

FINAL REPORT



Study of Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Behaviors  
to Inform the Avian Influenza Prevention and  
Containment Communication Strategy in Georgia

Report

Prepared by the Curatio International Foundation

With the support of UNICEF

2006

# FINAL REPORT

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	1
Major findings .....	2
Quantitative data .....	2
Qualitative data .....	7
Recommendations .....	10
<b>Background</b> .....	13
<b>Aim and Objectives</b> .....	13
<b>Methodology</b> .....	14
Quantitative data .....	15
Sampling .....	15
Survey instruments.....	21
Data analysis .....	21
Qualitative data .....	21
Focus Group Discussion Guides .....	21
Participants and dates of focus group discussions.....	22
Procedure.....	23
Transcript analysis .....	23
<b>Results</b> .....	24
Quantitative data .....	24
Adults.....	24
Children 6-11 .....	40
Children 12-16 .....	44
Qualitative Data .....	50
Housewives .....	50
Children 6-11 .....	54
Children 12-16 .....	56
Small scale farmers .....	58
Health Workers .....	60
Hunters.....	63
Poultry traders.....	65
Veterinary workers.....	67
<b>Recommendations</b> .....	68
Annex 1: Adults survey result tables .....	72
Annex 2: 6-11 years old children survey result tables .....	164
Annex 3: 12-16 years old children survey result tables.....	187
Annex 4. Qualitative Survey Tools.....	218
Annex 5. Qualitative study (Focus Group Discussion) Guides.....	248

# FINAL REPORT

## List of Tables

Table 1 Demography Adults (N=502).....	72
Table 2: Demography (age groups) _Adults (N=502) .....	72
Table 3: Demography (religion) _Adults (N=502) .....	73
Table 4: Demography (education) _Adults (N=502) .....	73
Table 5: Demography (occupation) _Adults (N=502) .....	74
Table 6: Source of Information about AI across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	74
Table 7: Source of Information about AI by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	75
Table 8: Source of Information about AI by urban/rural_Adults N=502 .....	75
Table 9: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) across districts_Adults (N=502).....	75
Table 10: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by ethnic groups_Adults N=502 .....	76
Table 11: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by urban/rural_Adults N=502.....	76
Table 12: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	77
Table 13: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	77
Table 14: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	78
Table 15: AI awareness (can people get AI) across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	78
Table 16: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	79
Table 17: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	79
Table 18: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) across districts_Adults (N=502).....	79
Table 19: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	80
Table 20: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	80
Table 21: AI awareness (from which birds AI can be spread?) across districts_Adults (N=345).....	81
Table 22: AI awareness (from which birds AI can be spread?) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=345).....	81
Table 23: AI awareness (from which birds AI can be spread?) by urban/rural_Adults (N=345).....	82
Table 24: AI awareness on preventive measures across districts_Adults (N=442) .....	82
Table 25: AI awareness on preventive measures by ethnic groups_Adults (N=442) .....	83
Table 26: AI awareness on preventive measures by urban/rural_Adults (N=442) .....	83
Table 27: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) across districts_Adults (N=442) .....	83
Table 28: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=442) .....	84
Table 29: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by urban/rural_Adults (N=442).....	84
Table 30: AI risk perception across districts_Adults (N=442).....	85
Table 31: AI risk perception by ethnic groups_Adults (N=442).....	85
Table 32: AI risk perception by urban/rural_Adults (N=442).....	85
Table 33: AI risk perception (who are most at risk?) across districts_Adults (N=442) .....	86
Table 34: AI risk perception (who are most at risk?) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=442) .....	86
Table 35: AI risk perception (who are most at risk?) by urban/rural_Adults (N=442) .....	87
Table 36: Knowledge on AI signs in poultry across districts_Adults (N=442) .....	87
Table 37: Knowledge on AI signs in poultry by ethnic groups_Adults (N=442) .....	88
Table 38: Knowledge on AI signs in poultry by urban/rural_Adults (N=442) .....	88
Table 39: Knowledge on AI signs in humans across districts_Adults (N=442) .....	89
Table 40: Knowledge on AI signs in humans by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	89
Table 41: Knowledge on AI signs in humans by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	90
Table 42: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during poultry preparation for consumption across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	90
Table 43: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during poultry preparation for consumption by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	91
Table 44: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during poultry preparation for consumption by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	91
Table 45: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during eggs preparation for consumption across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	91
Table 46: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during eggs preparation for consumption by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	92
Table 47: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during eggs preparation for consumption by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	92
Table 48: Knowledge on protection of poultry from AI across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	93
Table 49: Knowledge on protection of poultry from AI by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	93
Table 50: Knowledge on protection of poultry from AI by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	94
Table 51: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases across districts_Adults (N=502).....	94
Table 52: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	95

## FINAL REPORT

Table 53: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	95
Table 54: Attitude towards household with human AI cases across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	95
Table 55: Attitude towards household with human AI cases by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	96
Table 56: Attitude towards household with human AI cases by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	96
Table 57: Confidence in authorities on compensation across districts_Adults (N=255) .....	98
Table 58: Confidence in authorities on compensation by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255) .....	98
Table 59: Confidence in authorities on compensation across districts_Adults (N=255) .....	99
Table 60: Compensation expectation by poultry types across districts_Adults (N=255).....	99
Table 61: Compensation expectation by poultry types by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	102
Table 62: Compensation expectation by poultry types by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	103
Table 63: Attitude towards preventive treatment across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	104
Table 64: Attitude towards preventive treatment by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	104
Table 65: Attitude towards preventive treatment by urban/rural (N=502) .....	105
Table 66: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) across districts_Adults (N=30) .....	105
Table 67: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=30) .....	106
Table 68: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) by urban/rural_Adults (N=30) .....	106
Table 69: Poultry consumption practices (across districts) _Adults (N=502).....	107
Table 70: Poultry consumption practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	107
Table 71: Poultry consumption practices by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	108
Table 72: Changes in poultry consumption practices across districts_Adults (N=502).....	108
Table 73: Changes is poultry consumption practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N= 502) .....	109
Table 74: Changes is poultry consumption practices by urban/rural_Adults (N= 502) .....	109
Table 75: Changes in egg consumption practices across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	110
Table 76: Changes in eggs consumption practices by urban/rural_Adults (N= 502) .....	110
Table 77: Changes is eggs consumption practices by urban/rural_Adults (N= 502).....	111
Table 78: Poultry cooking practices (across districts) _Adults (N=485).....	111
Table 79: Poultry cooking practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=485).....	112
Table 80: Poultry cooking practices (by urban/rural) _Adults (N=485) .....	112
Table 81: Eggs consumption practices (across districts) _Adults (N=502) .....	113
Table 82: Eggs consumption practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	113
Table 83: Eggs consumption practices (by urban/rural) _Adults (N=502) .....	114
Table 84: Eggs consumption practices-2 (across districts) _Adults (N=502).....	114
Table 85: Eggs consumption practices-2 (by urban/rural) _Adults (N=502) .....	114
Table 86: Hand washing practices across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	115
Table 87: Hand washing practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	115
Table 88: Hand washing practices by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	116
Table 89: Hand washing practices-2 across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	116
Table 90: Hand washing practices-2 by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	117
Table 91: Hand washing practices-2 by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	117
Table 92: Change in hand washing practices across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	117
Table 93: Change in hand washing practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	118
Table 94: Change in hand washing practices by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	118
Table 95: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	119
Table 96: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502) .....	119
Table 97: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	120
Table 98: Poultry raising practices across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	120
Table 99: Poultry raising practices by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	120
Table 100: Poultry raising practices by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	121
Table 101: Poultry raising practices (poultry raising profile) across districts_Adults (N=502).....	121
Table 102: Poultry raising practices (poultry raising profile) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	122
Table 103: Poultry raising practice-2 (eggs collection) across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	122
Table 104: Poultry raising practice-2 (eggs collection) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	123
Table 105: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) across districts_Adults (N=255) .....	123
Table 106: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255) .....	124
Table 107: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	124
Table 108: Poultry raising practice-4 (dealing with sick poultry) across districts_Adults (N=255).....	124
Table 109: Poultry raising practice-3 (dealing with sick poultry) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	125
Table 110: Poultry raising practice-3 (dealing with sick poultry) by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	125
Table 111: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dead poultry) across districts_Adults (N=255).....	126
Table 112: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dea poultry) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255) .....	126
Table 113: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dead poultry) by urban/rural_Adults (N=255) .....	127
Table 114: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry across districts_Adults (N=255) .....	127

## FINAL REPORT

Table 115: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255) .....	127
Table 116: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	128
Table 117: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice across districts_Adults (N=255).....	128
Table 118: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	128
Table 119: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	129
Table 120: Poultry keeping (at night) practice across districts_Adults (N=255).....	129
Table 121: Poultry keeping (at night) practice by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	130
Table 122: Poultry keeping (at night) practice by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	130
Table 123: Poultry keeping practice (inside home) across districts_Adults (N=255).....	130
Table 124: Poultry keeping practice (inside home) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	131
Table 125: Poultry keeping practice (inside home) by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	131
Table 126: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) across districts_Adults (N=18).....	132
Table 127: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=18).....	132
Table 128: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) across districts_Adults (N=18).....	132
Table 129: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) across districts_Adults (N=255).....	133
Table 130: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	133
Table 131: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	134
Table 132: Children's contact with poultry/wild birds across districts_Adults (N=255).....	134
Table 133: Children's contact with poultry/wild birds by ethnic groups_Adults (N=255).....	135
Table 134: Children's contact with poultry/wild birds by urban/rural_Adults (N=255).....	135
Table 135: Behavior during illness across districts_Adults (N=502).....	135
Table 136: Behavior during illness across districts_Adults (N=502).....	136
Table 137: Behavior during illness by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	136
Table 138: Preferred source of information (I priority) across districts_Adults (N=502).....	137
Table 139: Preferred source of information (I priority) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	137
Table 140: Preferred source of information (I priority) by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	138
Table 141: Preferred source of information (II priority) across districts_Adults (N=419).....	138
Table 142: Preferred source of information (II priority) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=418).....	139
Table 143: Preferred source of information (I priority) by urban/rural_Adults (N=419).....	139
Table 144: TV watching duration across districts_Adults (N=477).....	139
Table 145: TV watching duration by ethnic groups_Adults (N=477).....	140
Table 146: TV watching duration by urban/rural_Adults (N=477).....	140
Table 147: TV watching time across districts_Adults (N=477).....	141
Table 148: TV watching time by ethnic groups_Adults (N=477).....	142
Table 149: TV watching time by urban/rural_Adults (N=477).....	143
Table 150: Preferred TV programs (I priority) across districts_Adults (N=477).....	145
Table 151: Preferred TV programs (I priority) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=477).....	145
Table 152: Preferred TV programs (I priority) urban/rural_Adults (N=477).....	146
Table 153: Preferred TV programs (II priority) across districts_Adults (N=349).....	146
Table 154: Preferred TV programs (II priority) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=349).....	147
Table 155: Preferred TV programs (II priority) urban/rural_Adults (N=349).....	147
Table 156: Preferred TV programs (III priority) across districts_Adults (N=185).....	148
Table 157: Preferred TV programs (III priority) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=185).....	148
Table 158: Preferred TV programs (III priority) urban/rural_Adults (N=185).....	149
Table 159: Watching of TV programs across districts_Adults (N=174).....	149
Table 160: Cell phone ownership across districts_Adults (N=194).....	151
Table 161: Cell phone ownership by ethnic groups_Adults (N=194).....	151
Table 162: Cell phone ownership by urban/rural_Adults (N=194).....	151
Table 163: Working cell phone ownership by_Adults (N=502).....	152
Table 164: Text message usage on cell phone across districts_Adults (N=186).....	152
Table 165: Text message usage on cell phone by ethnic groups_Adults (N=186).....	153
Table 166: Text message usage on cell phone by urban/rural_Adults (N=186).....	153
Table 167: Confidence in source of information (TV) on AI across districts_Adults (N=502).....	153
Table 168: Confidence in source of information (TV) on AI by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	154
Table 169: Confidence in source of information (TV) on AI by urban/rural_Adults (N=502).....	154
Table 170: Confidence in source of information (Newspaper) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 171: Confidence in source of information (pamphlet) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 172: Confidence in source of information (message on Cell phone) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 173: Confidence in source of information (family members) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 174: Confidence in source of information (health care service providers) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 175: Confidence in source of information (vet services) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155
Table 176: Confidence in source of information (NGO) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	155

