

Overall, the two issues which were most often identified by parents as most important in the next five years for their children were lack of employment (35.6%) and few educational opportunities (34.3%), as shown in Table 45. The next most important issue, even though only mentioned by 1 of every 6 (16.6%) parents, was low quality of education.

### A. Urban/Rural Differences

Comparatively, although parents in urban and rural areas agreed on the top two issues, there was a slight difference between urban and rural areas on which of the two was most important. In urban areas most parents (36.0%) identified few educational opportunities as the most important problem, whereas in rural areas most parents (39.8%) identified lack of employment opportunities. Although the differences were small, more parents in urban areas identified low quality education, depression and hopelessness, and violence/lack of tolerance than rural parents. In contrast, rural parents more frequently identified few clubs and entertainment places, and drugs and excessive alcohol use.

**Table 45: Parental Views of Problems Confronting Youth (15-19 yrs) in the Next Five Years (%)\***

Issues:	Urban (n=503)	Rural (n=688)	Total (n=1,191)
Lack of employment opportunities	31.7	39.8	35.6
Few education opportunities	36.0	32.5	34.3
Low quality education	19.1	13.8	16.6
Drugs and excessive use of alcohol	3.7	4.5	4.1
Few clubs and entertainment places	1.2	4.1	2.6
Few role models for good behavior	2.0	2.1	2.0
Depression and hopelessness	2.3	1.0	1.7
Bad health	1.7	1.6	1.6
Violence / lack of tolerance	1.6	0.4	1.0
Little leisure time	0.7	0.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Only asked in households with members 15-19 years of age.  
Weighted data presented.

### B. Regional Differences by Issue

Lack of employment opportunities – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified lack of employment as a priority issue were Svaneti (54.8%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (48.9%), Racha-Lechkhumi (45.6%), and Imereti (45.1%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (18.6%) and Samegrelo (25.0%).

Few educational opportunities – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified few educational opportunities as a priority issue were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (55.9%), Samegrelo (47.6%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (42.1%); the regions with the lowest percentages were Mtskheta-Mtianeti (23.3%) and Kvemo Kartli-1 (25.5%).

Low quality education – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified low quality education as a priority issue were Rustavi (27.3%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (23.4%); the regions with the lowest percentage were Svaneti (5.5%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (7.8%).

Drugs and excessive use of alcohol – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified drugs and excessive use of alcohol as a priority issue were Adjara (13.8%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (7.8 %).

Few clubs and entertainment places – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified few clubs and entertainment places as a priority issue were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (15.3%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (14.6%).

Few role models for good behavior – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified few role models for good behavior as a priority were Kakheti (5.3%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (3.9%).

Depression and hopelessness – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified depression and hopelessness as a priority were Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (5.3%) and Imereti (3.7%).

Bad health – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified bad health as a priority were Shida Kartli (5.2%) and Kakheti (4.3%).

Violence and lack of tolerance – The regions with the highest percentage of parents who identified violence and lack of tolerance as a priority were Adjara (3.4%) and Kvemo Kartli-2 (3.1%).

### **C. Summary**

From the parents' perspective two issues are the most pressing for youth in Georgia in the next five years: lack of employment and few educational opportunities. For urban parents the most pressing problem is educational opportunities, whereas for rural parents it is employment opportunities. Although the differences are small, slightly more urban parents are concerned about few educational opportunities, low quality education, depression and hopelessness, and violence/lack of tolerance than rural parents. Rural parents are more concerned about few clubs and entertainment venues as well as drugs and excessive alcohol use.

Regionally, parental views are quite similar in that employment and educational opportunities are the most important issues confronting youth. In urban areas, education opportunities combined with quality of education are the most important issues, whereas in mountainous regions parents are less concerned about quality of education and more concerned about employment opportunities.

**D. Data tables for problems confronting youth**

**Table 46: Parental Views of Problems Confronting Youth in the Next Five Years by Region.\***

	Tbilisi (n=152)	Samegrelo (n=84)	Imereti (n=82)	Guria (n=57)	Rustavi (n=77)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (n=103)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (n=47)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (n=65)
Lack of employment opportunities	34.9	25.0	45.1	33.3	29.9	35.0	48.9	38.5
Few education opportunities	35.5	47.6	28.0	31.6	36.4	23.3	25.5	36.9
Low quality education	18.4	17.9	12.2	21.1	27.3	7.8	23.4	20.0
Drugs and excessive use of alcohol	2.6	3.6	3.7	7.0	2.6	7.8	0.0	0.0
Few clubs and entertainment places	0.7	3.6	4.9	3.5	2.6	14.6	2.1	0.0
Few role models for good behavior	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.5
Depression and hopelessness	2.6	0.0	3.7	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Bad health	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Violence / lack of tolerance	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.0	3.1
Little leisure time	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Only asked in households with members 15-19 years of age.

**Table (cont): Parental Views of Problems Confronting Youth in the Next Five Years by Region.\***

	Kakheti (n=94)	Shida Kartli (n=116)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (n=38)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (n=59)	Racha- Lechkhumi (n=57)	Svaneti (n=73)	Adjara (n=87)
Lack of employment opportunities	36.2	37.9	28.9	18.6	45.6	54.8	32.2
Few education opportunities	33.0	33.6	42.1	55.9	26.3	31.5	25.3
Low quality education	10.6	15.5	15.8	10.2	7.0	5.5	20.7
Drugs and excessive use of alcohol	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.7	13.8
Few clubs and entertainment places	1.1	1.7	5.3	15.3	7.0	2.7	0.0
Few role models for good behavior	5.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.4	2.3
Depression and hopelessness	2.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Bad health	4.3	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Violence / lack of tolerance	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.4
Little leisure time	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Only asked in households with members 15-19 years of age.

## VI. Living Conditions, Energy and Environment

### A. Living Conditions

#### 1. Ownership, Type of Communal Facility, Living Space

In 2004 almost two-thirds (62.8%) of all households live in separate housing structures (see Table 52 page 113), with 20.6% living in buildings of more than five floors, 12.6% in buildings of five or less floors, and 3.5% in Italian-style yard arrangements. Urban/rural comparison shows that the overwhelming majority (96.5%) of rural residents live in separate houses, whereas almost two thirds of urban households (60.4%) live in multi-story apartment buildings (22.0% in five or less-story buildings, and 38.4% in more than five-story buildings). One third of the households (33.1%) live in separate houses. No significant difference has been observed since 2002 in the types of dwellings, except for a slight increase from 2002 to 2004 in the number of households in urban areas living in more than five-story apartment buildings (31.1% vs. 38.4%).

Table 52 also shows that no changes have occurred in housing ownership since 2002. In 2004 private ownership is still prevalent nationwide (93.5%), as well as for urban (89.2%) and especially rural residents (98.5%). No substantial differences have been observed on a regional level either – an overwhelming majority of households in every region own their house/apartment. In 2002, households in Kvemo Kartli-1 reported the lowest rate of house ownership (83.5%), and in 2004 this figure has increased to 92.9%.

In 2004 the average size of living space in the country was 101.3 m<sup>2</sup>, with an average of 31.3 m<sup>2</sup> per capita. The average size of living space is 78% larger for rural (132.3 m<sup>2</sup>) than for urban households (74.4 m<sup>2</sup>). Similarly, rural residents have a larger space per capita (40.1 m<sup>2</sup>) than urban ones (23.7 m<sup>2</sup>). Though, in absolute figures, for all three levels – national, urban and rural – the 2004 survey showed higher figures than in 2002. The proportion of rural households having almost 80% larger living space than urban ones has not changed.

The difference in the average square meters of living space between 2002 and 2004 could be conditioned by a different understanding of the question on living space in the two surveys. The question in the 2004 survey had slightly different wording for total space of the structure, while in 2002 the wording of the question could have led to consideration of only the living space (which excludes balconies, additions, kitchen, bathrooms, halls, and other auxiliary spaces) that traditionally are not considered as living space. The regions with the largest per capita living space were reported in Guria (56 m<sup>2</sup>), Racha-Lechkhumi (45 m<sup>2</sup>), and Kakheti (44 m<sup>2</sup>). The smallest per capita living spaces were reported in Rustavi (17 m<sup>2</sup>) and Tbilisi (19 m<sup>2</sup>).

#### 2. Condition of the Structure, Repairs Needed

The 2004 survey results show that on a national level almost three-quarters (74.6%) of all housing structures needed some degree of repairs, out of which 44.9% needed major repairs. One of every five (20.8%) households evaluated their housing to be in good condition, while 1.5% said it was dilapidated. Some differences have been observed between urban and rural areas. Housing was evaluated a little worse in rural settlements, where 17.8% of those households surveyed said their housing was in good condition (vs. 23.4% in urban settlements), and 47.1% said their houses needed major repairs (vs. 42.9% in urban households).<sup>43</sup> The regions where more than one-half of households reported their houses needing **major repairs** were Svaneti (61.0%), followed by Racha-Lechkhumi (60.0%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (59.0%), and Imereti (57.4%). The regions with the highest percentages of households reporting their dwelling was in good condition were Shida Kartli (39.2%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (25.2%).

Regional comparisons between 2002 and 2004 data show that, of all the regions, the percentage of households that said their housing required major repairs mostly increased in: Adjara (29.3% in 2002 vs. 44.2% in 2004), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (24.5% in 2002 vs. 38.9% in 2004), and Kakheti (25.0% in 2002 vs. 37.7% in 2004).

The percentage of houses needing **major repairs** has remained virtually the same since 2002 on a national level, but it has increased since 1996 (36.6% in 1996; 43.1% in 2002; 44.9% in 2004). The deterioration of housing has been especially notable in rural areas over these years (32.5% in 1996; 42.2% in 2002; 47.1% in 2004).

On a national level those whose dwellings need either **minor or major repairs** most often mention structural improvement (39.1%), followed by the roof (27.8%), windows (11.8%) and plumbing system (9.3%), as shown in Table 53. More rural households need structural (42.9%) and roof (32.1%) repairs (compared with 35.5% and 23.7% respectively, in urban households), while the need for repairing plumbing system was mostly reported by urban

<sup>43</sup> Chi square significance test verified these differences.

households (15.1% urban vs. 3.3% rural). Needed repairs have remained relatively constant since 2002 at the national as well as urban/rural level.

Regionally, however, the situation has changed since 2002. The percentage of households saying their dwellings need structural repairs has dropped considerably in four regions: Racha-Lechkhumi (73.2% in 2002 vs. 51.9% in 2004), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (49.2% in 2002 vs. 34.8% in 2004), Adjara (71.4% in 2002 vs. 57.9% in 2004), and Guria (50.9% in 2002 vs. 38.6% in 2004).

On the other hand, since 2002, the structural condition of houses has seriously deteriorated in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (35.7% in 2002 vs. 62.0% in 2004) and Tbilisi (25.7% in 2002 vs. 37.3% in 2004). The 25 April 2003 earthquake should clearly be considered as one of the factors for this deterioration in Tbilisi.

In 2004 Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Svaneti, and Adjara are the regions that reported the highest need for structural repairs of the houses (62.0%, 60.9%, and 57.9% respectively). The highest percentages of households in need of plumbing repairs were in Rustavi (25.1%) and Tbilisi (20.0%).

### 3. Sanitation

#### Type of Toilet

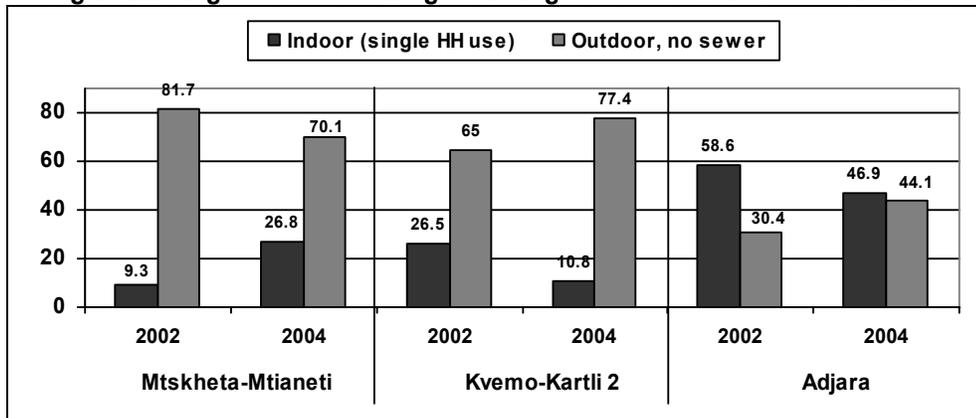
There are two basic types of toilet arrangements used by the Georgian population (see Table 52). The majority of urban households (72.8%) use primarily indoor single household toilet with sewage connection, while for an overwhelming majority of rural households (89.7%) the type of toilet used is an outdoor facility not connected to a sewer. Regions where more than 80% of households have outdoor toilets without sewage are: Kvemo Kartli-1 (94.8%), Racha-Lechkhumi (86.7%), Kakheti (84.5%), and Svaneti (83.6%).

Compared to 2002, no significant changes have been observed in the use of sanitation facilities on a national level or for urban households. At the same time, a slight deterioration of the sewage system is noted in rural areas of the country, where from 2002 to 2004 the share of indoor single house toilets declined (9.5% and 4.4% respectively), mostly at the expense of increasing the share of outdoor facilities not connected to a sewer (82.6% and 89.7% respectively).

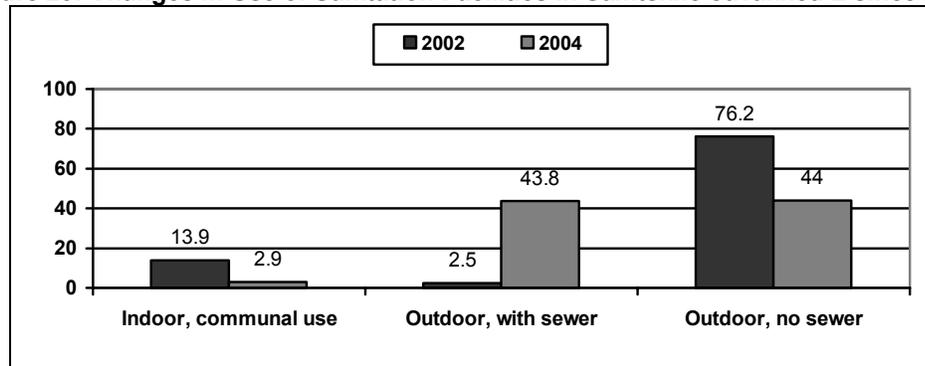
Comparison with 2002 data (in Table 53) shows that the most considerable difference in the types of sanitation facilities used by households have occurred in the following regions, as shown in Figure 22.

- Figure 22 shows that in 2004 sanitation facilities in the region of Mtskheta-Mtianeti **have improved** significantly, as the percentage of households that use indoor single household toilets has almost tripled between 2002 and 2004 (9.3% to 26.8% respectively), Concurrently, there has been a decline in the percentage of households using outdoor toilets without a sewer (81.7% in 2002 vs. 70.1% in 2004) as well as an outdoor toilet connected to sewer (8.8% in 2002 vs. 2.1% in 2004).
- Also, comparing 2002 to 2004, the condition of sanitation facilities **has worsened** in Kvemo Kartli-2 and Adjara. In both of these regions more households use outdoor toilets not connected to a sewage system (Kvemo Kartli-2 - 65.0% in 2002 vs. 77.4% in 2004; Adjara – 30.4% in 2002 vs. 44.1% in 2004), while the percentage of households using indoor private toilets has declined (Kvemo Kartli-2 – 26.5% in 2002 vs. 10.8% in 2004; Adjara – 58.6% in 2002 vs. 46.9% in 2004).

Figure 22: Regions With the Largest Changes in Use of Sanitation Facilities.



- The most significant changes were reported in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, with an increase in the share of outdoor facilities connected to a sewage system from 2.5% up to 43.8%, with a corresponding decline in indoor communal toilets (13.9% in 2002 vs. 2.9% in 2004) and outdoor toilets not connected to sewer (76.2% in 2002 vs. 44.0% in 2004) (see Figure 23):

**Figure 23: Changes in Use of Sanitation Facilities in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 since 2002.**

### Water Sources, Availability, Quality

The primary source of water for Georgian households in 2004 was indoor piped water (49.9%), followed by common tap (20.5%) and well in the yard (13.9%). Differences are obvious for urban and rural households (Table 52, pg. 113). Indoor piped water is the most common primary source of water for the majority of urban households (79.4% vs. 16.3% in rural areas). On the other hand, almost one third of rural households report common tap as their primary source of water (30.3%), exceeding the same source of water for urban households by almost three times (11.8%). The next most common sources of water for rural households are well in the yard (24.1%) and natural spring (17.4%).

The regions where at least every fifth household uses a natural spring as their primary source of potable water are: Kvemo Kartli-1 (36.1%), Svaneti (33.7%), Kakheti (22.0%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (20.3%). The regions where most households have their own well in the yard as the primary source of water are Samegrelo (53.9%), Guria (48.4%) and Shida Kartli (28.4%).

Regional comparison with 2002 data (Table 53) has shown some changes in primary sources of water:

- **Mtskheta-Mtianeti** - The share of natural spring being the primary source of potable water has declined from 2002 to 2004 by almost two times (38.2% vs. 19.4%), while at the same time doubling the share of indoor piped water (15.3% vs. 30.6%), and well in the yard (6.7% vs. 11.6%);
- **Kakheti** – There was a decline in the percentage of households mentioning natural spring as their primary source of water (34.2% vs. 22.0%). The percentages of indoor piped water almost doubled (14.3% vs. 29.2%) as well as common tap (17.2% vs. 30.2%). Compared to 2002, in 2004 the use of water from both types of wells has declined (well in yard: 12.8% to 4.0%; common well: 20.0% to 13.8%);
- **Racha-Lechkhumi** - The share of natural spring as the primary source of water decreased from 2002 to 2004 (26.6% vs. 20.3%), with an increase in the percentages for indoor piped water (31.0% vs. 37.8%) and common tap (34.0% vs. 38.2%);
- **Guria** - The percentage of households using natural spring has decreased from 11.8% to 6.3%; the percentage of households using well in the yard has decreased from 58.8% to 48.4%; the percentage of households using common tap has decreased from 17.4% to 9.6%; and the percentage of households reporting an indoor pipeline as their primary source of water has increased 5 times from 5.3% in 2002 to 28.9% in 2004;
- **Rustavi** – Since 2002 more households have indoor piped water (74.7% to 82.6%) with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of water from common tap (25.3% vs. 16.4%);
- **Kvemo Kartli-1** – Three times fewer households have indoor piped water as their primary source (15.5% vs. 5.1%). The share of common well has also declined seriously (18.5% vs. 2.6%). The share of natural spring has more than doubled (14.0% vs. 36.1%);
- **Samtskhe-Javakheti-2** – Comparing 2002 and 2004, fewer households have a centralized water supply as the primary source (indoor piped: 26.9% vs. 15.4%; common tap: 57.0% vs. 48.4%). At the same time, more households have natural sources of potable water (well in the yard: 0.5% vs. 9.7%; common well: 7.0% vs. 12.6%);
- **Svaneti** – Similarly, as in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, in 2004 less households use centrally supplied water as their primary source (indoor piped: 25.7% vs. 19.3%; common tap: 51.3% vs. 46.3%). The percentage of households using natural spring has increased (21.3% to 33.7%);
- **Kvemo Kartli-2** – There has been a decline in: indoor piped water (35.5% vs. 21.0%), own well (11.5% vs. 4.5%) and common well (8.0% vs. 1.6%). At the same time, there has been a substantial increase in the share of common tap (13.0% vs. 49.4%);
- **Adjara** – Over this period of time the most considerable changes have been observed in the use of indoor piped water source (82.0% in 2002 declining to 60.9% in 2004) and common tap (9.7% in 2002 increasing to 20.7% in 2004).

- **Imereti and Rustavi** – Comparing 2002 to 2004, the percentage of households using an indoor pipeline as the primary source of potable water has increased in Imereti (32.8% vs. 41.5%). The same situation has been noted in Rustavi (74.7% vs. 82.6%), with a corresponding decline in the percentage for common tap (25.3% vs. 16.4%).

Since 2002 a higher percentage of households on a national level report that obtaining potable water for them is easy (76.8% vs. 84.5%), as shown in Table 52. Similar improvement in obtaining potable water was reported both by urban (78.6% vs. 86.0%) and rural (74.9% vs. 82.8%) households. As can be seen, a slightly higher percentage of urban households evaluated obtaining potable water as easy, but this is most likely accounted for by the source of the potable water, that is, urban households have piped water while rural areas obtain it outdoors.

Potable water is quite easily obtainable for the majority of households in all regions (Table 53). The only region where water is not easy to obtain for more than a one-third of all households (36.6%) is Samtskhe-Javakheti-1.

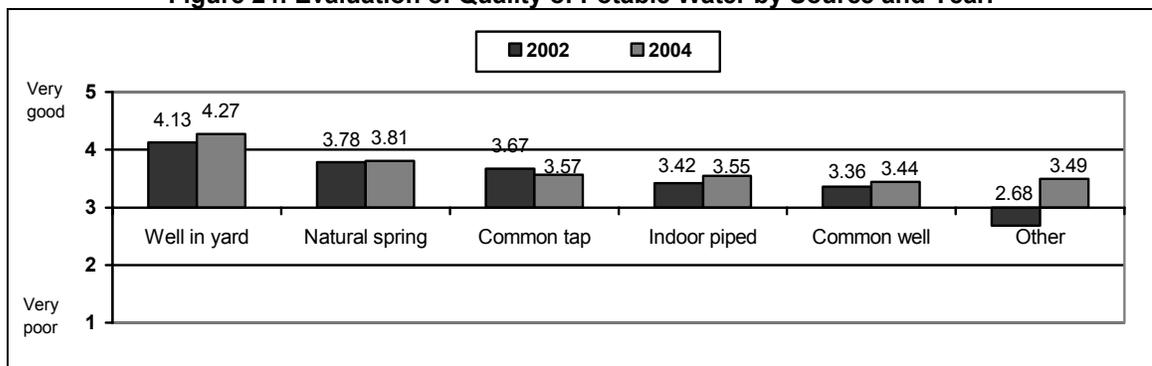
The average number of hours when respondents can obtain potable water was almost similar at the national level for both urban and rural regions, approximately 18 hours a day.

From 2002 to 2004 water accessibility has substantially increased for households in Kvemo Kartli-2 (45.0% to 80.9%), Rustavi (65.3% to 97.6%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (54.5% to 78.8%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (65.2% to 88.0%). These same regions reported an increase from 2002 to 2004 in the average number of hours a day when households can obtain drinkable water (Kvemo Kartli-1: 15.0 hours to 18.6 hours; Mtskheta-Mtianeti: 18.3 hours to 20.9 hours). This improvement is especially significant for Rustavi, the region that reported the lowest average number of hours (2.6 hours) of water accessibility in 2002 but 19.9 hours a day in 2004. For Kvemo Kartli-2 the change was 7.9 hours in 2002 to 18.2 hours in 2004). The lowest average number of hours of water accessibility was reported in Kakheti (9.1 hours). The urban/rural factor does not influence the average number of hours of water accessibility (18.6 hours and 18.0 hours respectively).<sup>44</sup>

As a conclusion of a set of questions on water supply, households were asked to evaluate the quality of their potable water using a five-point scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good). Overall, almost two-thirds of respondents (61.2%) evaluated their water as good to very good. For 15.6% of respondents, the quality of water was poor or very poor. Nationally, the mean evaluation of water quality on the 5 point scale is 3.67, which is slightly higher than mid-point. The quality of water was judged higher by rural respondents than urban ones (mean values – 3.89 and 3.49 respectively.). This can be accounted for by the higher accessibility of rural households to natural sources, while urban households are more dependent on centralized, piped water sources. As in 2002, of all the regions, water quality is the worst in the town of Rustavi (mean value – 1.58, Std. Error of mean=0.053). Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and Kvemo Kartli-2 also evaluate the quality of their potable water lower than average (mean values 2.97 and 2.99 respectively). Overall, the evaluation of the quality of water on a regional level has not changed significantly since 2002.

The evaluation of the quality of water is influenced by the source of the water. As shown in Figure 24, and similar to 2002, overall the quality of water from a well in the yard is rated the highest, followed by a natural spring. Indoor piped water was rated only slightly higher than water from a common well. Compared to 2002, respondents gave a considerable better evaluation to the quality of water obtained from “other” sources (mean values 2.68 and 3.49 respectively).<sup>45</sup>

**Figure 24: Evaluation of Quality of Potable Water by Source and Year.**



In Rustavi all sources of water were evaluated as poor (mean values: indoor piped – 1.58; common tap – 1.60; other – 1.00.). All these are centrally supplied sources of water, which need particular attention from water

<sup>44</sup> The figures on the average number of hours of water accessibility do not take into account different sources of water.

<sup>45</sup> Mean values are calculated only for the primary and not secondary source of potable water.

suppliers. Such natural sources as well in the yard or natural spring are not used by the population of Rustavi. Other regions did not report any particular source of potable water that was of significantly low quality.

## **B. Household Energy (fuels)**

### **1. Fuel Availability**

Table 54 (pg. 116) shows that the most available (when combining responses available & somewhat available) type of fuel for cooking and heating for Georgian households in 2004 were: electricity (96.5%), followed by wood (83.6%), kerosene (77.9%), and propane (70.4%). The picture is very similar to that of 2002, but with significant changes in availability of piped gas, which has more than doubled since 2002 (11.9% to 27.2%), and dung cakes, which has declined sharply (49.7% in 2002 to 15.8% in 2004). The average number of hours of electricity available per day is still low (9.7 hours). As a result, a low percentage of households mention it as their primary source for either cooking or heating in any season (summer or winter).

The increase of natural gas availability since 2002 has occurred mostly in urban areas (23.9% vs. 46.3%). In rural areas the availability of natural piped gas is still very low (5.4%). Balloon gas (propane) is more available for urban households than in rural ones (80.2% and 59.2% respectively). Predictably, wood is more available in rural than urban areas (98.1% and 70.9% respectively). Since 2002, the availability of dung cakes has declined both in urban (15.8% vs. 6.1%) as well as rural (72.1% vs. 26.9%) areas by more than 2.5 times.

Regionally (shown in Table 55), the supply of piped natural gas has increased from 2002 to 2004 in: Rustavi (18.3% to 66.6%), Tbilisi (47.3% to 68.3%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (12.5% to 20.9%), and Imereti (19.4% to 25.1%). No natural gas is yet available for the population in Samegrelo, Guria, Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Racha-Lechkhumi, Svaneti, and Adjara. Availability of propane in Svaneti, which was very low in 2002, has sharply increased (3.7% to 43.6%).

Of all regions, Guria had the lowest percentage (47.7%) of households reporting the availability of electricity. In all other regions electricity was available for almost all surveyed households. In the winter months of 2004, electricity was supplied to urban households on an average of 12.7 hours a day, which is twice as much as the average number of supply for rural households (6.3 hours a day). Regions where electricity is supplied for less than 6 hours a day are: Guria and Samegrelo (2.8 hours each), followed by Kakheti (4.8 hours), Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.2 hours), and Adjara (5.7 hours). Compared to 2002, the average number of supply hours has increased in Rustavi (11.1 hours vs. 5.5 hours) and Shida Kartli (13.0 hours vs. 8.5 hours).

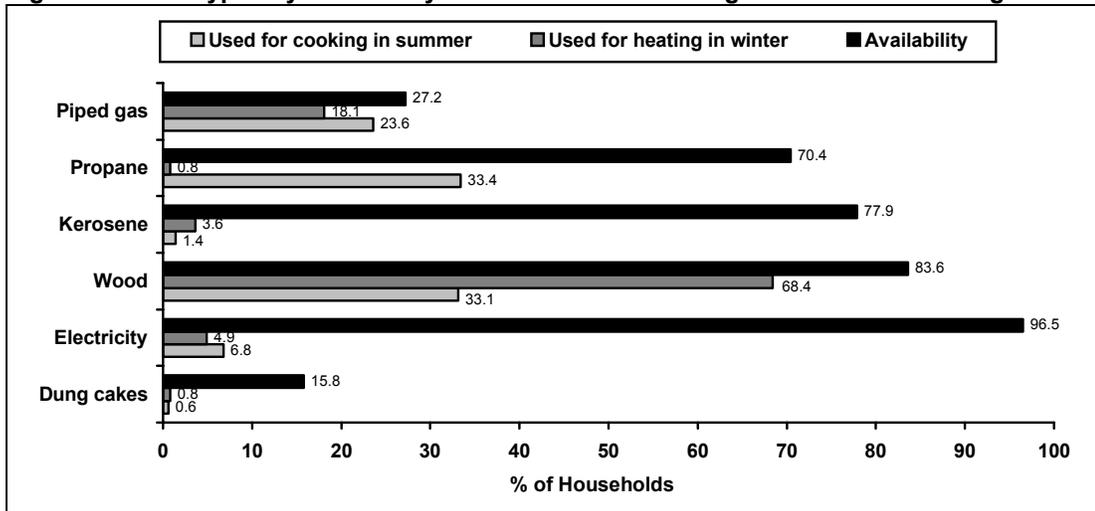
### **2. Fuel Usage**

Though the intensity of wood usage has declined since 2002, for the majority of households on a national level wood still remains the most frequently used primary fuel both for heating and cooking purposes in winter time (68.4% and 54.7% respectively). Comparing 2002 and 2004, the share of natural piped gas used for either of these purposes has increased, due to the increase of its availability, and has become the second most frequently used fuel (heating: 5.5% in 2002 to 18.1% in 2004; cooking in winter: 8.1% in 2002 to 24.9% in 2004; cooking in summer: 8.3% in 2002 to 23.6% in 2004). The use of all other types of fuel primarily used for heating is again very low – less than 5 percent for each type.

