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## **Internally Displaced Persons and Their Behavior During the Elections**

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## **Internally Displaced Persons and Their Behavior During the Elections** *Report Prepared by BCG-Research for UNDP*

### **General Information**

The report has been developed on the basis of the research carried out in the framework of the project “Opinion Polls for Free and Fair Election”. The project aimed to continue the effort for securing the fairness and freedom of the upcoming elections in Georgia through provision of voters, political parties, political analysts, media and NGOs with reliable and comprehensive information on election results.

The project goals were to (1) conduct a series of nation-wide opinion polls, and (2) to calculate and report the election turnover and final results using the well-known and internationally recognized sociological methodology of exit poll. The methodology anticipated the polling of voters at the district voting points during the Election Day. The project covered the whole Georgia.

The current report has been developed on the basis of data received from the second component of the project – exit polls.

The project was supported by the Swiss Agency for International Development and Cooperation, Open Society-Georgia Foundation and British Council. The project was implemented by the consortium of Georgian organizations: Business Consulting Group-Research (BCG-Research), Institute for Polling and Marketing (IPM-Georgia), NGO “Sociological Research Center” and the Department of Philosophy and Social Science at the University of Languages and Culture. The overall coordination and methodological observation was provided by Mr. Clive Payne (Professor of Oxford University).

The Georgian team consisted of interviewers, supervisors, coordinators, data entrance specialists, statisticians, managers and technical staff (details see below).

The project consists of the following stages:

- I. Preparatory Stage;
- II. Field Work/Data Collection;
- III. Data Entrance and Analysis;
- IV. Announcement of Results.

### **I. Preparatory Stage**

Preparatory stage began one week before the election day and it included the following activities: a) sampling; b) preparing training manual for enumerators and controllers; and c) carrying out training.

The Georgian researchers and statisticians and international consultant jointly developed the sampling methodology. The basic steps of sampling process were the followings:

1. The country territory was divided into the 10 regions, namely Kakheti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Adjara, Guria, Samegrelo, Imereti (including Racha and Lechkhumi), Mtskheta-Tianeti and Tbilisi.
2. In each of the regions the number of interviews was divided proportionally according to the number of voters.
3. Region was divided into the rural and urban strata.

4. In each of the stratum the number of interviews was divided proportionally according to the number of voters.
5. In each of the stratum the number of polling stations was determined using the formula  $K=SxN/U$  where the S is a sampling step (which voter should be interviewed - each seventh); N - number of interviews per stratum and U – medium size of election district.
6. In each of the stratum from the list of polling stations, taking into account the size of districts, the districts for observation were selected randomly.

Using this method, the 226 polling stations were selected. The error was 0,5-1%. (The list of sampled polling stations is attached).

In parallel to sampling process, the consortium updated the training manuals for enumerators and controllers. Once the sampling was completed, two days before elections the trainings began. The training sessions were held in Tbilisi for all enumerators, supervisors and controllers. The trainings were hold by the managers of the consortium member institutions. During the training the interviewers and controllers were divided in accordance to the polling stations (PS). Two enumerators served each. The control group consisted of two persons and in most cases served 5 neighboring PSs (the training manuals are attached).

After the training sessions, the enumerators visited corresponding PS in order to introduce themselves to the PS Election Commission principals and gathered information about the PS.

At the same time all necessary preparatory activities – development of forms and questionnaire, renting and equipping the office space, purchasing papers, mobile phone cards, paper clips, pens – were done (the forms are attached).

## **II. Field Work/Data Collection**

The enumerators arrived at the precinct stations at 7:45 a.m. The role of enumerators was to:

- a) Count the number of voters that came out from the voting point and enter the number in a special form (the counting forms are attached)
- b) In accordance with the identifying step – each seventh - they interviewed the voters and entered the answers into the special form. Besides the list of candidates, this form included refusals to answer section, question if a respondent was registered and question if they were IDPs (the questionnaire is attached).

Besides the main group of enumerators in central and regional offices there were reserve groups of enumerators, who if necessary (for example, health problem or control notice of the methodological violations) could substitute the interviewers or control group members.