## FINAL REPORT

Table 177: Confidence in source of information (religious leaders) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	156
Table 178: Confidence in source of information (village elders) on AI_Adults (N=502) .....	156
Table 179: Confidence in source of information (local government) on AI_Adults (N=502) .....	156
Table 180: Confidence in source of information (internet) on AI_Adults (N=502).....	156
Table 181: Awareness on UNICEF across districts_Adults (N=502).....	157
Table 182: Awareness on UNICEF by ethnic groups_Adults (N=502).....	158
Table 183: Awareness on UNICEF by urban/rural_Adults (N=502) .....	158
Table 184: Awareness on UNICEF (2) across districts_Adults (N=146).....	159
Table 185: Awareness on UNICEF (2) by ethnic groups_Adults (N=146).....	160
Table 186: Awareness on UNICEF (2) by urban/rural_Adults (N=146).....	160
Table 187: Most popular persons across districts_Adults (N=502) .....	161
Table 188: Demography (gender) _Children 6-11 (N=220).....	164
Table 189: Demography (age) _Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	164
Table 190: Demography (Ethnic group) _Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	164
Table 191: AI awareness across districts_ Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	165
Table 192: AI awareness by ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	165
Table 193: AI awareness by urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	166
Table 194: Source of information on AI by ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=189).....	166
Table 195: AI awareness (2) by ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=189) .....	166
Table 196: AI awareness (2) by urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=189) .....	167
Table 197: Knowledge of signs of bird/chicken illness by ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	167
Table 198: Knowledge of signs of bird/chicken illness urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	167
Table 199: Hand washing practices by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	168
Table 200: Hand washing practices by urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	168
Table 201: Hand washing practices (2) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	168
Table 202: Hand washing practices (2) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	168
Table 203: Eggs consumption practices by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	169
Table 204: Eggs consumption practices by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	169
Table 205: Eggs consumption practices (2) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=162).....	169
Table 206: Eggs consumption practices (2) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=162).....	169
Table 207: Playing with poultry by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	170
Table 208: Playing with poultry by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	170
Table 209: Playing with poultry (2) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=60) .....	170
Table 210: Playing with poultry (2) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=60) .....	170
Table 211: Poultry handling behavior by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	171
Table 212: Poultry handling behavior by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	171
Table 213: Poultry handling behavior (reasons for not touching) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=114) .....	171
Table 214: Poultry handling behavior (reasons for not touching) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=114) .....	172
Table 215: Hand washing practices (after touching poultry) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=106) .....	172
Table 216: Hand washing practices (after touching poultry) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=106).....	172
Table 217: Poultry raising practice by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	172
Table 218: Poultry raising practice by Urban/rural (n=220) _Children 6-11 .....	173
Table 219: Poultry raising (feeding) practice by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	173
Table 220: Poultry raising (feeding) practice by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	173
Table 221: Poultry raising (eggs collection) practice by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	173
Table 222: Poultry raising (eggs collection) practice by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	174
Table 223: Hand washing practices (after eggs collection) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=62).....	174
Table 224: Hand washing practices (after eggs collection) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=62).....	174
Table 225: Poultry raising (cleaning cages/places where poultry are kept) practice by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	174
Table 226: Poultry raising (cleaning cages/places where poultry are kept) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=134) .....	175
Table 227: Hand washing practices (after cage cleaning) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=32) .....	175
Table 228: Hand washing practices (after cage cleaning) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=32) .....	175
Table 229: Behavior towards sick poultry by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	175
Table 230: Behavior towards sick poultry by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (n=220).....	176
Table 231: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the yard) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	176
Table 232: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the yard) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	176
Table 233: Behavior towards baby birds by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	177
Table 234: Behavior towards baby birds by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	177
Table 235: Behavior towards baby bird fallen out from the nest by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220).....	177
Table 236: Behavior towards baby bird fallen out from the nest by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	178

## FINAL REPORT

Table 237: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the street) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	178
Table 238: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the street) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	178
Table 239: TV watching by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	179
Table 240: TV watching by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	179
Table 241: Preferred TV programs by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=218) .....	179
Table 242: Preferred TV programs by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=218).....	181
Table 243: Preferred TV programs by TV channel (2) _Children 6-11 (N=93) .....	183
Table 244: Awareness about UNICEF across districts_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	184
Table 245: Awareness about UNICEF by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	184
Table 246: Awareness about UNICEF by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=220) .....	185
Table 247: Awareness about UNICEF (2) across districts_Children 6-11 (N=27).....	185
Table 248: Awareness about UNICEF (2) by Ethnic groups_Children 6-11 (N=27).....	185
Table 249: Awareness about UNICEF (2) by Urban/rural_Children 6-11 (N=27).....	186
Table 250: Demography (gender) _Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	187
Table 251: Demography (ethnic groups) _Children 12-16 (N=176).....	187
Table 252: Demography (age) _Children 12-16 (N=176).....	187
Table 253: AI awareness_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	187
Table 254: Source of information on AI by ethnic groups_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	187
Table 255: Source of information by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	188
Table 256: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	188
Table 257: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	189
Table 258: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	189
Table 259: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175) .....	189
Table 260: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=175) .....	190
Table 261: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175) .....	190
Table 262: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=155).....	190
Table 263: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=155).....	191
Table 264: AI awareness (from which birds AI can be spread) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=138).....	191
Table 265 AI awareness (from which birds AI can be spread) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=138) .....	191
Table 266: AI awareness (preventive measures) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=155).....	192
Table 267: AI awareness (preventive measures) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=155) .....	192
Table 268: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=155) ...	192
Table 269: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=155)	194
Table 270: Knowledge on AI signs in poultry by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	194
Table 271: Knowledge on AI signs in poultry by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	194
Table 272: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during poultry preparation for consumption by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	195
Table 273: Knowledge on self-protection from AI during poultry preparation for consumption by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175) .....	195
Table 274: : Knowledge on self-protection from AI during eggs preparation for consumption by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=175).....	195
Table 275: : Knowledge on self-protection from AI during eggs preparation for consumption by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=175) .....	197
Table 276: : Hand washing practices by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	197
Table 277: : Hand washing practices by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	197
Table 278: Hand washing practices (2) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	198
Table 279: Hand washing practices (2) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	198
Table 280: Eggs consumption practices by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	198
Table 281: Eggs consumption practices by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	199
Table 282: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	199
Table 283: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	199
Table 284: Playing with poultry by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	199
Table 285: Playing with poultry by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	200
Table 286: Playing with poultry (2) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=39) .....	200
Table 287: Playing with poultry (2) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=39).....	200
Table 288: Poultry handling behavior by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	201
Table 289: Poultry handling behavior by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	201
Table 290: Poultry handling behavior (reasons for not touching) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=101) .....	201
Table 291: Poultry handling behavior (reasons for not touching) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=101) .....	201
Table 292: Hand washing practices (after touching poultry) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=75).....	202
Table 293: Hand washing practices (after touching poultry) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=75).....	202
Table 294: Poultry raising practice by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	202

## FINAL REPORT

Table 295: Poultry raising practice by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	203
Table 296: Poultry raising (feeding) practice by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=97).....	203
Table 297: Poultry raising (feeding) practice by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=97) .....	203
Table 298: Poultry raising (eggs collection) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=97).....	203
Table 299: Poultry raising (eggs collection) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=97) .....	204
Table 300: Hand washing practices (after eggs collection) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=50).....	204
Table 301: Hand washing practices (after eggs collection) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=50) .....	204
Table 302: Poultry raising (cage/place cleaning) practice by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=97) .....	204
Table 303: Poultry raising (cage/place cleaning) practice by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=97) .....	205
Table 304: Hand washing practices (after cage cleaning) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=29) .....	205
Table 305: Hand washing practices (after cage cleaning) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=29) .....	205
Table 306: Behavior towards sick poultry by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	206
Table 307: Behavior towards sick poultry by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	206
Table 308: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the yard) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	206
Table 309: Behavior towards dead poultry (in the yard) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	207
Table 310: Behavior towards baby birds by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	207
Table 311: Behavior towards baby birds by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	207
Table 312: Behavior towards baby bird fallen out from the nest by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	208
Table 313: Behavior towards baby bird fallen out from the nest by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	208
Table 314: TV watching by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	208
Table 315: TV watching by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	208
Table 316: Preferred TV programs by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=174).....	209
Table 317: Preferred TV programs by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=174).....	210
Table 318: Radio Listening by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	211
Table 319: Radio Listening by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	212
Table 320: Radio Listening by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=43) .....	212
Table 321: Radio Listening by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=43) .....	212
Table 322: Cell phone ownership by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	212
Table 323: Cell phone ownership by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	213
Table 324: Text message usage on cell phone by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=40).....	213
Table 325: Text message usage on cell phone by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=40) .....	213
Table 326: Awareness about UNICEF by districts_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	213
Table 327: Awareness about UNICEF by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176).....	214
Table 328: Awareness about UNICEF by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	214
Table 329: Awareness about UNICEF (2) by districts_Children 12-16 (N=58).....	215
Table 330: Awareness about UNICEF (2) by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=58).....	215
Table 331: Awareness about UNICEF (2) by urban/rural_Children 12-16 (N=58).....	216
Table 332: Most popular persons by ethnicity_Children 12-16 (N=176) .....	216

## FINAL REPORT

### Acronyms

AI	Avian Influenza
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CIF	Curatio International Foundation
HH	Household
GEL	Georgian Lari (local currency)
GoG	Government of Georgia
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

## FINAL REPORT

### Executive Summary

Given that Georgia faces the threat of an AI outbreak, various donors (UNICEF, The World Bank, USAID, WHO, etc.) have united their efforts and are supporting the government in order to adequately prepare the population, aver the threat of epidemic and save lives. The government of Georgia (GoG), with technical assistance from the donor community, has prepared a national plan of action and embarked on its implementation. Among the diverse activities aimed at minimizing the AI threat, increasing the population's awareness through a well-planned and implemented communication strategy is of top priority. However, the effective design and delivery of AI prevention and containment messages is dependent on gaining a good understanding of the overall human/avian interaction context in Georgia.