In 2004 the use of different types of fuel for cooking varies over the seasons. In winter slightly more than one-half of households (54.7%) use wood as their primary source for cooking, and they also used it for heating. However, since cooking on a wood-burning stove is not very efficient, 44.1% of households used propane as the secondary fuel for cooking. During the summer season, wood and propane were the most common types of fuel for cooking, each used by one-third (33%) of households, followed by natural piped gas that was used by almost three times more households in 2004 than in 2002 (23.6% in 2004 vs. 8.3% in 2002).

Figure 25 below shows the availability of different types of fuel, as well as their usage for heating (winter) and cooking (summer) purposes, on a national level.

**Figure 25: Fuel Types by Availability & Use for Winter Heating and Summer Cooking in 2004.**



During three winter months (November 2003, December, January 2004), those households spending money on fuel (for all purposes) spent, on average: 136 GEL on wood, compared to 58 GEL on natural piped gas; 30 GEL on electricity; 28 GEL on propane; and 24 GEL on kerosene. The figures are not adjusted for the 9.7% inflation rate from 2002 to January 2004, but the tendencies are similar to those of 2002. From 2002 to 2004 expenses on natural piped gas has increased both for urban and especially rural households (urban: 51 GEL in 2002 and 64 constant GEL; rural: 33 GEL in 2002 and 61 constant GEL). Likewise there has been an increase in the amount of money spent by households on wood. (The changes are reported under section 3, Wood Usage, below.)

**Figure 26: Wood Used As Primary Fuel for Heating in Winter Months by Location and Years.**

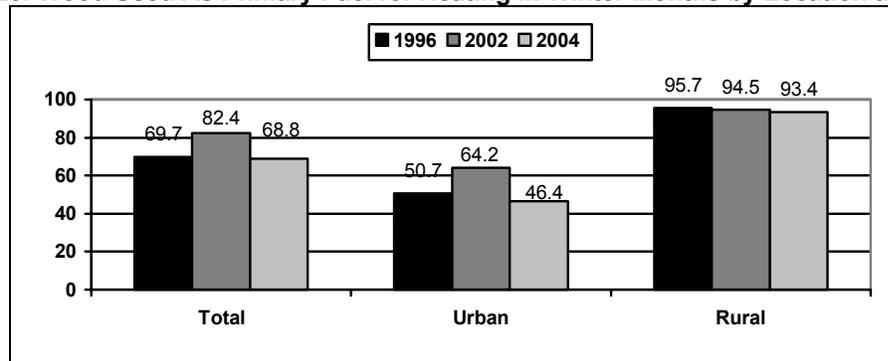


Figure 26 presents a comparison of wood used as a primary fuel for 1996, 2002 and 2004. The results show that in the winter season, wood was most extensively used in the year of 2002. Since then its consumption has been declining, but only in urban areas.

**Urban/Rural Differences**

In 2004 wood remains the main fuel for heating in both urban (46.4%) and rural (94.5%) areas. The difference is conditioned by the fact that in rural areas wood is the most available type of fuel (98.1%), while urban households also have access to natural piped gas. Almost one third of the urban population (31.4%) uses this fuel for heating in winter months.

The relatively cheap price of wood compared to other fuels, and its widespread availability for the population of the country, as well as inaccessibility for the majority of population to cheap fuels such as piped natural gas, could explain this high rate of wood usage for all purposes and in all seasons.

Three times more rural households than urban ones use wood as the primary fuel for cooking in winter (86.2% and 26.9% respectively). In contrast, propane is the most commonly used primary fuel for cooking for urban households (20.2%) compared to rural ones (5.5%). The small difference in the use of propane as a secondary fuel for cooking in 2002 has become more significant in 2004 (urban: 31.9% in 2002 vs. 34.8% in 2004; rural: 41.0% in 2002 vs. 60.7% in 2004).

**Table 47: Seasonal Use of Propane and Wood for Cooking by Urban and Rural Households (in %).**

Location	Fuel	Cooking			
		Winter		Summer	
		2002	2004	2002	2004
Urban	Propane	26.7	20.2	49.7	38.8
	Natural gas	18.0	42.2	18.9	41.3
	Wood	44.7	26.9	16.3	8.2
Rural	Propane	4.1	5.5	23.5	27.3
	Natural gas	1.6	5.0	1.2	3.5
	Wood	89.8	86.2	64.0	61.3

As presented in Table 47 during the summer months, the majority of rural households (61.3%) continue using wood as primary fuel for cooking, and urban households continue using natural piped gas (41.3%) and propane (38.8%).

In the three winter months, on average, urban households tend to spend more money than rural ones on electricity and kerosene, while expenses on wood are higher for rural residents. The differences on fuel expenses by urban vs. rural residents are summarized in Table 48 below. (Again, average GEL spent during the three winter months on different types of fuel is not adjusted to 9.7% inflation since the year of 2002.)

**Table 48: Average GEL Spent for Different Fuels During Winter Months by Location.**

Type of fuel	2004 In GEL	
	Urban	Rural
Wood	126	143
Kerosene	29	20
Electricity	42	16
Piped gas	58	55
Propane	30	25
Overall average HH winter fuel expense (GEL)	146	152

### Regional Differences

More than 80% of households in all regions of the country, except urban areas of Tbilisi (20.0%) and Rustavi (30.0%), use wood as primary fuel for heating (see Table 55, pg. 117). The only exception is the region of Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, where wood is used by 55.1% of households and 39.2% use dung cakes. This is also the only area in Georgia that uses dung-cakes as primary fuel for cooking in winter (34.3%), as well as in summer (33.7%).

Comparing 2002 and 2004, the use of different types of primary fuel for heating has changed in three regions:

- **Imereti** - Usage of wood has declined from 89.8% to 79.7%, with an increase in the share of natural piped gas from 1.8% to 10.6%;
- **Tbilisi** – There has been a decline in the use of: kerosene (from 16.0% to 6.9%), electricity (17.7% to 11.1%), and wood (25.2% to 20.0%). Concurrently, there has been an increase in the use of natural piped gas (36.5% to 53.7%);
- **Rustavi** – There has been a decrease in the use of wood (from 46.0% to 30.0%) and kerosene (from 22.0% to 8.2%), with a concurrent increase in the share of natural piped gas (from 11.3% to 41.0%).

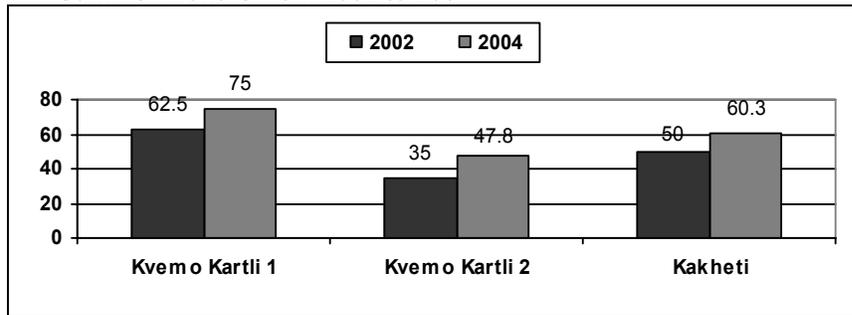
Regions differ substantially by the type of fuel used primarily for cooking during the summer months. The regions where more than one-half of households still use wood as the primary fuel for cooking are: Racha-Lechkhumi, Kvemo Kartli-1, Guria, Svaneti, Kakheti, Samtskhe-Javakheti-1, and Samegrelo.

Similarly, the following regional differences in the use of cooking fuel in summer have been observed from 2002 to 2004:

- **Imereti** – With the increase in the availability of natural piped gas, the use of this fuel has increased (8.1% in 2002 vs. 15.4% in 2004). Also, the use of propane has increased (25.5% to 35.4%). All these resulted in the decline in the use of electricity (18.6% to 9.6%) and wood (45.5% to 37.8%);
- **Guria** – Wood use is reduced slightly (74.0% in 2002 to 67.1% in 2004), while utilization of propane has increased (15.3% to 23.5%);
- **Tbilisi and Rustavi** – A remarkable increase in natural piped gas usage took place in these two urban areas from 2002 to 2004 (Tbilisi: 29.3% vs. 63.1%; Rustavi: 16.7% vs. 52.2%). This has resulted in the decline in the use of propane (Tbilisi: 43.8% in 2002 to 22.5%; Rustavi: 75.0% to 43.7%);
- **Mtskheta-Mtianeti** – Use of wood has decreased over these years (66.8% in 2002 to 47.3% in 2004) and is substituted by natural piped gas (3.3% to 13.0%) and propane (20.8% to 27.7%);
- **Kvemo Kartli-1** – More households are using wood (62.5% in 2002 to 75.0% in 2004), while the use of propane has declined (29.5% to 16.4%).

Figure 27 shows the regions where the use of wood as primary fuel for cooking in summer season has increased.

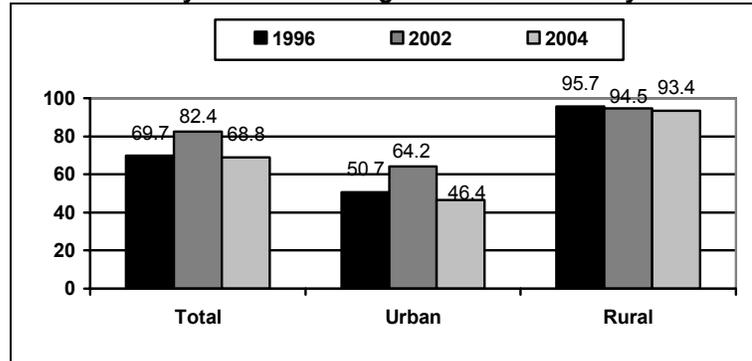
**Figure 27: Regions with Largest Increase in the Use of Wood as Primary Fuel for Cooking in Summer Months from 2002 to 2004.**



**Trends in Fuel Usage in Georgia<sup>46</sup>**

Figure 28 presents a comparison of 1996, 2002 and 2004. It shows that wood was most extensively used as heating fuel in the winter of year of 2002. Since then its consumption has been declining, primarily in urban areas only.

**Figure 28: Wood as Primary Fuel for Heating in Winter Months by Location & Year.**



Again, comparing the data for the three years on usage of different types of fuel for heating and cooking in winter (the question on primary fuel for cooking in summer months was not asked in 1996) shows that, overall, the percentage of households using natural piped gas (a cheaper and cleaner type of fuel) as their primary heating fuel has increased. Concurrently, the percentage of households using kerosene (a more expensive and unhealthy fuel) has declined by a magnitude of four, as shown in Table 49. Similar tendencies are notable for primary fuel for cooking in the winter time.

**Table 49: Primary Fuel for Heating and Cooking During Winter Months by Year (in %).**

FUEL	Fuel for winter heating			Fuel for winter cooking		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
Piped gas	3.5	5.5	18.1	4.0	8.1	24.9
Propane	0.7	0.5	0.8	12.9	13.1	13.3
Kerosene	15.7	4.2	3.6	16.6	1.5	1.8
Wood	69.7	82.4	68.4	59.8	71.8	54.7
Electricity	9.4	3.8	4.9	5.9	2.9	3.8

For heating purposes in **urban** areas, over 1996, 2002 and 2004 households have switched from using kerosene (25.9%, 10.1% and 6.4% respectively) and electricity (16.1%, 8.6% and 8.7% respectively) to using piped natural gas (5.9%, 12.5% and 31.4% respectively). **Rural** households still use wood for heating, and there has been no substantial change in the use of other types of fuel. However, for cooking purposes, over the years more rural households use propane as their secondary fuel for cooking in winter (25.3%, 41.0%, 60.7%), and less often use kerosene (20.9%, 2.8%, 6.4%) and electricity (34.2%, 31.4%, 14.3%).

Also, some changes have been observed regionally in household expenses on different types of fuel over the three winter months. The most notable change is the fact that less money is spent over the three winter months on kerosene (due to less usage) in urban areas of Tbilisi (49.6 GEL in 2002 to 32.5 constant GEL

<sup>46</sup> Using comparable data for 1996 in Georgia collected under Georgia Household Vulnerability Survey.

adjusted to inflation in 2004) and Rustavi (44.9 GEL in 2002 to 28.4 constant GEL in 2004). Again, due to higher availability and usage of cheap natural piped gas, the amount of money spent on this fuel has increased most significantly in: Kakheti (5.0 GEL in 2002 to 57.6 constant GEL in 2004), followed by Shida Kartli (31.1 GEL in 2002 to 91.8 constant GEL in 2004), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (22.9 GEL in 2002 to 67.2 constant GEL in 2004), and Samegrelo (5.0 GEL in 2002 to 11.0 constant GEL in 2004).

### 3. Wood usage

For the majority of the population wood was the main fuel for either heating or cooking in both winter and summer seasons in 2004. On average, those households that use wood consume 6.3 cubic meters for heating during the three winter months. The majority of this wood was purchased (75.0%) for an average price of 28.8 GEL in 2004 per cubic meter (31.6 GEL inflation adjusted to 2002 constant price).

Overall, one of every 5 (19.5%) of the households cuts the wood themselves. The average distance they have to travel for this purpose is 7.9 kilometers. To travel, cut and store this wood households need, on average, 7.4 hours for each cubic meter of wood.

The main type of wood used by Georgian households for heating is beech (33.7%), followed by alder (11.9%). Almost one-fifth (17.5%) of households are unaware of the type of wood they burn.

For heating, rural households use, on average, more wood (6.8 m<sup>3</sup>) than urban ones (5.5 m<sup>3</sup>). The share of households that cut wood for personal use is also higher in rural than urban areas (26.2% and 7.8% respectively), but, on average, rural households have a longer distance to travel to cut wood (9.0 km) than urban residents (6.0 km).

Regions where, on average, **less** wood was consumed by households for heating purposes were Adjara (4.5 m<sup>3</sup>), Tbilisi (4.9 m<sup>3</sup>), and Imereti (5.2 m<sup>3</sup>). Compared to other regions, on average, households burn the **highest** quantity of wood in Svaneti (9.1 m<sup>3</sup>), Kakheti (8.8 m<sup>3</sup>), and Guria, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Kartli-2 (7.5 m<sup>3</sup> each). Regions where more households cut wood themselves are Svaneti (60.0%), Racha-Lechkhumi (46.6%), and Guria (44.4%).

The cost per cubic meter of wood was highest in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (65.6 GEL), Adjara (42.5 GEL), and Imereti (34.5 GEL). On average, a cubic meter of wood costs the least in Guria (19.1 GEL), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (20.4 GEL), and Samegrelo (21.2 GEL). (Reported prices are not adjusted to inflation.)

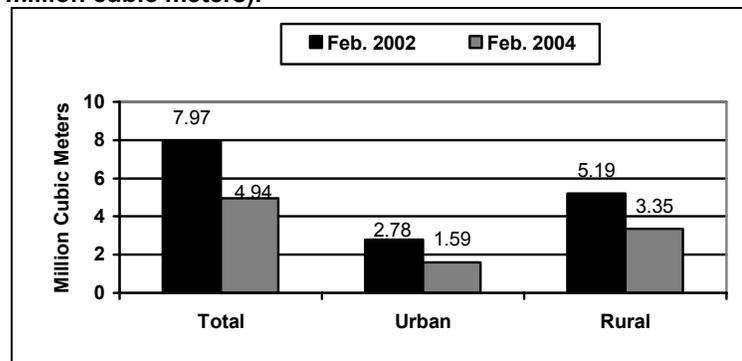
Of all the regions, households in Adjara, Kvemo-Kartli 1, the urban region of Rustavi and Racha-Lechkhumi have to travel the longest distances to cut wood (17.8 km., 14.3 km., 14.2 km. and 11.3 km. respectively). Compared to other regions, residents of Kvemo Kartli-2 and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 cut wood nearest to their dwelling (on average, 2.7 km. and 3.2 km. respectively).

#### Changes in Wood Consumption

Overall, compared to 2002 the average amount of wood consumed by households for heating over three months decreased from 7.04 cubic meters to 6.32 cubic meters. The average amount of wood consumed has dropped in urban as well as rural areas almost proportionally.

Figure 29 presents the total amount of wood used by Georgian households for heating in the three winter months, in millions of cubic meters, for urban and rural residence places. As seen, compared to 2002, on a national level the use of wood as heating fuel has decreased by 3.03 million cubic meters.

**Figure 29: Amount of Wood Used by Households for Heating during Winter Months by Year (in million cubic meters).**



For those households that purchase wood, the average cost per cubic meter adjusted to the 9.7% inflation rate since 2002 increased from 19.6 GEL in 2002 to 31.6 GEL in 2004. Similarly, in 2004 households on average have to travel longer distances to cut wood for their own consumption (7.9 km. in 2004 vs. 3.8 km. in 2002). In terms of distance, wood cutting has become more arduous for rural households. In 2004 they had to travel over two times more kilometers compared to 2002 (9.0 km vs. 3.8 km), while the increase for urban households was less (6.0 km vs. 3.6 km): Similarly, the average time to cut, transport and store a cubic meter of wood also increased.

Compared to 2002, Table 50 shows the regions that have experienced the highest increase of the cost per cubic meter of wood.

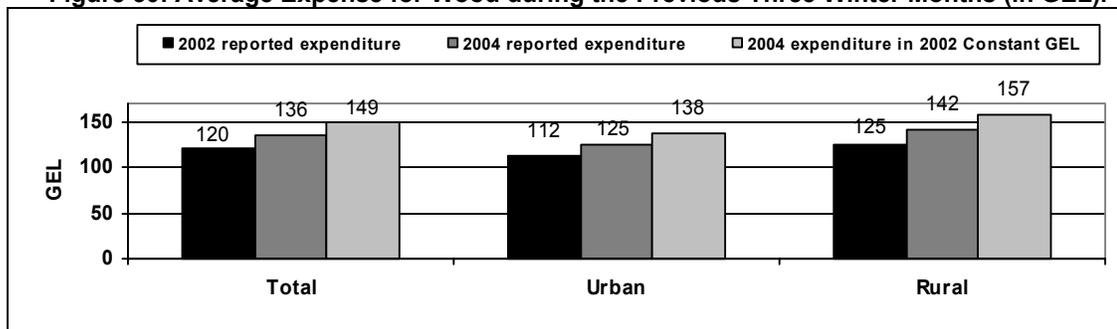
**Table 50: Regions with the Largest Increase in the Cost for a Cubic Meter of Wood from 2002 to 2004.**

Regions	2002 (GEL)	2004 (GEL)	
		Cost, adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate	Reported cost
Samtskhe Javakheti-2	22	72	66
Svaneti	12	25	22
Racha-Lechkhumi	13	26	24
Imereti	19	38	35

Contrasting 2002 with 2004, regions where the population has to travel considerably longer distances for cutting wood are: Adjara (5.3 km to 17.8 km), Kvemo Kartli-1 (3.8 km to 14.3 km), and Rustavi (3.2 km to 4.2 km).

As mentioned earlier, compared to 2002 wood is less often used by Georgian households. This fuel has become more difficult to get because of very intensive wood cutting over last 10-15 years. Thus, along with the increase of the price per cubic meter, the average expense for households on wood in the three winter months also increased, as presented in Figure 30.

**Figure 30: Average Expense for Wood during the Previous Three Winter Months (in GEL).**



A similar increase in expenses for wood over the winter months was reported almost in every region, most significantly (from 30% to 40%) in the regions presented in Table 51.

**Table 51: Regions with Largest Increases in Their Expense for Wood.**

Regions	2002 (GEL)	2004 (GEL)
		Cost, adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate
Kakheti	93	148
Kvemo Kartli-1	130	198
Guria	91	137
Svaneti	94	135
Racha-Lechkhumi	91	129
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	322	449
Imereti	108	148
Kvemo Kartli-2	156	213
Samegrelo	116	144
Rustavi	86	103

#### 4. **Energy Conservation Measures in Living Quarters over the Winter Months**

Households were asked if they had taken any measures to conserve the use of energy in the previous three months (see Table 60, pg. 124). The majority of households (85.8%) had done nothing. If a household had done something to conserve energy, it was primarily related to repairs to windows.

The same percentage of urban and rural households took no action to conserve the use of energy (85.9% and 85.6% respectively). Similarly, if energy conservation was done, in both areas the primary action was fixing windows (10.8% and 10.4% respectively). The level of energy use conservation has not changed since 2002, neither on a national nor urban-rural level. The only change that was observed was slightly less rural households reporting they do nothing. Between 2002 and 2004, the number of rural households saying they try to conserve energy by fixing their windows has proportionally increased (5.4% vs. 10.4%).

As shown in Table 61, the highest percentages of households that **did something** to conserve energy were in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (43.6%), followed by Shida Kartli (23.3%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (18.5%). The highest percentages of households that **did nothing** to conserve energy were in Samegrelo (96.8%), Kvemo Kartli- 1 & 2 (93.8%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (92.9%). In none of the regions has the picture changed remarkably since 2002, with the only slight exception in Kvemo Kartli-2, where in 2002 none of the surveyed households (100%) did anything to conserve energy.

Of the various demographic types of households, single person households reported the highest percentage in taking some action to conserve energy (17.5%).

Unlike 2002 results, when household income was also a factor in the failure to take steps to conserve energy, in 2004 there does not appear to be a relationship between per capita monthly income and conserving energy. By per capita income groups, the percentage of households that have taken measures to conserve energy varies from 12.2% to 16.0%.

Of the various types of housing, a slightly higher proportion of households living in separate houses (15.2%) did something to conserve energy, which was also the largest increase since 2002 (9.0%). As for the relationship between size of living space and steps taken to conserve energy, the picture since 2002 has changed. Previously, 11.2% of households living in quarters that were less than 36 m<sup>2</sup> did something to conserve energy, compared to 7.5% of households living in quarters larger than 150 m<sup>2</sup>. In contrast, in 2004 the share of households in larger living spaces (150 m<sup>2</sup> and more) that took steps to conserve energy tripled (22.4%). Similarly, the share of households in living spaces of 101-150 m<sup>2</sup> that took steps to conserve energy has also increased (14.7% vs. 8.8% in 2002). The average expense of households for different types of fuels over the three winter months do not affect their behavior on energy conservation (153 GEL for those that took some measures to conserve energy vs. 149 GEL for those that did nothing. Signification of means by T-Test - 0.282).

Not too surprisingly, there is a correlation between the condition of the housing and taking actions to conserve energy. That is, the worse the condition of the housing structure, the more likely the household did something to conserve energy (shown in Table 61). For example, 7.7% of households that evaluated their housing structure as good did something to conserve energy, compared to 36.2% of households that evaluated their housing structure as requiring major repairs. This percentage more than doubled when compared with 2002 (14.3%).

#### C. **Local Distribution Company**

Households that were surveyed were asked a set of questions on electricity supply/consumption, billing/payment process, and performance of local electricity distribution companies.

##### **Electricity Supply and Quality**

The average number of hours of electricity supply in winter season (November and December 2003, and January 2004) was 9.7 hrs nationwide. Urban settlements of the country received electricity for two times more hours on average than rural settlements (12.7 hours vs. 6.3 hours, in a 24-hour period or a day). Regions where the average daily electricity supply situation was the worst were Samegrelo and Guria (2.8 hours each), followed by Adjara (5.7 hours). It should be mentioned that the situation with electricity supply was most drastic in the region of Guria, where the "mode value" of the number of supply hours in winter equaled zero (56% of respondents from Guria reported 0 hours of electricity supply in winter).

Over the last two years the number of hours that electricity was supplied has improved slightly for almost one-third of households on a national level (29.9%), see Table 62. Again, this is mostly due to improvement in urban areas where 38.2% of households reported some improvement in the number of hours of supply. The

situation is different for rural settlements, where 30.8% of households indicate their electricity supply conditions worsened significantly.

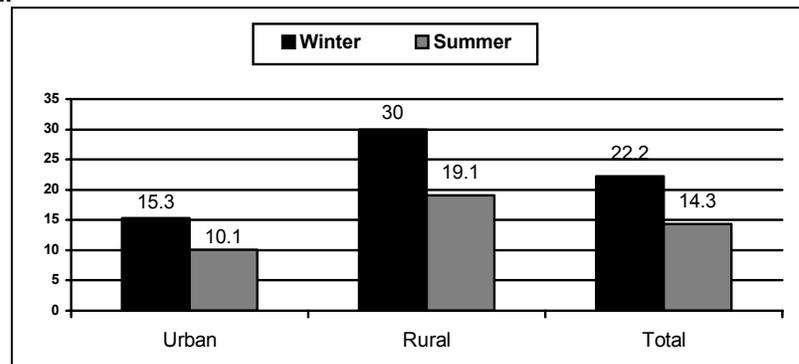
By regions, as shown in Table 63 the regions where the number of hours of electricity supply since 2001 has decreased the most (responses of “worsened a lot” + “worsened a little”) are Guria (85.8%), Samegrelo (73.8%), and Adjara (66.8%). Regions that reported the highest improvement in the supply of electricity are Shida Kartli (74.3%), Rustavi (63.1%), and Tbilisi (62.8%).

On a five point scale, with 1 indicating ‘very poor’ and 5 indicating ‘very good’, one-third of all households on national, urban and rural levels evaluated the quality of electricity supplied to them as “average.” The populations most dissatisfied with the quality of their electricity supply are in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (74.7% of respondents rate the quality as ‘very poor’) and Guria (57.1% of respondents rate the quality as ‘very poor’).

### Payment and Billing Process

As seen in Figure 31, 22.2% of surveyed households did not pay anything for their electricity consumption in winter season (November and December 2003 to January 2004). For almost three-quarters (72.3%) of all households that reported paying cash, the average payment was 13.1 GEL per month. Non-payment was two times higher in rural areas (30.0%) than in urban settlements (15.3%), with the average amount paid per month being 2.5 times less (GEL 6.6 in rural vs. GEL 17.6 in urban areas). Paying for electricity consumption was relatively better in the summer season (June, July, and August 2003). The non-payment rates for summer was 14.3% nationwide, 19.1% in rural areas, and 10.1% in urban ones. In summer, households on a national level spent on average 10.3 GEL per month for electricity. Expenses for electricity in summer per month for urban households were higher than for rural ones (13.1 GEL and 6.7 GEL respectively).

**Figure 31: Percentages of Households Not Paying for Electricity Consumption by Location and Season.**



The regions with the highest prevalence of non-payment in **winter season** were Guria (69.4%), followed by Svaneti (58.0%), and Imereti (48.5%), while in **summer season** these were Imereti (44.2%) and Svaneti (32.5%). Interestingly, the prevalence of non-payment for Guria in summer months was less than in most other regions and equaled only 9.3%. By regions, the highest monthly amount paid on average in both seasons was reported in Tbilisi (GEL 24.8 in winter, GEL 17.3 in summer). Regions where households paid least were: Guria (approximately GEL 5.0 in both seasons), Svaneti (GEL 5.0 in winter, GEL 4.3 in summer), and Racha-Lechkhumi (GEL 5.8 in winter, GEL 5.5 in summer).

As shown in Table 64, single person households are the worst payers for electricity in both winter and summer months (37.6% and 24.2% respectively), followed by retired couples (27.1% and 17.0% respectively). In terms of types of housing, households living in Italian-style yard arrangements tend to display the highest non-payment in both seasons (28.9% and 18.1%). The lowest rate of non-payment was reported by the wealthiest households (per capita monthly income more than 121 GEL; 16.8% in winter and 11.4% in summer months).

As shown in Table 62, on a national level the most common way to pay electricity bills is either paying directly to the cash collector (51.9%) or at a business office in the community (33.0%). Payments at business offices are more common for urban areas (56.9%), while the majority of rural residents pay directly to money collectors (80.3%). It is noteworthy that more than one-half of households in Svaneti (54.6%) reported they did not pay anything for electricity consumption.

For the last payment for consumed electricity, the majority of households on a national level (78.9%) received some type of official paper documenting the payment. There was a slight difference between urban or rural areas (81.4% and 76.0% respectively). Regionally, the highest percentages of undocumented payments were

reported in Samegrelo (29.9%), and Shida Kartli and Imereti (26.8% each). Residents in Svaneti reported the highest percentage of undocumented payments (66.4%).

For the majority of households (67.1%) the amount to be paid for consumption is based on the reading of a meter that measures electricity usage solely for their residence. This method of calculation is more common for urban households (78.1%) than rural ones (54.7%). Regionally, the highest percentage of households that do not use electric meters was reported in Kvemo Kartli-1 (82.9%), followed by Samegrelo (80.5%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (71.5%), and Guria (65.5%). All households (100%) in the region of Svaneti that pay for electricity consumption do not have electric meters to calculate the amount to be paid.

Those households that do not pay by reading from an eclectic meter report two ways of calculating their electricity bills. In both cases, the payment is not based on any formula reflecting either the number of household members or the size of their residence. The most widespread method of calculation is a fixed tariff; however, customers reported that they do not know how the amount is calculated (45.0% nationwide, 48.5% in rural areas, and 38.8% in urban areas).

The second most common method of determining the amount of the electricity bill is based on what the cash collector tells the household they must pay (26.8% nationwide, 27.2% for rural households and 26.2% for urban households). The overall picture is very similar on a regional level as well. Regions where more than two-thirds of households do not pay by readings from electric meters and where residents are also unaware how the amount of their electricity bill is calculated are as follows: Kvemo Kartli-1 (88.1%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (81.4%), Kvemo Kartli-2 (77.2%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (68.9%). In Adjara (70.7%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Guria (60.6% each), and Shida Kartli (49.8%) residents pay whatever amount the cash collector tells them to pay.