The control group consisted of two persons – a controller and a driver. The role of the controlling group was to:

- a) Observe, notice and prevent the methodological mistakes/errors.
- b) Gather information about the turnover and deliver the information (by phone) to the regional/central offices.
- c) Gather the forms and deliver it to the regional office.
- d) Gather the information about the election results and deliver the information (by phone) to the regional/central offices.
- e) Inform the regional and/or central office about any problem at the voting point related with the exit poll interviewing process (both internal and external)

The work of control groups in regions was coordinated by the supervisors and their assistants. The role of supervisors and assistants was to collect information from control group and deliver it by phone to the Central Office. Also supervisors, in case of necessity, made substantiation of interviewers. At the end of elections, the forms were physically delivered to the Central Office.

### **III. Data Entrance and Analysis**

The group of specialists did the data entrance in the central office. The entrance procedure was done using SPSS. The information was delivered from regions by phone. Later after the forms arrived, the data was re-entered one more time and results were compared (the file is attached).

Each hour the information about the turnover was calculated. At the end of the day all the files were merged into one and “cleaned” file.

Once the files were merged, the local statisticians and international consultant “weighted” the file and made the statistical analysis (the charts and tables are attached).

### **IV. Announcement of Results.**

The results announcement was made in four waves:

1) Turnover of voters by 11 a.m. These results were announced at 3 p.m. in the Election Media Center. Clive Payne, Ani Uchaneishvili (BCG-Research) and Gigi Tevzadze (State University of Languages and Culture) held the Press Conference. The turnover was 20%.

2) The results by 5 p.m. The results were announced at 8 p.m. after the closing of voting stations. Clive Payne, Ani Uchaneishvili (BCG-Research) and Gigi Tevzadze (State University of Languages and Culture) held the Press Conference. The results are attached.

3) Preliminary results by 8 a.m. The results were announced at 11 p.m. after the closing of voting stations. Clive Payne, Ani Uchaneishvili (BCG-Research) and Gigi Tevzadze (State University of Languages and Culture) held the Press Conference. The results are attached.

4) Results were analyzed and compared with results submitted by observers and NGOs. The results are attached.

### **MAIN FINDINGS**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) were not filed under a different group but considered within the rest of the population during the selection. Therefore, standard deviation and value of design effect resulted in the increase during the separate analysis of separate IDPs. Certainly, that decreased the accuracy of our figures given below, however, the exit poll data offer the opportunity to make analysis of general trends.

According to official data, 247,394 Internally Displaced Persons live at present in Georgia. Internally Displaced Persons are distributed per region, as follows:

Adjara	6,618
Guria	606
Imereti	29,819
Kakheti	1,221
Shida Kartli	2,108
Kvemo Kartli	10,214

Mckheta-Tianeti	1,002
Ratcha -Lechkhumi	1,197
Samegrelo	100,740
Samckhe-Javakheti	2,300
Tbilisi	91,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,394</b>

Unfortunately, during the census of Internally Displaced Persons their age division was made up to 15 years and older. As a result, the percentage of voters among IDP is unclear. However, as the election practice of Georgia shows, voters (i.e. of 18 years and older) make 70-75 percent of the population. Consequently, we can approximately calculate how many IDPs of voting age live in this or that region of Georgia. The assessment of the degree of participation activity of IDPs is possible on the basis of these figures.

As we have mentioned, every seventh voter was interviewed during the exit polls and total number of voters was calculated with the use of the complex statistical function.

The table below shows the number of IDPs, the calculated number of voters among the IDPs, the number of interviewed IDPs during elections, calculated number of election participants and activeness for the entire Georgia, as well as for each region (regions with compactly residing IDPs, i.e. Tbilisi, Imereti and Samegrelo).

Region	Population	Approximate Number of IDP Voters	Number of Interviewed IDPs	Calculated Number of Participants in Elections	Activeness
Imereti	29,819	21,000	136	12,000	57,1 %
Samegrelo	100,740	72,500	226	18,984	26 %
Tbilisi	91,569	66,000	269	16,861	25,5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,394</b>	<b>176,550</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>62,068</b>	<b>35 %</b>

As we see, the activeness of IDPs makes 35% for the entire Georgia that is much lower if compared with the general activeness of the population.