This study aims to identify cultural, economic, behavioral and other factors that act as barriers and enablers among key target audiences for the adoption of healthy behaviors and safe practices related to poultry keeping, raising, handling and consumption.

The specific objectives of this research study are to:

- Ø Establish baselines regarding the knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviors related to the prevention and containment of avian flu both in the general population and among those who are most at risk of infection
- Ø Identify behavioral and/or other factors (such as perceived loss of income), that act as barriers or enablers to the adoption of healthy behaviors and safe practices among those most at risk.
- Ø Identify the preferred channels and sources of information of the "most at-risk" and "hard-to-reach" populations in order to tailor the communication strategy to maximize the reach and effectiveness of interventions.
- Ø Identify and recommend appropriate grassroots-level mechanisms to measure progress and change over time.

Two cities (Batumi and Poti) and nine districts (rayons) in Georgia have been identified as most at risk of HAI infection. They are located in six regions:

1. Adjara - City of Batumi, Khelvachauri and Kobuleti Districts
2. Guria - Lanchkhuti District

## FINAL REPORT

3. Samegrelo - City of Poti
4. Samtskhe-Javakheti - Ninotsminda, Akhalkalaki Districts
5. Kvemo Kartli - Gardabani District
6. Kakheti - Sagarejo, Qvareli, Lagodekhi

Accordingly, quantitative research (surveys of households and schoolchildren) was conducted in the aforementioned districts/cities. Qualitative research was also conducted - respondents for focus group discussions were recruited from the same geographical areas.

The sample size for the survey was defined as 889 interviews, which included 502 housewives, 220 children 6-11 years of age, and 176 children 12-16 years of age. The sample was designed to allow meaningful comparisons between three ethnic groups (Georgian, Azeri and Armenian) as well as rural versus urban groups. For adult interviews, the survey adopted a questionnaire developed by the US Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. For children, two separate instruments were developed for two age groups (6 to 11 and 12 to 16 years). As a core instrument, we used the adult questionnaire adopted from the CDC Atlanta. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS v13.0. The main analysis was descriptive.

Qualitative data were collected through focus group discussions conducted with different groups of individuals, namely housewives, children 6 to 11 and children 12 to 16 years of age, small-scale poultry farmers, poultry traders, hunters, health workers, and veterinarians. The qualitative instruments were designed separately for each of these groups in order to ensure a richer understanding of the topics covered by the quantitative study plus other topics pertinent to specific groups such as hunters, small-scale farmers and poultry traders.

### Major findings

#### Quantitative data

##### **Adults**

Ø General awareness about Avian Influenza (AI) is high among interviewed housewives. **All 502 (100%) women declared that they had heard about AI.** The main source of information on AI was television. This was the same for Georgian, Azeri and Armenian women, as well as for residents of rural and urban areas.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø In contrast to general awareness, however, knowledge on specific AI issues among the respondents is poor. **Only 44.4% of interviewed women knew that chickens can get AI.** Asked what the symptoms of AI in humans were, 67.0% of respondents mentioned fever, 23.5% - sore throat and 18% - cough.
- Ø Though 78.1% of women knew that people can get AI from touching birds, **knowledge on safety precautions was very poor.** Namely, the proportion of respondents aware of the following effective precautions was as follows: 38.2% for hand washing, 41.6% - for using gloves while handling poultry and 10.2% for avoiding contact with chicken droppings. Only 55.4% of respondents indicated separation of domestic poultry from wild birds as a protective measure.
- Ø 88% (442) of all respondents knew that people can contract AI. Of these women, 78.1% (345 out of 442) said it was a very serious disease. Only 49.1% of housewives who knew that people can get AI felt that they were at risk of contracting the virus. **Only 49.8% of respondents thought that people who keep domestic birds were at a high risk of getting AI.** People who keep wild birds and people who work on chicken farms were mentioned by 10.9% and 20.1% of respondents, respectively.
- Ø 35.5% of respondents believed that households confirmed to have an AI-infected person would be highly stigmatized by local community members. Similarly, 23.1% of women felt that households would be heavily stigmatized if they report AI among their poultry.
- Ø If their poultry had to be culled for disease preventive purposes, housewives said they would like to receive as **monetary compensation on average 6.97 GEL per chicken, 10.65 GEL - per turkey, and 10.70 GEL - per duck.**
- Ø The vast majority of housewives (88.4%) indicated that they would be very likely to **follow the recommendations of health professionals** and comply with preventive measures if needed.
- Ø Of those housewives who cook poultry for consumption (485), **27.2% sometimes taste and 26.6% always taste poultry meat during preparation.** Respondents from rural settings taste poultry meat during cooking more frequently (30.8%) compared with urban residents (12%).

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Only 21.1% of housewives wash their hands after touching birds and 15.5% after taking care of birds. 39.9% of respondents said they wash their hands more frequently since learning about AI. 96.8% of respondents use soap for hand washing. No major difference in soap usage was observed across, ethnic groups and rural/urban areas.
- Ø In rural settings 61.3% of housewives said they had raised poultry during the last 6 months. In urban settings, 14.3% of women indicated that they had raised poultry during the last 6 months. Housewives said they themselves took care of poultry (87.8%); 14.5% said their husbands did so and in 20.8% - other family members. Only 1.6% indicated that their children were involved in caring for poultry. 43.3% of respondents throw poultry waste into the garbage, 22.7% bury it, and 18.5% burn it.
- Ø 34.4% of housewives isolate sick poultry, 29.8% - kill them, and 20% report the cases to the authorities. 10.2% of sick chickens are cooked for consumption. Out of those who raise poultry (255), 49.4% said if they found dead poultry they would bury the carcass, 38% would report it to the authorities, 17.3% would throw it into the garbage, 16.1% would burn it, 9% would throw it out into the ravine/river, and 4.7% would not take any action.
- Ø 93.7% of respondents who raise poultry (255) claim that their poultry does not come into contact with wild birds, which is questionable given that **only 35.7% of housewives keep their poultry in enclosed area during the daytime**. Importantly, 92.2% of respondents who raise poultry (255) do not allow the poultry to enter their homes.
- Ø In case of illness, particularly fever, **self-treatment is the most common practice (55.0%)** among the respondents. Only 32.1% said they would refer to a health care facility/traditional healer, and 12.5% said they would seek advice at a pharmacy.
- Ø The vast majority of housewives (89%) named **TV as the most preferred source of information about AI and other health information**. As a second priority source for getting information, housewives named neighbors/friends (47.5%), followed by newspapers (36.3%), health workers (20.3%), radio (16.5%) and pamphlets (11.7%).
- Ø Of all respondents, **56.8% indicated that they trust TV as a source of information, 57.2% trust health care providers, 56.4% - vet services, 48.2% - village elders, 46.8% - religious leaders, 43.6% - local government, 38.6% - newspapers, 26.7% - pamphlets, 27.3% - nongovernmental organizations, 16.7% - SMS.**

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø The vast majority of respondents (77%) watch TV between 20.00 -22.00. No major differences were found between ethnic groups and urban/rural population in this regard.
- Ø As for the three most preferred TV channels, the majority of respondents (54.9%) ranked Imedi first, followed by Rustavi-2 (19.3%), and Public TV (13.4%).
  - Georgian housewives preferred Imedi (68.1%), followed by Rustavi 2 (27.2%), and Public TV (3.0%).
  - Azeri housewives preferred Public TV (37.5%), followed by Imedi (30.1%) and Rustavi-2 (16.2%).
  - Armenian women favored Imedi (57.5%), and Adjara TV (24.5), while a lower proportion indicated Public TV and Rustavi-2 (5.7%).

### ***Children 6 to 11***

- Ø The majority of children interviewed (85.9%) have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with AI. A higher proportion of Georgian children and children living in urban areas have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with the flu.
- Ø The majority (79.9%) of children have received information on AI from TV, 41.3% from teachers at school, 32% from mothers, and 6.3% from a school doctor and 5.8% from informational pamphlets.
- Ø From the aforementioned sources children learned that that they should not touch birds at all (35.4% of the 189 who have heard about AI), that they should not touch dead poultry (15.3%), that they should wash their hands often (12.7%) and that avian flu is contagious (12.7%). 20% of children do not know how to identify whether a chicken/bird is sick.
- Ø 34.5% of children indicate that they “touch poultry sometimes” and 13.6% of children “touch poultry always”. 27.3% of children play with poultry - they usually play with chickens, ducklings and goslings.
- Ø Only 5.5% of children wash their hands after touching poultry. Interestingly, only 34.5% report that they wash their hands after using the toilet. Urban children indicate slightly more frequent hand washing after toilet use and after touching poultry. The majority of children wash their hands with soap.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø 60.9% of children interviewed have poultry in their households. More than half (54.5%) of these children do feed poultry and 46.3% collect eggs. **Only half of children who collect eggs (50%) report regular hand washing after doing so.** 23.9% of those who keep domestic poultry help their parents clean the cages and the majority of them (68.8%) indicate regular hand washing after doing so.
- Ø For children aged 6 to 11 **the most preferred TV programs are cartoon films (41.3%) on the channels Imedi, Rustavi-2, Public TV, Adjara TV, and the soap opera "Hidden passion" on Imedi (16.5%).**

### **Children 12 to 16**

- Ø Almost all children 12 to 16 (99.4%) have heard about AI. The leading source of information is TV (90.9%), other sources of information are: teacher at school (39.4%), family members (34.9%), pamphlet (10.9%), schoolmate (10.3%) and school doctor (8%).
- Ø The majority of children aged 12 to 16 (88.6%) think that humans can be infected with AI. However, children are less familiar with safety precautions. **56.8% of children think that not touching a chicken can prevent disease transmission,** not eating poultry is indicated by 39.4%, washing hands by 34.8% and wearing gloves when touching poultry by 16.1%.
- Ø Only 9.1% of children 12 to 16 wash their hands after taking care of pets, and 46.0% report hand washing after using the toilet. The majority of children (97.7%) wash their hands with soap.
- Ø Of all interviewed children aged 12 to 16, 55.1% have poultry in their backyards. 48.5% of these children help their parents feed poultry and 51.53% collect eggs. **Only 36% of children who collect eggs report regular hand washing afterwards.** 29.9% of those who have domestic poultry help their parents clean cages and 62.1% indicate regular hand washing after cage cleaning.
- Ø For children 12 to 16, 98.9% watch TV. **69.5% of children watch TV during 20.00-21.00,** followed by 19.00-20.00 and 21.00-22.00 (62%), 18.00 - 19.00 (56.7%). **The most popular programs among children aged 12-16 are the soap opera "Hidden Passion" on Imedi and the sketch comedy "Shabatis Show" on Rustavi-2.** The latter show was not mentioned by Azeri and Armenian children.