The majority of surveyed households think that the amount of money they are charged for electricity accurately reflects the amount of electricity they use each month (73.8% nationwide). More urban households than rural ones consider the amount accurately reflects their consumption (78.4% and 68.5% respectively). Regions in which most residents think that the amount they pay **does not** accurately reflect the amount of consumed electricity are Samegrelo (61.6%), Guria (59.5%), Kvemo Kartli-1 (59.2%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (56.3%).

Most respondents who believe their electricity bill is inaccurate tend to think their actual payment is arbitrarily set by local office or cash collector (55.9% nationwide). This belief is much stronger among rural households (69.6% rural vs. 38.3% urban).

### **Performance of LDCs**

Respondents were asked to name the three most important things the local electricity distribution company could do differently or better to make customers more satisfied. Respondents named two basic issues – provision of electricity at more convenient hours a day (30.3% for the first choice; 23.4% for the second choice), and availability of electricity for more hours per day (28.6% for the first choice; 30.9% for the second choice).

The first choice for about one-third of urban as well as rural residents for the above two issues was to have electricity at a more convenient hour (28.1% and 32.9% respectively) and increased electricity availability per day (27.4% and 29.9% respectively). Regionally, the pattern is mostly the same, with Kakheti being the region where more than one-half of respondents (51.5%) requested having electricity at more convenient hour.

## **D. Summary**

Private ownership of housing is the norm in Georgia, with 89.2% of urban and 98.5% of rural households owning their houses/apartment. The area with the lowest prevalence of private ownership of housing is Kvemo Kartli-1, where 83.5% of inhabitants own their house/apartment

The average size of living space in 2004 was 101m<sup>2</sup> (or 31m<sup>2</sup> per capita), which is a slight increase since 2002. Rural households continue to have, on average, almost 80% larger living space than urban households. Regions with the largest per capita living space are Guria (56m<sup>2</sup>), Racha-Lechkhumi (45m<sup>2</sup>), and Kakheti (44m<sup>2</sup>).

The 2004 survey results show that on a national level almost three-quarters (74.6%) of all housing structures need repairs, out of which 44.9% need major repairs. Housing is evaluated a little worse in rural settlements. The regions where more than one-half of households reported their houses need **major repairs** were Svaneti (61.0%), followed by Racha-Lechkhumi (60.0%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (59.0%), and Imereti (57.4%). Since 2002 the regions with the largest percentage increases in households reporting that major repairs were needed were Adjara (29.3% in 2002 vs. 44.2% in 2004), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (24.5% in 2002 vs. 38.9% in 2004), and Kakheti (25.0% in 2002 vs. 37.7% in 2004).

On a national level those whose dwellings need either **minor or major repairs** most often mention the need for structural improvement (39.1%), followed by the need to repair the roof (27.8%), windows (11.8%), and plumbing system (9.3%). In 2004, Samtskhe-Javakheti-2, Svaneti, and Adjara were the regions that reported

the highest need for structural repairs (62.0%, 60.9%, and 57.9% respectively). The regions with the highest percentages of households in need of plumbing repairs were Rustavi (25.1%) and Tbilisi (20.0%).

Compared to 2002 no significant changes were observed in the use of sanitation facilities on a national level or for urban households. At the same time, a slight deterioration of the sewage system is visible in rural areas of the country, where from 2002 to 2004 the share of indoor single house toilets declined (9.5% and 4.4% respectively). Comparing 2002 to 2004, the condition of sanitation facilities **has worsened** in Kvemo Kartli-2 and Adjara. During this period of time, there was an increase in the percentage of households using outdoor toilets not connected to a sewage system and a decline in the percentage using indoor private (non-communal) toilets in both of these regions.

Indoor piped water is the most common primary source of water for the majority of urban households (79.4% vs. 16.3% in rural areas). On the other hand, almost one third of rural households report common tap as their primary source of water (30.3%), exceeding the same source of water for urban households by almost three times (11.8%). The next most common sources of water for rural households are well in the yard (24.1%) and natural spring (17.4%). The regions where at least every 5<sup>th</sup> household uses a natural spring as their primary source of potable water are: Kvemo Kartli-1 (36.1%), Svaneti (33.7%), Kakheti (22.0%), and Racha-Lechkhumi (20.3%).

Since 2002 a higher percentage of households on a national level reported that obtaining potable water for them was easy (76.8% vs. 84.5%), as shown in Table 52. Similar improvement in obtaining potable water was reported both by urban (78.6% vs. 86.0%) and rural (74.9% vs. 82.8%) households. The average number of hours when respondents can obtain potable water was almost similar for all three levels (national, urban and rural) and equals approximately 18 hours/day. Overall, almost two-thirds of respondents (61.2%) evaluated their water as good to very good. The quality of water gained a slightly better evaluation by rural respondents than urban ones. As in 2002, water quality was rated worst in Rustavi, with Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and Kvemo Kartli-2 not far behind.

The majority of households reported that four types of cooking and heating fuels as readily available: electricity (96.5%), followed by wood (83.6%), kerosene (77.9%), and propane (70.4%). This picture is very similar to that of 2002, but with significant changes in availability of piped gas, which has more than doubled since 2002 (11.9% to 27.2%). In the winter months of 2004, electricity was supplied to urban households on an average of 12.7 hours/day, which is twice as much as the average number of supply for rural households (6.3 hours/day). Regions where electricity is supplied for less than 6 hours/day are: Guria and Samegrelo (2.8 hours each), followed by Kakheti (4.8 hours), Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.2 hours), and Adjara (5.7 hours).

Though the intensity of wood usage has declined since 2002, for the majority of households on a national level wood remains the most frequently used primary fuel both for heating and cooking purposes in winter time (68.4% and 54.7% respectively). During the three winter months (November and December 2003 to January 2004), those households spending money on fuel (for all purposes) spent, on average, 136 GEL on wood, compared to 58 GEL on natural piped gas, 30 GEL on electricity, 28 GEL on propane, and 24 GEL on kerosene.

Comparing data from all three years on the usage of different types of fuel for heating and cooking in winter (the question on primary fuel for cooking in summer months was not asked in 1996) reveals an increase in the percentage of households using natural piped gas (a cheaper and cleaner type of fuel) as their primary heating fuel. At the same time, the percentage of households using kerosene (a more expensive and unhealthy fuel) has declined by 4 times.

Compared with 2002, the use of wood as heating fuel on a national level decreased in 2004 by 3.03 million cubic meters. The cumulative amount of wood used by households in the 2002 household survey was 7.97 million cubic meters, declining to 4.94 million cubic meters in 2004.

The majority of households (85.8%) have done nothing to conserve energy use. If a household did something to conserve energy, it was primarily fixing their windows. Not too surprisingly, there is a correlation between the condition of the housing and whether any actions were taken to conserve energy.

Over the last two years the number of hours electricity has been supplied improved slightly for almost one-third of households (29.9%) nationally. By regions, the number of hours electricity has been supplied since 2001 has decreased in Guria, Samegrelo, and Adjara. Regions that have reported the highest improvement in the supply of electricity are Shida Kartli, Rustavi, and Tbilisi.

Slightly more than 1 of every 5 households (22.2%) surveyed did not pay anything for their electricity consumption in winter season (November and December 2003 to January 2004). For the almost three-quarters (72.3%) of all households that reported paying cash, they paid on average 13.1 GEL per month. Non-payment was two times higher in rural areas (30.0%) than in urban settlements (15.3%). The regions with the highest prevalence of non-payment in **winter season** were Guria (69.4%), followed by Svaneti (58.0%), and Imereti (48.5%), while in summer season these were Imereti (44.2%) and Svaneti (32.5%).

## E. Data tables for Living Conditions, Energy and Environment Issues.

**Table 52: Living Conditions of Households by Urban/Rural Location and Year.**

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b>Type of housing</b>									
Separate house	35.0 %	34.3 %	33.1 %	99.2 %	94.5 %	96.5 %	61.4 %	64.3 %	62.8 %
Five-story building or less	56.0 %	24.5 %	22.0 %	0.8 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	33.3 %	13.4 %	12.6 %
More than five-story building		31.1 %	38.4 %		2.6 %	0.4 %		16.9 %	20.6 %
Italian-style yard									
Other	9.0 %	9.8 %	5.6 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	5.3 %	5.1 %	3.5 %
		0.4 %	0.8 %		0.3 %	0.2 %		0.4 %	0.5 %
<b>Ownership of house/apartment</b>									
Privately owned by you	88.9 %	92.4 %	89.2 %	97.4 %	97.5 %	98.5 %	92.4 %	94.9 %	93.5 %
Rented from private person		3.8 %	5.0 %		0.4 %	0.2 %		2.1 %	2.7 %
Rented from the state	2.0 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	1.0 %	1.3 %
Relative's	2.5 %	1.7 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	1.5 %
Other	6.6 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	4.4 %	0.6 %	1.0 %
<b>Living space</b>									
Number of people, currently living in HH	3.95	3.84	3.82	4.57	4.17	4.15	4.20	4.00	3.97
Size of living space (m <sup>2</sup> )	---	63.62	74.41	---	113.59	132.28	---	88.59	101.31
Per Capita Size of living space (m <sup>2</sup> )	---	20.60	23.71	---	34.30	40.08	---	27.45	31.32
<b>Condition of the structure</b>									
Good condition	24.1 %	23.4 %	23.4 %	22.2 %	24.1 %	17.8 %	23.3 %	23.7 %	20.8 %
Requires minor repairs	33.6 %	31.4 %	30.6 %	41.7 %	31.4 %	32.7 %	36.9 %	31.4 %	31.5 %
Requires major repairs	39.5 %	44.0 %	42.9 %	32.5 %	42.2 %	47.1 %	36.6 %	43.1 %	44.9 %
Dilapidated	2.1 %	0.7 %	1.4 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	1.7 %	2.5 %	0.9 %	1.5 %
<b>Repairs primarily needed</b>									
Structure	---	32.3 %	35.5 %	---	45.3 %	42.9 %	---	38.7 %	39.1 %
Roof	---	21.3 %	23.7 %	---	29.3 %	32.1 %	---	25.3 %	27.8 %
Windows	---	11.8 %	11.4 %	---	9.5 %	12.3 %	---	10.7 %	11.8 %
Plumbing	---	14.6 %	15.1 %	---	3.3 %	3.3 %	---	9.0 %	9.3 %
Sanitation	---	4.1 %	5.1 %	---	1.7 %	1.8 %	---	2.9 %	3.5 %
Electrical	---	1.7 %	2.0 %	---	0.7 %	1.1 %	---	1.2 %	1.6 %
Other	---	14.3 %	7.2 %	---	10.1 %	6.4 %	---	12.2 %	6.8 %
<b>Type of toilet</b>									
Indoor (single household)	75.0 %	68.0 %	72.8 %	6.5 %	9.5 %	4.4 %	46.8 %	38.8 %	40.8 %
Indoor (communal)		3.2 %	4.3 %		1.0 %	1.5 %		2.1 %	3.0 %
Outdoor connected to sewer	15.7 %	12.9 %	10.7 %	10.3 %	6.2 %	4.2 %	13.4 %	9.6 %	7.6 %
Outdoor, no sewer	9.3 %	15.8 %	12.1 %	83.3 %	82.6 %	89.7 %	39.8 %	49.2 %	48.4 %
No functioning toilet	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
<b>Primary sources of water</b>									
Indoor piped	88.3 %	73.7 %	79.4 %	42.3 %	19.5 %	16.3 %	69.4 %	46.6 %	49.9 %
Common tap		10.6 %	11.8 %		22.8 %	30.3 %		16.7 %	20.5 %
Well in yard	5.4 %	6.7 %	5.0 %	25.2 %	25.9 %	24.1 %	13.5 %	16.3 %	13.9 %
Common well	0.8 %	3.3 %	1.6 %	4.8 %	9.8 %	9.2 %	2.5 %	6.6 %	5.1 %
Natural spring	4.9 %	4.7 %	1.6 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	17.4 %	11.5 %	11.3 %	9.0 %
Other	0.4 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	6.7 %	3.9 %	2.6 %	3.0 %	2.5 %	1.6 %
<b>Accessibility of water</b>									
Easy to obtain water	---	78.6 %	86.0 %	---	74.9 %	82.8 %	---	76.8 %	84.5 %
How many hours water?	---	15.74	18.57	---	17.25	18.04	---	16.5	18.33
<b>Quality of water</b>									
Very poor	---	9.0 %	12.1 %	---	7.4 %	7.0 %	---	8.2 %	9.7 %
Poor	---	11.2 %	5.8 %	---	7.7 %	6.0 %	---	9.4 %	5.9 %
Average	---	27.4 %	26.8 %	---	24.0 %	17.8 %	---	25.7 %	22.6 %
Good	---	31.4 %	30.5 %	---	30.3 %	29.7 %	---	30.8 %	30.2 %
Very good	---	21.1 %	23.8 %	---	30.6 %	39.2 %	---	25.8 %	31.0 %

Table 53: Living Conditions of Households by Region and Year.

	Samegrelo		Imereti		Guria		Tbilisi		Rustavi		Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Kvemo Kartli-1	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Type of communal facility</b>														
Private house	89.1 %	82.9 %	72.0 %	76.9 %	99.1 %	98.3 %	15.0 %	15.1 %	0.0 %	4.1 %	94.5 %	76.6 %	93.0 %	96.4 %
Five-story building or less	9.6 %	12.7 %	20.8 %	8.2 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	15.7 %	14.9 %	37.3 %	42.0 %	3.8 %	16.9 %	6.0 %	3.0 %
More than five-story building	1.3 %	3.5 %	6.8 %	13.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	48.5 %	59.1 %	62.7 %	50.2 %	0.5 %	5.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Italian-style yard	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	20.7 %	10.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Other	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	3.8 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.5 %
<b>Ownership of HH's house/ apartment</b>														
Privately owned by you	98.9 %	93.1 %	96.1 %	94.4 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	90.0 %	88.4 %	90.0 %	88.7 %	96.0 %	95.5 %	83.5 %	92.9 %
Rented from private person	0.2 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	6.5 %	6.9 %	4.3 %	3.4 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	2.0 %	0.5 %
Rented from the state	0.2 %	0.3 %	3.0 %	2.6 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	3.7 %	5.8 %	0.2 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Relative's	0.7 %	2.9 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	2.5 %	3.9 %
Other	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	12.0 %	2.6 %
<b>Living space</b>														
Number of people, currently living in HH	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
Size of living space (m2)	97.05	144.5	91.61	109.6	108.25	177.9	51.42	60.4	41.44	53.1	77.43	80.2	74.67	94.6
Per Capita Size of living space (m2)	33.93	41.50	29.52	36.41	32.88	55.81	16.29	19.21	13.67	16.84	23.77	26.03	25.88	33.66
<b>Condition of the structure</b>														
Good condition	18.2 %	21.8 %	9.4 %	10.6 %	17.8 %	14.7 %	25.7 %	24.7 %	19.3 %	10.6 %	20.0 %	14.2 %	14.0 %	14.0 %
Requires minor repairs	32.7 %	31.8 %	31.9 %	29.1 %	29.9 %	34.0 %	29.3 %	29.4 %	33.7 %	37.5 %	26.0 %	25.8 %	37.5 %	35.3 %
Requires major repairs	48.8 %	44.6 %	57.3 %	57.4 %	50.9 %	49.6 %	43.8 %	41.8 %	46.0 %	50.9 %	52.5 %	59.0 %	45.5 %	44.2 %
Dilapidated	0.3 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.6 %
<b>Repairs primarily needed (base: who need)</b>														
Structure	28.2 %	29.2 %	40.8 %	31.9 %	50.9 %	38.6 %	25.7 %	37.3 %	25.1 %	28.6 %	54.8 %	55.1 %	48.8 %	46.7 %
Roof	32.2 %	31.0 %	32.5 %	33.3 %	20.7 %	28.0 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	13.4 %	26.6 %	21.0 %	29.2 %	27.1 %	38.8 %
Windows	17.5 %	16.8 %	10.9 %	15.3 %	17.5 %	21.9 %	12.8 %	10.4 %	13.8 %	5.8 %	1.3 %	5.0 %	8.4 %	10.4 %
Plumbing	2.2 %	6.7 %	2.9 %	8.8 %	1.5 %	2.8 %	21.9 %	20.0 %	28.5 %	25.1 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	1.2 %	2.9 %
Sanitation	1.1 %	4.0 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	1.6 %	5.0 %	7.3 %	9.6 %	9.3 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	4.2 %	0.4 %
Electrical	0.0 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Other	18.8 %	10.2 %	9.9 %	6.9 %	8.4 %	6.8 %	18.0 %	8.3 %	8.8 %	2.7 %	21.7 %	5.0 %	10.2 %	0.8 %
<b>Type of toilet</b>														
Indoor (single household)	17.5 %	21.0 %	33.2 %	30.0 %	7.1 %	7.8 %	82.5 %	87.2 %	98.0 %	96.2 %	9.3 %	26.8 %	5.5 %	3.2 %
Indoor (communal)	2.4 %	4.0 %	1.4 %	2.3 %	6.1 %	6.1 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	1.7 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.9 %
Outdoor connected to sewer	4.3 %	2.4 %	10.8 %	7.9 %	6.0 %	5.4 %	13.5 %	9.4 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	8.8 %	2.1 %	2.0 %	1.1 %
Outdoor, no sewer	75.4 %	72.2 %	54.6 %	59.5 %	80.4 %	80.8 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	81.7 %	70.1 %	92.5 %	94.8 %
No functioning toilet	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Primary sources of water</b>														
Indoor piped	23.3 %	18.3 %	32.8 %	41.5 %	5.3 %	28.9 %	95.0 %	96.5 %	74.7 %	82.6 %	15.3 %	30.6 %	15.5 %	5.1 %
Common tap	16.9 %	15.2 %	15.0 %	20.5 %	17.4 %	9.6 %	4.7 %	3.5 %	25.3 %	16.4 %	33.0 %	31.0 %	45.5 %	50.1 %
Well in yard	53.4 %	53.9 %	25.6 %	18.2 %	58.8 %	48.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.7 %	11.6 %	5.5 %	0.9 %
Common well	3.2 %	6.0 %	9.4 %	6.0 %	6.4 %	6.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.2 %	6.3 %	18.5 %	2.6 %
Natural spring	0.9 %	3.3 %	16.5 %	13.1 %	11.8 %	6.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	38.2 %	19.4 %	14.0 %	36.1 %
Other	2.2 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	5.2 %
<b>Accessibility of water</b>														
Easy to obtain water	85.0 %	86.4 %	81.9 %	81.2 %	92.2 %	93.6 %	83.7 %	89.6 %	65.3 %	97.6 %	65.2 %	88.0 %	54.5 %	78.8 %
How many hours water?	18.32	17.96	16.87	19.15	22.31	19.65	19.25	21.33	2.62	19.87	18.36	20.97	15.03	18.62
<b>Quality of water</b>														
Very poor	1.7 %	2.8 %	2.3 %	6.3 %	0.5 %	2.7 %	5.7 %	2.7 %	64.3 %	66.9 %	1.0 %	1.8 %	12.0 %	5.2 %
Poor	5.7 %	2.1 %	7.0 %	3.8 %	1.6 %	1.4 %	9.2 %	6.4 %	17.7 %	12.6 %	8.5 %	6.8 %	10.5 %	15.7 %
Average	19.9 %	13.9 %	29.0 %	27.4 %	21.3 %	15.1 %	28.7 %	25.0 %	14.7 %	16.0 %	23.0 %	26.3 %	22.0 %	20.4 %
Good	37.9 %	25.6 %	38.3 %	30.8 %	45.5 %	28.7 %	30.0 %	39.9 %	3.0 %	3.8 %	39.8 %	29.8 %	22.0 %	29.2 %
Very good	34.8 %	55.2 %	23.3 %	31.2 %	31.1 %	52.1 %	26.5 %	25.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	27.7 %	35.4 %	33.5 %	29.1 %

Table 53 (cont): Living Conditions of Households by Regions and Year.

	Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti		Shida Kartli		Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Racha-Lechkhumi		Svaneti		Adjara	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Type of communal facility</b>																
Private house	73.5 %	90.6 %	97.0 %	97.3 %	83.8 %	85.6 %	77.1 %	80.8 %	95.1 %	99.5 %	97.3 %	96.4 %	94.6 %	95.2 %	62.4 %	53.2 %
Five-story building or less	6.0 %	5.8 %	2.8 %	1.5 %	15.0 %	14.1 %	17.4 %	19.2 %	4.9 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	3.6 %	5.0 %	4.8 %	18.3 %	29.5 %
More than five-story building	20.5 %	3.6 %	0.0 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.0 %	7.9 %
Italian-style yard	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.0 %	9.4 %
Other	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	3.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %
<b>Ownership of HH's house/apartment</b>																
Privately owned by you	95.0 %	94.6 %	96.7 %	98.5 %	97.3 %	97.4 %	96.5 %	97.4 %	98.0 %	96.0 %	99.0 %	99.4 %	98.7 %	99.0 %	97.7 %	94.4 %
Rented from private person	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	2.6 %
Rented from the state	0.5 %	3.3 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Relative's	3.5 %	1.3 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	2.6 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.3 %
Other	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.3 %
<b>Living space</b>																
Number of people, currently living in HH	4.75	4.47	4.00	3.89	4.11	4.27	4.24	3.87	4.40	4.43	3.31	3.37	5.03	4.44	4.28	4.37
Size of living space (m2)	73.48	102.7	153.25	134.3	92.28	114.1	100.43	98.8	100.35	98.5	123.86	109.0	123.86	120.0	107.14	110.6
Per Capita Size of living space (m2)	17.60	28.85	46.70	44.38	27.32	32.23	30.36	33.54	27.56	27.49	53.22	45.44	35.39	35.78	28.73	29.14
<b>Condition of the structure</b>																
Good condition	18.5 %	24.3 %	39.7 %	24.5 %	42.8 %	39.2 %	25.5 %	25.2 %	26.4 %	10.8 %	12.7 %	7.7 %	11.7 %	8.7 %	32.7 %	19.2 %
Requires minor repairs	24.0 %	27.5 %	33.5 %	36.3 %	29.2 %	28.9 %	42.5 %	28.2 %	40.0 %	63.6 %	28.0 %	30.9 %	21.7 %	28.1 %	36.0 %	35.7 %
Requires major repairs	53.5 %	45.0 %	25.0 %	37.7 %	25.5 %	30.4 %	24.5 %	38.9 %	30.1 %	23.1 %	56.7 %	60.0 %	64.3 %	61.0 %	29.3 %	44.2 %
Dilapidated	1.0 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	5.5 %	7.2 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.3 %
<b>Repairs primarily needed</b>																
Structure	37.4 %	43.1 %	38.5 %	41.9 %	40.2 %	37.6 %	49.2 %	34.8 %	35.7 %	62.0 %	73.2 %	51.9 %	53.5 %	60.9 %	71.4 %	57.9 %
Roof	35.5 %	38.9 %	33.8 %	28.7 %	23.7 %	41.4 %	28.4 %	45.2 %	39.3 %	25.2 %	17.3 %	23.2 %	25.6 %	20.6 %	13.3 %	25.7 %
Windows	4.5 %	6.4 %	11.5 %	13.2 %	4.6 %	9.3 %	4.5 %	6.3 %	4.3 %	8.8 %	5.5 %	9.5 %	9.7 %	7.1 %	7.1 %	9.7 %
Plumbing	7.1 %	5.2 %	2.1 %	2.7 %	21.0 %	3.6 %	3.0 %	5.8 %	2.9 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	4.3 %	4.4 %	3.6 %	1.3 %
Sanitation	6.5 %	5.2 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	5.9 %	1.3 %	3.0 %	2.5 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	1.3 %
Electrical	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.7 %
Other	7.1 %	1.2 %	11.1 %	10.5 %	4.1 %	6.4 %	11.9 %	4.7 %	16.4 %	2.3 %	2.0 %	12.7 %	4.3 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	2.5 %
<b>Type of toilet</b>																
Indoor (single household)	26.5 %	10.8 %	5.0 %	6.2 %	16.2 %	16.3 %	27.9 %	27.8 %	6.5 %	8.8 %	5.7 %	8.5 %	6.7 %	15.0 %	58.6 %	46.9 %
Indoor (communal)	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.8 %	4.2 %	0.5 %	2.9 %	4.0 %	8.4 %	13.9 %	2.9 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	2.7 %
Outdoor connected to sewer	7.0 %	10.5 %	12.3 %	4.7 %	9.2 %	10.9 %	13.0 %	5.7 %	2.5 %	43.8 %	4.0 %	1.9 %	3.7 %	0.7 %	9.7 %	5.7 %
Outdoor, no sewer	65.0 %	77.4 %	80.7 %	84.5 %	73.3 %	69.7 %	54.2 %	58.1 %	76.2 %	44.0 %	89.6 %	86.7 %	88.0 %	83.6 %	30.4 %	44.1 %
No functioning toilet	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %
<b>Primary sources of water</b>																
Indoor piped	35.5 %	21.0 %	14.3 %	29.2 %	26.4 %	17.4 %	33.8 %	34.1 %	26.9 %	15.4 %	31.0 %	37.8 %	25.7 %	19.3 %	82.0 %	60.9 %
Common tap	13.0 %	49.4 %	17.2 %	30.2 %	20.0 %	24.6 %	49.1 %	50.3 %	57.0 %	48.4 %	34.0 %	38.2 %	51.3 %	46.3 %	9.7 %	20.7 %
Well in yard	11.5 %	4.5 %	12.8 %	4.0 %	23.7 %	28.4 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	9.7 %	5.0 %	2.1 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	4.7 %	8.2 %
Common well	8.0 %	1.6 %	20.0 %	13.8 %	12.5 %	17.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	7.0 %	12.6 %	3.3 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	3.1 %
Natural spring	11.5 %	12.3 %	34.2 %	22.0 %	12.0 %	11.2 %	12.5 %	14.0 %	8.5 %	7.1 %	26.6 %	20.3 %	21.3 %	33.7 %	1.7 %	6.8 %
Other	20.5 %	11.2 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	5.3 %	1.5 %	4.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	6.8 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	1.7 %	0.3 %
<b>Accessibility of water</b>																
Easy to obtain water	45.0 %	80.9 %	63.8 %	77.0 %	68.7 %	82.1 %	78.0 %	63.4 %	81.5 %	82.2 %	83.3 %	92.3 %	96.3 %	94.9 %	90.3 %	84.9 %
How many hours water?	7.92	18.21	13.36	9.12	14.75	13.50	12.89	14.55	19.48	21.91	19.18	21.51	23.33	23.45	20.2	18.76
<b>Quality of water</b>																
Very poor	31.0 %	24.5 %	2.5 %	11.2 %	9.5 %	8.1 %	15.0 %	23.5 %	3.5 %	1.5 %	1.3 %	2.6 %	4.0 %	0.0 %	11.0 %	23.8 %
Poor	15.0 %	10.0 %	13.5 %	9.0 %	3.0 %	9.0 %	16.5 %	5.0 %	8.0 %	4.3 %	2.7 %	5.5 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	17.3 %	1.3 %
Average	19.5 %	21.6 %	46.0 %	29.7 %	15.3 %	26.5 %	27.0 %	40.6 %	16.5 %	14.7 %	12.0 %	24.8 %	7.0 %	5.0 %	15.7 %	4.3 %
Good	27.5 %	30.0 %	23.0 %	25.3 %	35.2 %	34.6 %	25.0 %	13.1 %	34.0 %	21.2 %	44.7 %	24.1 %	26.0 %	39.9 %	16.7 %	22.0 %
Very good	7.0 %	13.9 %	15.0 %	23.8 %	37.0 %	20.5 %	16.5 %	17.8 %	38.0 %	57.9 %	39.3 %	38.7 %	60.0 %	55.1 %	39.4 %	48.2 %

Table 54: Availability and Usage of Different Types of Fuel for Heating and Cooking by Urban/Rural Location and Year.