The IDPs based in Imereti were distinguished by comparatively high activeness, whilst the activeness of inhabitants in Tbilisi and Samegrelo is lower than in the entire Georgia.

Low activity of IDPs may be explained by several reasons:

- a) According to the information of the State Department of Statistics, social and economic situation of IDPs is worse than the situation of other groups of the population that causes the deterioration of status of IDPs and the neglect of the entire country;
- b) Due to the same problems, IDPs are less optimistic and they lack faith in the improvement of the situation in the country as a result of the elections. (The pre-election qualitative surveys, in which IDPs were selected as separate target groups and data were analyzed in comparison with other social groups, enable us to make this conclusion).
- c) IDPs are not able to assimilate with the population in new places of inhabitation, and feeling of alienation is very strong among them. Therefore, IDPs do not interpret the elections as a decisive moment important for the country (data from the results of focus groups conducted in pre-election period).
- d) At certain degree, IDPs are more mobile than other groups and, therefore, their emigration from the country may be higher than of the total population of Georgia. As a result, a part of

registered IDPs at the day of elections might be outside of the country (data of the State Department of Statistics).

IDPs were distinguished by the low activeness during the preliminary registration. As we mentioned, the questionnaire contained a question – was a respondent on the list or not, i.e. was s/he registered or not. Below, the responses to this question are given on the example of the entire Georgia and compactly populated regions:

Have you been registered?

As the above-mentioned shows, the situation in this case is similar. For the entire Georgia, the percentage of non-registered population varies from 5 to 6.2 percent, while analogous index for IDPs varies from 10 to 15.6 percent. At the same time, the index for non-IDPs fluctuates much more; it varies from 4.5 to 5.6 percent. As in the case of participation in elections, IDPs based in Imereti are more active. In addition, inhabitants of Tbilisi are the most passive. Noteworthy is that in the case of general population and separately non-IDP population in Tbilisi, the difference is minor, under 1 percent, whilst in case of Tbilisi IDPs, the difference attains to 4 percent. These circumstances offer the assumption that the comparative inactivity of Tbilisi inhabitants is mostly characteristic for *“Tbilissian”* IDPs than for the general population of the capital.

The same thing may be said regarding the number of participants in elections. The activity index in Tbilisi is lower than the activity index in the general Georgia and for separate regions, although the difference was not so noticeable, as this occurred in case of IDPs. The activity index of IDPs in Tbilisi is lower (10%) than the activity index for Georgia in general and constituted almost half of the activity index of IDPs in Imereti.

From the point of view of the elections, the activity index of the male population is notable. The gender composition of IDPs taking part in the elections is the following: 53.3 percent of the female population vs. 46.7 percent of the male population. For comparison, this index for the entire Georgia is the following: women 50.4 percent and men – 49.6 percent and for non-IDP – 50.3 percent of the female population vs. 49.7 percent of the male population, respectively. It should be noted that this trend remained the same for each compactly populated region.

Georgia												
a2_1	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total
yes	94,8%	85,0%	94,4%	0,4%	1,9%	0,4%	94,0%	95,7%	81,2% 88,8%	93,5%	95,2%	14085 669 14754
no	5,2%	15,0%	5,6%	0,4%	1,9%	0,4%	4,3%	6,0%	11,2% 18,8%	4,8%	6,5%	786 118 904

Tbilisi												
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total
yes	94,4%	84,4%	93,8%	0,5%	4,9%	0,5%	93,4%	95,4%	74,8% 93,9%	92,7%	94,9%	3945 227 41722
no	5,6%	15,6%	6,2%	0,5%	4,9%	0,5%	4,6%	6,6%	6,1% 25,2%	5,1%	7,3%	235 42 2777

Samegrelo												
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total
yes	95,5%	88,9%	94,6%	1,2%	1,8%	1,2%	93,2%	97,8%	85,4% 92,5%	92,3%	97,0%	1417 201 1618
no	4,5%	11,1%	5,4%	1,2%	1,8%	1,2%	2,2%	6,8%	7,5% 14,6%	3,0%	7,7%	67 25 92