## FINAL REPORT

### Qualitative data

#### *Housewives*

- Ø At present, many housewives try to keep poultry in a closed area. They said they would report to the hotline or vet services if their poultry was sick or dying, because they are well aware of the threat posed by AI and would not dare to put their family at risk.
- Ø However, there is still a chance that not all poultry sickness cases are reported to vet services. The reasons include that housewives have little trust in veterinarians and vet services are not available in many villages which means that they will need to go to the district center.
- Ø There is low expectation among housewives that the government will compensate their losses if there is a need to cull their poultry. Last year in Adjara locals were made to cull all their poultry but did not get any compensation, and this reduced their trust in the authorities. Nevertheless, if there were a serious AI threat, housewives would be ready to comply with the government's directives to cull the poultry.
- Ø All housewives declared during the FGD that they would promptly refer to a doctor for assistance in case of illness if there were an AI outbreak among the poultry. Furthermore, they will follow all the instructions and comply with preventive measures if it is deemed necessary.

#### *Children 6-11 and 12 to 16*

- Ø Many children aged 6 to 12 initially stopped playing with chicken when they learned about AI, but have since resumed doing so. Some children reported that they stopped playing with birds because they are scared and their parents don't allow it. Sometimes, however, there is unintended contact with birds. Children mentioned that they frequently see dead birds and when they do, they don't touch them and inform their mothers.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Children aged 12 to 16 report helping mothers collect eggs, cook poultry (pluck feathers, help slice the meat), and even in slaughter chickens. **In general, children don't use gloves** although they do wash their hands with soap.

### ***Small scale farmers***

- Ø Farmers are aware that AI may cause dramatic mortality rates in humans. They are well aware of preventive measures. **Farm workers who look after birds wear special clothes and use masks.** Farmers use gloves - some reported disposable gloves, others reusable gloves which they disinfect with chlorine.
- Ø Farmers report that **they create a safe environment for birds** and thus prevent their poultry from getting AI. This likely makes farmers confident that they are not at a high risk. However, **farmers do not rule out completely that the disease could spread to their poultry** and acknowledge the danger they may face.
- Ø All farmers reported keeping poultry in enclosed spaces and not allowing chickens to go out. Various disinfection methods are used, though **some do not use disinfectants at all.**
- Ø All farmers declared that they would **cull poultry if necessary for safety purposes.** However, they do realize that **it will have very negative impact on their business.** Farmers were not very optimistic that the government would pay compensation in such a case.

### ***Poultry traders***

- Ø Poultry traders think that if poultry is sick the meat changes color, which is easily identifiable. Hence, **poultry traders believe that they will be able to identify unhealthy meat.**
- Ø According to poultry traders, **market veterinarians test the meat, which reduces the possibility that unhealthy poultry will appear on the market.** They do not consider themselves at risk because there has not been an outbreak of the disease and because they take safety precautions.
- Ø Some traders or their family members slaughter poultry, though they take **no special measures to clean the place where the chicken is slaughtered.**
- Ø Traders became more cautious after they first heard about AI, though now there is no threat and no special measures are undertaken. **Hand washing is not possible at the market.**

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø If a real AI threat emerges, traders will stop selling poultry. Although this will affect their income, no one will take the risk.

### *Hunters*

- Ø Hunters think that **all birds are susceptible to disease, especially waterfowl**. They believe that migrant birds can spread the disease. At the same time **hunters believe that sick migrant birds cannot fly long distances**, and those who come to water reservoirs do so for food and rest.
- Ø The majority of hunters say that they **do not sell the birds they hunt**. Some hunters give the hunted bird meat to others for preparation, some hunters prepare it themselves or give to their wives. In general, they **do not use special preventive measures during hunting or meat preparation**.
- Ø All hunters declared that they **would stop hunting if government officials announced that there was a real threat of AI outbreak in the country**.

### *Health Workers*

- Ø According to health workers, **when they become ill, people usually treat themselves and refer to medical care only when disease is prolonged or gets complicated**. Therefore, health workers frequently encounter advanced illnesses. **Medical care is most often sought for children, while adults do not seek attention except in very severe cases**. The reasons for such behavior include **economic hardships and the advertisement of over-the-counter medications** among the general public.
- Ø All health workers seem to have received some training - they all have the AI handbook, and registration and reporting forms are available where they work. Public health workers have instructed them about regulations regarding reporting cases of AI. However, health workers expressed their desire to get **more information on AI through training**. They suggested that public awareness campaigns should be focused more on recognizing the disease's specific signs and preventive measures and less on scaring the population.
- Ø Health workers expressed their **concern about the possible abolition of the local public health service**; they are confused and **do not know where to send reports and notifications**. Some participants reported that they were not aware of the contact information of the hotline and would still refer to the liquidated local public health service.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Health workers know that there is a designated team of professionals responsible for coordinating response activities at the district level, which is formed by the local authorities. However the **health workers are not aware what resources the aforementioned team members have and what exactly they are responsible for.**
- Ø Health workers think that **resources at the infectious diseases hospital are not sufficient**, which they say is particularly true in terms of equipment.

### ***Veterinary workers***

- Ø When appropriate, **veterinary workers try to educate people on AI**, namely how to behave in different conditions. They think that it is almost impossible for people to sell the meat of sick birds, given that such meat changes color very quickly.
- Ø Veterinary workers think that **if there are confirmed AI cases, people will allow their poultry to be culled**. They will give up their chickens, ducks and turkeys to be culled. However if there are only suspected cases, there is a chance that people will not obey such instructions.
- Ø At present there is **lack of veterinary specialists and a shortage of finances to cover travel costs**. On the other hand there are teams formed in the districts and coordination seems to be good. People in villages know veterinary workers' phone numbers and call them when necessary.

### **Recommendations**

The results of the survey clearly show that knowledge on specific safety precautions is very poor among housewives, as well as children aged 6 to 11 and 12 to 16. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to design and implement an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign focusing on effective prevention measures, which have to be tailored to the needs of various population groups, including children. These recommendations, however, are developed primarily for the government of Georgia and it is understood that international donor support will be required for their implementation.

Based on the results of the survey, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Ø Design and implement an IEC campaign targeted at the general public and high risk groups and focusing on effective preventative measures against AI including safe practices for poultry keeping, poultry slaughtering, disposal of affected poultry, cooking, etc. Early warning signs of AI in humans and poultry as well as next steps after recognizing these

## FINAL REPORT

signs must be an essential part of the IEC campaign. Namely, the following problematic behaviors have to be addressed through a well-designed IEC campaign (TV) targeted to the following groups:

a) General public

- § Using gloves during poultry preparation
- § Hand washing after cooking, touching birds and poultry
- § Feeling stigmatized in case of human or poultry AI
- § Reporting cases of sick poultry to the authorities

b) Rural population (in addition to what is proposed for the general public)

- § Keeping domestic poultry separately from wild birds
- § Preventive measures during poultry slaughtering

c) Children

- § Washing hands after touching birds and poultry
- § Personal hygiene

Ø Provide advice and instruction on safe workplace practices and worker safety support to poultry farmers and poultry traders, as well as all other professionals who may be involved in poultry farming, trading or game bird hunting. Namely, the following problematic behaviors have to be addressed through well a designed IEC campaign (printed materials) targeted to the following groups:

a) Small scale farmers

- § Proper use and disposal of PPE
- § Disinfection of areas where poultry are kept

b) Poultry traders

- § Preventive measures during poultry slaughtering
- § General hygiene measures at the marketplace

c) Hunters

- § Preventive measures during hunting and meat preparation

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Reinforce health education programs for school children focusing on simple and effective measures (e.g. hand washing) that are pertinent to the prevention of AI as well as general personal hygiene.
- Ø Assist district level AI response teams to assign clear roles and responsibilities to team members and communicate the information to local communities so that the population knows who will do what in case of AI outbreak.
- Ø Assist the government in planning and implementing monetary compensation programs for households that comply with directives to cull the poultry. The plan should include the following: deciding who will be compensated, setting the amount of compensation and timeframes for its distribution, organizing payment and accountability, etc. Similarly, a strategy should be developed to provide alternative business opportunities to people involved in the poultry farming and trading business.
- Ø Advocate reestablishing/ strengthening local public health centers, which have traditionally been the cornerstone of the country's public health oversight and response system including providing health education and disease prevention services to the population.
- Ø Strengthen the capacity of local veterinary services to ensure that there is an adequate cadre of professionals and that the veterinary service has adequate material resources to carry out the needed response measures in case of AI outbreak.
- Ø Strengthen the capacity of local infectious diseases hospitals (or infectious diseases departments within district hospitals) through providing the appropriate medical equipment needed for AI case management. Providing training in the proper use of the aforementioned equipment must be an essential component of the capacity-building exercise.
- Ø Assist the government to explore and reduce financial and other barriers to access to primary and secondary health care services in order to make sure that there is no delay in receiving adequate medical care for all suspected AI cases.

## FINAL REPORT

### Background

Georgia faces a threat of AI outbreak and as such, various donors (UNICEF, The World Bank, USAID, WHO, etc.) are coordinating their efforts to help the government adequately prepare and counteract the epidemic threat and save lives. The government of Georgia (GoG), with technical assistance from donor community, has prepared a national plan of action and embarked on its implementation. Among the diverse activities aimed at minimizing the AI threat, increasing the population's awareness through a well-planned and implemented communication strategy is of top priority. However, the effective design and delivery of AI prevention and containment messages depends on a good understanding of the overall human/avian interaction context in Georgia.

At present, other than field reports and some anecdotal information, there exists little systematic data on levels of knowledge, awareness, perception of risk, and behaviors related to AI prevention and containment in the target population. Furthermore, there is a lack of information with regard to socio-cultural habits and practices related to the use of avian products including backyard poultry-keeping, farming and trading. There is a particular lack of information with regard to attitudes and perceptions of risk about AI.