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004	1996	2002	2004
<b>Availability</b>									
Piped gas	---	23.9 %	46.3 %	---	4.0 %	5.4 %	---	11.9 %	27.2 %
Balloon gas (propane)	---	79.8 %	80.2 %	---	58.4 %	59.2 %	---	66.9 %	70.4 %
Kerosene	---	86.1 %	76.3 %	---	82.6 %	79.8 %	---	84.0 %	77.9 %
Wood	---	81.6 %	70.9 %	---	97.1 %	98.1 %	---	90.9 %	83.6 %
Electricity	---	97.6 %	99.3 %	---	94.3 %	93.3 %	---	95.6 %	96.5 %
Dung cakes	---	15.8 %	6.1 %	---	72.1 %	26.9 %	---	49.7 %	15.8 %
<b>Availability of Electricity</b>									
Average number of hours of electricity per day	---	11.38	12.70	---	7.55	6.31	---	9.46	9.71
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for heating</b>									
Piped gas	5.9 %	12.5 %	31.4 %	0.2 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	5.5 %	18.1 %
Balloon gas (propane)	1.2 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.8 %
Kerosene	25.9 %	10.1 %	6.4 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	15.7 %	4.2 %	3.6 %
Wood	50.7 %	64.2 %	46.4 %	95.7 %	94.5 %	93.4 %	69.7 %	82.4 %	68.4 %
Electricity	16.1 %	8.6 %	8.7 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	9.4 %	3.8 %	4.9 %
Dung cakes	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	2.6 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	0.8 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>									
Piped gas	6.5 %	18.0 %	42.4 %	0.4 %	1.6 %	5.0 %	4.0 %	8.1 %	24.9 %
Balloon gas (propane)	20.2 %	26.7 %	20.2 %	2.6 %	4.1 %	5.5 %	12.9 %	13.1 %	13.3 %
Kerosene	26.9 %	3.2 %	3.1 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	16.6 %	1.5 %	1.8 %
Wood	36.8 %	44.7 %	26.9 %	92.5 %	89.8 %	86.2 %	59.8 %	71.8 %	54.7 %
Electricity	9.6 %	5.9 %	6.4 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	5.9 %	2.9 %	3.8 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.6 %
<b>Used as Secondary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>									
Piped gas	0.7 %	3.1 %	5.1 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	3.0 %	3.5 %
Balloon gas (propane)	13.7 %	31.9 %	34.8 %	25.3 %	41.0 %	60.7 %	16.9 %	36.4 %	44.1 %
Kerosene	28.5 %	8.9 %	4.8 %	20.9 %	2.8 %	6.4 %	26.4 %	5.8 %	5.4 %
Wood	10.8 %	25.5 %	23.3 %	17.7 %	15.6 %	15.0 %	12.7 %	20.5 %	20.3 %
Electricity	46.0 %	29.6 %	31.0 %	34.2 %	31.4 %	14.3 %	42.8 %	30.5 %	25.0 %
Dung cakes	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	1.9 %	5.2 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	2.6 %	0.9 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in summer</b>									
Piped gas	---	18.9 %	41.3 %	---	1.2 %	3.5 %	---	8.3 %	23.6 %
Balloon gas (propane)	---	49.7 %	38.8 %	---	23.5 %	27.3 %	---	33.9 %	33.4 %
Kerosene	---	1.7 %	1.5 %	---	0.6 %	1.3 %	---	1.1 %	1.4 %
Wood	---	16.3 %	8.2 %	---	64.0 %	61.3 %	---	45.0 %	33.1 %
Electricity	---	12.6 %	9.6 %	---	6.3 %	3.7 %	---	8.8 %	6.8 %
Dung cakes	---	0.2 %	0.1 %	---	2.3 %	1.2 %	---	1.4 %	0.6 %
<b>Average GEL<sup>1</sup> spent during three winter months<sup>2</sup> for:</b>									
Piped gas *	---		58.4	---		55.3	---		58.2
**		50.9	64.0		33.4	60.7		49.3	63.8
Balloon gas (propane) *	---		29.5	---		25.3	---		27.9
**		30.7	32.4		23.1	27.7		28.5	30.6
Kerosene *	---		29.1	---		19.9	---		24.0
**		31.4	31.9		16.1	21.8		23.9	26.3
Wood *	---		125.8	---		142.9	---		136.2
**		112.4	138.0		125.0	156.8		119.9	149.4
Electricity *	---		42.0	---		15.7	---		30.4
**		40.7	46.1		15.2	17.3		29.6	33.4
Dung cakes *	---		21.4	---		10.7	---		12.6
**		22.9	23.7		0.0	11.8		22.9	16.1

<sup>1</sup> - Average value calculated only for those who report paying for respectively, fuel

<sup>2</sup> - November, December 2001 and January 2002. November, December 2003 and January 2004

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

Table 55: Availability and Usage of Different Types of Fuel for Heating and Cooking by Regions and Year.

	Samegrelo		Imereti		Guria		Tbilisi		Rustavi		Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Kvemo Kartli-1	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Availability</b>														
Piped gas	0.5 %	0.0 %	19.4 %	25.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	47.3 %	68.3 %	18.3 %	66.6 %	12.5 %	20.9 %	4.0 %	6.5 %
Balloon gas (propane)	73.4 %	56.7 %	86.9 %	82.8 %	64.0 %	53.6 %	84.8 %	74.5 %	81.7 %	99.0 %	57.8 %	51.7 %	59.0 %	74.7 %
Kerosene	78.0 %	81.4 %	97.9 %	96.8 %	77.3 %	87.4 %	90.3 %	69.3 %	86.0 %	99.7 %	96.0 %	79.0 %	81.5 %	97.3 %
Wood	97.7 %	92.9 %	96.9 %	97.7 %	99.7 %	100.0 %	53.3 %	49.7 %	79.7 %	91.8 %	99.5 %	89.8 %	97.5 %	100.0 %
Electricity	98.8 %	89.7 %	99.4 %	99.5 %	98.0 %	47.7 %	99.8 %	99.5 %	98.0 %	100.0 %	99.8 %	99.8 %	95.0 %	100.0 %
Dung cakes	66.1 %	20.4 %	54.4 %	24.3 %	75.7 %	1.7 %	4.2 %	6.5 %	0.7 %	2.7 %	94.5 %	28.3 %	77.0 %	41.0 %
<b>Availability of Electricity</b>														
Hours per day	4.54	2.83	7.72	6.60	5.83	2.80	15.33	17.62	5.55	11.16	7.85	8.71	5.27	5.24
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for heating</b>														
Piped gas	0.0 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	10.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	36.5 %	53.7 %	11.3 %	41.0 %	4.3 %	9.7 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Balloon gas (propane)	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	3.3 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.0 %
Kerosene	2.0 %	2.8 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	16.0 %	6.9 %	22.0 %	8.2 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %
Wood	95.2 %	91.0 %	89.8 %	79.7 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	25.2 %	20.0 %	46.0 %	30.0 %	93.3 %	84.2 %	95.0 %	98.3 %
Electricity	1.3 %	3.8 %	3.3 %	4.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	17.7 %	11.1 %	10.0 %	10.9 %	2.0 %	4.3 %	0.0 %	0.9 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>														
Piped gas	0.0 %	0.3 %	5.5 %	22.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	44.50%	63.9 %	15.00%	60.4 %	4.5 %	17.0 %	1.0 %	5.6 %
Balloon gas (propane)	11.4 %	13.9 %	7.5 %	12.1 %	0.7 %	1.4 %	28.30%	12.6 %	58.70%	29.4 %	4.5 %	5.7 %	2.0 %	2.4 %
Kerosene	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	4.70%	4.4 %	8.70%	2.4 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Wood	85.5 %	80.0 %	78.9 %	61.5 %	98.0 %	97.6 %	10.30%	8.6 %	13.00%	5.1 %	88.3 %	71.4 %	94.5 %	90.2 %
Electricity	0.9 %	2.5 %	5.6 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	11.00%	10.2 %	2.70%	2.0 %	2.0 %	4.8 %	0.0 %	1.7 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in summer</b>														
Piped gas	0.0 %	0.3 %	8.1 %	15.4 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	39.3 %	63.1 %	16.7 %	52.2 %	3.3 %	13.0 %	2.0 %	5.8 %
Balloon gas (propane)	40.2 %	40.7 %	25.5 %	35.4 %	15.3%	23.5 %	43.8 %	22.5 %	75.0 %	43.7 %	20.8 %	27.7 %	29.5 %	16.4 %
Kerosene	1.3 %	2.3 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	0.3%	0.7 %	2.2 %	1.3 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.9 %
Wood	46.8 %	50.2 %	45.5 %	37.8 %	74.0%	67.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	66.8 %	47.3 %	62.5 %	75.0 %
Electricity	11.3 %	5.0 %	18.6 %	9.6 %	9.7%	8.1 %	14.0 %	11.1 %	2.3 %	2.4 %	8.3 %	10.0 %	2.5 %	1.5 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %
<b>Average GEL spent<sup>1</sup> during three winter months<sup>2</sup> for:</b>														
Piped gas *		10.0		34.4		---		63.7		55.6		37.3		35.0
**	5.0	11.0	26.6	37.7	---	---	55.0	69.9	78.9	61.0	37.7	40.9	20.6	38.4
Balloon gas (propane) *		30.6		26.0		20.3		23.8		28.1		22.3		33.7
**	23.0	33.5	24.3	28.5	17.4	22.3	33.4	26.1	29.8	30.9	25.5	24.5	26.4	37.0
Kerosene*		23.3		24.4		18.0		29.6		25.9		15.2		25.9
**	17.8	25.6	16.2	26.8	14.0	19.7	49.6	32.5	44.9	28.4	16.2	16.7	22.1	28.4
Wood *		131.4		134.7		124.5		99.5		94.1		114.4		180.6
**	116.0	144.2	107.7	147.7	91.2	136.6	105.3	109.2	85.6	103.3	144.9	125.5	129.8	198.1
Electricity *		14.6		21.6		10.2		57.4		28.5		17.6		17.9
**	11.3	16.1	17.6	23.7	13.3	11.1	64.2	63.0	25.7	31.3	17.9	19.3	15.9	19.6
Dung cakes *		4.0		30.0		---		---		---		13.3		---
**	---	4.4	---	32.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.6	---	---

<sup>1</sup> - Average value calculated only for those who report paying for respectively, fuel

<sup>2</sup> - November, December 2001 and January 2002. November, December 2003 and January 2004

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

Table 55 (cont): Availability and Usage of Different Types of Fuel for Heating and Cooking by Regions and Year.

	Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti		Shida Kartli		Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Racha-Lechkhumi		Svaneti		Adjara	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Availability</b>																
Piped gas	17.0 %	15.8 %	0.3 %	4.7 %	9.8 %	11.7 %	7.0 %	6.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %
Balloon gas (propane)	82.5 %	74.0 %	64.0 %	48.7 %	41.0 %	69.0 %	50.5 %	36.5 %	64.0 %	82.7 %	50.3 %	70.6 %	3.7 %	43.6 %	90.0 %	83.8 %
Kerosene	95.0 %	90.9 %	74.8 %	53.0 %	81.8 %	71.0 %	62.5 %	24.4 %	52.0 %	74.9 %	91.0 %	93.8 %	69.3 %	77.0 %	85.3 %	86.2 %
Wood	99.5 %	97.3 %	98.5 %	100.0 %	95.8 %	96.2 %	96.5 %	98.9 %	66.0 %	90.4 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	99.7 %	100.0 %	96.3 %	86.3 %
Electricity	100.0 %	100.0 %	68.3 %	96.3 %	96.3 %	99.0 %	87.0 %	100.0 %	82.0 %	99.5 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	99.3 %	99.7 %
Dung cakes	33.0 %	28.7 %	60.3 %	18.3 %	64.0 %	4.4 %	43.5 %	0.5 %	82.0 %	83.8 %	24.3 %	60.9 %	38.3 %	30.5 %	39.7 %	0.7 %
<b>Availability of Electricity</b>																
Hours per day	6.05	7.41	8.08	4.84	8.54	13.07	10.21	8.18	12.20	10.97	15.93	16.59	17.08	20.60	10.4	5.72
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for heating</b>																
Piped gas	4.5 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.8 %	6.3 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Balloon gas (propane)	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.3 %
Kerosene	2.0 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	8.3 %	9.5 %
Wood	89.5 %	90.5 %	98.3 %	98.8 %	97.3 %	88.4 %	99.0 %	95.5 %	47.5 %	55.1 %	99.7 %	99.4 %	99.3 %	99.7 %	81.3 %	81.3 %
Electricity	1.0 %	2.9 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	8.0 %	2.3 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	43.0 %	39.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>																
Piped gas	15.0 %	14.0 %	0.0 %	3.2 %	8.0 %	10.7 %	3.0 %	3.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Balloon gas (propane)	9.5 %	13.8 %	8.0 %	6.0 %	10.0 %	8.6 %	0.5 %	4.0 %	5.0 %	8.1 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	39.7 %	43.4 %
Kerosene	3.0 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	0.7 %
Wood	71.0 %	71.0 %	91.5 %	88.3 %	81.5 %	75.3 %	94.5 %	90.7 %	46.5 %	53.4 %	99.7 %	97.2 %	96.3 %	97.0 %	56.0 %	54.3 %
Electricity	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	2.3 %	2.4 %	3.3 %	0.7 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	40.5 %	34.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in summer</b>																
Piped gas	9.5 %	17.5 %	4.8 %	5.5 %	8.8 %	10.7 %	5.5 %	6.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Balloon gas (propane)	46.5 %	29.9 %	31.8 %	24.8 %	40.3 %	51.0 %	33.0 %	32.6 %	36.0 %	46.5 %	8.7 %	11.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	68.0 %	64.5 %
Kerosene	1.5 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Wood	35.0 %	47.8 %	50.0 %	60.3 %	49.5 %	31.4 %	55.5 %	58.4 %	20.5 %	17.8 %	79.7 %	76.9 %	92.7 %	63.7 %	23.0 %	32.2 %
Electricity	4.5 %	3.2 %	1.3 %	2.0 %	1.0 %	3.6 %	5.0 %	1.1 %	2.0 %	1.0 %	10.3 %	11.1 %	6.3 %	35.9 %	9.0 %	2.0 %
Dung cakes	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	37.0 %	33.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Average GEL spent<sup>1</sup> during the winter months<sup>2</sup> for:</b>																
Piped gas *		52.7		52.5		83.7		61.3		---		---		---		---
**	35.5	57.8	5.0	57.6	31.1	91.8	22.9	67.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Balloon gas (propane) *		34.6		24.8		23.3		34.8		41.9		20.7		---		33.8
**	30.3	38.0	16.1	27.2	20.8	25.5	23.1	38.2	26.1	46.0	21.7	22.8	26.0	---	38.1	37.1
Kerosene*		29.2		15.4		12.2		22.0		23.9		12.8		8.9		29.9
**	26.6	32.1	9.3	16.8	18.3	13.4	10.6	24.2	17.9	26.2	13.1	14.0	17.6	9.8	19.9	32.8
Wood*		194.1		135.3		121.5		109.9		409.6		118.0		122.9		118.5
**	156.2	212.9	93.4	148.4	124.0	133.3	121.0	120.5	321.7	449.3	91.4	129.4	94.2	134.8	156.5	130.0
Electricity*		23.4		14.5		21.6		15.2		24.6		16.7		14.8		25.0
**	24.0	25.7	10.7	15.9	15.6	23.7	16.6	16.7	20.2	27.0	15.0	18.3	14.7	16.3	29.8	27.4
Dung cakes*		18.0		---		---		---		7.6		---		---		3.0
**	---	19.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	30.0	---	3.0	---	---	3.3

<sup>1</sup> - Average value calculated only for those who report paying for respectively. fuel

<sup>2</sup> - November, December 2001 and January 2002. November, December 2003 and January 2004

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

**Table 56: Usage of Different Types of Fuel for Heating and Cooking by Demographic Types of Household and Year.**

	Single person HH		Retired couple		Nuclear (w/o others)		Single parents (w/o others)		Others	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for heating</b>										
Piped gas	4.4 %	16.7 %	1.7 %	9.3 %	5.3 %	17.3 %	8.1 %	18.5 %	7.5 %	28.6 %
Balloon gas (propane)	1.1 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	0.4 %
Kerosene	3.8 %	4.6 %	3.8 %	1.9 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	6.0 %	8.4 %	3.7 %	2.4 %
Wood	77.9 %	60.8 %	88.0 %	84.6 %	83.7 %	70.9 %	75.1 %	56.2 %	79.5 %	57.6 %
Electricity	7.6 %	8.4 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.8 %	4.8 %	7.4 %	7.0 %	6.1 %	4.3 %
Dung cakes	1.3 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	1.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>										
Piped gas	6.1 %	24.7 %	2.7 %	16.5 %	8.0 %	23.6 %	12.0 %	27.4 %	10.5 %	35.7 %
Balloon gas (propane)	10.3 %	12.2 %	11.0 %	7.3 %	13.2 %	14.1 %	16.0 %	18.0 %	13.2 %	8.8 %
Kerosene	2.3 %	4.3 %	3.1 %	1.7 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.9 %	4.8 %	1.4 %	1.7 %
Wood	71.4 %	51.8 %	78.4 %	73.0 %	72.5 %	56.0 %	64.6 %	42.1 %	69.2 %	47.0 %
Electricity	6.1 %	5.7 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	2.2 %	3.5 %	3.8 %	5.8 %	4.3 %	5.4 %
Dung cakes	1.1 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.5 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in summer</b>										
Piped gas	6.1 %	22.5 %	6.2 %	15.4 %	8.2 %	22.4 %	10.5 %	25.2 %	10.5 %	35.2 %
Balloon gas (propane)	28.4 %	28.8 %	22.9 %	27.9 %	35.3 %	35.6 %	32.1 %	34.2 %	36.1 %	25.1 %
Kerosene	2.7 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	1.2 %	2.2 %	1.4 %	1.4 %
Wood	48.2 %	31.7 %	58.2 %	51.5 %	44.7 %	33.3 %	39.7 %	25.2 %	41.6 %	28.1 %
Electricity	12.2 %	11.9 %	8.6 %	0.5 %	7.7 %	6.0 %	14.8 %	12.5 %	9.1 %	8.3 %
Dung cakes	0.6 %	0.2 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
<b>Average GEL spent<sup>1</sup> during the winter months<sup>2</sup> for:</b>										
Piped gas *		41.9		38.9		58.6		58.9		66.6
**	41.4	45.9	39.4	42.7	51.4	64.2	43.4	64.6	50.0	73.1
Balloon gas (propane) *		19.5		28.8		29.0		26.6		25.4
**	24.3	21.4	22.0	31.6	29.2	31.8	26.4	29.1	30.2	27.9
Kerosene *		20.1		17.8		24.2		31.4		23.9
**	18.3	22.1	17.4	19.5	24.2	26.5	27.9	34.5	24.7	26.2
Wood *		102.6		136.5		141.1		114.4		134.1
**	85.7	112.6	100.6	149.7	124.3	154.8	105.3	122.2	130.2	147.1
Electricity *		25.1		16.2		31.6		32.0		31.5
**	21.1	27.5	18.0	17.8	30.1	34.6	33.5	35.1	34.3	34.5
Dung cakes *		4.6		13.8		13.8				
**	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	15.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
<b>Average GEL spent in three winter months for heating</b>										
	24.1	* 32.6		43.1		44.8		36.4		41.8
		** 35.8	30.7	47.3	37.6	49.1	31.3	39.9	36.9	45.9

<sup>1</sup> – Average value calculated only for those who report paying for respectively. fuel

<sup>2</sup> – November, December 2001 and January 2002. November, December 2003 and January 2004

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

**Table 57: Usage of Different Types of Fuel for Heating and Cooking by Per Capita Monthly Household Income Group and Year.**

	GEL (Georgian Lari)									
	0 – 10 <sup>1</sup>		11 – 20 <sup>1</sup>		21 - 50 <sup>1</sup>		51 - 120 <sup>1</sup>		121 + <sup>1</sup>	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for heating</b>										
Piped gas	1.4 %	6.63 %	2.6 %	7.1 %	4.5 %	16.7 %	9.1 %	22.6 %	15.0 %	32.6 %
Balloon gas (propane)	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	1.3 %
Kerosene	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	0.9 %	4.4 %	3.1 %	7.2 %	5.8 %	9.3 %	4.7 %
Wood	90.2 %	85.4 %	89.9 %	85.9 %	83.7 %	72.1 %	74.2 %	59.5 %	64.0 %	47.6 %
Electricity	0.6 %	2.9 %	1.5 %	2.0 %	4.0 %	3.9 %	6.4 %	6.2 %	8.5 %	8.8 %
Dung cakes	5.1 %	1.00 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.1 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in winter</b>										
Piped gas	3.7 %	10.6 %	4.7 %	9.8 %	6.9 %	23.4 %	12.7 %	31.1 %	18.4 %	42.3 %
Balloon gas (propane)	3.0 %	5.5 %	6.7 %	6.2 %	13.5 %	13.0 %	21.8 %	18.5 %	24.6 %	16.8 %
Kerosene	0.6 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	2.1 %	2.6 %	1.5 %	1.7 %
Wood	86.1 %	79.4 %	82.1 %	78.0 %	72.5 %	56.4 %	58.1 %	41.9 %	50.4 %	32.9 %
Electricity	0.8 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	3.5 %	4.0 %	3.9 %	4.9 %	3.8 %	5.1 %
Dung cakes	4.9 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.8 %	1.0 %
<b>Used as Primary Fuel for cooking in summer</b>										
Piped gas	4.0 %	11.6 %	5.1 %	8.8 %	7.3 %	21.8 %	12.2 %	29.1 %	18.6 %	41.1 %
Balloon gas (propane)	16.7 %	23.6 %	24.5 %	23.6 %	36.8 %	35.0 %	46.3 %	40.2 %	46.4 %	34.4 %
Kerosene	0.6 %	1.9 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
Wood	67.7 %	57.1 %	56.5 %	57.6 %	42.4 %	32.3 %	30.0 %	20.2 %	23.3 %	16.1 %
Electricity	4.6 %	3.1 %	9.0 %	6.4 %	10.3 %	7.7 %	9.2 %	8.2 %	8.7 %	6.0 %
Dung cakes	4.4 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	1.1 %

**Table 58: Usage of Wood for Heating by Urban/Rural Location and Year.**

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Wood used</b>						
Average amount of wood (m <sup>3</sup> ) used by HH over the winter (three months) for heating	6.02	5.51	7.64	6.79	7.04	6.32
<b>Wood source</b>						
Purchased	79.7 %	84.4 %	73.3 %	69.6 %	75.7 %	75.0 %
Cut by family	11.6 %	7.8 %	22.2 %	26.2 %	18.2 %	19.5 %
Other	8.7 %	7.9 %	4.5 %	4.1 %	6.1 %	5.5 %
<b>Money and Time expenses</b>						
If Purchased						
GEL per m <sup>3</sup> *	20.07	30.74	19.22	27.43	19.56	28.82
**		33.72		30.09		31.62
If cut by family:						
Average distance to cut (km)	3.62	6.07	3.80	9.01	3.76	7.93
Average time to cut, transport and store each m <sup>3</sup>	4.89	7.30	5.77	7.45	5.57	7.42
<b>Type of wood used</b>						
Elm	1.3 %	1.3 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	1.7 %	1.3 %
Oak	4.6 %	3.8 %	4.4 %	8.5 %	4.5 %	6.8 %
Fir	5.1 %	5.1 %	6.2 %	6.0 %	5.8 %	5.7 %
Beech	32.4 %	37.2 %	34.9 %	31.6 %	34.0 %	33.7 %
Alder	15.3 %	9.3 %	14.0 %	13.3 %	14.5 %	11.9 %
Other	23.7 %	20.5 %	28.7 %	24.8 %	26.8 %	23.2 %
Don't know	17.6 %	22.7 %	9.8 %	14.5 %	12.7 %	17.5 %

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

**Table 59: Usage of Wood for Heating by Regions and Year.**

	Samegrelo		Imereti		Guria		Tbilisi		Rustavi		Mtskheta-Mtianeti		Kvemo Kartli-1	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Wood used</b>														
Average amount of wood (m3) used by HH over the winter (three months) for heating	9.05	7.14	6.32	5.17	8.88	7.49	4.53	4.94	6.46	5.61	7.24	7.12	6.44	5.85
<b>Wood source</b>														
Purchased	79.7 %	71.3 %	68.3 %	72.7 %	57.2 %	54.0 %	74.9 %	82.0 %	71.0 %	75.8 %	72.2 %	69.3 %	77.8 %	88.7 %
Cut by family	17.2 %	22.6 %	24.4 %	24.2 %	39.8 %	44.4 %	14.9 %	3.9 %	4.1 %	9.5 %	24.7 %	19.9 %	12.4 %	6.9 %
Other	3.2 %	6.1 %	7.3 %	3.1 %	3.0 %	1.7 %	10.3 %	14.1 %	24.8 %	14.7 %	3.1 %	10.8 %	9.8 %	4.4 %
<b>Money and Time expenses</b>														
If Purchased														
GEL per m <sup>3</sup> *	14.36	21.17	19.25	34.50	13.47	19.14	22.56	27.14	23.31	32.87	16.33	20.37	23.19	29.92
If Cut by family														
Average distance to cut (km)	2.98	5.63	3.53	4.94	2.06	5.83	3.39	2.37	3.18	14.22	3.06	5.99	3.83	14.30
Average time to cut, transport and store each m <sup>3</sup>	4.53	7.01	6.83	6.99	3.58	5.73	5.17	4.25	2.08	6.00	2.69	5.66	4.46	25.56
<b>Type of wood used</b>														
Elm	0.2 %	2.8 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	1.1 %
Oak	2.1 %	1.9 %	7.3 %	4.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	5.9 %	2.1 %	6.5 %
Fir	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	4.6 %	3.1 %	2.8 %	3.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.9 %	3.1 %
Beech	23.7 %	16.2 %	26.0 %	21.1 %	31.8 %	22.8 %	31.4 %	39.1 %	26.9 %	29.5 %	43.4 %	67.9 %	41.8 %	31.2 %
Alder	57.6 %	49.3 %	17.7 %	6.1 %	31.8 %	70.8 %	9.7 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Other	12.5 %	23.4 %	40.1 %	50.1 %	31.8 %	5.0 %	18.9 %	3.9 %	39.3 %	16.8 %	45.8 %	8.8 %	30.4 %	33.3 %
Don't know	2.6 %	6.0 %	7.3 %	16.9 %	2.7 %	0.7 %	34.3 %	50.0 %	27.6 %	47.4 %	9.5 %	16.5 %	13.4 %	24.9 %

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

Table 59 (cont): Usage of Wood for Heating by Regions and Year.

	Kvemo Kartli-2		Kakheti		Shida Kartli		Samtskhe-Javakheti-1		Samtskhe-Javakheti-2		Racha-Lechkhumi		Svaneti		Adjara	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Wood used</b>																
Average amount of wood (m <sup>3</sup> ) used by HH over the winter (three months) for heating	7.78	7.48	8.60	8.79	5.29	5.82	6.40	5.31	13.79	6.93	8.30	7.55	14.66	9.09	4.82	4.47
<b>Wood source</b>																
Purchased	89.4 %	87.5 %	77.7 %	83.2 %	85.4 %	81.2 %	78.4 %	74.7 %	93.1 %	96.0 %	47.3 %	48.1 %	19.5 %	38.0 %	80.7 %	63.5 %
Cut by family	3.9 %	4.7 %	17.8 %	13.8 %	12.3 %	15.4 %	17.1 %	21.7 %	1.7 %	4.0 %	49.3 %	46.6 %	77.9 %	60.0 %	12.3 %	29.1 %
Other	6.7 %	7.8 %	4.5 %	3.0 %	2.3 %	3.3 %	4.5 %	3.6 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	3.3 %	5.3 %	2.7 %	2.0 %	7.0 %	7.3 %
<b>Money and Time expenses</b>																
If Purchased																
GEL per m <sup>3</sup> *	21.94	28.37	17.17	24.75	23.23	23.17	16.61	25.59	22.19	65.56	13.41	23.96	12.07	22.42	26.07	42.50
**		31.12		27.15		25.42		28.07		71.92		26.28		24.59		46.62
If Cut by family																
Average distance to cut (km)	2.94	2.67	3.00	9.74	2.63	5.82	5.71	7.97	3.00	3.17	11.35	11.29	8.10	5.84	5.27	17.79
Average time to cut, transport and store each m <sup>3</sup>	2.25	4.00	5.55	7.54	3.49	4.54	6.91	5.43	7.50	0.00	8.60	8.77	12.10	6.61	7.03	12.03
<b>Type of wood used</b>																
Elm	0.6 %	1.2 %	9.0 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Oak	3.9 %	7.0 %	3.3 %	22.4 %	13.1 %	14.0 %	1.0 %	2.2 %	1.7 %	11.9 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	6.1 %	0.8 %
Fir	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	7.9 %	0.8 %	77.4 %	84.2 %	37.1 %	32.3 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	29.9 %	31.5 %	5.7 %	13.9 %
Beech	22.3 %	24.1 %	43.6 %	41.0 %	47.4 %	45.6 %	8.0 %	4.2 %	41.4 %	40.7 %	60.0 %	37.4 %	58.4 %	57.8 %	50.4 %	68.5 %
Alder	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	5.6 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	9.0 %	18.5 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	11.1 %	3.3 %
Other	22.3 %	23.9 %	34.6 %	22.1 %	15.9 %	21.6 %	9.5 %	3.4 %	9.5 %	2.4 %	27.0 %	39.2 %	4.0 %	3.7 %	20.9 %	6.1 %
Don't know	50.8 %	43.1 %	8.8 %	11.8 %	9.2 %	16.7 %	1.5 %	4.2 %	10.3 %	10.4 %	1.3 %	2.6 %	4.0 %	6.3 %	5.7 %	7.0 %

\* - Reported expenses

\*\* - In constant 2002 GEL (adjusted to 9.7% inflation rate)

**Table 60: Steps to Conserve the Use of Energy in Living Quarters Over the Winter Months by Urban/Rural Location and Year.**

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Conserve the Use of Energy</b>						
Doors	3.2 %	6.0 %	1.8 %	4.9 %	2.5 %	5.5 %
Windows	13.0 %	10.8 %	5.4 %	10.4 %	9.2 %	10.6 %
Basement	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.4 %
Floor	1.4 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	1.3 %
Attic	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.5 %
Fire place	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
<b>Nothing</b>	<b>85.0 %</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>92.9 %</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>88.9 %</b>	<b>85.8 %</b>

**Table 61: Conserve the Use of Energy in Living Quarters Over the Winter Months by Regions, Demographic Type of Household, Household Income, Type of Communal Facility, Living Space and Condition of the Structure by Year.**