Imereti												
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total

yes	95,3%	89,7%	95,0%	0,5%	3,8%	0,6%	94,4%	96,2%	82,3%	97,1%	93,9%	96,1%	2176	122	2298
no	4,7%	10,3%	5,0%	0,5%	3,8%	0,6%	3,8%	5,6%	2,9%	17,7%	3,9%	6,1%	107	14	121

Georgia															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
female	50,3%	53,3%	50,4%	0,6%	1,6%	0,6%	49,0%	51,6%	50,2%	56,4%	49,2%	51,7%	7547	420	7967
male	49,7%	46,7%	49,6%	0,6%	1,6%	0,6%	48,4%	51,0%	43,6%	49,8%	48,3%	50,8%	7324	367	7691

Tbilisi															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
female	54,4%	52,4%	54,3%	1,2%	2,8%	1,2%	52,1%	56,8%	47,0%	57,8%	52,0%	56,6%	2275	141	2416
male	45,6%	47,6%	45,7%	1,2%	2,8%	1,2%	43,2%	47,9%	42,2%	53,0%	43,4%	48,0%	1905	128	2033

Samegrelo															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
female	48,0%	55,8%	49,0%	1,6%	2,3%	1,3%	44,9%	51,1%	51,2%	60,3%	46,5%	51,5%	712	126	838
male	52,0%	44,2%	51,0%	1,6%	2,3%	1,3%	48,9%	55,1%	39,7%	48,8%	48,5%	53,5%	772	100	872

Imereti															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
female	52,8%	59,6%	53,2%	1,2%	2,1%	1,1%	50,6%	55,1%	55,4%	63,7%	51,0%	55,4%	1206	81	1287
male	47,2%	40,4%	46,8%	1,2%	2,1%	1,1%	44,9%	49,4%	36,3%	44,6%	44,6%	49,0%	1077	55	1132

Per age group, the relative part of IDP group aged over 50 y.o. is significantly decreased. Age groups of IDPs are distributed as follows 18-35 y.o. - 26,8 percent; 36-50 y.o. – 36,1 percent and over 50 y.o. - 37,1 percent. For comparison, these results for entire Georgia are the following: 18-35 y.o. – 25 percent; 36-50 y.o. – 33,2 percent and over 50 - 41,8 per cent, At the same time, the non-IDP population makes: 24,87 percent for 18-35 y.o.; 33,07 percent for 36-50 y.o. and 42,07 percent for over 50 y.o. The similar tendency is obvious in Tbilisi and Samegrelo. In the age section, the difference in case of Imereti is almost imperceptible.

Georgia															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
18-35	24,87%	26,8%	25,0%	0,66%	1,7%	0,7%	23,6%	26,2%	23,6%	30,1%	23,7%	26,3%	3729	213	3942
36-50	33,07%	36,1%	33,2%	0,45%	1,9%	0,4%	32,2%	33,9%	32,4%	39,7%	32,3%	34,1%	4893	279	5172
50+	42,07%	37,1%	41,8%	0,81%	1,9%	0,8%	40,5%	43,6%	33,5%	40,8%	40,3%	43,4%	6249	295	6544

Tbilisi															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]						Obs		
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs				IDPs			Total	
18-35	25,72%	27,5%	25,8%	1,55%	3,1%	1,6%	22,7%	28,7%	21,4%	33,7%	22,7%	28,9%	1075	74	1149

36-50	31,05%	31,6%	31,1%	1,08%	3,1%	1,1%	28,9%	33,2%	25,6%	37,6%	29,0%	33,2%	1298	85	1383
50+	43,23%	40,9%	43,1%	1,63%	3,6%	1,6%	40,0%	46,4%	33,8%	48,0%	39,9%	46,3%	1807	110	1917

Samegrelo															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs					
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total			
18-35	23,92%	29,2%	24,6%	1,74%	2,4%	1,7%	20,5%	27,3%	24,6%	33,8%	21,4%	27,9%	355	66	421
36-50	34,70%	34,1%	34,6%	1,16%	3,4%	1,3%	32,4%	37,0%	27,3%	40,8%	32,1%	37,1%	515	77	592
50+	41,37%	36,7%	40,8%	1,65%	2,3%	1,5%	38,1%	44,6%	32,3%	41,2%	37,8%	43,8%	614	83	697