Thus, the study requested by UNICEF aims to identify cultural, economic, behavioral and other factors that act as barriers and enablers among key target audiences, for the adoption of healthy behaviors and safe practices related to poultry keeping, raising, handling and consumption. The results of this study will help to fill these critical information gaps, establish baselines, and facilitate the improvement of the communication strategy, message design and its delivery.

### Aim and Objectives

The effective design and delivery of AI prevention and containment messages depends on the acquisition of knowledge on the overall human/avian interaction context in Georgia. This study aims to identify cultural, economic, behavioral and other factors that act as barriers and enablers among key target audiences, for the adoption of healthy behaviors and safe practices related to poultry keeping, raising, handling and consumption.

The primary focus of the study is families and communities involved in backyard poultry-keeping, as well as small-scale poultry farmers and traders. Additionally, the study identifies

## FINAL REPORT

information-related factors influencing perceptions of AI risk in the general population, including housewives and children as well as different ethnic groups.

The specific objectives of this research study are to:

Establish baselines with respect to knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviors in relation to the prevention and containment of avian flu in the general population and among those who are most at risk of infection (i.e., those involved in the poultry industry, small-scale poultry farming and trading, hunters and etc).

Identify behavioral and/or other factors - such as perceived loss of income - that act as barriers and enablers to the adoption of healthy behaviors and safety practices among those most at risk.

Identify the preferred channels and sources of information among the "most-at-risk" and "hard-to-reach" populations, towards tailoring the communication strategy in order to maximize the reach and effectiveness of interventions.

Identify and recommend appropriate grassroots-level mechanisms to measure progress and change over time.

## Methodology

Curatio International Foundation (CIF), in partnership with the Institute of Polling and Marketing (IPM), carried out quantitative (through household survey) qualitative (focus group discussions) research in the geographic areas identified by the government of Georgia (GoG) as being most at risk due their location near water reservoirs where migrating birds often stop.

In Georgia, 2 cities (Batumi and Poti) and 9 districts were identified as most at risk of HAI infection, which are located in 6 regions:

1. Adjara (autonomous republic) - Batumi (city), Khelvachauri and Kobuleti Districts
2. Guria (region) - Lanchkhuti District
3. Samegrelo (region)- Poti (city)
4. Samtskhe-Javakheti (region) - Ninotsminda and Akhalkalaki Districts
5. Kvemo Kartli (region) - Gardabani District

## FINAL REPORT

### 6. Kakheti (region) - Sagarejo, Qvareli and Lagodekhi Districts

Household surveys were conducted in the aforementioned districts/regions and respondents for focus group discussions were recruited from the same geographical areas.

## Quantitative data

### Sampling

#### Sampling frame

The sampling frame is the population residing in the selected 9 districts and 2 cities. The population of these districts is divided into villages and district centers/towns based on data from 2002 National Census.<sup>1</sup>

In total, 11 strata are identified (2 cities and 9 districts). In addition, urban and rural substrata have been formed in the 9 districts (Table A).

**Table A. Population by rural vs. urban location in 11 strata**

#	DISTRICT	Region	Total Rural Population	Total Urban Population	Total Population	% Rural	% Urban
1	Batumi	Adjara	0	121800	121800	0%	100%
2	Khelvachauri	Adjara	81300	9500	90800	90%	10%
3	Kobuleti	Adjara	56400	31700	88100	64%	36%
4	Lanchkhuti	Guria	32600	7900	40500	80%	20%
5	Poti	Samegrelo	0	47100	47100	0%	100%
6	Ninotsminda	Samtskhe	28000	6300	34300	82%	18%
7	Akhalkalaki	Samtskhe	51200	9800	61000	84%	16%
8	Gardabani	Kv. Kartli	98200	16100	114300	86%	14%
9	Sagarejo	Kakheti	46600	12600	59200	79%	21%
10	Qvareli	Kakheti	28600	9000	37600	76%	24%
11	Lagodekhi	Kakheti	44200	6900	51100	86%	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>467100</b>	<b>278700</b>	<b>745800</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>

A two-stage cluster sampling will be employed for selecting HHs in each rural substratum (strata #2-4, 6-11). A village has been considered as Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). The number of HH interviews per each village is defined to be 13. Based on this figure, the expected non-

<sup>1</sup> Though 2002 census data may seem outdated, unfortunately the State Department of Statistics has not updated it. As a result we are obliged to use the "best available information" for the proposed study. Similar problems were encountered by UNICEF during its MICS survey.

## FINAL REPORT

response rate and other assumptions for calculation of the sample size (see below), in total 30 villages/PSUs were selected at the first stage by employing a PPS (probability proportional to size) algorithm to ensure that the probability of any PSU sampled is proportional to the known number of population in that PSU. At the second stage a sample of 13 HHs was taken within each PSU selected at the first stage, by employing a random walk method, which is described in detail below.

For Batumi and Poti and 9 urban substrata of the strata #2-4 and 6-11, the following approach was used:

- a. Each urban area was divided into zones
- b. The number of interviews to be conducted per each zone was defined as 8
- c. The number of such zones is calculated by dividing the sample sizes in each area by 8, which is the number interviews to be conducted in each zone (see Table B below)

The methodology for identifying such zones in urban areas is described in more detail in the text below.

### Sample sizes

An expression for the required sample size for a given stratum (n) is given by:

$$\text{sample size} = \frac{4 \times \text{proportion} \times (1 - \text{proportion}) \times \text{design effect}}{\text{margin of error} \times \text{margin of error}}$$

Where:

Proportion = 0.5 (that is, 50 %)  
Design effect = 2  
Margin of error = 0.05 (±5%)

The other assumptions used in the calculation was "non-response = 10 percent".<sup>2</sup> The other important consideration has been that results of this survey will be mainly used to develop a sound communication strategy to deliver critical messages to various groups of the population. With this in mind, it has been decided to form different sub-samples such as the Georgian population residing in urban areas as well as Georgian, Azeri, and Armenian population residing in rural areas.

---

<sup>2</sup> This figure is derived from the previous HH surveys conducted by CIF and IPM.

## FINAL REPORT

At the same time, within the aforementioned groups, data has to be provided on the adult population as well as children aged 6-11 and 12-16. A sub-sample size was defined to ensure that comparisons between these groups make sense from a statistical point of view. The composition of the entire sample is presented in the Table below.

Based on the above considerations, the target sample size for the survey is defined as 889 interviews. A tentative distribution of the sample is as follows:

**Table B. Number of HHs and PSUs as well as school children of two age groups to be selected in each stratum and substratum**

#	Stratum	HHs (adult population survey)	School Children 6--10	School Children 13--16	Total # of PSUs	# of PSUs/zones to be sampled	
						Rural PSUs	Urban zones
1	Batumi	56	35	28	7	0	7
2	Khelvachauri	39	15	12	3	3	0
3	Kobuleti	42	20	16	4	2	2
4	Lanchkhuti	26	10	8	2	2	0
5	Poti	40	25	20	5	0	5
6	Ninotsminda	39	15	12	3	3	0
7	Akhalkalaki	78	30	24	6	6	0
8	Gardabani	65	25	20	5	5	0
9	Sagarejo	39	15	12	3	3	0
10	Qvareli	39	15	12	3	3	0
11	Lagodekhi	39	15	12	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>502</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>
						<b>RURAL</b>	<b>URBAN</b>
GEORGIAN		242	120	96		220	238
AZERI		143	55	44		242	
ARMENIAN		117	45	36		198	

### Sampling strategy for HHs in urban areas

Table 1 presents the number of zones to be identified in urban areas (strata 1, 3, 5) as well as the number of HHs to be selected in each zone. For example, it was determined at the outset that the sample size in Batumi should be 56 households. The number of zones to be identified in Batumi is 7, which results from dividing the sample size 56 by 8, which is the number HHs to be interviewed in each zone.

The process of dividing a city/town into equally sized zones was based on the relative size of buildings or relative number of houses. The next step was mapping, which entailed the actual sketching of the specific geographic area. The resulting map did not have to have precise

## FINAL REPORT

dimensions and distances, but rather was a rough drawing that included such things as main streets, main features of the landscape or other identifiable features.

The “starting point” within each zone was determined by (i) selecting the street, which has the shortest name (i.e. lowest number of characters) amongst all streets in the zone; (ii) randomly selecting a number to determine the address on the street; (iii) if an apartment building was selected, then the interviewer could start at the apartment of their choice. After conducting the first interview in the zone, the interviewer had to identify the next household by taking every 7<sup>th</sup> household in big apartment buildings and every 5<sup>th</sup> household in sparsely populated zones with private houses, always taking right turns when the end of a hallway or street was reached, and always going higher (when possible) when the end of a floor was reached. The interviewer had to continue sampling in this manner until all 8 households for the zone were identified. Thus, the households sampled within urban areas were geographically clustered.

### Sampling strategy for HHs in villages

In total, 28 villages have been selected at first stage (out of 89 villages) by employing PPS (probability proportional to size) algorithm (Table C).

At the second stage, a sample of 13 HHs is to be taken by employing the following steps: a) from the central point in a village, the interviewer had to select three directions; b) for each direction, select first household randomly and then every 5<sup>th</sup> household until 4-4-5 households are selected for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> directions, respectively. The only exception was the village Kabali in Lagodekhi District, where because of its large size 39 households were selected.

**Table C. List of villages selected through PPS**

District	Village	Tot Population	Ethnicity	# of HHs	# of Adults
Khelvachauri	Makhinjauri	6310	Georgian	1661	13
	TkhiInari	9219	Georgian	2426	13
	Ortabatumi	9538	Georgian	2510	13
Kobuleti	Bobokvati	3460	Georgian	911	13
	Kobuleti vil.	3698	Georgian	973	13
Lanchkhuti	Aketi	2203	Georgian	580	13
	Supsa	3925	Georgian	1033	13
Ninotsminda	Didi Khanchali	2589	Armenian	681	13
	Poka	2181	Armenian	574	13
	Jigrasheni	1292	Armenian	340	13

## FINAL REPORT

Akhalkalaki	Azaverti	3468	Armenian	913	13
	Baraleti	4245	Armenian	1117	13
	Vachiani	3304	Armenian	869	13
	Kartikami	6230	Armenian	1639	13
	Kochio	3269	Armenian	860	13
	Khando	2539	Armenian	668	13
Gardabani	Agatakla	11306	Azeri	2975	13
	Kalinino	5982	Azeri	1574	13
	Nazarlo	5808	Azeri	1528	13
	Kesalo	5612	Azeri	1477	13
	Jandari	3118	Azeri	821	13
Sagarejo	Tulari	4832	Azeri	1272	13
	Iormuganlo	4813	Azeri	1267	13
	Lambalo	6254	Azeri	1646	13
Qvareli	Akhalsopheli	6911	Georgian	1819	13
	Shilda	5531	Georgian	1456	13
	Apeni	5745	Georgian	1512	13
Lagodekhi	Kabali	11308	Azeri	2976	39

### Sampling strategy for school children

The number of schools and number of children to be selected in these schools by age group is presented in Table D. For selecting the children of 6-11 year-old group, a surveyor should select one group of each of the grades I, II, III, IV, V, and select just one child (5th child in the list in the grade I, 10th child in the list in the Grade II, 15th child in the list in the grade III and so on. If there were no more than 15 or 20 children in a group they had to start from 5th child in the list again). The same strategy is used for the 12-16 group, by selecting one class of each of the grades VIII, IX, X, XI, and selecting a child by using similar rule.