Any Steps to Conserve the Use of Energy	Yes		Nothing	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
<b>Region</b>				
Samegrelo	14.6 %	3.2 %	85.4 %	96.8 %
Imereti	9.9 %	17.2 %	90.1 %	82.8 %
Guria	0.3 %	9.9 %	99.7 %	90.1 %
Tbilisi	17.5 %	16.1 %	82.5 %	83.9 %
Rustavi	1.7 %	8.2 %	98.3 %	91.8 %
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4.3 %	18.5 %	95.8 %	81.5 %
Kvemo Kartli-1	1.0 %	6.2 %	99.0 %	93.8 %
Kvemo Kartli-2	0.0 %	6.2 %	100.0 %	93.8 %
Kakheti	10.3 %	16.0 %	89.8 %	84.0 %
Shida Kartli	5.5 %	23.3 %	94.5 %	76.7 %
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	14.0 %	7.1 %	86.0 %	92.9 %
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	47.5 %	43.8 %	52.5 %	56.2 %
Racha-Lechkhumi	3.0 %	16.3 %	97.0 %	83.7 %
Svaneti	8.7 %	18.2 %	91.3 %	81.8 %
Adjara	9.0 %	10.0 %	91.0 %	90.0 %
<b>Demographic type of household</b>				
single person HH	12.2 %	17.5 %	87.8 %	82.5 %
retired couple	5.1 %	11.6 %	94.9 %	88.4 %
nuclear (w/o others)	9.7 %	13.9 %	90.3 %	86.1 %
single parents (w/o others)	13.9 %	11.9 %	86.1 %	88.1 %
others	8.1 %	16.9 %	91.9 %	83.1 %
<b>Per Capita HH Income (Monetized)</b>				
< GEL 10	9.3 %	13.5 %	90.7 %	86.5 %
GEL 11 – 20	8.5 %	16.0 %	91.5 %	84.0 %
GEL 21 – 50	8.9 %	13.6 %	91.1 %	86.4 %
GEL 51 – 120	10.7 %	15.2 %	89.3 %	84.8 %
> GEL 121	16.7 %	12.2 %	83.3 %	87.8 %
<b>Type of housing</b>				
Separate house	9.0 %	15.2 %	91.0 %	84.8 %
Five-story building or less	11.9 %	13.0 %	88.1 %	87.0 %
More than five-story building	12.5 %	12.0 %	87.5 %	88.0 %
Italian-style yard	13.2 %	13.7 %	86.8 %	86.3 %
Other	8.3 %	17.9 %	91.7 %	82.1 %
<b>HH living space</b>				
< 36 m <sup>2</sup>	11.2 %	14.3 %	88.8 %	85.7 %
36 - 60 m <sup>2</sup>	11.3 %	13.4 %	88.7 %	86.6 %
61 - 100 m <sup>2</sup>	9.6 %	9.9 %	90.4 %	90.1 %
101 - 150 m <sup>2</sup>	8.8 %	14.7 %	91.2 %	85.3 %
> 150 m <sup>2</sup>	7.5 %	22.4 %	92.5 %	77.6 %
<b>Condition of housing structure</b>				
Good condition	5.8 %	7.7 %	94.2 %	92.3 %
Requires minor repairs	10.2 %	13.8 %	89.8 %	86.2 %
Requires major repairs	11.7 %	17.1 %	88.3 %	82.9 %
Dilapidated	14.3 %	36.2 %	85.7 %	63.8 %
<b>Average GEL spent on different types of fuel</b>	-	153.1	-	148.5

**Table 62: Performance of LDC – by Urban/Rural Location and Total.**

	Urban 2004	Rural 2004	Total 2004
<b>Rating of the quality of existing electricity</b>			
1- Very poor	12.8 %	14.3 %	13.5 %
2- Poor	9.1 %	9.9 %	9.5 %
3- Average	33.3 %	33.8 %	33.6 %
4- Good	28.8 %	24.9 %	27.0 %
5- Very good	14.2 %	10.7 %	12.6 %
Mean value	3.2	3.0	3.2
<b>Change in electricity supply hours since 2001</b>			
1- Worsened a lot	17.7 %	30.8 %	23.8 %
2- Worsened a little	13.4 %	15.5 %	14.4 %
3- Not changed	18.2 %	27.7 %	22.6 %
4- Improved a little	38.2 %	20.3 %	29.9 %
5- Improved a lot	9.5 %	3.5 %	6.7 %
Mean value	3.1	2.5	2.81
<b>Documentation for electricity bill payment</b>			
Received	81.4 %	76.0 %	78.9 %
Did not receive	14.4 %	18.5 %	16.3 %
Don't know/refuse to answer	4.2 %	5.5 %	4.8 %
<b>Ways of payment for electricity bill</b>			
Directly to the collector who comes to the residence	27.0 %	80.3 %	51.9 %
At a business office in our community	56.9 %	6.0 %	33.0 %
Pay to the landlord	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.3 %
Pay to a neighbor who collects money	5.0 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
Don't pay anything	5.5 %	5.7 %	5.6 %
Other	2.8 %	1.3 %	2.1 %
<b>Is the amount calculated from individual electric meter?</b>			
Yes	78.1 %	54.7 %	67.1 %
No	21.9 %	45.3 %	32.9 %
<b>If not from meter. how is the electricity bill calculated</b>			
By a formula based on square meters of our residence	5.4 %	0.5 %	2.2 %
By a formula based on the number of people in our residence	3.4 %	0.8 %	1.8 %
By a formula based on the number of HHs in the community	5.5 %	9.1 %	7.8 %
Based on what the cash collector tells us	26.2 %	27.2 %	26.8 %
An amount that is negotiated with the cash collector	5.7 %	3.4 %	4.2 %
An amount that is negotiated with the landlord	0.8 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
A fixed tariff that we don't know how is calculated	38.8 %	48.5 %	45.0 %
Other	4.7 %	3.7 %	4.1 %
Don't know	9.6 %	6.5 %	7.6 %
<b>Does the paid amount accurately reflect the consumption?</b>			
Yes	78.4 %	68.5 %	73.8 %
No	21.5 %	31.4 %	26.1 %
<b>Why the amount is inaccurate?</b>			
Meter is inaccurate	27.2 %	2.7 %	13.5 %
Formula doesn't reflect the amount correctly	23.7 %	19.6 %	21.4 %
Payment is arbitrary amount set by local office or cash collector	38.3 %	69.6 %	55.9 %
Other households I know of pay a different amount	3.5 %	1.8 %	2.5 %
Other reason	6.7 %	5.5 %	6.1 %
<b>Things that local distribution company should be doing (First choice)</b>			
Provide an accurate meter to measure the usage	17.6 %	14.3 %	16.0 %
When rationing, provide electricity at more convenient hours a day	28.1 %	32.9 %	30.3 %
Eliminate corruption by cash collectors	3.7 %	3.8 %	3.7 %
Eliminate corruption by local office	3.1 %	1.9 %	2.6 %
Electricity is available for more hours a day	27.4 %	29.9 %	28.6 %
Better quality of the existing electricity	8.5 %	4.9 %	6.8 %
When needed, provide timely service for repairs	5.7 %	6.0 %	5.8 %
Provide more information to the community on how much money is collected and how the money is spent	3.7 %	3.3 %	3.5 %

**Table 62 (cont): Performance of LDC – by Urban/Rural Location and Total.**

	<b>Urban 2004</b>	<b>Rural 2004</b>	<b>Total 2004</b>
<b>Things that local distribution company should be doing (Multiple response)</b>			
Provide an accurate meter to measure the usage	25.6 %	22.1 %	24.0 %
When rationing, provide electricity at more convenient hours a day	57.1 %	66.5 %	61.5 %
Eliminate corruption by cash collectors	14.2 %	16.3 %	15.2 %
Eliminate corruption by local office	15.3 %	12.8 %	14.1 %
Electricity is available for more hours a day	65.0 %	71.8 %	68.2 %
Better quality of the existing electricity	38.9 %	30.9 %	35.2 %
When needed, provide timely service for repairs	34.7 %	30.9 %	32.9 %
Provide more information to the community on how much money is collected and how the money is spent	22.7 %	18.8 %	20.8 %
<b>Number of electricity supply hours in winter season</b>			
Mean (hrs)	12.7	6.3	9.7
<b>Monthly payment for electricity in winter</b>			
Pay in cash	80.8 %	62.6 %	72.3 %
Average payment (GEL)	17.6	6.6	13.1
Don't pay money - in kind payment	1.1 %	4.3 %	2.6 %
Did not pay at all	15.3 %	30.0 %	22.2 %
Don't know/Refuse to answer	2.7 %	3.1 %	2.9 %
<b>Monthly payment for electricity in summer</b>			
Pay in cash	81.4 %	72.2 %	77.1 %
Average payment (GEL)	13.1	6.7	10.3
Don't pay money - in kind payment	1.2 %	3.3 %	2.2 %
Did not pay at all	10.1 %	19.1 %	14.3 %
Don't know/Refuse to answer	7.2 %	5.5 %	6.4 %

Table 63: Performance of LDC – by Regions.

	Samegrelo	Imereti	Guria	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Mtskheta- Mtianeti	Kvemo Kartli-1	Kvemo Kartli-2	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe - Javakheti- 1 2004	Samtskhe - Javakheti- 2 2004	Racha- Lechkhumi	Svaneti	Adjara
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
<b>Change in electricity supply hours since 2001</b>															
Worsened a lot	53.5 %	38.0 %	63.8 %	3.4 %	10.2 %	10.1 %	26.8 %	26.0 %	26.8 %	0.2 %	3.9 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	50.4 %
Worsened a little	20.3 %	19.2 %	22.1 %	10.7 %	5.8 %	16.0 %	18.5 %	18.9 %	17.5 %	3.1 %	11.3 %	1.9 %	2.6 %	2.7 %	16.4 %
Not changed	19.9 %	17.6 %	10.4 %	20.1 %	14.0 %	24.1 %	29.8 %	36.6 %	27.8 %	20.8 %	45.8 %	51.2 %	53.3 %	69.0 %	14.0 %
Improved a little	4.5 %	20.9 %	2.0 %	51.2 %	48.5 %	41.8 %	20.5 %	6.4 %	18.2 %	55.9 %	32.0 %	43.9 %	26.0 %	21.2 %	17.8 %
Improved a lot	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	11.6 %	14.7 %	4.7 %	0.9 %	10.4 %	3.7 %	18.4 %	6.0 %	0.5 %	14.3 %	3.4 %	1.0 %
Mean value	1.76	2.28	1.50	3.59	3.55	3.15	2.48	2.56	2.52	3.91	3.25	3.43	3.53	3.26	2.02
<b>Documentation for electricity bill payment</b>															
Received	60.0 %	68.0 %	76.4 %	83.1 %	87.0 %	88.3 %	86.0 %	89.5 %	85.5 %	70.4 %	90.1 %	90.4 %	89.3 %	31.7 %	92.7 %
Did not receive	29.9 %	26.7 %	19.9 %	13.3 %	11.3 %	8.5 %	11.9 %	8.9 %	6.5 %	26.8 %	3.5 %	8.6 %	6.5 %	66.4 %	2.4 %
Don't know / refuse to answer	10.1 %	5.2 %	3.7 %	3.7 %	1.7 %	3.2 %	2.1 %	1.6 %	8.0 %	2.8 %	6.5 %	1.0 %	4.2 %	2.0 %	4.9 %
<b>Ways of payment for electricity bill</b>															
Directly to the collector who comes to the residence	69.1 %	59.4 %	78.4 %	3.7 %	30.7 %	93.2 %	95.0 %	85.2 %	87.5 %	67.4 %	85.7 %	99.0 %	79.5 %	43.1 %	37.2 %
At a business office in our community	4.3 %	13.2 %	1.7 %	81.7 %	58.0 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	11.8 %	6.5 %	21.9 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	59.1 %
Pay to the landlord	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Pay to a neighbor who collects money	10.8 %	13.1 %	15.6 %	2.2 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	3.7 %	8.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Don't pay anything	10.8 %	11.5 %	2.0 %	5.5 %	2.4 %	1.7 %	2.4 %	1.6 %	2.3 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	54.6 %	2.3 %
Other	3.9 %	1.0 %	1.3 %	3.5 %	4.4 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	4.2 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	7.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
<b>Is the amount calculated from individual electric meter?</b>															
Yes	19.5 %	47.3 %	34.5 %	89.3 %	93.5 %	41.2 %	17.1 %	63.3 %	96.8 %	85.8 %	28.5 %	99.0 %	73.8 %	0.7 %	81.7 %
No	80.5 %	52.7 %	65.5 %	10.7 %	6.5 %	58.8 %	82.9 %	36.7 %	3.2 %	14.2 %	71.5 %	1.0 %	24.6 %	99.3 %	18.3 %

**Table 63 (cont): Performance of LDC – by Regions.**

	Samegrelo	Imereti	Guria	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kvemo Kartli-1	Kvemo Kartli-2	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe - Javakheti-1	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	Racha-Lechkhumi	Svaneti	Adjara
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
<b>If not from meter, how is the electricity bill calculated</b>															
By a formula based on square meters of our residence	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.6 %	0.0 %	2.1 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	15.4 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
By a formula based on the number of people in our residence	0.7 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	10.9 %	0.0 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.9 %
By a formula based on the number of HHs in the community	1.8 %	13.9 %	15.2 %	14.1 %	5.3 %	4.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	17.1 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	9.2 %
Based on what the cash collector tells us	26.6 %	20.9 %	60.6 %	4.7 %	21.1 %	60.5 %	5.0 %	18.9 %	30.8 %	49.8 %	9.1 %	0.0 %	8.6 %	1.7 %	70.7 %
An amount that is negotiated with the cash collector	8.8 %	4.8 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	7.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.1 %	0.3 %	3.6 %
An amount that is negotiated with the landlord	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
A fixed tariff that we don't know how is calculated	53.3 %	41.1 %	18.0 %	32.8 %	52.6 %	17.6 %	88.1 %	77.2 %	0.0 %	19.0 %	81.4 %	0.0 %	68.9 %	38.0 %	5.4 %
Other	4.3 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	9.4 %	0.0 %	3.8 %	4.4 %	0.0 %	15.4 %	5.1 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	6.1 %	59.3 %	0.0 %
Don't know	1.8 %	16.0 %	1.5 %	10.9 %	21.1 %	5.3 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	30.8 %	3.6 %	5.5 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	0 %	9.2 %
<b>Does the paid amount accurately reflect the consumption?</b>															
Yes	38.4 %	72.5 %	40.5 %	82.0 %	90.1 %	43.7 %	40.8 %	69.2 %	95.0 %	88.9 %	62.7 %	99.5 %	85.2 %	68.7 %	82.0 %
No	61.6 %	27.5 %	59.5 %	18.0 %	9.9 %	56.3 %	59.2 %	30.8 %	5.0 %	11.1 %	37.3 %	0.5 %	9.1 %	30.6 %	18.0 %
<b>Why the amount is inaccurate?</b>															
Meter is inaccurate	3.6 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	57.0 %	31.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	5.3 %	40.0 %	4.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	9.4 %
Formula doesn't reflect the amount correctly	11.2 %	14.8 %	33.8 %	21.5 %	17.2 %	12.1 %	53.7 %	35.8 %	25.0 %	26.9 %	51.8 %	0.0 %	13.5 %	0.0 %	16.8 %
Payment is arbitrary amount set by local office or cash collector	75.7 %	78.9 %	61.7 %	11.2 %	27.6 %	65.1 %	31.8 %	53.7 %	20.0 %	56.9 %	43.3 %	0.0 %	62.4 %	97.8 %	64.5 %
Other households I know of pay a different amount	2.4 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	3.7 %	10.3 %	4.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.6 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	3.8 %	0.0 %	9.3 %
Other reason	7.2 %	4.5 %	3.9 %	6.5 %	13.8 %	10.2 %	14.5 %	5.2 %	15.0 %	2.4 %	4.9 %	0.0 %	20.2 %	1.1 %	0.0 %

Table 63 (cont): Performance of LDC – by Regions.

	Samegrelo 2004	Imereti 2004	Guria 2004	Tbilisi 2004	Rustavi 2004	Mtskheta- Mtianeti 2004	Kvemo Kartli-1 2004	Kvemo Kartli-2 2004	Kakheti 2004	Shida Kartli 2004	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 2004	Samtskhe- Javakheti- 2 2004	Racha- Lechkhumi 2004	Svaneti 2004	Adjara 2004
<b>Things that local distribution company should be doing (First choice)</b>															
Provide an accurate meter to measure the usage	31.8 %	14.0 %	15.6 %	16.1 %	8.2 %	5.3 %	23.5 %	14.8 %	4.3 %	20.2 %	47.0 %	9.9 %	3.5 %	0.0 %	11.0 %
When rationing, provide electricity at more convenient hours a day	42.0 %	37.4 %	24.7 %	24.3 %	21.5 %	37.6 %	16.3 %	15.2 %	51.5 %	23.7 %	25.9 %	3.5 %	7.4 %	3.4 %	31.4 %
Eliminate corruption by cash collectors	6.0 %	5.0 %	3.7 %	1.3 %	7.5 %	3.2 %	2.1 %	3.6 %	2.5 %	5.1 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	0.0 %	7.6 %
Eliminate corruption by local office	3.0 %	1.2 %	7.0 %	2.9 %	7.5 %	1.0 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.0 %	4.3 %
Electricity is available for more hours a day	14.4 %	26.7 %	40.7 %	29.5 %	39.2 %	35.5 %	41.3 %	48.0 %	28.3 %	22.3 %	9.0 %	29.4 %	12.7 %	17.2 %	34.0 %
Better quality of the existing electricity	0.6 %	5.0 %	6.4 %	11.1 %	7.8 %	2.4 %	9.6 %	5.7 %	5.0 %	5.8 %	11.7 %	1.9 %	12.2 %	16.9 %	7.0 %
When needed, provide timely service for repairs	0.9 %	3.5 %	1.3 %	6.7 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	2.1 %	9.5 %	3.0 %	19.0 %	2.0 %	14.2 %	23.7 %	26.6 %	3.1 %
Provide more information to the community on how much money is collected and how the money is spent	0.9 %	4.7 %	0.3 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	2.7 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	40.6 %	4.3 %	4.7 %	1.3 %
<b>Things that local distribution company should be doing (Multiple response)</b>															
Provide an accurate meter to measure the usage	38.9 %	26.3 %	20.6 %	23.2 %	12.3 %	7.6 %	42.4 %	24.3 %	9.5 %	24.9 %	52.9 %	19.4 %	4.9 %	0.0 %	22.9 %
When rationing, provide electricity at more convenient hours a day	70.0 %	70.3 %	63.8 %	52.5 %	54.3 %	58.0 %	50.9 %	59.2 %	81.8 %	59.9 %	42.2 %	17.4 %	11.0 %	15.2 %	74.3 %
Eliminate corruption by cash collectors	25.2 %	22.1 %	13.0 %	7.0 %	23.9 %	7.5 %	10.3 %	17.7 %	13.3 %	23.9 %	13.1 %	3.8 %	4.8 %	0.3 %	14.3 %
Eliminate corruption by local office	22.2 %	11.1 %	26.6 %	12.4 %	18.1 %	4.5 %	18.2 %	14.1 %	11.3 %	17.5 %	9.2 %	1.5 %	3.9 %	0.0 %	20.0 %
Electricity is available for more hours a day	76.6 %	65.8 %	85.7 %	60.1 %	77.5 %	72.7 %	88.2 %	83.1 %	77.2 %	61.4 %	66.7 %	44.0 %	19.8 %	21.2 %	73.7 %
Better quality of the existing electricity	22.4 %	29.4 %	59.5 %	38.9 %	45.4 %	20.1 %	32.5 %	33.4 %	37.7 %	26.6 %	69.4 %	52.4 %	32.4 %	27.6 %	35.4 %
When needed, provide timely service for repairs	23.5 %	22.7 %	13.9 %	42.8 %	25.6 %	20.5 %	19.7 %	30.4 %	19.3 %	60.9 %	12.0 %	56.5 %	33.1 %	40.3 %	47.3 %
Provide more information to the community on how much money is collected and how the money is spent	18.9 %	24.9 %	15.6 %	25.7 %	21.8 %	26.2 %	10.6 %	16.1 %	10.5 %	21.3 %	20.4 %	46.2 %	16.1 %	11.5 %	11.0 %

Table 63 (cont): Performance of LDC – by Regions.

	Samegrelo	Imereti	Guria	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kvemo Kartli-1	Kvemo Kartli-2	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	Racha-Lechkhumi	Svaneti	Adjara
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
<b>Number of electricity supply hours in winter season</b>															
Average (hrs)	2.8	6.6	2.8	17.6	11.1	8.7	5.2	7.4	4.8	13.0	8.1	10.9	16.5	20.6	5.7
<b>Rating of the quality of existing electricity</b>															
1- Very poor	9.3 %	15.8 %	57.1 %	5.2 %	9.2 %	2.3 %	9.7 %	1.4 %	11.3 %	7.3 %	74.7 %	15.8 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	29.5 %
2- Poor	7.5 %	7.8 %	15.6 %	10.1 %	13.0 %	13.3 %	22.1 %	11.6 %	14.5 %	4.6 %	6.5 %	5.5 %	13.3 %	3.4 %	3.4 %
3- Average	41.2 %	31.6 %	16.0 %	32.4 %	45.4 %	46.5 %	35.6 %	49.4 %	36.2 %	22.3 %	17.1 %	49.2 %	41.3 %	53.1 %	23.6 %
4- Good	22.1 %	25.4 %	0.0 %	36.1 %	20.5 %	29.3 %	27.9 %	29.1 %	26.3 %	45.3 %	1.1 %	8.9 %	26.2 %	27.2 %	13.7 %
5- Very good	10.3 %	13.2 %	0.0 %	14.4 %	10.2 %	7.6 %	1.7 %	2.5 %	6.7 %	19.2 %	0.0 %	19.1 %	15.6 %	13.6 %	29.9 %
Mean value	3.2	3.1	1.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.7	1.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1

**Table 64: Non-payment for Electricity Consumption over the Winter and Summer Seasons by Regions, Demographic Type of Household, Household Income, Type of Communal Facility, Living Space and Condition of the Structure by Year.**

Non-payment for Electricity		2004	
		Winter Months	Summer Months
<b>Region</b>			
	Samegrelo	48.5 %	44.2 %
	Imereti	28.6 %	19.9 %
	Guria	69.4 %	9.3 %
	Tbilisi	13.4 %	8.6 %
	Rustavi	13.0 %	12.6 %
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	9.7 %	8.7 %
	Kvemo Kartli-1	7.8 %	5.4 %
	Kvemo Kartli-2	23.7 %	11.4 %
	Kakheti	22.8 %	13.0 %
	Shida Kartli	8.7 %	8.0 %
	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1	9.0 %	7.7 %
	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2	20.8 %	11.5 %
	Racha-Lechkhumi	7.9 %	1.1 %
	Svaneti	58.0 %	32.5 %
	Adjara	9.4 %	3.0 %
<b>Demographic type of household</b>			
	single person (living alone)	37.6 %	24.2 %
	retired couple	27.1 %	17.0 %
	nuclear (w/o others)	20.3 %	13.1 %
	single parents (w/o others)	25.2 %	15.6 %
	others	18.9 %	13.1 %
<b>Per Capita HH Income (Monetized)</b>			
	< GEL 10	26.1 %	13.7 %
	GEL 11 – 20	27.6 %	16.9 %
	GEL 21 – 50	22.0 %	14.5 %
	GEL 51 – 120	19.6 %	14.2 %
	> GEL 121	16.8 %	11.4 %
<b>Type of housing</b>			
	Separate house	26.3 %	17.3 %
	Five-story building or less	14.2 %	9.8 %
	More than five-story building	13.1 %	7.3 %
	Italian-style yard	28.9 %	18.1 %
	Other	23.4 %	17.2 %
<b>HH living space</b>			
	< 36 m <sup>2</sup>	20.0 %	15.5 %
	36 - 60 m <sup>2</sup>	19.0 %	11.1 %
	61 – 100 m <sup>2</sup>	19.8 %	13.2 %
	101 – 150 m <sup>2</sup>	25.8 %	16.8 %
	> 150 m <sup>2</sup>	28.2 %	16.4 %

## VII. Subjective Quality of Life

How the general population in Georgia evaluates the impact of the on-going transition to a market economy on their quality of life is a common topic of debate. One of the best-known methodologies to tap into the quality of life issue is the use of semantic differential scales in which respondents are asked to assess their level of satisfaction with specific life domains and their life in general. This approach has been used in a variety of national contexts. With this methodology, it is assumed that an individual's overall life satisfaction is a product of the degree of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with specific life domains, ranging from personal issues, such as family relations, to larger issues, such as the overall situation in the country.

In general, different aspects of one's life are not usually evaluated in isolation; rather, specific incidents are considered in the larger context of one's life and over a more extensive time frame. As a result, it is not unreasonable or artificial to ask each respondent for an evaluation of various domains of their life as well as their life-as-a-whole. Such evaluations may not represent carefully reasoned, highly organized and developed assessments, but there is evidence that people do perform some sort of global evaluation of their life situation.

In addition, evaluations of "life-as-a-whole" can be made with different perspectives and along different dimensions. People can evaluate their lives from an "absolute" perspective (i.e., your life as a whole), or a "relative" perspective (i.e., how one's life compares with that of others), or from a "change" perspective (i.e., how one's current well-being compares with what one experienced in the past or expects in the future). Of the three measures, the absolute perspective has been shown to have the most predictability and validity.<sup>47</sup>

In this survey, respondents were asked, "On a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being dissatisfied and 7 being satisfied, How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your life?"<sup>48</sup>

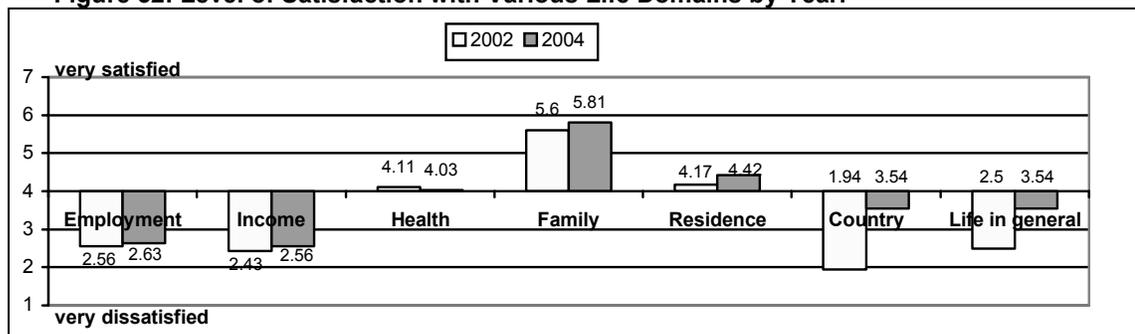
- Current employment status
- Level of household income
- Your health
- Family relations
- Life in your village/town
- General situation in the country

Respondents had to evaluate each aspect of their life separately. In addition, respondents were asked, "How satisfied are you with life in general?" During the analysis, the average score of all seven aspects was calculated for each respondent.

### A. Overall and urban/rural differences

Figure 32 presents the mean level of satisfaction in 2002 and 2004 for each of the life domains. The average level of satisfaction increased for all domains, except for health status, which declined slightly. The largest increases in level of satisfaction occurred in satisfaction with the situation in the country (post-Rose Revolution) and life in general; however, even though these two areas increased substantially, the averages were still below the mid-point of becoming satisfied.

**Figure 32: Level of Satisfaction with Various Life Domains by Year.**



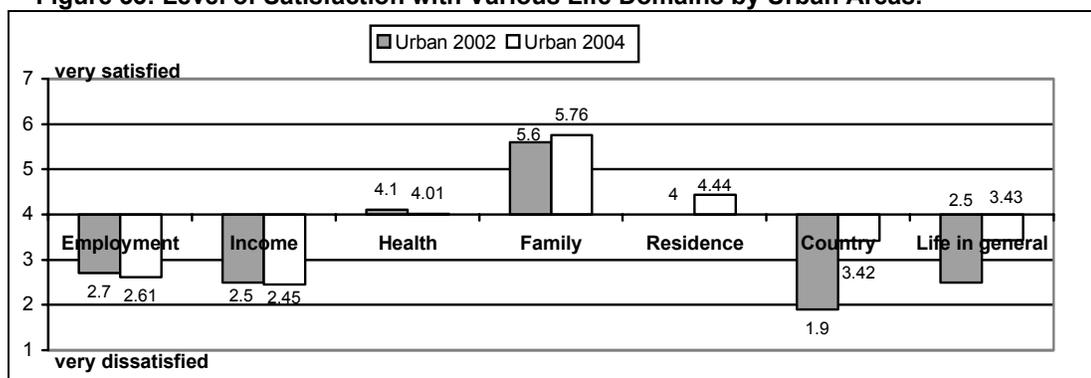
\* Weighted data.

In 2002, in urban areas the lowest level of satisfaction was with the situation in the country (see Figure 33); however, in February 2004 this changed. The mean level of satisfaction with country went from a low of 1.90 in 2002 to 3.42 in 2004. This is a substantial increase, but again the mean of 3.42 is below the mid-point of 4, and thus shows a degree of dissatisfaction.

Overwhelmingly, most urban dissatisfaction was expressed with employment and household income. The level of satisfaction in employment and household income declined more from 2002 to 2004.

<sup>47</sup> Andrews, Frank A. and Stephen B. Withey. 1976. *Social Indicators of Well-being*. New York: Plenum Press.