Imereti															
	Est. Prop.			Std. Err.			[95% Conf.Interval]			Obs					
	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total	not IDPs	IDPs	Total			
18-35	20,59%	19,1%	20,5%	0,81%	4,1%	0,7%	19,0%	22,2%	11,0%	27,2%	19,1%	21,9%	470	264	7346
36-50	35,70%	36,8%	35,8%	1,01%	4,4%	0,9%	33,7%	37,7%	28,2%	45,3%	33,9%	37,6%	815	50	8655
50+	43,71%	44,1%	43,7%	1,20%	4,8%	1,2%	41,4%	46,1%	34,7%	53,5%	41,5%	46,0%	998	60	10508

Proceeding from abovementioned it may be said, that among IDPs more inactive are persons of 50 years and older, and men based in big cities. We may suppose that causes listed by us (economic and social inequality, alienation, migration) in the case of this group are manifested more evidently. Moreover, in general activeness of the population in urban settlements was much lower than among the rural population. Experts explain this event by the fact that the rural population perceives elections as an important event, and elections cause much more interest among the rural population than among the population of big cities (especially, the capital), overfilled with various events.

Besides the difference between election activeness of the general population and IDPs, the political preferences of these two groups also differ. The ruling block enjoys significantly less support among the IDPs, than among the entire population of Georgia and non-IDP population.

56,2 percent of IDPs vote for the block “Nationals-Democrats”, while as far as the population of Georgia is concerned, the figure is 61.5 percent vs. 61.8 percent of non-IDPs.

The following tendency is noticed per regions: 48.7 percent of IDPs based in Tbilisi voted for the ruling block; the figure for the general population of Tbilisi was 55 percent, and 55.5 percent, for non-IDPs. Among the IDPs based in Tbilisi, “Rightist Opposition – Industrialists – Novas” block was more popular. They got 6.3 percent of IDPs vs. 5 percent of the general population of Tbilisi, and 4.9 percent of non-IDP population. In the case of the total population of Georgia, besides Industrialists - Novas the rating of the Socialist Party increased: IDPs - 2.1 percent, 0.4 percent of the entire population, 0.31 percent of non-IDPs.

In respect to the ruling block, there is no difference between IDPs, general population and non-IDPs in Imereti and Samegrelo. However, it must be noted that IDPs answered the questions more frankly in these regions and the cases of the refusals to answer were significantly low for this group. Accordingly, the rating of the political movement “Tavisupleba” increased (14.6 percent - IDPs, 10.5 percent - general population; 9.8 percent - non-IDPs). In Imereti, the ratings of Socialists and “Democratic Revival” (Socialists – 2,2 percent - IDPs, 0,7 percent - general population, non-IDPs - 0,6 percent; “Democratic Revival” –5,9 percent - IDPs; 0,5 percent - general population, 0,2 percent - non-IDPs). (See the final results in Appendix #4).

In general, IDPs seem significantly more critical towards the ruling party and they bias towards the opposition forces. This may be explained by more complicated social and economic conditions of IDPs, and also by the unresolved problem with their return to their places of permanent residence.

At the same time, it must be noted that the results of the research allow us to expect the frictions with adaptation process and assimilation problems with the local population (especially in Tbilisi); thus, IDPs feel themselves neglected and alienated.