**Table D. List of villages, schools and number of children to be selected in each group**

District	Village	Tot Population	Ethnicity	Schools	Children 6--11	Children 12--16
Khelvachauri	Makhinjauri	6310	Georgian	1	5	4
	Tkhilnari	9219	Georgian	1	5	4
	Ortabatumi	9538	Georgian	1	5	4
Kobuleti	Bobkvati	3460	Georgian	1	5	4
	Kobuleti vil.	3698	Georgian	1	5	4
Lanchkhuti	Aketi	2203	Georgian	1	5	4
	Supsa	3925	Georgian	1	5	4
Ninotsminda	Didi Khanchali	2589	Armenian	1	5	4
	Poka	2181	Armenian	1	5	4
	Jigrasheni	1292	Armenian	1	5	4
Akhalkalaki	Azaverti	3468	Armenian	1	5	4
	Baraleti	4245	Armenian	1	5	4
	Vachiani	3304	Armenian	1	5	4
	Kartikami	6230	Armenian	1	5	4

## FINAL REPORT

	Kochio	3269	Armenian	1	5	4
	Khando	2539	Armenian	1	5	4
Gardabani	Agatakla	11306	Azeri	1	5	4
	Kalinino	5982	Azeri	1	5	4
	Nazarlo	5808	Azeri	1	5	4
	Kesalo	5612	Azeri	1	5	4
	Jandari	3118	Azeri	1	5	4
Sagarejo	Tulari	4832	Azeri	1	5	4
	Iormuganlo	4813	Azeri	1	5	4
	Lambalo	6254	Azeri	1	5	4
Qvareli	Akhalsopheli	6911	Georgian	1	5	4
	Shilda	5531	Georgian	1	5	4
	Apeni	5745	Georgian	1	5	4
Lagodekhi	Kabali	11308	Azeri	1	15	12
Batumi				4	35	28
Kobuleti				2	10	8
Poti				3	25	20

### Repeated visits/ Non-response

If on the first visit to a household there was nobody available to respond, the household had to be visited a second or third time (at least 24-hours later after the first or second visit). If a household refused to respond, or if, after three visits, no household informant (defined as person who is most knowledgeable about HH members' health status as well as HH expenditures) was available to respond to the survey (unable to locate the respondent), then the household was recorded as not having responded (with the precise reason for non-response recorded). Households that did not respond (either because they refused to participate or because no eligible respondent could be found at home) were not replaced.

Households were only replaced if it was clear that they had permanently moved away from the house (in which case they should not have been part of the sampling frame). As a replacement the interviewer would simply take the adjacent household.

### Calculating Response Rate

Definition of Response Rate:

$\text{Response Rate} = \frac{[\text{Completed Interviews}]}{[\text{Completed Interviews}] + [\text{Refusals}] + [\text{Partial Interviews}] + [\text{Unable to locate Resp}]}$
---

All households randomized into the survey sample, except those addresses that were wrong or non-existent, should be included in the denominator. This will result in a conservative

## **FINAL REPORT**

estimate of the response rate; a small percentage of the households in the denominator will contain no eligible respondents but is nonetheless counted here.

### Minimal Information on Non-respondents

Every household that has been randomized into the survey sample must complete a DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION sheet.

### Other important issues

HH data was collected from “Household Informant” who is the most knowledgeable woman about the issues addressed by the survey tool (e.g. poultry, cooking, etc). It is recommended to involve other members of the HH too, to make sure that a surveyor does not miss an important piece of information which might not be known to the HH informant. HH members are defined as those who have been sharing a roof and eating food in the same kitchen for the past month.

## **Survey instruments**

For adult interviews, the survey used an adapted variant of a questionnaire developed by CDC, Atlanta, USA.

This tool was first pilot-tested and refined based on the results of the pilot test.

For children, two instruments were developed for two age groups (6 to 11 and 12 to 16) separately. As a core instrument, we used the adult questionnaire adopted from the CDC tool. The questions from the adapted tool were selected and refined through joint discussions with psychologists and HAI experts. Child questionnaires were also piloted in the aforementioned two age groups for the final adjustment and revision.

The aforementioned three instruments - for adults, children 6 to 11, and children 12 to 16 are attached to this report.

## **Data analysis**

Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS v13.0. The main analysis was descriptive.

## **Qualitative data**

### **Focus Group Discussion Guides**

## FINAL REPORT

The quantitative study has been complemented with qualitative one in order to uncover those cultural and behavioral factors and popular perceptions that will inform communication strategy design and implementation.

Qualitative data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Focus groups were conducted with different groups of individuals, namely housewives, children 6 to 11 and 13 to 16 years of age, small scale poultry farmers, poultry traders, hunters, health workers, and veterinarians. The qualitative instruments were designed separately for each of these groups to provide a richer understanding of topics covered by the quantitative study plus other topics pertinent to specific groups such as hunters, poultry traders, etc, namely

- Factors determining hygiene practices and behaviors
- Factors determining poultry keeping and cooking practices and behaviors
- Factors associated with attitudes and behaviors in case of illness among poultry and humans
- Factors determining hygiene practices and behaviors related to poultry farming and trade
- Factors determining hygiene practices and behaviors related to hunting
- Factors related to population awareness on AI as well as their preparedness and willingness to cooperate with health workers and veterinarians in case of outbreak.

The length of the FGD session averaged between 1.5 and 2 hours.

### Participants and dates of focus group discussions

A total 11 groups were surveyed. Group type, number of respondents, as well as the place and date for each FGD are presented in the table below.

No	FGD Group	District/city	No of participants	Date
1.	Housewives (Georgian rural)	Sagarejo	9	28.11.06
2.	Housewives (Georgian urban)	Batumi	10	2.12.06
3.	Housewives (Azeri rural)	Gardabani	8	29.11.06
4.	Housewives (Armenian rural)	Akhalkalaki	10	30.11.06
5.	Small-scale poultry farmers	Lagodekhi	10	1.12.06
6.	Health workers (doctors, nurses)	Kobuleti	8	3.12.06
7.	Veterinary workers	Sagarejo, Qvareli, Lagodekhi	7	28.11.06
8.	Hunters	Batumi	7	3.12.06
9.	Poultry traders	Tbilisi	6	29.11.06

## FINAL REPORT

10.	Children 6-11	Qvareli	10	1.12.06
11.	Children 12-16	Qvareli	10	1.12.06

### Procedure

Two experts conducted each FGD: a moderator who led the discussion and a facilitator, who recorded the personal characteristics of the respondents, handled all logistics and took notes. Nine FGDs were conducted in the Georgian language, one FGD in Azeri (Azeri rural housewives) and one FGD in Russian (Armenian rural housewives). All participants gave informed consent for participation and tape recording of the discussion.

### Transcript analysis

Each of the FGDs was audio-taped and transcribed. Standard methodology was used to create a coding scheme using broad categories to organize the data, such as general, awareness about AI, factors determining poultry keeping practices, etc. Using these predefined codes, information was organized and displayed. Notes and selected quotations were translated into English.

## FINAL REPORT

### Results

#### Quantitative data

##### Adults

###### ***Sample demographics***

The total adult population sample included 502 females from 11 administrative units. 112 (22.3%) were representatives of urban and 390 (77.7%) of rural areas. The mean age of respondents was 45.5 ( $\pm 13.9$ ) years. More than half of respondents (52.6%) represent the 35-54 year-old age group, 17.1% are aged 25-34, 11% belong to the 55-64 age category.

51.2% are Orthodox Christians, 37.6% are Muslims, 10% Gregorian Christians. More than half of respondents (52.4%) have a complete secondary education, 14.5% are university graduates, 11.8% have vocational technical education, 10.6% - incomplete secondary and 1.8% - primary education. Only 16.1% of respondents were employed in a formal sector such as education (5.8%), agriculture (4.4%), healthcare (3%), and trade (3%) (Table 1 - Table 5).

###### ***Knowledge and attitudes***

In this section, the report describes housewives' knowledge of Avian Influenza - specifically, the ways the disease is transmitted among birds and to humans; AI signs among poultry and humans; safety precautions during cooking and poultry keeping, etc.

General awareness on Avian Influenza was high among the housewives interviewed. All 502 (100%) women interviewed declared that had heard about AI. When respondents were asked to indicate all sources of information from which they heard about AI, the vast majority (96.2%) mentioned TV as a source of information, followed by neighbors/friends (38.6%), newspapers (19.4%), informational pamphlets (12.4%), etc. A comparable (high) proportion of respondents mention *TV* and *neighbors/friends* as sources of information in all districts. However, printed materials (such as newspapers and pamphlets) were mentioned by a lower percentage of women from Gardabani, Ninotsminda and Akhalkalaki compared with other districts. "The marketplace" was indicated as a source of information most frequently by women from Sagarejo and Gardabani (Table 7). TV remained the leading source of information on AI for Georgian, Azeri and Armenian women. A smaller proportion of Azeris and Armenians indicate newspapers and pamphlets as a source of information compared with Georgians, and the marketplace is mentioned by more Azeri women than others (Table 7). TV

## FINAL REPORT

is mentioned by a slightly higher proportion of urban than rural residents (99.1% vs. 95.4%), neighbors/ friends are indicated by an almost equal proportion and newspaper and pamphlets are more frequently cited by women from the urban sites (Table 8).

When asked " How do birds get flu?", more than half (64.3%) of women said "from other birds", 33.5% said through the air, 5.8% - through water and 3.6% - through contact with chicken droppings. Only 8.4% of the total sample (502) were not able to indicate at least one way in which the disease is transmitted. The proportion of such women was highest in Lanchkhuti (26.9%), followed by Khelvachauri (17.9%), Gardabani (12.3%), Kobuleti (11.9%), etc. An analysis by ethnic groups shows that the proportion of women unaware of the ways in which the disease is transmitted in birds is slightly higher among Georgians (10.3%) compared with Azeris (7%) and Armenians (6%). No major difference was found among rural and urban residents (Table 9 - Table 11).