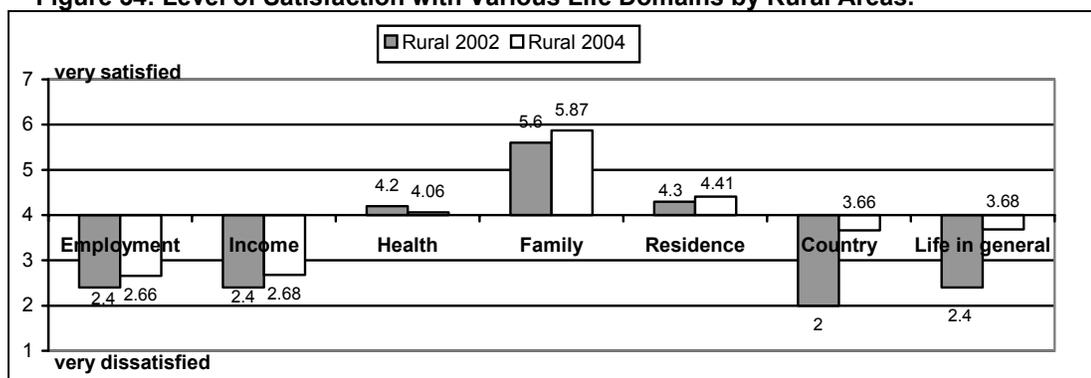
<sup>48</sup> A scale of 1 to 5 was considered since it corresponds to the traditional scale used in the Georgian school system, but the 1 to 7 scale was used because it is the most widely used scale and thus allows for international comparisons.

**Figure 33: Level of Satisfaction with Various Life Domains by Urban Areas.\***

\* Weighted data.

As in urban areas in 2002, the lowest level of satisfaction in rural areas was with the situation in the country, but this changed in February 2004. The mean level of satisfaction with the country went from a low of 2.00 in 2002 to 3.66 in 2004. This is a substantial increase, and was slightly higher than in urban areas. But again, the mean of 3.66 is below the mid-point of 4, and thus shows that there remains a degree of dissatisfaction with the situation in the country.

Unlike urban areas, rural households expressed a slightly higher level of satisfaction with employment and household income, even though the average level of satisfaction is quite low.

**Figure 34: Level of Satisfaction with Various Life Domains by Rural Areas.\***

\* Weighted data.

Table 65 shows a comparison between level of satisfaction and household income in 2004.<sup>49</sup> Overall, satisfaction with household income increases as the monthly per capita monetized income rises above 104 GEL (\$1.68 USD per person per day in cash), or 119 GEL for total income (\$1.93 USD per day per person, monetized and non-monetized income). For those reporting satisfaction with household income, the average per capita monetized monthly income is 40% larger in urban areas and rural areas (136 GEL vs. 70 GEL) and 28% larger for total income (138 GEL vs. 99 GEL).

Dissatisfaction with household income begins when per capita monetized monthly income is 64 GEL or less (\$31 USD). Interestingly, the average per capita monthly total income at which dissatisfaction with income begins is almost the same in urban and rural areas (78 GEL vs. 79 GEL).

<sup>49</sup> The attempt to examine the relationship between "subjective" and "objective" indicators of welfare is a new area of interest, see: "Subjective Economic Welfare," by Martin Ravillion and Michael Lokshin, Development Research Group, World Bank, no date; "Measuring Poverty Using Qualitative Perceptions of Welfare," by Menno Pradhan and Martin Ravillion, Development Research Group, 1998; "Identifying Welfare Effects from Subjective Questions," by Martin Ravillion and Michael Lokshin, Development Research Group, World Bank, 2000.

**Table 65: Average Monthly Per Capita and Household Income by Level of Satisfaction for Monetized and Total (in parenthesis) Income, 2004.**

Level of satisfaction with income	Urban (n=2034)		Rural (n=2801)		Total (n=4835)	
	Monetized Income	Total Income	Monetized Income	Total Income	Monetized Income	Total Income
Very dissatisfied	68 (220)	70 (228)	31 (111)	45 (157)	53 (174)	60 (198)
Dissatisfied	70 (251)	72 (258)	46 (166)	67 (240)	58 (209)	70 (249)
Somewhat dissatisfied	76 (257)	78 (263)	51 (191)	79 (288)	64 (225)	78 (275)
Neither	101 (361)	106 (376)	62 (231)	92 (336)	83 (295)	99 (356)
Somewhat satisfied	136 (390)	138 (398)	70 (284)	99 (390)	104 (339)	119 (394)
Satisfied or very satisfied*	142 (421)	146 (432)	80 (325)	111 (429)	107 (366)	126 (441)

\* Due to the small number of cases of Very Satisfied, these responses were included in the Satisfied category.

Overall, satisfaction with family was substantially higher than all other life domains (5.8 in urban and 5.9 in rural areas). The level of satisfaction with place of residence was the next highest of all life domains and, again, there was no difference in the average level of satisfaction in urban and rural areas.

Finally, the level of satisfaction with health was, overall, almost at mid-point in the scale (4.1), which indicates neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. There was no significant difference between urban and rural areas concerning satisfaction with health.

## B. Regional differences

Figure 35 presents the average level of satisfaction with employment status by region. As mentioned above, the overall level of satisfaction with employment status is quite low. The graph displays those regions with the highest level of satisfaction with employment status on the left portion of the graph and the lowest on the right, using 2002 averages. The regions with, on average, the highest level of satisfaction with employment status in the winter of 2003-2004 were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (3.6) and Racha-Lechkhumi (3.1); those with the lowest are both areas of Samtskhe-Javakheti (2.2) and Kvemo-Kartli-1 (2.3).

Compared with 2002, the largest increases in the average level of satisfaction with employment status occurred in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (1.9 to 3.6), Racha-Lechkhumi (2.4 to 3.1), and Kakheti (2.5 to 3.0). The largest declines were in Adjara (3.1 to 2.7) and Tbilisi (2.8 to 2.5).

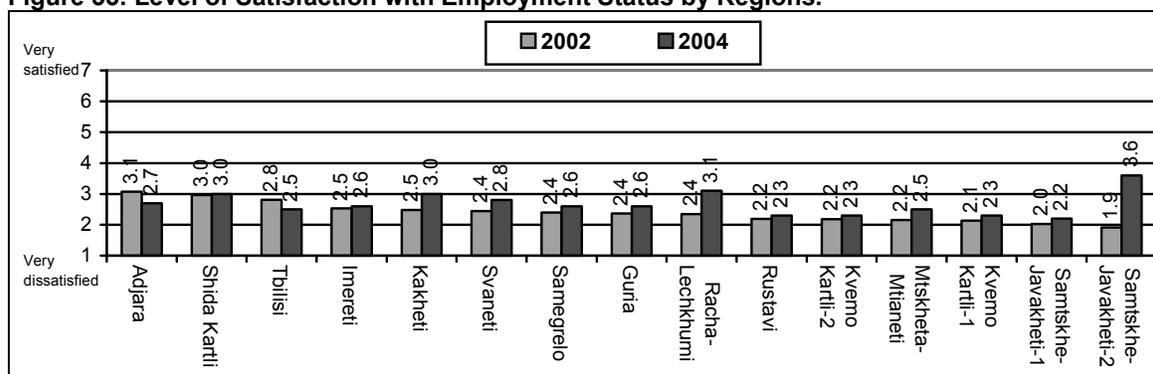
**Figure 35: Level of Satisfaction with Employment Status by Regions.**

Figure 36 presents the average level of satisfaction with household income by region in 2002 and 2004. As mentioned above, the overall level of satisfaction with income is quite low. Again, the graph displays those regions with the highest level of satisfaction with household income on the left portion of the graph and the lowest on the right, using 2002 averages. The region with, on average, the highest level of satisfaction with household income in the winter of 2003-2004 was Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (3.8), followed by Samegrelo (3.2); those with the lowest are both areas of Kvemo-Kartli.

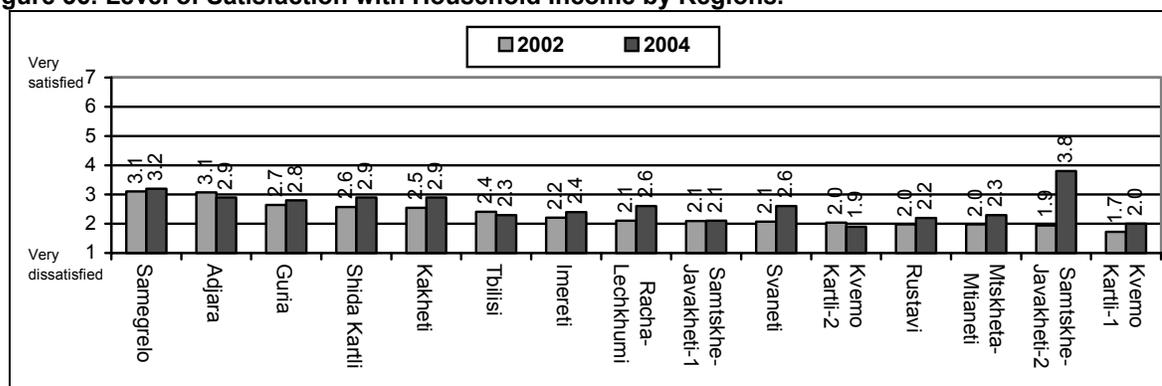
**Figure 36: Level of Satisfaction with Household Income by Regions.**

Table 66 presents the results of average monthly per capita monetized income (in GEL) by region for only households reporting to be either somewhat satisfied, satisfied, or very satisfied with household income in 2004.

**Table 66: The Average Monthly Per Capita Monetized Income (in GEL) for Respondents Who Are Somewhat Satisfied, Satisfied or Very Satisfied with Their Income.**

2004	
Region:	Average Monthly Per Capita Monetized Income
Tbilisi (n=69)	173
Rustavi (n=30)	120
Adjara (n=57)	119
Kvemo-Kartli-1 (n=9)	81
Kvemo-Kartli-2 (n=11)	115
Imereti (n=62)	93
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (n=13)	29
Mtskheta-Mtianeti (n=50)	72
Racha-Lechkhumi (n=46)	58
Kakheti (n=77)	61
Shida Kartli (n=55)	88
Samegrelo (n=90)	48
Svaneti (n=41)	96
Guria (n=49)	125
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (n=65)	212

The regions with the highest average per capita monetized income and expressing satisfaction with household income are Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (212 GEL), Tbilisi (173 GEL), and Guria (125 GEL). The regions with the lowest average per capita monetized income and expressing some degree of satisfaction with household income are Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (29 GEL), Samegrelo (48 GEL), and Racha-Lechkhumi (58 GEL).

Finally, the amount of income itself is not the only factor that influences satisfaction with household income. As shown in Table 67, the sources of the income are also an important consideration. The table shows an analysis of the relationship between the structure of monetized monthly household income and its effects on the level of satisfaction with household income in 2004, by urban and rural areas.<sup>50</sup>

In urban areas, the sources of income that are the best predictors of satisfaction with income are, in rank order, salary/wages, remittances from abroad, and use of savings. In rural areas the best predictors of satisfaction with income are sale of agricultural products and salary/wages.

<sup>50</sup> Using an OLS regression of proportion of monetized monthly income, each source represents the total monthly income on level of satisfaction scores.

**Table 67: Regression of Level of Satisfaction with Household Income on Structure of Household Income, 2004.**

Std. Beta Coefficients*	Urban	Rural
<b>Predictors of satisfaction with income:</b>		
Salary/wages	0.33	0.26
Remittances from abroad	0.19	0.11
Use of savings	0.13	0.11
Sale of agricultural products	0.10	0.30
Other	0.08	0.05
Dividends/shares/percentages	0.07	0.05
In-country remittances	0.06	
Rental property	0.06	
F-test	14.14***	18.43***
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.09	0.09
N	1959	2595

\* All coefficients are significant at p<.05 or more.

Figure 37 presents by region the average level of satisfaction with the situation in the country in the 2002 and 2004. As mentioned above, the overall level of satisfaction with the situation in the country in 2002 was quite low; however, in 2004 it rose dramatically. On average, the regions with the highest level of satisfaction with the situation in the country in 2004 were Racha-Lechkhumi (4.6), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (4.5), and Samegrelo (4.4); those regions with the lowest were Guria (2.9) and Kvemo-Kartli 2 (3.0).

**Figure 37: Level of Satisfaction with Situation in the Country by Regions.**

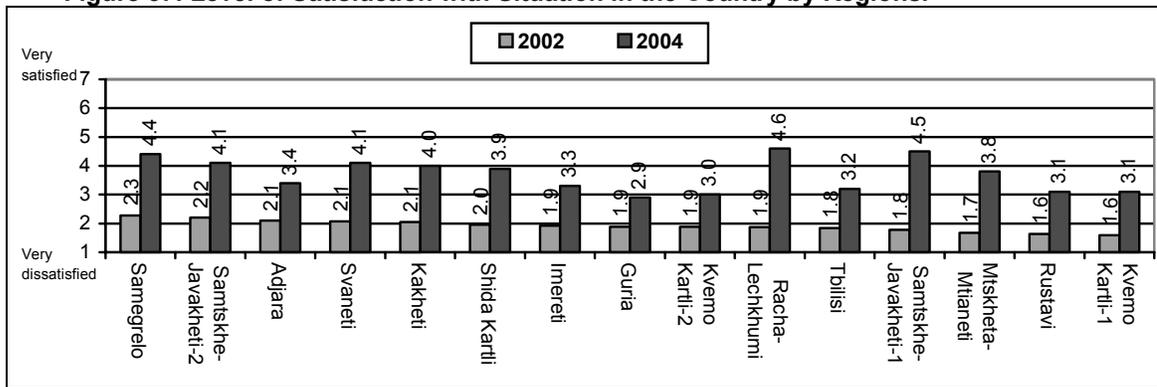


Figure 38 presents by region the average level of satisfaction with health status in 2002 and 2004. As mentioned above, the overall level of satisfaction with health status was slightly higher than the scale's mid-point. The graph displays those regions with the highest level of satisfaction with health status on the left portion of the graph and the lowest on the right, using 2002 averages. The regions with on average, the highest level of satisfaction with employment status in the winter of 2003-2004 were Svaneti (4.6) and Adjara (4.6); those regions with the lowest were Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (3.5) and Imereti (3.6).

**Figure 38: Level of Satisfaction with Health Status by Regions.**

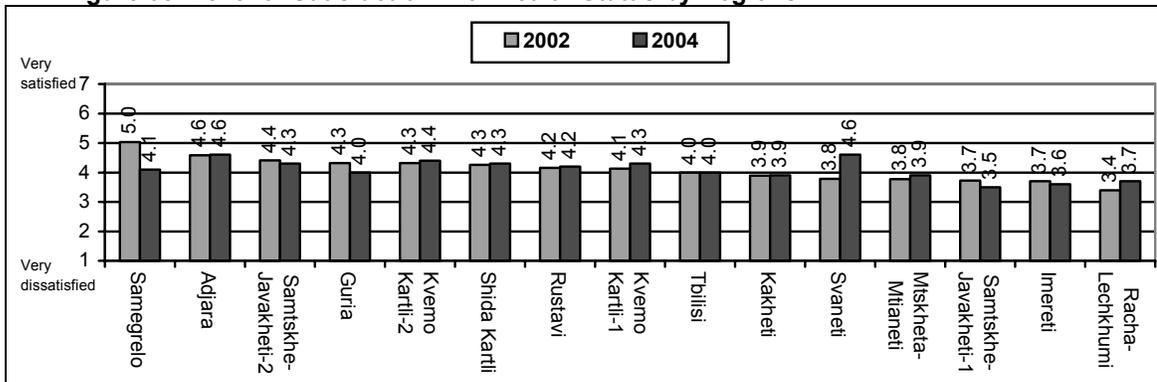


Figure 39 presents by region the average level of satisfaction with place of residence in 2002 and 2004. On average, respondents expressing the highest level of satisfaction with their place of residence in 2004 were from Racha-Lechkhumi (5.0) and Imereti (5.0); those regions with the lowest were Kvemo Kartli-1 (3.4) and Kvemo Kartli-2 (3.7).

Figure 39: Level of Satisfaction with Place of Residence by Regions.

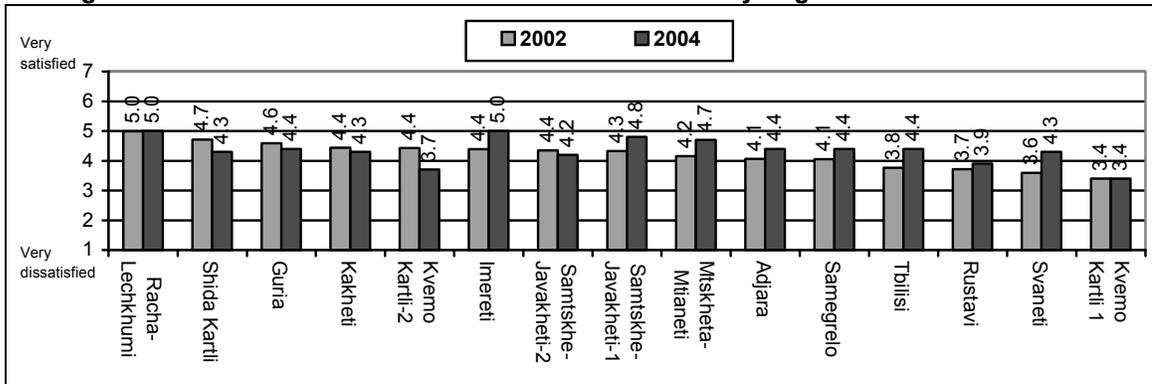


Figure 40 presents by region the average level of satisfaction with family. On average, most regions are quite satisfied with family relations in 2004. The region with the least satisfaction with family in 2004 was Kakheti (5.2), which remained unchanged since 2002.

Figure 40: Level of Satisfaction with Family by Regions.

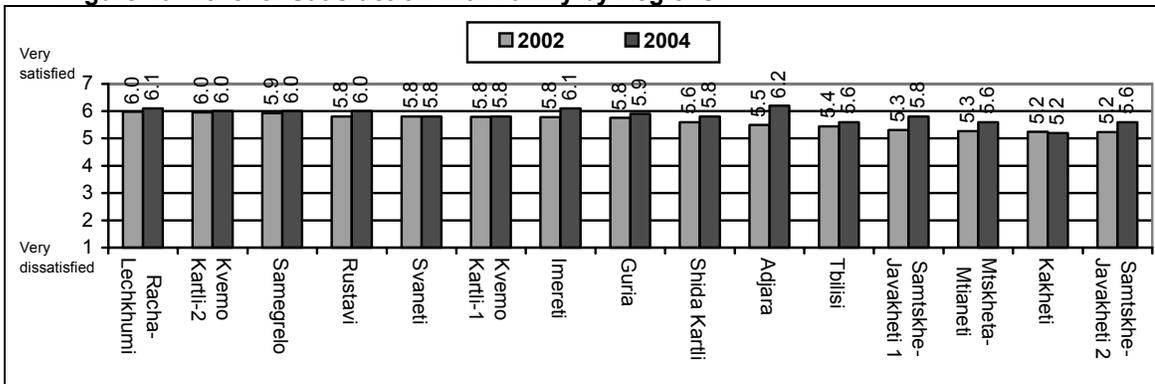


Figure 41 presents by region the average level of satisfaction with life in general in 2002 and 2004. Overall, in 2002 the level of satisfaction with life in general was quite low. However, in 2004 the average level of satisfaction with life increased for all regions. Respondents with the highest level of satisfaction with life in general, on average, in 2004 were from Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (4.5) and Racha-Lechkhumi (4.2); respondents with the lowest were from Guria (3.0) and Tbilisi (3.2).

Compared with the average level of satisfaction with life in general in 2002, the largest increases in levels of satisfaction occurred in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (54%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (51%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (45%).

Figure 41: Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by Regions.

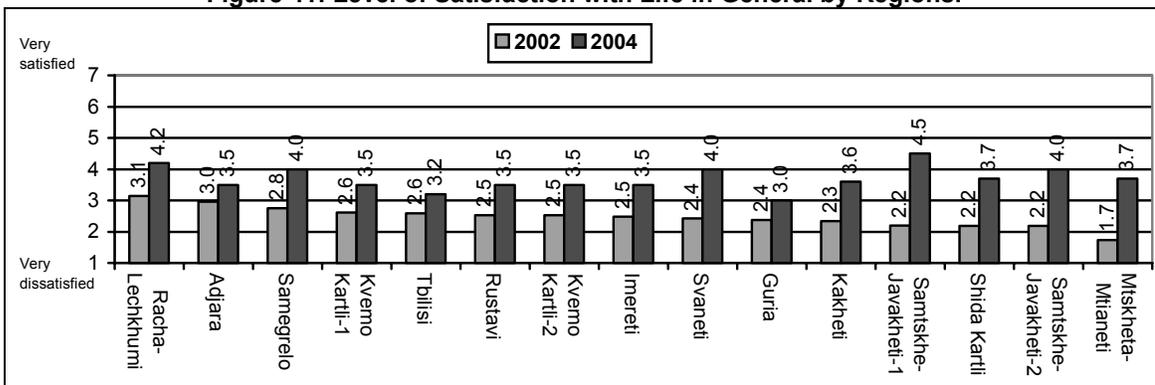


Figure 42 presents the average level of satisfaction with various life domains and life in general by household food security groups in 2004. It clearly demonstrates a relationship between household food security and levels of satisfaction with employment status, household income, health status, family relations, and life in general. That is, households that were food insecure were significantly more dissatisfied with these aspects of their lives than households that were food secure. Lastly, it is only households that experienced severe hunger at some point in the winter of 2003-2004 that were the most dissatisfied with their place of residence.

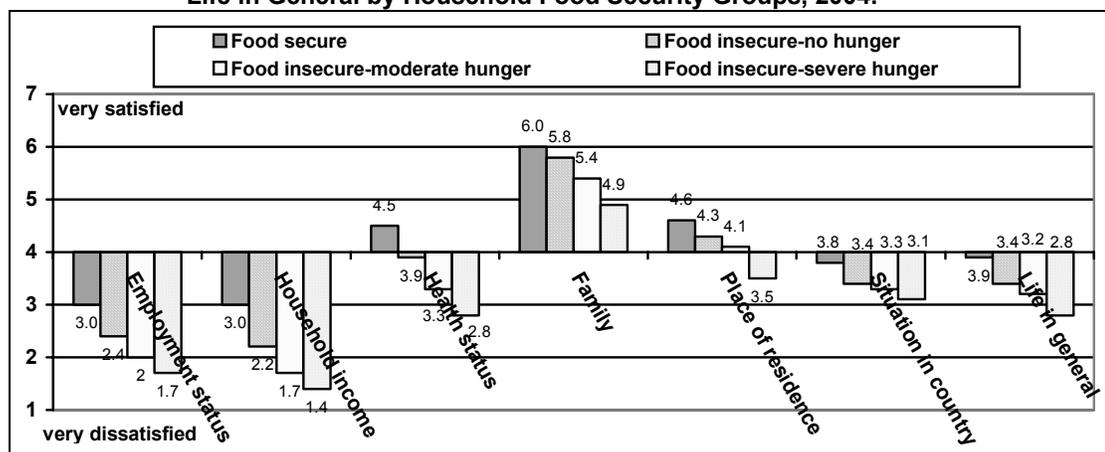
**Figure 42: Average Level of Satisfaction with Various Life Domains and Life in General by Household Food Security Groups, 2004.**

Table 68 presents a Pearson correlation of each level of satisfaction for various life domains with the level of satisfaction with life in general in February 2002 and 2004. In both years, the situation in the country is the most strongly correlated with satisfaction with life. In 2002, the next most strongly correlated issue was household income; however, in 2004 Place of Residence followed by Household Income was most strongly correlated. This may indicate that satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the full range of social services (education, utilities, shops, entertainment, etc.) has become as important an influence on one's level of satisfaction with life in general as income alone.

**Table 68: Pearson Correlation of Satisfaction with Life in General with Various Life Domains by Year.**

Life Domains:	Pearson Correlation with Satisfaction with Life in General	
	2002	2004
Situation in country	0.46	0.59
Household income	0.30	0.34
Employment status	0.29	0.25
Place of residence	0.25	0.37
Health status	0.21	0.28
Family relations	0.21	0.20

### C. Summary

Overall, during the winter of 2003-2004 the average level of satisfaction was low for employment, household income, the situation in the country, and life in general. However, when compared with 2002, the average level of satisfaction increased dramatically for the situation in the country and life in general. There was only a slight increase in the level of satisfaction with employment and income since 2002.

In the winter of 2004 being somewhat satisfied with income began, on average, at 104 GEL cash (\$51 USD) per person per month. Satisfaction with household income was influenced not only by the absolute amount of income but also by the structure of household income. That is, urban households in which salaries/wages and remittances from abroad represented the bulk of household income were more satisfied with their household income; in rural areas, households were more satisfied when the bulk of their income was from salary/wages and sale of agricultural products.

Not too surprisingly, in 2004 household food security was highly associated with the level of satisfaction with employment and income, but also with health, family relations, where one lives, the situation in the country, and life in general. That is, food insecure households had the lowest levels of satisfaction with all life domains and life in general.

On the whole, satisfaction with life in general is highly correlated with how satisfied one is with the situation in the country, place of residence, and income in 2004. The relationship between satisfaction with life in general and place of residence became stronger since 2002, displacing income as the second strongest. This may indicate that satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the full range of social services (education, utilities, shops, entertainment, etc.) where one lives is becoming as important an influence on one's level of satisfaction with life in general as income alone.

Regionally, the biggest changes since 2002 were in Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts). Compared with all other regions and areas, since 2002 this area had some of the largest increases in satisfaction with employment (1.9 to 3.6), household income (1.9 to 3.8), situation in the country (2.2 to 4.1), and life in general (2.2 to 4.0).

## VIII. Household Vulnerability Scale

### A. Introduction

One anticipated product of this national household survey was the development of a household vulnerability scale (HVS). The basic rationale of having an HVS is to measure the status of households in Georgia over time using a set of indices to assess whether their status is improving or not, and in which areas. However, one of the limitations of the scale is that it does not assess the impact of any one project or program.

The following describes an HVS that is the combination of seven sub-scales: 1) economic; 2) food security; 3) health; 4) social isolation; 5) shelter; 6) energy; and 7) potable water.<sup>51</sup> Each of the sub-scales is measured using one or more indices from the household survey, described in more detail below. This HVS does not include macro-level or national secondary data on economic, demographic, or health issues.<sup>52</sup> The HVS is based only upon self-reporting of household informants. In addition, it is an un-weighted scale. That is, the seven sub-scales and the overall scale are not weighted for size of population or “importance or priority” of any of the issues over others.<sup>53</sup> Moreover, the scores received for each sub-scale and the overall HVS is a unique and relative value based on the household survey. These scores should not be compared with scores on another scale.

### B. Rankings of urban/rural locations and regions

The overall revised HVS score for February 2002 was 14.41 and 12.57 for February 2004 (as shown in Table 69). This represents about a 12% decline in overall household vulnerability over the two years. The largest contributor to this decline was in the area of food vulnerability. That is, the household food vulnerability scale declined by slightly more than 50% (from 5.59 in 2002 to 2.68 in 2004).<sup>54</sup> Lesser declines occurred for potable water (24%) and social isolation (3%) scales. Vulnerability scores increased from 2002 to 2004 for energy (17%), health (14%), shelter (7%), and economic (1%) scales.

#### 1. Urban/rural rankings in 2004

Economic vulnerability is a significant problem throughout Georgia. In 2004 economic vulnerability was higher in rural (1.48) than urban areas (1.38). Even though households in urban areas had a slightly higher average number of members who were unemployed, the higher economic vulnerability score for rural areas is primarily due to the higher percentage of rural households that are below the official poverty line (using the monetized monthly income). If non-monetized household income were used, urban areas would, most likely, have a slightly higher economic vulnerability score.

Since 2002, economic vulnerability increased in rural areas and declined in urban areas, although these changes were small. Nonetheless, these changes increased the difference between the economic vulnerability scores of urban and rural areas by 50% since 2002.

Food vulnerability – In the winter of 2003-2004 food vulnerability was more prevalent in urban than rural areas (3.00 vs. 2.35). Most of the higher food vulnerability score for urban areas was due to problems with access to inputs, such as land, seed, and water. This is in contrast with the household food security index score, which is a more of an affective measure of concern for the capacity to feed one’s family. Thus, for urban households, a considerable element of food security is employment because, unlike rural areas, an urban household has little access to resources necessary to produce food.

Based on the food vulnerability scores, food vulnerability declined by 50% in urban and 54% in rural areas in 2002. Moreover, the gap between urban and rural food vulnerability scores declined by 16%.

Health vulnerability is more prevalent in rural (3.95) than urban areas (3.90). For all sub-group measures (chronic diseases, number of illnesses, not being able to afford a doctor when needed, and number of medical services not available) rural areas were more vulnerable. Both of the 2004 health vulnerability scores increased from 2002 (3.49 and 3.27 respectively). The primary reason is due to a large increase in the number of illnesses per household over 2002.

Social vulnerability is slightly more prevalent in rural than urban areas (0.34 vs. 0.27 respectively). This slightly higher level in rural areas is due most likely to an older population (especially single elderly and retired

<sup>51</sup> In 2002, the HVS was composed of specific issues. In the 2004 study, due to cost considerations and the decision to include a number of other issues, some items from the 2002 study were not included. However, the HVS scale for 2002 has been adjusted to make it comparable with the 2004 HVS.

<sup>52</sup> All scales are deficient in that it is difficult for them to include all, or the most “important,” indices. For example, none of the scales include the subjective quality of life indices.

<sup>53</sup> For example, a scale may give more weight to economic indices than social isolation.

<sup>54</sup> Some of this decline is due to the use of a more detailed household food security measure for children in the household.

couples) resulting from the out-migration of younger people to urban areas or abroad. The 2004 survey found a total of 1,004 household members had migrated either within Georgia or abroad, of which 57.8% of them were from rural areas. The majority of these rural migrants leave for Tbilisi, with a smaller percentage migrating abroad. Compared with 2002, there was a slight decline in the social isolation vulnerability score in rural areas (0.31) with no change for urban areas (0.27).