## **Attachment # 1**

### *Staffing*

#### **Field work group**

Position	Quantity	Duties
Managers	4	<p>Design the methodology, training materials, questionnaire</p> <p>Working with statisticians on sampling issues</p> <p>Conducting the trainings for interviewers, control group and supervisors</p> <p>Coordinate the work of regional supervisors, information gathering and entering – one manager is responsible for three regions</p> <p>In case of necessity, solve problems</p> <p>Participate in file weighting process</p> <p>Prepare the press releases</p> <p>Make the announcement of results</p> <p>Coordinate work of enumerators and control groups</p>
Regional Supervisors	30	<p>Gather information and forms from control groups</p> <p>Deliver information and forms to the central office</p> <p>Solve methodological problems on the regional and local levels</p>
Controllers	85	<p>Observe, notice and prevent the methodological mistakes/errors</p> <p>Gather information about the turnover and deliver the information (by phone) to the regional/central offices</p> <p>Gather the forms and deliver it to the regional office</p> <p>Gather the information about the election results and deliver the information (by phone) to the regional/central offices</p> <p>Inform the regional and/or central office about any problems at the voting point related with exit poll interviewing process (both internal and external)</p>
Enumerators	720	<p>Count the number of voters who came out from the voting point, and enter number in a special form</p>
Drivers	75	<p>In accordance with the identifying step, they will interview the voters and enter the answers into the special form. Besides the list of candidates, this form will include ‘refusal to answer’ section</p> <p>Serve controllers (where necessary)</p>

### Central Office Group

Position	Quantity	Duties
Managers	4	<p>Design the methodology, training materials, questionnaire</p> <p>Working with statisticians on sampling issues</p> <p>Conducting the trainings for interviewers, control group and supervisors</p> <p>Coordinate the work of regional supervisors, information gathering and entering – one manager is responsible for three regions</p> <p>In case of necessity, solve problems</p> <p>Participate in file weighting process</p> <p>Prepare the press releases</p> <p>Make the announcement of results</p>
Statisticians	2	<p>Design the sampling strategy</p> <p>Doing sampling of point to be observed</p> <p>Merging, cleaning and weighting SPSS files from different reporting periods</p> <p>Making the reports</p>
Phone Operators	10	<p>Receiving phone calls from regions</p> <p>Filling in the results arriving from regions via phone then into the forms and transferring the forms to the data enterers</p>
Data enterers	10	<p>Entering data from forms to the SPSS program</p>

## **Attachment # 2**

### **Training Manuals**

#### **Training materials for interviewers**

##### **1. Working place**

The survey will take place at all voting points identified by sampling. The interviewer should introduce him/herself to the Head of a district election commission on 03/27/04. After the consultation with the Head of the Commission, interviewers should identify the working place.

##### **2. Working hours**

The survey is starting after opening of voting points (8 a.m.) and ending with closing of points (8 p.m.). Interviewers should be at the working place at 7:45 a.m.

**After every 3 hours, interviewers should submit the forms to the control group.**

##### **3. Attributes**

###### **Each interviewer should have:**

- The badges with the name, surname and name, logo and stamp of organizations.
- Official letter with description of the purpose of the survey.

##### **Forms**

In each voting points the two forms will be filled out:

**Form #1** – Registering the turnover. In this form interviewers should register all voters despite of the fact if they interviewed or not.

**Form #2** – The questionnaire. Questionnaire consists of two parts: 1. The list of political parties and 2. Demographical information.

##### **4. Description of the procedure**

In each voting point two types of activities are carried out:

**Type #1** – Counting the voters' turnover. For this purpose the **form #1** is being used. You have the table with the number of voters from the voting point that should be registered. You should count ALL VOTERS. On the same form you should indicate every seventh person in accordance with the step and mark this number. You should mark the number in spite of the fact if that person agrees for an interview or not. In the case of refusal, you should check the field in the second table of the form #1.

**Type #2** – Every seventh person should be interviewed. The results should be filled in the form #2. In the form the interviewer should enter the number of the party, a single-mandate candidate and demographics information. Demographics should be filled in even in case of the refusal to give an interview.

## 5. Emergency Situation

**In case of an emergency, please contact us by phone indicated on your badge . Please do not do anything before receiving instructions from the control group and/or supervisor.**

## 6. Apparel

Taking into account the changing weather please put on warm clothes and carry umbrella.

## Functions of the Control Group

The survey will take place at all voting points identified by sampling. The survey is starting after opening of voting points (8 a.m.) and ending with closing of points (8 p.m.). Control group should be at the working place at 7:45 a.m. and check the presence of interviewers at all points. In case of absence of interviewers, the control group, after consultations with the supervisor, should substitute the reserve group.