Awareness on what types of birds are susceptible to AI was investigated by asking women to list all types of birds that can be infected with AI. Chickens were mentioned by 44.4%, all birds indicated by 39.2%, all domestic birds - by 29.1%, all wild birds - by 27.7%. Ducks are mentioned separately in 17.3% of cases with majority of answers in Akhalkalaki. Only 1.8% were not able to list any type of birds. Georgian women indicate migrant birds more frequently than Azeris and Armenians. Urban/rural distribution does not show any major difference (Table 12, Table 14).

General awareness as to whether humans can get infected with AI is as follows: 88% (442) of all women interviewed think that humans can get the disease, 5.8% think that humans cannot be infected and 6.8% have no clear answer for this question. The knowledge level varied across districts - all women questioned in Sagarejo, Lagodekhi and Lanchkhuti correctly answered that humans can be infected with AI, while in Ninotsminda women had the poorest knowledge (61.5%), followed by Gardabani (76.9%). Georgian and Azeri respondents show relatively better awareness on this issue than Armenians (91.3%, 89.5% and 79.5%, respectively). Similarly, the proportion of knowledgeable women was higher in urban settings than in rural settings (92% vs. 88%) (Table 15 - Table 17 ).

Of those women (442) who know that humans can get AI, 81.3% think that the virus can spread by touching birds (mostly domestic birds), by eating poultry (30.5%) and eating raw poultry meat (18.3%). Other ways of disease transmission that were mentioned include "through the air", "from water", "from infected people", "while cleaning places where

## FINAL REPORT

*poultry are kept*". 1.8% of respondents are not able to indicate any way the disease is transmitted. There were no major differences in knowledge by ethnic group or by urban/rural location (Table 18 - Table 23).

As for safety precautions, women indicate with equal frequency "*not eating poultry*", "*hand washing*" and "*not touching chickens*" (38.0 - 38.2%), measures such as "*wearing gloves*" and "*wearing masks*" are indicated in 15.8 and 16.5% of cases only. Other measures such as "*cleaning the area where chicken is prepared*", "*reporting sick poultry*" and "*burning dead poultry*" are mentioned less often. 3.6% have no knowledge of any preventive measures. 1.1% of all respondents think that poultry vaccination is an effective preventive measure against AI while this answer was given by 6.5% and 5.5% of interviewed women in Gardabani and Poti, respectively. Comparison of answers between districts shows that the lowest proportion who indicated "*hand washing*" is in Lagodekhi (12%), followed by Gardabani (22%). It is notable that 10% of housewives in Gardabani think that medications are the only preventive measures. Comparison by ethnic groups shows a higher proportion of responses on restriction of poultry meat consumption from Armenian (60.2%) rather than Azeri (34.4%) and Georgian (30.8%) housewives. Urban/rural comparison does not reveal any significant difference (Table 24 - Table 26).

The majority (78.1%) of those who know that AI can be transmitted to humans (of 442 women, who represent 88% of the total sample) perceive this disease as very serious, 16% - somewhat serious and 2.5% not serious. There is diversity in perception level across districts - all women in Qvareli (100%) take AI quite seriously while 50.0% and 52.2% of women in Gardabani and Akhalkalaki perceive AI as very serious disease. A higher proportion of Georgian housewives (91%) perceive AI as very serious, than Azeri (69.5%) and Armenian (59.1%) housewives. The urban population also takes AI more seriously than the population (90.3% versus 74.3%) (Table 27 - Table 29).

As for women's perceptions on being at risk of getting bird flu, 49.1% feel that they are at risk, while 45.7% do not consider that they are at risk, and 5.2% have no clear answer. There is diversity in answers across districts. 97.4% of respondents from Poti feel that they are personally at risk while only 15.4% of respondents from Lanchkhuti feel the same. No significant difference is observed across ethnic groups. The proportion of knowledgeable women in terms of risk perception was slightly higher in rural areas (57.3%) as compared with urban areas (46.6%) (Table 30 - Table 32).

## FINAL REPORT

Almost half (49.8%) of those women who are aware that humans can be infected (442) think that people who keep domestic birds are most at risk, 21% indicate that people living near chickens and those working on farms are most at risk. Children are perceived to be at risk by 16.1% of respondents. 8.6% could not identify the people at most risk. A breakdown by districts shows that Poti is the only place where hunters are identified as the group most at risk (21%). In Gardabani and Ninotsminda there was higher proportion of women who answered "I don't know" (32.0% and 25.0%). Ethnic groups and urban/rural comparison do not show major differences (Table 33 - Table 35).

When the respondents were asked to list signs indicating AI in chickens, 12.4% responded that they were unfamiliar with the symptoms. Others listed "*look week*" (62%), "*runny beak*" (31.9%), "*the chicken does not eat*" (27.5%) and other symptoms. Across the districts the highest proportion of "*don't know*" answers were received from housewives in Batumi (37.5%), Lanchkhuti (30.8%) and Khelvachauri (20.5%). Comparison by ethnic group does not show any major differences while urban/rural comparison shows that urban residents are less aware of AI signs in poultry rather than rural residents (Table 36- Table 38).

As for AI signs in humans, respondents mentioned fever (67.0%), sore throat (23.5%), cough (18%), joint pain (18%), headache (17.5%), etc. 18.7% are unaware of AI signs and 5.8% incorrectly indicate that humans cannot be infected with AI. The latter response was received from all districts with the exception of Khelvachauri (0%), Sagarejo (0%), and Lanchkhuti (0%) and was received most often in Ninotsminda (23.1%). Knowledge on AI signs does not differ much across ethnic groups or rural versus urban (Table 39 - Table 41).

When respondents were questioned about AI safety precautions during poultry preparation, 41.6% of respondents said they knew that using gloves during poultry preparation can protect them from AI, 40.6% indicated hand washing with soap after touching meat, 34.5% mentioned washing meat thoroughly, other measures mentioned are: not using infected poultry meat for consumption (22.5%), ensuring that poultry meat is fully cooked (21.9%), separating utensils/surfaces for raw meat (7.2%), separating raw and cooked meat (5.8%). 5.8% say that humans cannot be infected with AI, and 5.6% are not able to indicate any safety precautions.

Knowledge on the self-protection measures is diverse across the districts\_ usage of gloves ranges from 10% (Gardabani) to 71.8% (Sagarejo), hand washing with soap from 17.9% (Khelvachauri) to 62% (Akhalkalaki). The highest proportion of housewives unaware of self-protection measures were found in Gardabani (10.8%), Khelvachauri (10.3%), Kobuleti (9.5%), Batumi (7.1%), and Qvareli (7.1%). A lower proportion of Azeri housewives mentioned use of

## FINAL REPORT

gloves and hand washing with soap compared with Georgian and Azeri clusters. No major differences were revealed through urban/rural comparison (Table 42-Table 44).

Knowledge on safety precautions during eggs preparation is as follows: boil until completely solid (42.6%), wash eggs (33.3%), wear gloves (20.9%), avoid eggs from infected chicken (20.7%), boil eggs for 10 min (20.7%). 7.6% are not able to indicate any safety precautions, 5.8% think that humans cannot be infected, and 2.2% believe that there is no way to avoid the disease. Women who are unaware of these measures are from Ninotsminda (23.1%), Lagodekhi (10.3%), Kobuleti (9.5%), and Gardabani (9.2%). No major difference was found across ethnic groups as well as urban and rural settings (Table 45 - Table 47).

Overall, knowledge on how to protect poultry from AI is poor. Only 55.4% of respondents indicate separation of domestic poultry from wild birds as a protective measure, 45% indicate vaccination, 8.2% - ensuring that poultry food and water is not accessible to wild birds while 11.8% are totally unaware of protective measures. A variety of answers are observed across the districts - the separation of domestic poultry from wild birds was indicated by 12.8% of respondents in Ninotsminda and 87.2% in Qvareli. The highest proportion of those who are unaware of protective measures in poultry are in Ninotsminda (25.6%) and lowest in Qvareli and Khelvachauri (2.6%). Georgian housewives seem to be more knowledgeable about preventive measures. Azeris show a relatively high level of knowledge on certain topics compared with Armenians, though the overall knowledge level is not high. No significant difference was found between urban and rural areas (Table 48 -Table 50).

When respondents were asked about the attitude of community members towards those households who may have AI cases among poultry, 41.6% of housewives indicate that these households would be somewhat stigmatized while almost equal proportions think that they will not be stigmatized (25.7%) or heavily stigmatized (23.1%). The answer "heavily stigmatized" ranges across the districts from 10.3% (Sagarejo) to 48.7% (Khelvachauri). No major difference was found between ethnic groups and urban/rural comparison (Table 51 - Table 53).

When asked about the attitude of the community members towards local households that may have human AI cases, relatively more respondents answered that such households would be highly stigmatized (35.5% versus 23.1% for poultry cases), and fewer thought that such households would not be stigmatized at all (18.9%). The proportion of respondents answering "heavily stigmatized" was higher among Georgian women as compared to Armenian and Azeri

## FINAL REPORT

women. Similarly, a higher proportion of “heavily stigmatized” was found in the urban as compared to the rural group (Table 54 - Table 56).

Respondents were asked about their confidence in the authorities' ability to provide fair compensation if the poultry is to be culled to prevent the spread of the disease. The overall confidence level is low: more than half of respondents (55.7%) are not confident at all, 31.8% are somewhat confident and only 12.5% are very confident. Across districts confidence level is relatively high in Akhalkalaki (25.9% very confident), Sagarejo (23.8%), and lowest in Lanchkhuti (0%), Poti (0%), Qvareli (2.9%). Georgians seem to be less confident (3%), as compared to Azeris (11%) and Armenians (18%) (Table 59).

Housewives were asked to indicate the amount of monetary compensation they would like to receive per bird if their poultry is culled for disease prevention purposes. The mean amount stated per chicken was 6.97 GEL, per turkey - 10.65 GEL, and per duck - 10.70 GEL. No major difference was found between ethnic and rural/urban groups (Table 60-Table 62).

When respondents were asked about whether they would follow recommendations of health professionals to undergo preventive treatment (take medication for 7-10 days) the vast majority 88.4% indicated that it was very likely they would comply, whereas 4.2% and 1.8% indicated that was somewhat likely and not at all likely, respectively. The latter two groups are represented by respondents from Batumi, Kobuleti and Lagodekhi. Those who think that it is somewhat or not at all likely that they will undergo preventive treatment (30 of 502) were asked to specify the underlying reasons. 23.3% of these 30 respondents say they do not trust preventive treatment measures while 16.7% say they are not afraid of AI. The latter responses were received only from Georgian respondents (Table 63 -Table 68).