Shelter vulnerability in 2004 is slightly more common in rural (0.49) than urban (0.44) areas. That is, 47% of rural households evaluated their housing as either dilapidated or in need of major repairs, compared to 45% of urban households. Compared with 2002 scores, shelter vulnerability scores in 2004 rose 8% in rural areas and remained almost unchanged in urban areas.

Energy vulnerability is greater in rural than urban areas (3.46 vs. 3.32 respectively). Other than wood, a greater number of other sources of energy are available to urban households. However, a larger percentage of rural households evaluated the quality of the electricity they receive better than urban households. Energy vulnerability rose in both rural and urban areas. Compared with 2004, energy vulnerability rose 26% in urban and 10% in rural areas since 2002.

Potable water vulnerability is more prevalent in urban (0.32) than rural (0.30) areas. Although potable water was slightly more available in urban areas, they showed higher potable water vulnerability scores than rural areas because they evaluated the quality of their water much lower. Water from natural springs and wells, which many rural households use, was evaluated at a higher quality than piped water in urban areas.

Since 2002, potable water vulnerability scores improved almost 25%. This rise was primarily due to more households reporting potable water was easier to obtain in 2004.

Overall vulnerability – In the winter of 2003-2004 households in urban areas overall were more vulnerable than rural households (12.61 vs. 12.52 respectively). In 2002 it was the opposite; households in rural areas were more vulnerable due to higher vulnerability scores for energy and health. However, in 2004 both energy and health vulnerability scores increased in both urban and rural areas, but more so in urban areas. This, coupled with higher food security vulnerability scores, made households in urban areas slightly more vulnerable than rural households.

Urban areas are more vulnerable than rural areas due to:

- having more households food insecure; and
- having fewer households with access to clean, potable water.

Rural areas are more vulnerable than urban areas due to, in rank order:

- having slightly more households living below the official poverty line (using monetized income);
- having fewer available sources of energy;
- having fewer health services; and
- being more socially isolated

## **2. Regional Rankings in 2004**

Economic vulnerability – The areas most economically vulnerable in 2004 were Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (1.76), Samegrelo (1.67), and Kvemo Kartli-2 (1.67).<sup>55</sup> The regions ranked the lowest on the economic vulnerable scale were Shida Kartli (1.19) and Racha-Lechkhumi (1.17).

Of the 15 areas in the study, between 2002 and 2004 economic vulnerability:

- Increased in five areas - Samegrelo, Kvemo Kartli-1 and 2, Kakheti, Adjara;
- Declined in nine areas - Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and 2, Svaneti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Imereti, Rustavi, Guria, Shida Kartli, and Racha-Lechkhumi; and
- Did not change in Tbilisi.

Food vulnerability – Not too surprisingly, the regions that are the most food vulnerable are those that were the most economically vulnerable: Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (3.49), Kakheti (3.31), and Imereti (3.13). The regions with the lowest food vulnerability scores were Svaneti (0.75), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (1.55), and Adjara (1.63).

Between 2002 and 2004 household food security vulnerability scores declined in all regions. The largest declines between 2002 and 2004 were in Svaneti (89%) and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (78%); the smallest declines were in Kakheti (34%) and Rustavi (39%).

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<sup>55</sup> If a weight for “size of population” were used in the HVS scale, Tbilisi would be the most economically vulnerable.

Health vulnerability – The regions with the highest health vulnerability scores in the winter of 2003-2004 were Imereti (5.12), and Racha-Lechkhumi (4.49). Imereti and Racha-Lechkhumi had higher health vulnerability scores than other regions due to a higher number of illnesses and the percentage of households unable to pay for medical care. The regions ranked the lowest on the health vulnerable scale were Adjara (2.61) and Rustavi (2.82).

Between 2002 and 2004 health vulnerability scores increased in all regions except for four: Svaneti, Kvemo Kartli-1, Shida Kartli, and Mtskheta-Mtianeti. Of the eleven regions that had higher health vulnerability scores in 2004 than 2002, the largest increases were in Samegrelo (34%) and Imereti (23%).

Social isolation vulnerability – Social vulnerability is most prevalent in Kvemo Kartli-1 and 2 (0.53 and 0.52), followed by Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (0.49) and Kakheti (0.49). In this study (see chapter on migration abroad), approximately one of every five households (18.9%) in Kvemo Kartli-1 reported one or members who had migrated abroad since 1991. Of the household members who had migrated, most either left for Russia (48.3%) or Greece (43.3%). The lowest social isolation scores were in the regions of Svaneti (0.02), Racha-Lechkhumi (0.06), and Guria (0.09).

Between 2002 and 2004 social isolation vulnerability scores increased in five regions: Shida Kartli (47%), Samegrelo (34%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (12%), Kakheti (4%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (14%). Most of these increases were due to the departure of household members abroad since 2002.

Shelter vulnerability – In 2004 shelter vulnerability scores were highest in Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi (0.61 each), Imereti (0.60), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (0.59). That is, 61% of the households surveyed evaluated their housing as either being dilapidated or in need of major repairs. The least shelter vulnerable regions were Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (0.26) and Shida Kartli (0.31).

Of the 15 areas in the study, between 2002 and 2004 shelter vulnerability:

- Increased in eight areas – Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (35%), Kakheti (30%), Adjara (29%), Shida Kartli (16%), Rustavi (10%), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (8%), Racha-Lechkhumi (3%), and Imereti (2%);
- Declined in four areas - Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (19%), Kvemo Kartli-2 (13%), Svaneti (6%), Samegrelo (6%); and
- Did not change in Guria, Kvemo Kartli-1, and Tbilisi.

Energy vulnerability is greatest in the regions of Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (5.02), followed by the regions of Guria (4.76) and Samegrelo (4.31).

The largest increases in energy vulnerability scores between the winter of 2002 and 2004 were Adjara (44%), Tbilisi (42%), Samegrelo (41%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (31%). The largest declines were in Kvemo Kartli-2 (39%), Rustavi (33%), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (27%).

Potable water vulnerability was most prevalent in the regions of Rustavi (0.82), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (0.64), and Kvemo-Kartli-2 (0.53), with the least potable water vulnerable regions being Svaneti (0.05) and Guria (0.10).

Between 2002 and 2004, only four regions increased in water vulnerability scores: Guria (90%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (14%), Imereti (10%), and Adjara (7%), although for different reasons. Potable water vulnerability increased in Guria and Imereti due to deteriorating quality, whereas in Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 and Adjara it was due to decreased availability.

Overall vulnerability – In terms of overall vulnerability, the regions with the highest scores in the winter of 2003-2004 were Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (14.67), Kakheti (14.48), and Imereti (13.21). Overall vulnerability was lowest in Adjara (10.32), Kvemo Kartli-1 (11.05), and Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (11.06).

Between 2002 and 2004, only one region increased in its overall household vulnerability score – Samegrelo, which had a 10% increase. This increase was driven primarily by increases in energy, health and social vulnerability scores.

The largest declines in overall household vulnerability scores were in Svaneti (38%), Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (35%), Kvemo Kartli-2 (33%), and Kvemo Kartli-1 (27%).

**Table 69: Rank Order Urban/Rural Locations by Type, Overall Vulnerability and Year.**

Economic Vulnerability Scale		Food Security Vulnerability Scale		Health Vulnerability Scale		Social Isolation Vulnerability Scale		Shelter Vulnerability Scale		Energy Vulnerability Scale		Potable Water Vulnerability Scale		Overall Vulnerability Scale	
2002 (1.42)	2004 (1.43)	2002 (5.59)	2004 (2.68)	2002 (3.38)	2004 (3.92)	2002 (0.31)	2004 (0.30)	2002 (0.43)	2004 (0.46)	2002 (2.86)	2004 (3.46)	2002 (0.41)	2004 (0.31)	2002 (14.41)	2004 (12.56)
Rural (1.45)	Rural (1.48)	Urban (5.97)	Urban (3.00)	Rural (3.49)	Rural (3.95)	Rural (0.36)	Rural (0.34)	Urban (0.45)	Rural (0.49)	Rural (3.26)	Rural (3.62)	Urban (0.42)	Urban (0.32)	Rural (14.60)	Urban (12.61)
Urban (1.40)	Urban (1.38)	Rural (5.21)	Rural (2.35)	Urban (3.27)	Urban (3.90)	Urban (0.27)	Urban (0.27)	Rural (0.43)	Urban (0.44)	Urban (2.45)	Urban (3.32)	Rural (0.40)	Rural (0.30)	Urban (14.23)	Rural (12.52)
.05	.10	<b>.76</b>	<b>.65</b>	<b>.22</b>	.05	.09	.07	.02	.05	<b>.81</b>	.30	.02	.02	.37	.09

Table 70: Rank Order Regions in 2002 by Type, Overall Vulnerability and Year.

Economic Vulnerability Scale			Food Security Vulnerability Scale *			Health Vulnerability Scale **		
2002	2004	Difference	2002	2004	Difference	2002	2004	Difference
2002 (1.42)	2004 (1.43)	+ 0.01	2002 (5.59)	2004 (2.68)	- 2.91	2002 (3.38)	2004 (3.92)	+ 0.54
Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (1.86)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (1.76)	- 0.10	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (7.93)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (3.49)	- 4.44	Svaneti (4.62)	Svaneti (4.23)	- 0.39
Samegrelo (1.43)	Samegrelo (1.67)	+ 0.25	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (7.19)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (1.55)	- 5.64	Racha- Lechkhumi (4.24)	Racha- Lechkhumi (4.49)	+ 0.25
Kvemo Kartli-2 (1.42)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (1.67)	+ 0.25	Svaneti (6.82)	Svaneti (0.75)	- 6.44	Imereti (3.94)	Imereti (5.12)	+ 1.18
Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (1.81)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (1.61)	- 0.20	Tbilisi (6.13)	Tbilisi (2.78)	- 3.35	Kvemo Kartli-1 (3.83)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (3.21)	- 0.62
Kakheti (1.54)	Kakheti (1.60)	+ 0.06	Rustavi (6.04)	Rustavi (3.66)	- 2.38	Kakheti (3.80)	Kakheti (4.10)	+ 0.30
Adjara (1.28)	Adjara (1.54)	+ 0.26	Imereti (5.98)	Imereti (3.13)	- 2.85	Shida Kartli (3.71)	Shida Kartli (3.64)	- 0.07
Kvemo Kartli-1 (1.18)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (1.45)	+ 0.27	Kvemo Kartli-2 (5.96)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (2.38)	- 3.58	Tbilisi (3.64)	Tbilisi (4.14)	+ 0.50
Svaneti (1.72)	Svaneti (1.43)	- 0.29	Guria (5.94)	Guria (2.61)	- 3.33	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (3.54)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (4.33)	+ 0.79
Mtskheta- Mtianeti (1.51)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (1.43)	- 0.08	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (5.91)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (2.75)	- 3.16	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (3.43)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (3.42)	- 0.01
Imereti (1.45)	Imereti (1.32)	- 0.13	Kvemo Kartli-1 (5.09)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.19)	- 2.90	Guria (3.21)	Guria (3.59)	+ 0.38
Tbilisi (1.31)	Tbilisi (1.31)	0.00	Kakheti (5.02)	Kakheti (3.31)	- 1.71	Kvemo Kartli-2 (2.83)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (3.14)	+ 0.31
Rustavi (1.50)	Rustavi (1.27)	- 0.23	Shida Kartli (4.82)	Shida Kartli (2.18)	- 2.64	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (2.78)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (2.88)	+ 0.10
Guria (1.57)	Guria (1.26)	- 0.31	Racha- Lechkhumi (4.62)	Racha- Lechkhumi (2.14)	- 2.48	Rustavi (2.43)	Rustavi (2.82)	+ 0.39
Shida Kartli (1.34)	Shida Kartli (1.19)	- 0.15	Samegrelo (4.39)	Samegrelo (2.47)	- 1.92	Adjara (2.35)	Adjara (2.61)	+ 0.26
Racha- Lechkhumi (1.37)	Racha- Lechkhumi (1.17)	- 0.20	Adjara (4.01)	Adjara (1.63)	- 2.38	Samegrelo (2.34)	Samegrelo (3.56)	+ 1.22

Table (cont): Rank Order Regions in 2002 by Type, Overall Vulnerability and Year.

Social Isolation Vulnerability Scale			Shelter Vulnerability Scale			Energy Vulnerability Scale		
		Difference			Difference			Difference
2002 (0.31)	2004 (0.30)	- 0.01	2002 (0.43)	2004 (0.46)	+ 0.03	2002 (2.86)	2004 (3.46)	+ 0.60
Kvemo Kartli-2 (0.73)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (0.53)	- 0.20	Svaneti (0.65)	Svaneti (0.61)	- 0.04	Kvemo Kartli-2 (4.59)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (2.82)	- 1.77
Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.51)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.49)	- 0.01	Imereti (0.59)	Imereti (0.60)	+ 0.01	Guria (3.84)	Guria (4.76)	+ 0.92
Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.50)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.52)	+ 0.02	Racha- Lechkhumi (0.59)	Racha- Lechkhumi (0.61)	+ 0.02	Samtskhe- Javakheti -2 (3.65)	Samtskhe- Javakheti -2 (2.66)	- 0.99
Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (0.50)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (0.41)	- 0.09	Kvemo Kartli-2 (0.55)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (0.48)	- 0.07	Rustavi (3.62)	Rustavi (2.44)	- 1.18
Rustavi (0.47)	Rustavi (0.36)	- 0.11	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.54)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.59)	+ 0.05	Shida Kartli (3.46)	Shida Kartli (3.71)	+ 0.25
Kakheti (0.47)	Kakheti (0.49)	+ 0.02	Guria (0.51)	Guria (0.51)	0.00	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (3.44)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (5.02)	+ 1.58
Svaneti (0.43)	Svaneti (0.02)	- 0.41	Samegrelo (0.49)	Samegrelo (0.46)	- 0.03	Kakheti (3.43)	Kakheti (4.16)	+ 0.73
Shida Kartli (0.31)	Shida Kartli (0.58)	+ 0.27	Rustavi (0.46)	Rustavi (0.51)	+ 0.05	Racha- Lechkhumi (3.36)	Racha- Lechkhumi (3.47)	+ 0.11
Adjara (0.28)	Adjara (0.27)	- 0.01	Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.46)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.46)	0.00	Kvemo Kartli-1 (3.35)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (2.70)	- 0.65
Imereti (0.23)	Imereti (0.15)	- 0.08	Tbilisi (0.44)	Tbilisi (0.44)	0.00	Svaneti (2.87)	Svaneti (3.64)	+ 0.77
Samegrelo (0.23)	Samegrelo (0.35)	+ 0.12	Samtskhe- Javakheti -2 (0.32)	Samtskhe- Javakheti -2 (0.26)	- 0.08	Imereti (2.85)	Imereti (2.61)	- 0.24
Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.22)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.25)	+ 0.03	Adjara (0.31)	Adjara (0.44)	+ 0.13	Samegrelo (2.54)	Samegrelo (4.31)	+ 1.77
Tbilisi (0.22)	Tbilisi (0.20)	- 0.02	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.30)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.46)	+ 0.16	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (2.29)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (2.98)	+ 0.69
Guria (0.16)	Guria (0.09)	- 0.07	Shida Kartli (0.26)	Shida Kartli (0.31)	+ 0.05	Tbilisi (2.02)	Tbilisi (3.48)	+ 1.46
Racha- Lechkhumi (0.13)	Racha- Lechkhumi (0.06)	- 0.07	Kakheti (0.25)	Kakheti (0.38)	+ 0.11	Adjara (1.92)	Adjara (3.41)	+1.49

**Table (cont): Rank Order Regions in 2002 by Type, Overall Vulnerability and Year.**

Potable Water Vulnerability Scale		Difference	Overall Vulnerability Scale		Difference
2002 (0.41)	2004 (0.31)	- 0.10	2002* (14.41)	2004 (12.57)	- 1.84
Rustavi (1.17)	Rustavi (0.82)	- 0.35	Svaneti (17.22)	Svaneti (10.72)	- 6.50
Kvemo Kartli-2 (1.01)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (0.53)	- 0.48	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (17.35)	Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (14.67)	- 2.68
Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.68)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (0.43)	- 0.25	Kvemo Kartli-2 (17.29)	Kvemo Kartli-2 (11.62)	- 5.67
Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.55)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-1 (0.64)	+ 0.09	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (17.07)	Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (11.06)	- 6.01
Kakheti (0.52)	Kakheti (0.43)	- 0.09	Guria (15.31)	Guria (12.93)	- 2.38
Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.44)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (0.21)	- 0.23	Kvemo Kartli-1 (15.08)	Kvemo Kartli-1 (11.05)	- 4.03
Shida Kartli (0.44)	Shida Kartli (0.35)	- 0.09	Kakheti (15.03)	Kakheti (14.48)	- 5.50
Adjara (0.38)	Adjara (0.41)	+ 0.03	Imereti (15.30)	Imereti (13.21)	- 2.09
Tbilisi (0.31)	Tbilisi (0.20)	- 0.11	Racha- Lechkhumi (14.52)	Racha- Lechkhumi (12.12)	- 2.40
Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (0.30)	Samtskhe- Javakheti-2 (0.24)	- 0.06	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (14.34)	Mtskheta- Mtianeti (11.64)	- 2.70
Imereti (0.26)	Imereti (0.29)	+ 0.03	Shida Kartli (14.33)	Shida Kartli (11.96)	-2.37
Samegrelo (0.22)	Samegrelo (0.20)	- 0.02	Rustavi (15.69)	Rustavi (11.58)	- 4.11
Racha- Lechkhumi (0.21)	Racha- Lechkhumi (0.16)	- 0.05	Tbilisi (14.08)	Tbilisi (12.54)	- 1.54
Svaneti (0.11)	Svaneti (0.05)	- 0.06	Samegrelo (11.63)	Samegrelo (12.99)	+ 1.36
Guria (0.01)	Guria (0.10)	+ 0.9	Adjara (10.53)	Adjara (10.32)	- 0.21

**Detailed Description of the Household Vulnerability Scale (HVS) in 2004**

- 1) Economic vulnerability:
  - a. The average percentage of households below the official poverty line using the monthly monetized income. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 71.3% (0.713 was used).
  - b. The average number of household members who were unemployed (registered and unregistered). The range was 0 to 6; the average was 0.714.
  - c. The overall economic vulnerability score was 1.43
- 2) Food security vulnerability:
  - a. The average interval level score on the USDA household food security index. The range of scores was 0 to 10; the average was 2.3.
  - b. The average number of households that would like to produce food but cannot due to lack of necessary inputs (primarily land). The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 44.0% (0.44 was used).
  - c. The overall household food vulnerability score was 2.74.
- 3) Health vulnerability:<sup>56</sup>
  - a. The average number of household members with one or more chronic disease(s). The range of scores was 0 to 10; the average was 0.94.
  - b. The average number of household members with one or more illnesses in the previous three months. The range of scores was 0 to 10; the average was 1.66.
  - c. The average number of household members that had an illness in the previous three months and did not seek medical consultation because they could not afford it. The range of scores was 0 to 9; the average was 0.46.
  - d. The average number of six medical services not available. The range of scores was 0 to 6; the average was 0.89 (or almost 1 of 6 health services was not available). [This question was not asked in 2004; thus, the 2002 data was used assuming the medical services were still operating.]
  - e. The overall household health vulnerability score was 3.92.
- 4) Social isolation vulnerability:
  - a. The average percentage of households with either no one or only one person who is present to help them in a crisis situation. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 30.2% (the value of 0.302 was used).
  - b. The overall household social support vulnerability score was 0.302.
- 5) Shelter vulnerability:
  - a. The average percentage of households that report the status of their house as either dilapidated or in need of major repairs. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 46.4% (the value of 0.464 was used).
  - b. The overall household shelter vulnerability score was 0.464.
- 6) Energy vulnerability: fuel
  - a. The average number of five heating and cooking fuels (piped gas, electricity, balloon gas, kerosene, and wood) either not available or only somewhat available. The range of scores was 0 to 6; the average was 3.23.
  - b. The average percentage of households that evaluated the quality of their electricity as very poor or poor. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 23.0 (the value of 0.23 was used).
  - c. The overall household utilities vulnerability score was 3.46.
- 7) Potable water vulnerability
  - a. The average percentage of households in which potable water was not easily available. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 15.5% (the value of 0.224 was used).
  - b. The average percentage of households that evaluated the quality of their potable water as very poor or poor. The range of scores was 0 to 100%; the average was 15.6% (the value of 0.156 was used).
  - c. The overall household water vulnerability score was 0.31.

**Overall Vulnerability:**

The overall vulnerability score is the sum of the individual economic, food, health, social, shelter, energy, and water vulnerability scores (unweighted). The overall vulnerability score in 2002 (changed to the 2004 index) was 14.41 and 12.57 in 2004, a 12.8% decrease.

<sup>56</sup> In the US, the National Center for Health Statistics has established 22 priority areas with targets. The priority areas are: 1) Physical Activity and Fitness, 2) Nutrition, 3) Tobacco use, 4) Substance Abuse, 5) Family Planning, 6) Mental Health and Mental Disorders, 7) Violent and Abusive Behavior, 8) Educational and Community-Based Programs, 9) Unintentional Injuries, 10) Occupational Safety and Health, 11) Environmental Health, 12) Food and Drug Safety, 13) Oral Health, 14) Maternal and Infant Health, 15) Heart Disease and Stroke, 16) Cancer, 17) Diabetes and Chronic Disabling Conditions, 18) HIV Infection, 19) Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 20) Immunization and Infectious Diseases, 21) Clinical Prevention Services, and 22) Surveillance and Data Systems (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/hp2000/hp2000.htm>).

## Methodology

Save the Children contracted with the independent research institute, IPM, to conduct this household survey. The household survey conducted in the regions of Guria, Imereti and Samegrelo was the third-wave of a three-year panel study, began in 2000 under the Georgia Assistance Initiative (GAI). Simultaneously, all other regions, excluding South Ossetia and Abkhazia, were surveyed as part of USAID's national survey. The report is based on data from both surveys.

### Basic Method for Obtaining Information

Face-to-face interviews conducted by a trained interviewer from IPM in the respondent's residence.

### Universe and Overall Sample Size

**Table 71: Universe and Overall Sample for Surveys.**

		Sample Size	Research Areas
1996	Nationwide survey of households in the general population	1,205	Nation-wide (excluding Abkhazia & South Ossetia)
2002	Panel of household in the general population in GAI program areas	1,700	Guria, Imereti and Samegrelo
	Nationwide survey of households in the general population	3,800	All regions excluding panel
	Total	5,500	Nation-wide (excluding Abkhazia & South Ossetia)
2004	Nationwide survey of households in the general population	4,835	Nation-wide (excluding Abkhazia & South Ossetia)

The universe of the panel and nation-wide surveys was the adult population 18 years of age or older residing in households in the survey regions. The survey was conducted nationwide in both urban and rural areas.

### Survey Instrument (Questionnaire)

The questionnaire was designed by a working group at USAID (Kent Larson, Catherine Fischer and Peter Argo), Save the Children (Larry Dershem) and IPM (Tea Khoperia). The instrument was pre-tested by IPM interviewers in 40 households in Tbilisi and nearby rural areas. Based on the pre-test, the questionnaire was finalized and approved by the Save the Children.

The questionnaire was translated into Georgian and Russian, and then back translated into English for verification. Interviewers carried a set of both Georgian and Russian versions of the questionnaire.

### Fieldwork Dates

The fieldwork was conducted in February in each year in all regions of Georgia, except the high mountainous regions of Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi due to bad weather, which made these regions inaccessible. Thus, in these two regions the fieldwork was conducted in May of each year.

### Interviewers and Data Processing

Interviewers from IPM's regional offices located in Tbilisi, Telavi, Lagodekhi, Gori, Kutaisi, Ozurgeti, Akhaltsikhe, Poti, Zugdidi and Batumi were used to conduct this survey.

The interviewers were trained in two stages. The first stage involved regional group leaders and interviewers from the Tbilisi field group receiving a question-by-question review, explanation and discussion from IPM's head office Project Manager. The second stage involved regional group leaders conducting similar trainings for local interviewers in their respective regions. At both stages, mock interviews were conducted, and completed interviews were reviewed and discussed by the entire group, and any mistakes were corrected. Save the Children's Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Specialist attended the training sessions in Tbilisi.

All data collected were entered in IPM's Tbilisi office using SPSS (version 10) software.

### Quality Control

Quality control of collected information was achieved via several methods, including attendance of the regional supervisor at interviews, telephone callback (where appropriate), and a separate back-checking group, which returned to the respondent's home. A special one-page questionnaire, which included some questions from the questionnaire, was used.

**Table 72: Quality Control Data Collection in the Field**

Quality Control in the Field	% of total sample
Attendance of field supervisor	8%
Telephone control	5%
Back-checking	10%
Total	23%

All questionnaires were reviewed and edited by the field supervisors and the field managers.

### Sampling

A multi-stage random sampling method was applied for drawing the sample for the general population. The sample was representative of the adult population of the surveyed regions.

The number of interviews to be conducted in each region was determined at the first stage.

At the next stage, urban/rural settlements were stratified. In each stratum (urban and rural) the number of interviews to be conducted was determined based on the *proportion to the number of households per stratum*. This calculation is based on the following equation:

$$N_{ur}=H_{ur}/H_{tr} \times N_r \quad \text{and} \quad N_{rr}=H_{rr}/H_{tr} \times N_r$$

where  $N_{ur}$  and  $N_{rr}$  are the numbers of interviews to be conducted in urban and rural settlements within each region;  $H_{ur}$  and  $H_{rr}$  is the number of households in urban and rural settlements within a region;  $H_{tr}$  is total number of households in the region; and  $N_r$  is the number of households to be interviewed in each region.

Sampling points were determined according to the Probability Proportion to Size (PPS) method, with the assumption that 8-11 interviews would be conducted per sampling point in urban settlements and 19-20 interviews in rural settlements. As a result, the total number of sampling points was 271.

### RANDOM WALK PROCEDURE

#### A) Urban areas

1. Each town selected was divided into squares with approximately equal population size;
2. The number of squares, equal to the number of sampling units in these towns, was selected at random by PPS method; and
3. Each selected square was a designated sampling unit.

#### B) Rural areas

4. A village chosen during the sampling process was a sampling unit.

### SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS WITHIN SAMPLING UNITS (SUs)

5. Three starting points were selected per sampling unit, one in the geographical center of the SU and the remaining two at its edges, on opposite sides, so that they were maximally separated from each other.
6. Step size was determined as follows:  
Rural settlements - every 5<sup>th</sup> household  
Urban settlements, multi story buildings – three households per entrance (on the ground, middle and top floors in every third entrance), skipping two multi story buildings.  
Urban settlements, older districts with few story buildings – every 5<sup>th</sup> household.

### SELECTION OF THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD

7. The first household to be interviewed was the closest one from the starting point. If there was more than one alternative, then the first household on the left-hand side was picked. For those interviewers starting at the edges of the SU, the first HH was the closest left-hand one (if moving towards the center of the square).
8. The next HH to be interviewed was selected by applying the pre-determined step size.

## SELECTION OF THE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

The criterion for selecting the household respondent was the choice made by the household of which member was the most knowledgeable about the study issues.

### GAI Panel Survey in 2002 (GP: n=1,700)

A total of 1,700 interviews were conducted in western Georgia as the third wave of GAI Panel Research. These interviews were administered to the general population in the regions of Guria, Imereti, and Samegrelo.

The sample frame of the panel research was the database of respondents interviewed in the second wave (2001). Table 6 presents distribution of interviews with general population.

**Table 73: Distribution of Interviews of Panel Survey by Regions and Districts**

Region	District	# of interviews	Total
Samegrelo	Poti	69	560
	Zugdidi	84	
	Abasha	69	
	Martvili	69	
	Senaki	70	
	Chkhorotsku	69	
	Tsalenjikha	60	
	Khobi	70	
Imereti	Kutaisi	70	840
	Chiatura and Chiatura zone	70	
	Tkibuli and Tkibuli zone	70	
	Tskaltubo and Tskaltubo zone	70	
	Bagdadi	70	
	Vani	70	
	Zestafoni	71	
	Terjola	69	
	Samtredia	70	
	Sachkhere	70	
	Kharagauli	70	
	Khoni	70	
	Guria	Lanchkhuti	
Ozurgeti		99	
Chokhatauri		101	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,700</b>

### Attrition and Replacement

The goal was to interview the same respondents in the third wave (2002) that were interviewed in the second wave (2001), and that were interviewed in the first wave (2000). Two types of replacement were necessary; 1) same household but replacement of the respondent (due to death, left the country, etc.), or 2) totally different household and respondent (previous household moved away or could not be found). If a household in the second wave was not available, a replacement household was interviewed.

Table 74 shows the attrition/replacement rate between the second and third waves of the GAI survey.

**Table 74: Attrition and Replacement Rate for GAI Panel Survey**

	New HH	Same household, different respondent
General Public	19.3%	15.6%

### Callbacks

In order to interview the desired household and respondent, interviewers were instructed to make three calls back. The callback procedure was obligatory if:

- During the previous attempt no one was at home; or
- The desired respondent was unavailable for different reasons (not at home, no time, etc.).

### Field Experience

Fieldwork in all regions was carried out without any noticeable difficulties. Interviewers did not identify any significant unwillingness from the respondents to cooperate.

All respondents received a special gift package as an incentive that pleased them and made them more cooperative.

The most difficult sections of the questionnaire were the demographics and health issues, since these

questions concerned all members of the household. Respondents naturally became quite weary of answering questions for every household member.