One control group will control 5 polling points. The control group consists of two persons: a controller and a driver. Each group will have one car. The role of controlling group is to:

- ☞☞ Observe, notice and prevent the methodological mistakes/errors.
- ☞☞ Gather information about the turnover each three hours and deliver the information (by phone) to the regional/central offices.
- ☞☞ Gather the forms each three hours and deliver them to the regional office.
- ☞☞ After closing of points, gather both forms and deliver the information to the regional/central offices.
- ☞☞ Inform the regional and/or central offices about any problems at the voting point related with the exit poll interviewing process (both internal and external).
- ☞☞ In case of the methodological violation, inform the supervisor and after consultation with him/her substitute an interviewer from the reserve list.
- ☞☞ In case if an interviewer cannot continue the work, substitute an interviewer from the reserve list after the consultations with the supervisor.
- ☞☞ Each form should be signed by the controller and both interviewers.

The work of the control groups in region is coordinated by the supervisors. The role of the supervisors is to collect information from the control group and deliver it by phone to the Central Office. Also, the supervisors in case of necessity will make substantiation of interviewers. After the end of elections, the forms will be physically delivered to the Central Office.

## Attachment #3

### Forms

#### Questionnaire

Code of a Leading Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Regions:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Tbilisi            | 7. Samegrelo         |
| 2. Shida Kartli       | 8. Imereti           |
| 3. Kvemo Kartli       | 9. Mtskheta-Mtianeti |
| 4. Samtskhe-Javakheti | 10. Racha-Lechkhumi  |
| 5. Adjara             | 15. Kakheti          |
| 6. Guria              |                      |

District #: \_\_\_\_\_ PEC #: \_\_\_\_\_

**A1. Please identify the party, which you voted for?**

<b>Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Socialist Party of Georgia	1	1	1	1	1
2. Union of Democratic Revival	2	2	2	2	2
3. Election Block “Right Wing Opposition - Industrialists, News”	3	3	3	3	3
4. Labor Party	4	4	4	4	4
5. National Movement - Democrats	5	5	5	5	5
6. United Communist Party of Georgia	6	6	6	6	6
7. Election Block NDP-Traditionalists	7	7	7	7	7
8. National-State Union “Mdzleveli”	8	8	8	8	8
9. Party of Protection of Constitutional Rights	9	9	9	9	9
10. Nationalists	10	10	10	10	10
11. Block “Samshoblo” (Motherland)	11	11	11	11	11
12. Election Block “National Revival”	12	12	12	12	12
13. Election Block “Jumber Patiashvili - Political Union “Ertoba” (Unity)”	13	13	13	13	13
14. Party of Democratic Justice	14	14	14	14	14
15. Party of National Ideology of Georgia	15	15	15	15	15
16. Party “Nodar Natadze - People’s Front”	16	16	16	16	16

17. Justice		17	17	17	17	17
18. Political Movement “Tavisupleba” (Freedom)		18	18	18	18	18
20. United Georgian People’s Alliance		20	20	20	20	20
77. Neither/crossed out all		77	77	77	77	77
88. Refusal to answer		88	88	88	88	88
A2 Have you not been in the list and added to the additional one?		Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1
		No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2
A3 Are you an IDP?		Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1
		No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2
<b>D1</b>	Female	1	1	1	1	1
	Male	2	2	2	2	2
<b>D2</b>	18 – 35	1	1	1	1	1
	36 – 50	2	2	2	2	2
	Over 50	3	3	3	3	3

**T1 Time of ending interview**

**Code of a Second Interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Code of a Controller:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

# Counting Form

## Region

**DDistrict #**

**PS#**

*Make an interview with every seventh person*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
										70
										140
										210
										280
										350
										420
										490
										560
										630
										700
										770
										840
										910
										980
										1050
										1120
										1190
										1260
										1330
										1400
										1470
										1540
										1610
										1680
										1750

																				1820	
																					1890
																					1960
																					2030

**Refusal**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
20																					
40																					
60																					
80																					
100																					
120																					
140																					
160																					
180																					
200																					

**Signature of a leading interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of a partner interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of a controller:** \_\_\_\_\_