In the health section, some household respondents were not aware of the names of the diseases listed in the questionnaire. Moreover, calculating expenses for healthcare services also seemed to many quite complicated.

The questions regarding household income were perceived to be sensitive, and respondents were sometimes reluctant to give detailed information about their household income.

One of the most regrettable events that occurred during this survey was when IPM's interviewers were robbed in the Svaneti region. The car with IPM's interviewers was stopped on its way to one of the villages by men with automatic guns who took all the money the interviewers had for lodging, food and transportation. This incidence led to increased fear among interviewers. Luckily, the local Gamgebeli provided security protection for the interviewers for the remainder of the survey.<sup>57</sup>

### Regions and Areas

The national survey included fifteen regions/areas. These are (in alphabetical order):

**Table 75: Regions and Areas Sampled in National Survey**

Region/area	Number
Adjara	1
Guria	2
Imereti	3
Kakheti	4
Kvemo Kartli	
Rustavi (only)	5
Kvemo Kartli-1 (Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi Districts)	6
Kvemo Kartli -2 (Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani Districts)	7
Mtskheta-Mtianeti (Kazbegi, Akhagori, Dusheti, Tianeti, Mtskheta)	8
Racha-Lechkhumi (Lentekhi, Tsegeri, Ambrolauri, Oni)	9
Samegrelo (does not include Svaneti)	10
Svaneti (Mestia)	11
Samtskhe-Javakheti	
Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza Districts)	12
Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda Districts)	13
Shida Kartli	14
Tbilisi	15

### Household Surveys Used

**Table 76: List of Household Surveys Used**

Date	Sample frame	Sample size	Regions	Respondent	Field research	Funding
March 1996						
	Households in the general population	N=1,205, proportional sampling, urban/rural stratified	Tbilisi, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti, Adjara, Samegrelo, Guria	Most informed in household	Georgian Institute of Public Opinion	USAID, ECHO, and UNDHA
March 2002						
	Households in the general population	N=5,500, urban / rural stratified, regional quotas with post-weighting	Guria, Imereti, Samegrelo, Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Imereti, Shida Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kvemo-Kartli, Kakheti, Tbilisi	Most informed in household	Institute for Polling & Marketing	USAID, through the Georgia Assistance Initiative (Save the Children)
March 2004						
	Households in the general population	N=4,835, urban / rural stratified, regional quotas with post-weighting	Guria, Imereti, Samegrelo, Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Imereti, Shida Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kvemo-Kartli, Kakheti, Tbilisi	Most informed in household	Institute for Polling & Marketing	USAID, through the Community Mobilization Initiative (Mercy Corps), managed by Save the Children

<sup>57</sup> For the future, when conducting surveys in difficult-to-access regions with high levels of crime, it would be desirable to have a special item in the budget to cover security expenses.

## USAID NATIONAL- GENERAL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

February 2004  
 (Question numbering is based on 2002)

A1. Interview date: /\_\_\_/\_\_\_/  
 A2. Interview starting time: /\_\_\_/\_\_\_/

R1. Region

- 1 - Samegrelo
- 2 - Imereti
- 3 - Guria
- 4 - Tbilisi
- 5 - Rustavi
- 6 - Mtskheta-Mtianeti
- 7 - Kvemo Kartli-1 (Tetri Tskaro, Tsalka and Dmanisi)
- 8 - Kvemo Kartli-2 (Bolnisi, Marneuli and Gardabani)
- 9 - Kakheti
- 10 - Shida Kartli
- 11 - Samtskhe-Javakheti-1 (Borjomi, Adigeni, Akhaltsikhe and Aspindza)
- 12 - Samtskhe-Javakheti-2 (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda)
- 13 - Racha-Lechkhumi
- 14 - Svaneti
- 15 - Adjara

R3. Name of the settlement \_\_\_\_\_

R4. City/village  
 1 – City (urban)  
 2 – Village (rural)  
 3 – Daba

D1. Respondent's gender  
 1 - male  
 2 - female

D2. Respondent's age \_\_\_\_\_

D3. Type of communal facility  
 1 - private house  
 2 - five-story building or less  
 3 - more than five-story building  
 4 - Italian-style yard  
 5 - other

D5\_a. How many people are currently living in this household including yourself? \_\_\_\_\_

D6. Respondent's number _____	Owner/ registered person	Adults (18 and older) <i>older &lt;---&gt; younger</i>					Children (<=17) <i>younger &lt;---&gt; older</i>				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D8. Age (IF UNDER 1 YEAR = 0)											
D7. Relation of family members to the owner of the apartment 0-owner, 1-husband, 2-wife, 3-parent, 4-child, 5-grandchild, 6-other relative, 7-non relative											
D9. Gender 1-male, 2-female											
D10. Ethnicity 1-Georgian, 2-Abkhazian, 3-Russian, 4-Armenian, 5-Greek, 6-Jew, 7-Azeri, 8-Osetian, 9-Other											
D11. Level of education 1-incomplete secondary, 2-general secondary, 3-PTU, 4-SPTU, 5-Specialized secondary, 6-Incomplete higher, 7-Higher											
D12. Marital status 1-married, 2-single (never married), 3-divorced/separated, 4-widow, 5-unregistered marriage											
D13. How many income activities/paid jobs does each family member currently have which provide either a wage/salary or in-kind payment? (official as well as unofficial economic activity) (IF NONE – 0)											





## Youth

Y1 (ASK ONLY THOSE HHs WITH YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-19 ) I will give you a list of problems that people say our young generation (15-19 year olds) face in our country. Please, tell me which 3 problems you think are the most important for the young people in your HH for the next 5 years' period, and rank them according to their importance. CARD 4.

	1 <sup>st</sup> important	2 <sup>nd</sup> important	3 <sup>rd</sup> important
Few education opportunities	1	1	1
Low quality education	2	2	2
Lack of employment opportunities	3	3	3
Drugs and excessive use of alcohol	4	4	4
Violence / lack of tolerance	5	5	5
Bad health	6	6	6
Few role models for good behavior	7	7	7
Depression and hopelessness	8	8	8
Little leisure time	9	9	9
Few clubs and entertainment places	10	10	10
Other (WRITE IN )			

## Migration

Mig1. Please tell me if you have any HH member(s) that is not living with you currently because of having left for another place within or outside the country for work or education. Do not consider those that go and return back several times a month. **IF NO ONE IS A MIGRANT, GO TO E1.**

Yes	1	<b>CONTINUE</b>
No	2	<b>SKIP MIGRATION BLOCK AN GO TO E1</b>
Refuse	9	<b>SKIP MIGRATION BLOCK AN GO TO E1</b>

Mig2. How many members of your HH have left for other places? /\_/\_/\_/ **WRITE IN. ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH MIGRANT.**

		1	2	3	4	5
	Please tell me their name, so that I can refer to this person in the next few questions. <b>(WRITE IN THE NAMES)</b>					
Mig3.	Gender of the migrant					
	Male	1	1	1	1	1
	Female	2	2	2	2	2
Mig4.	Current age of the migrant. <b>WRITE IN</b>					
Mig5.	For how many months has this person been away from the household <b>(IF NUMBER OF YEARS, CALCULATE MONTHS)</b>					
	<b>Table for calculation:</b> 4,5 years – 54 months					
	1 year – 12 months 5 years - 60 months					
	1,5 years - 18 months 5,5 years – 66 months					
	2 years - 24 months 6 years - 72 months					
	2,5 years – 30 months 7 years - 84 months					
	3 years - 36 months 8 years - 96 months					
	3,5 years - 42 months 9 years - 108 months					
	4 years - 48 months 10 years – 120 months					
Mig6.	Where is s/he currently?					
	1. Tbilisi	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Other urban area <input type="text"/> GO TO Mig8	2	2	2	2	2
	3. Rural area <input type="text"/>	3	3	3	3	3
	4. UK	4	4	4	4	4
	5. Russia	5	5	5	5	5
	6. Turkey	6	6	6	6	6
	7. Greece	7	7	7	7	7
	8. Germany	8	8	8	8	8
	9. USA	9	9	9	9	9
	10. Other European countries	10	10	10	10	10
	11. Other country	11	11	11	11	11
	99. Refuse to answer	99	99	99	99	99
Mig7.	<b>(ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ABROAD)</b> By what means did he/she leave? <b>READ OUT. SINGLE RESPONSE.</b>					
	1 - On his/her own	1	1	1	1	1
	2 - Family member already there	2	2	2	2	2
	3 - Special "recruitment" agency in Georgia	3	3	3	3	3
	4 - A private facilitator	4	4	4	4	4
	5 - Other ( <b>SPECIFY</b> ) <input type="text"/>	5	5	5	5	5
	9 - Don't know / refuse	9	9	9	9	9
Mig8.	<b>(ASK FOR EVERY MIGRANT)</b> For what main reason has this person left? <b>READ OUT, ONE RESPONSE</b>					
	1 - Was unable to get a job here	1	1	1	1	1
	2 - Money he/she was earning here was not enough for the HH	2	2	2	2	2
	3 - Could not get a job corresponding to his/her qualification	3	3	3	3	3
	4 - Wanted to get education	4	4	4	4	4
	5 - Other ( <b>SPECIFY</b> ) <input type="text"/>	5	5	5	5	5
	9 - Don't know / refuse	9	9	9	9	9
Mig9.	Does this person send any remittances back to the HH?					
	1 - Yes	1	1	1	1	1
	2 - No	2	2	2	2	2
	9 - Refuse	9	9	9	9	9

**Energy & Environment:**

- E1. Your house/apartment is:  
 1 - privately owned by you  
 2 - rented from private person  
 3 - rented from the state  
 4 - owned by a relative  
 5 - other
- E2. What is the size of your living space? \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>
- E3. What is the condition of the structure of your living quarters? **(READ OUT)**  
 1 - it is in good condition **(GO TO E5)**  
 2 - it requires minor repairs **(GO TO NEXT QUESTION)**  
 3 - it requires major repairs **(GO TO NEXT QUESTION)**  
 4 - is dilapidated, not possible to repair **(GO TO E5)**  
 5 - difficult to answer **(GO TO E5)**
- E4. What are the first and second most important major repairs needed in your living quarters? **(READ OUT)**
- |                               | <u>First</u> | <u>Second</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Structure (walls, foundation) | 1            | 1             |
| Roof                          | 2            | 2             |
| Windows                       | 3            | 3             |
| Plumbing (water)              | 4            | 4             |
| Sanitation (sewage)           | 5            | 5             |
| Electrical                    | 6            | 6             |
| Other                         | 7            | 7             |
- E5. Have you taken any steps to conserve the use of heat in your house over the previous three months? If so how? **(READ OUT; MARK THE ANSWERS. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)**  
 1. doors  
 2. windows  
 3. basement  
 4. floors  
 5. attic  
 6. fire place  
 7. nothing **(DO NOT READ OUT)**  
 8. other **(DO NOT READ OUT)**
- E6. Please rate the following sources of fuels by availability and how much your household spent for each during the winter months (Nov, Dec, Jan).
- |                          | Availability<br>(1-available, 2-somewhat, 3-n/a) | Spent <b>(Total for 3 months)</b><br>(in GEL) |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| a. Piped gas             | _____  | _____   |
| b. Balloon gas (propane) | _____  | _____   |
| c. Kerosene              | _____  | _____   |
| d. Wood                  | _____  | _____   |
| e. Electricity           | _____  | _____   |
| f. Dung cakes            | _____  | _____   |
| g. Other                 | _____  | _____   |
- E7. List up to 2 types of fuel most used by your family, over the last 3 months, for heating your apartment/house? **(READ OUT)**
- |                       | <u>First</u>                | <u>Second</u>               |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Piped gas             | 1                           | 1                           |
| Balloon gas (propane) | 2                           | 2                           |
| Kerosene              | 3                           | 3                           |
| Wood                  | 4 <b>(IF YES, GO TO E8)</b> | 4 <b>(IF YES, GO TO E8)</b> |
| Electricity           | 5                           | 5                           |
| Dung cakes            | 6                           | 6                           |
| Other                 | 7                           | 7                           |
- E8. Approximately how much wood (in m<sup>3</sup>) has your household used over the last three months for heating? \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup>.
- E9. What type of wood did you primarily use?  
 1 - alm  
 2 - oak  
 3 - fir  
 4 - beech  
 5 - alder  
 6 - other  
 7 - do not know
- E10. Is the majority of this wood cut by your household or purchased?  
 1 - purchased  
     E10\_a. if so how much per m<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ GEL  
 2 - cut by household  
     E10\_b. how far, on average, do you go to cut the wood (in kilometers) \_\_\_\_\_  
     E10\_c. how much time to cut, transport and store each m<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
 3 - other
- E11. How much has your household spent (in GEL), on average, per month for heating your living space over the previous three months (Nov, Dec, Jan)? \_\_\_\_\_

E12. List up to 2 types of fuel most used by your family, over the last 3 months (Nov, Dec, Jan) for cooking? (READ OUT)

	<b>First</b>	<b>Second</b>
Piped gas	1	1
Balloon gas (propane)	2	2
Kerosene	3	3
Wood	4	4
Electricity	5	5
Dung cakes	6	6
Other	7	7

E13. How much has your household spent (in GEL), on average, per month for cooking household meals over the previous three months (Nov, Dec, Jan)? \_\_\_\_\_

E14. List up to 2 types of fuel most used by your family for cooking in summer (June, July, August of 2003)? (READ OUT)

	<b>First</b>	<b>Second</b>
Piped gas	1	1
Balloon gas (propane)	2	2
Kerosene	3	3
Wood	4	4
Electricity	5	5
Dung cakes	6	6
Refuse to answer	7	7

E15. Approximately, how much did your household spend, on average, per month for cooking household meals last summer (June, July, August 2003)? \_\_\_\_\_

E16. Which type of toilet does your family currently use? (READ OUT)

Indoor (single household)	1
Indoor (communal)	2
Outdoor connected to sewer	3
Outdoor not connected to sewer	4
Do not have functioning toilet	5
Other	6

E17. Generally, what are your family's two most important sources of water? (READ OUT)

	<b>First</b>	<b>Second</b>
Indoor piped	1	1
Common tap	2	2
Own well in yard	3	3
Public common well	4	4
Natural spring	5	5
Other	6	6

E18. Can you and your family easily obtain water for everyday family use?

- 1 - yes
- 2 - no

E19. Approximately, how many hours a day (24hrs) can your family obtain drinkable water? \_\_\_\_\_

E20. How would you rate the quality of the water you currently use on a scale of 1 to 5, using 1 for very poor and 5 for very good quality? **PRESENT CARD #5**

1	2	3	4	5	9-DK
very poor		average		very good	

E21. Approximately, how many hours of electricity per day (24hrs) has your household received over the previous 3 months (Nov, Dec, Jan)? \_\_\_\_\_

E21\_a What was your average electricity monthly payment during the winter season (November, January, February)?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ GEL (**WRITE IN**)
2. Didn't pay cash. In-kind payment
3. Didn't pay anything.
9. DK/Refuse to answer

E21\_b What was your average electricity monthly payment during the summer season (Jun., Jul. Aug. 2003)?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ GEL (**WRITE IN**)
2. Didn't pay cash. In-kind payment
3. Didn't pay anything
9. DK/Refuse to answer

E22. How would you rate the quality of the electricity your household currently receives on a scale of 1 to 5, using 1 for very poor and 5 for very good quality? **PRESENT CARD #5**

1	2	3	4	5	9-DK
very poor		average		very good	

E22\_a. How has the number of hours, when electricity is supplied to you, changed over the last two years (since the winter of 2001)? Has it: **[READ OUT]**.

1. Improved a lot
2. Improved a little
3. Not changed
4. Worsened a little
5. Worsened a lot
9. Don't know

E24. For your last payment for electricity did you receive a receipt or any other document confirming the payment?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK / Refused

E24\_a. How do you usually pay for electricity? **[DO NOT READ OUT. SELECT ONE]**

1. Pay directly to the collector who comes to our residence
2. Pay at a business office in our community
3. Pay money to the landlord
4. Pay to a neighbor who collects money
5. We don't pay anything for electricity
6. Other (**SPECIFY**) \_\_\_\_\_
9. DK/Refuse

E25. Is the amount you pay for electricity based on a reading of a meter that measures electricity usage solely for your residence?

1. Yes
2. No → E25\_a. How is the amount of your electricity bill determined? **[SHOW CARD #6. READ OUT AND SELECT ONE ANSWER]**
  1. By a formula based on square meters of our residence
  2. By a formula based on the number of people in our residence
  3. By a formula based on the number of HHs in the community
  4. Based on what the cash collector tells us
  5. An amount that is negotiated with the cash collector
  6. An amount that is negotiated with the landlord
  7. A fixed tariff that we don't know how is calculated
  8. Other (**SPECIFY**) \_\_\_\_\_

E26. Do you think the amount you are charged for electricity accurately reflects the amount your household uses each month?

1. Yes
2. No → E26\_a. Why not? (**SHOW CARD #7. READ OUT. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**)
  1. Meter is inaccurate
  2. Formula doesn't reflect the amount of electricity household uses
  3. Payment is arbitrary amount set by local office or cash collector
  4. Other households I know of, similar to ours in terms of HH size and living space, pay a different amount
  5. Other reason (**SPECIFY**) \_\_\_\_\_

E27. What could your local distribution company do differently or better to make you more satisfied? **[SHOW CARD #8]**. Please, choose up to three responses and rank them in accordance to their importance to you.

	I important	II important	III important
Provide an accurate meter to measure our consumption	1	1	1
When rationing, provide electricity at more convenient hours of a day	2	2	2
Eliminate corruption by cash collectors	3	3	3
Eliminate corruption by local office	4	4	4
Electricity is available for more hours a day	5	5	5
Better quality of the existing electricity	6	6	6
When needed, provide timely service for repairs	7	7	7
Provide more information to the community so that people know how much money is collected and how the money is spent	8	8	8

E23. Approximately, how many hours of per day (24hrs) has your household received piped gas over the previous 3 months (Nov, Dec, Jan)? \_\_\_\_\_ (**99 – don't have piped gas**)

### **Humanitarian Assistance & Social Transition:**

#### **Food**

F1. How many of the following adult and young animals does your household currently own?  
**READ OUT; (0 – IF HAVE NO)**

		adult	young
a	Horses		
b	Buffalo		
c	Cattle		
d	Cows		
e	Pigs		
f	Sheep, goats		
g	Poultry		

- F2. Did your family use land area for producing food last year?  
 1 - Yes F2\_a. Size in m<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (CONTINUE)  
 2 - No (GO TO F6)
- F3. Which of the following items did your family grow totally last year/harvest season, and approximately how many kilos were produced. (READ OUT; IF THE RESPONDENT CAN NOT REMEMBER WRITE 999)
- |                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| a. Potatoes            | _____ | kg    |
| b. Beans               | _____ | kg    |
| c. Corn/maize (grain)  | _____ | kg    |
| d. Grain (wheat, oats) | _____ | kg    |
| e. Vegetables          | _____ | kg    |
| f. Meat                | _____ | kg    |
| g. Sunflower's seed    | _____ | kg    |
| h. Eggs                | _____ | count |
| i. Milk                | _____ | liter |
| j. Cheese / butter     | _____ | kg    |
| k. Grapes              | _____ | kg    |
| l. Honey               | _____ | kg    |
| m. Fruit               | _____ | kg    |
| n. Tea                 | _____ | kg    |
| o. Chestnuts           | _____ | kg    |
| p. Walnuts             | _____ | kg    |
- F4. Approximately, how many GEL would you have paid for the food your family has eaten from the food you harvested last year?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- F6. (IF CODE 2 IN F2) If your family does not use land for producing food, what is the primary reason why not?  
**DO NOT READ OUT; ONLY ONE ANSWER**
- 1 - do not have land
  - 2 - do not need to produce food/not interested
  - 3 - no inputs available (fertilizers, seeds, etc.)
  - 4 - plot is too small
  - 5 - land is not fertile
  - 6 - too physically demanding
  - 7 - transportation problems
  - 8 - too costly
  - 9 - no irrigation
  - 10 - other
- F7. How many of the following items does your household own in Working Condition?  
**READ OUT; WRITE DOWN NUMBERS; (0 – If None)**
- |                        |         |  |
|------------------------|---------|--|
|                        | # owned |  |
| a. Plowing tractor     | _____   |  |
| b. Small tractor       | _____   |  |
| c. Planter             | _____   |  |
| d. Power sprayer       | _____   |  |
| e. Small sprayer       | _____   |  |
| f. Plows, disks, other | _____   |  |

### Household Business

- B1. Are you or any family members currently working in your own family or household business, or a co- owner in a business with neighbors or friends?  
 1 - Yes (GO TO B3)  
 2 - No
- B2. Are you, or any family member, currently working as an employee in a household business started by neighbors or friends (registered as well as unregistered)?  
 1 - Yes  
 2 - No (GO TO B6)
- B3. What is the primary focus of the business? (DO NOT READ OUT; ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- 1 - sales of household agricultural produce and/or processed food
  - 2 - construction (carpentry, plumbing, electrical, bricking)
  - 3 - transportation (taxi, minibus, truck)
  - 4 - trade (kiosk, wholesale)
  - 5 - basic services (barber, sewing, shoe repair, auto repair)
  - 6 - food services (café, restaurant)
  - 7 - manufacturing (clothes making)
  - 8 - education (language lessons, tutoring)
  - 9 - health care (doctor, dentist, nurse)
  - 10 - culture, art, sports
  - 11 - entertainment (video arcade, music, casino)
  - 12 - tourism (hotel, sanatorium, travel agency)
  - 13 - other

- B4. How many people are currently working in this business? \_\_\_\_\_ (99 – do not know)
- B5. How many months, including this month, has this business been operating? \_\_\_\_\_ (99 – do not know)
- B6. What do you think are the most difficult problems hindering the development of small and medium size businesses in our region (mkhare)? **PRESENT CARD #9**

	a. Most important	b. Second most important
Lack of personal finances	1	1
Getting credit/loans	2	2
Registration fees/taxes	3	3
Bureaucratic obstacles	4	4
Illegal payments	5	5
Lack of technical knowledge	6	6
Few laws that protect businesses	7	7
Few practical business skills	8	8
Few or old equipment	9	9
Poor transportation/communication	10	10
Old (Soviet) mentality	11	11
Lack of utilities (water, elect, gas)	12	12
Lack of sales (people don't have money)	13	13
Other	14	14

### Household Income

- H11. Please tell me the amount of total cash income (in GEL) for all adult family members for the last month from each of the following sources. **(READ OUT; 0 IF NONE)**
- a. Salary/wages/income activities \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Use of previous savings \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Age/veteran/disability pensions/student benefits \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Alimony \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Child benefits \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Dividends/shares/percentages \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Income from rental property \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Sales of agricultural products you produced \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Value of in-kind payments for services \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. Remittances from relatives within Georgia \_\_\_\_\_
  - k. Remittances from relatives outside Georgia \_\_\_\_\_
  - l. Moneylenders (official and unofficial) \_\_\_\_\_
  - m. Sale of humanitarian aid \_\_\_\_\_
  - n. Sale of household items \_\_\_\_\_
  - o. Other \_\_\_\_\_
- H12. Compared to other families of your city/village, which group best describes your family? **(READ OUT; ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
- 1 - Very poor
  - 2 - Poor
  - 3 - Medium income
  - 4 - More than medium
  - 5 - High income
  - 6 - Difficult to answer **(DO NOT READ OUT)**
- H13. How many of the following items does your household have that are in a working condition? **(READ OUT)**
- How many? (0 if none)
- a. Video \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Music center \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Camcorder \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Computer \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Water heater (buck/atmore) \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Auto clothes washing machine \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Car \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. TVs \_\_\_\_\_
- H16. Approximately how many adult relatives/friends/neighbors live in your city/village who you believe will help you if needed? **(INDICATE # of PERSONS)** \_\_\_\_\_

### Household Food Security

#### F. What is true for your HH or the individuals in your HH?

##### Stage 1 ASK ALL HHS

Now I am going to read you several statements that people have made about their food situation. For these statements, please tell me whether the statement was often, sometimes, rarely or never true for you and your household **over the last 3 months**. **SHOW CARD #10**

		Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK/Ref
F2	We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more	1	2	3	4	9
F3	The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more	1	2	3	4	9
F4	We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals	1	2	3	4	9

**NEXT TWO QUESTIONS ONLY IF THERE ARE CHILDREN (17 YEARS AND YOUNGER) IN THE HH**

F5	We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our child/children, because we were running out of money to buy food	1	2	3	4	9
F6	We couldn't feed our child/children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that	1	2	3	4	9

**INTERVIEWER: IF CODES 1 OR 2 IN ANY OF THE TABLE QUESTIONS, CONTINUE TO STAGE 2. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO F17.**

**Stage 2**

**[ASK ONLY IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF NOT, SKIP TO F8**

I will again read a statement, and please tell me, whether it was often, sometimes, rarely, or never true for your household in the last 3 months.

F7	"Our child/children was not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food".	1	2	3	4	9
----	---	---	---	---	---	---

F8. In the last 3 months did you or other **adults** in your household ever cut the size of your meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1	
No	2	<b>SKIP F8a, GO TO F8.1</b>
DK / refuse	9	<b>SKIP F8a, GO TO F8.1</b>

F8\_a. **[IF YES IN F8]** How often did this happen – often, sometimes, or rarely?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
DK / refused	9

F8.1. In the last 3 months did you or other **adults** in your household ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1	
No	2	<b>SKIP F8.1_a, GO TO F9</b>
DK / refuse	9	<b>SKIP F8.1_a, GO TO F9</b>

F8.1\_a. **[IF YES IN F8.1]** How often did this happen – often, sometimes, or rarely?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
DK / refused	9

		Yes	No	DK
F9	In the last 3 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?	1	2	9
F10	In the last 3 months, were you ever hungry but did not eat because you couldn't afford enough food?	1	2	9
F11	In the last 3 months, did you lose weight because you didn't have enough money for food?	1	2	9

**IF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE TO ANY OF QUESTIONS F7 THROUGH F 11 (CODES 1 OR 2 IN F7 AND F8a, OR CODE 1 IN F8 OR F9-F11) CONTINUE STAGE 3. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO F17.**

**Stage 3**

F12. In the last 3 months, did you or other adults in your HH ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1	
No	2	<b>SKIP F12a, GO TO F13</b>
DK / refuse	9	<b>SKIP F12a, GO TO F13</b>

F12\_a. **[IF "YES" IN F12]** How often did this happen – often, sometimes, or rarely?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
DK / refused	9

**IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN HH., ASK F13-F16. OTHERWISE SKIP TO F17**

The next questions are about the children living in the household who are under 18 years old.

F13. In the last 3 months did you ever cut the size of your child's/any of the children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1
No	2
DK / refuse	9

F14. In the last 3 months, did the child / any of the children ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes	1	
No	2	<b>SKIP F14_a. GO TO F15</b>
DK / refuse	9	<b>SKIP F14_a. GO TO F15</b>

F14\_a. **[IF "YES" ABOVE]** How often did this happen – often, sometimes, or rarely?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
DK / refused	9

		Yes	No	DK
F15	In the last 3 months, was your child / children ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?	1	2	9
F16	In the last 3 months, did your child / any of the children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	1	2	9

**ASK ALL HHs**

F17. How has your households' food supply condition changed if compared to the same 3 months' period of the last year? Has it improved a lot, improved a little, and remained the same, worsened a little, or worsened a lot?

- Improved a lot 1
- Improved a little 2
- Remained the same 3
- Worsened a little 4
- Worsened a lot 5
- Don't know / refuse 9

**Attitudes**

AT1. Now I'll read to you 2 statements that describe how people sometimes feel. Please tell me, last week how many days did you feel this way?

**(READ OUT; MARK THE ANSWERS)**

	None	1-2 days	3-4 days	5 days & more
I. I was optimistic about the future	1	2	3	4
J. I was depressed	1	2	3	4

AT2. On a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being dissatisfied and 7 being satisfied how satisfied are you with these aspects of your life?

**PRESENT CARD #11**

**Answers:** 1-very dissatisfied, 2-dissatisfied, 3-somewhat dissatisfied, 4- neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 5-somewhat satisfied, 6-satisfied, 7-very satisfied.

- a. Current job / employment status (for all respondents) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Level of household income \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Your health \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Family relations \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Life in your village/town \_\_\_\_\_
- f. General situation in the country \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Life in general \_\_\_\_\_

**Aid**

A1. Over the last three months, did any member of your family receive humanitarian aid?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No (**GO TO D5**)

A2. If yes, what kind of humanitarian aid did he/she receive?

**(READ OUT; POINT EVERYTHING THAT CORRESPONDS)**

- a. Food 1 - Yes 2 - No
- b. Clothes/Household items 1 - Yes 2 - No
- c. House repairing 1 - Yes 2 - No
- d. Agricultural fertilizers/seeds/diesel 1 - Yes 2 - No
- e. Medical/medicaments 1 - Yes 2 - No
- f. Loan (financial/credit) 1 - Yes 2 - No
- g. Electrical assistance (USAID, GWAP) 1- Yes 2 - No

D5. Demographic type of household

- 1 - Single person (alone)
- 2 - Retired couple living by themselves
- 3 - Couple +/- children
- 4 - Couple +/- children & one parent
- 5 - Couple +/- children, +/- parent & other adult(s)
- 6 - Two or more couples +/- children
- 7 - Single parent (male or female)
- 8 - Single parent living with one parent
- 9 - Other

A3 Time at the end of interview / \_\_\_/\_\_\_/

A4 Interview duration / \_\_\_/\_\_\_/

**THANKS FOR THE INTERVIEW**

Respondent's Name, Surname	Respondent's Exact Address	Respondent's Telephone