### **Conclusions**

- Ø General awareness about Avian Influenza (AI) is high among interviewed housewives. All 502 (100%) women included into the adult sample declared that they had heard about AI. The main source of information on AI was TV, and this was the same for Georgian, Azeri and Armenian women, as well as for residents of rural and urban areas.
- Ø In contrast to general awareness, knowledge on specific AI issues was poor among the respondents. Namely, out of all women interviewed, 44.4% knew that chickens can get AI, 17.7% and 17.3% knew that AI can be contracted by turkey and goose/duck, respectively. As for AI signs in humans, 67.0% of respondents mentioned fever, 23.5% - sore throat, and 18% - cough.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Although, 78.1% of women knew that people can get AI from touching birds, knowledge of protective measures was very poor. Namely, the proportion of respondents aware of the following effective protective measures was 38.2% for hand washing, 41.6% - using gloves during poultry preparation, and 10.2% - staying away from chicken droppings. Only 55.4% of respondents indicated the separation of domestic poultry from wild birds as a protective measure.
- Ø Although 88% (442) of all respondents knew that people can get AI, it was perceived as a very serious disease by 78.1% (345 out of 442) of women. Only 49.1% (217 out of 442) of housewives who knew that people can get AI felt that they were at risk of getting bird flu. Only 49.8% of respondents thought that people who keep domestic birds were at most risk for getting AI. People who keep wild birds and people who work on chicken farms were mentioned by 10.9% and 20.1% of respondents, respectively.
- Ø 35.5% of respondents said that households who may have confirmed human AI cases would be highly stigmatized by local community members. Similarly, 23.1% of women felt that households would be heavily stigmatized if they report AI among their poultry.
- Ø As monetary compensation if their poultry is culled in order to avert a potential outbreak, housewives would like to receive on average 6.97 GEL per chicken, 10.65 GEL - per turkey, and 10.70 GEL - per duck.
- Ø The vast majority of respondents (88.4%) indicated that they would be very likely to follow the recommendations of health professionals and comply with preventive treatment measures if needed.

### ***Practice and behavior***

This section presents current practices of housewives with regard to poultry preparation, poultry and eggs consumption behaviors, hand washing, poultry raising practices and changes in these behaviors since the respondents learned about AI. The section also discusses behaviors during illness and reporting sick/dead poultry to veterinary services.

Current practices of poultry preparation for consumption are as follows: 47% of housewives first boil and then fry poultry meat, 44.6% only boil and 5.8% prepare it on grill, 3.4% never prepare chicken for consumption. The urban/rural difference was not significant with the exception of grill preparation, which is observed only in rural settings (Table 69 - Table 71).

## FINAL REPORT

Housewives were asked to indicate changes in poultry and egg consumption compared to the period when they did not know about AI. 47.4% of women say that they have not changed their poultry consumption habits, 43.4% indicate that they now consume less poultry, and 6.8% have not eaten poultry at all since they learned about AI. Changes in egg consumption are similar to that of poultry: 49% eat the same quantity of eggs, 39.2% have reduced their intake of eggs and 8.8% have ceased eating them altogether. Across districts there is a diversity of consumption behavior changes, Kobuleti has the highest (71.4%-poultry, 64.3%-eggs) and Ninotsminda lowest (15.4%-poultry, 10.3%-eggs) proportion of responses on decreased poultry and eggs consumption. Lagodekhi stands out for having the highest proportion of housewives declaring that they never prepare poultry (25.6%) and eggs (20.5%) since they learned about AI, while other districts are ranging from 0% -10% for poultry and 0-15% for eggs. The urban/rural difference is not significant (Table 73-Table 77).

Of those housewives who cook poultry for consumption (485), almost half (46.2%) never taste meat during cooking, 27.2% taste it sometimes and 26.6% always taste meat during preparation. A diverse picture is found among districts, the highest proportion of those who always taste meat are in Akhalkalaki (75.7%) and lowest in Lagodekhi and Sagarejo (5.1%). Respondents from rural settings taste poultry meat during cooking more frequently (30.8%) compared to urban residents (12%) (Table 78- Table 80). When respondents were asked to indicate until when or how long they cook poultry, 77.7% responded that they cook poultry "until fully cooked", and 22.3% named cooking times that averaged out to 58 minutes.

The majority of respondents (76.4%) consume hard boiled eggs, 33.9% eat eggs prepared "over easy/sunny side up/poached", and a small proportion eat soft boiled (3.4%) and scrambled eggs (1.8%). More frequent consumption of soft boiled eggs is mentioned by housewives in Ninotsminda (10.3%). "Very easy" and "sunny side up" eggs are consumed with diverse frequency from 6.4% (Akhalkalaki) to 66.7% (Khelvachauri). No major difference is noted across ethnic groups. Urban housewives declare less frequent consumption of eggs prepared "over easy" and "sunny side up" (51.8%) compared to rural residents (28.7%). The majority of housewives (98.2%) make sure that eggs are fully cooked (Table 81 - Table 85).

Respondents were asked to indicate when they usually wash their hands. 85.5% responded that they wash their hands before meals, 69.5% wash hands after toilet use, 61% - before meals preparation, 42.8% - after meals, 21.1% - after touching birds, 15.5% - after taking care of birds. Across districts responses on hand washing before meals ranges between 53.8% (Lanchkhuti) to 94.9% (Ninotsminda), after using toilet from 42% (Lanchkhuti) to 95% (Poti).

## FINAL REPORT

The lowest proportion of responses on hand washing after taking care of birds among rural settings was received in Ninotsminda (2.6%), followed by Sagarejo (5.1%) and Kobuleti (7.1%), while in Lanchkhuti the response rate reaches 57.7%. Hand washing habits after taking care of animals has the following distribution: Sagarejo (0%), Akhalkalaki (5.1%), Qvareli (10.3%), Lanchkhuti (42.3%). Georgian housewives indicate a relatively higher, although not high, rate of hand washing after toilet (75.6%) compared with Azeri (69.9%) and Armenian (56.4%) housewives. In urban settings hand washing after toilet use is higher than in rural settings (92% versus 63.3%), while rural residents indicate more frequent hand washing before meals preparation compared to urban residents (6.64% versus 48.2%). Urban housewives mention hand washing after returning home in 6.3% of cases and those from rural settings wash their hands after agricultural work in 22.8% cases (Table 86 - Table 88).

In general soap is used for hand washing in 96.8% cases. No major difference is observed in soap usage across districts, ethnic groups and rural/urban areas (Table 89 -Table 91). 64.1% of respondents declare that their hand washing behavior has not changed since they learned about AI while 39.9% currently wash their hands more frequently. Akhalkalaki has the highest proportion of answers indicating increased frequency of hand washing (71.8%), followed by Ninotsminda, Sagarejo, and Kobuleti (45%). The other districts have responses ranging between 15.4% and 30.8%. Relatively more Armenian housewives report that they wash their hands more frequently now as compared to before they knew about AI. Rural residents claim more frequent hand washing (37.4%) compared to urban residents (25.9%) (Table 92- Table 94).

Respondents were asked to describe their current practices concerning dealing with the waste remaining after poultry is slaughtered. 43.3% indicate that they throw the waste into the garbage, 22.7% bury it, 18.5% - burn it, 8% - throw it into the river, and 6.8% - feed it to animals. 10% indicated that they did not slaughter poultry. This practice is distributed across the districts as follows: housewives from Ninotsminda, Akhalkalaki and Gardabani are more likely to give the waste to animals compared to women in other districts. Throwing away into the river is more frequently indicated in Khelvachauri (17.9%), Lagodekhi (15.4%), and Sagarejo (12.8%). Burning practices also range from 7.7% (Qvareli) to 52.6% (Akhalkalaki) (Table 95 -Table 97).

Current poultry raising practices are as follows: 61.3% have raised poultry in rural settings during last 6 months. The lowest proportion of affirmative responses was received in Khelvachauri (10.3%) and the highest in Qvareli (89.7%). It is noteworthy that cases of AI

## FINAL REPORT

infection in birds were recorded in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara. The cases were identified early in 2006 and were followed by a massive cull of poultry. This may explain the low proportion of households raising poultry in Khelvachauri during the last 6 months. In urban settings 14.3% indicate that they have raised poultry during the last 6 months (Table 98 - Table 100). The majority of women who raise poultry (255) indicate that they care for poultry themselves (87.8%), in 14.5% said their husbands tended to poultry and 20.8% - other family members. 1.6% said their children took care of poultry. Across districts practices vary, e.g. children are involved in raising poultry in Lanchkhuti (9.5%), Poti (8.3%) and Akhalkalaki 1.9%. Other family members are involved from 8.3% in Poti to 100% in Batumi (Table 105 - Table 107).

As for behavior with regard to sick and dead poultry, 40.4% of respondents indicate that they give medicines/herbs to sick chickens, 34.4% isolate sick poultry, 29.8% kill them and 20% report them to the authorities. 10.2% say sick chickens are cooked for consumption. Practices differ between districts - respondents from Lanchkhuti and Khelvachauri indicate reporting to authorities in 52.4% and 50% cases respectively, while only 4.8% of respondents from Sagarejo report such cases. This practice may also be shaped by the recent AI case in poultry in Adjara. Cooking and eating sick birds is common in Ninotsminda (23.3%) (Table 108 -Table 110).

Those respondents who raise poultry (255) were asked to describe how they usually behave when they encounter dead poultry. Answers are distributed as follows: bury (49.4%), report to authorities (38%), throw out into the garbage (17.3%), burn (16.1%), throw out into the ravine/river (9%), leave without any reaction (4.7%). It is noteworthy that respondents from the Adjara region and from districts in close proximity have the highest rates of reporting to authorities and the lowest proportion of answers indicating practices like throwing dead poultry into the ravine/river, leaving it without taking any action and throwing into the garbage. Ethnic group breakdown shows that a higher proportion of Georgian housewives (56.5%) report cases to the authorities as compared with Azeri (30.2%) and Armenian (27.4%) housewives (Table 111Table 113).

Housewives were further probed on the likelihood of reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry. More than half of respondents (57.3%) declare that it is "very likely" they will refer to the veterinary service, 25.5% think that it is "somewhat likely" and 7.5% "not at all likely" they will do so. Respondents from Lanchkhuti, Akhalkalaki and Qvareli report the highest proportion of answers that it is "very likely" they will report to vet services (85.7%, 81.5%, and 77.1% respectively) compared with other districts. Georgian and Armenian

## FINAL REPORT

housewives have an equally high proportion of “very likely” responses (74.1% and 71.4%) while Azeri housewives are less likely to report (26.7%). A comparison of urban and rural findings would be meaningless due to the small sample size of urban respondents (Table 114 - Table 116).

Almost half of the households (47.8%) that raise poultry (255 from total 502) keep it in the backyard during day time, 35.7% keep poultry in an open area and only a small proportion of households(16.5%) keep poultry in an enclosed space. Azeris tended to keep poultry in open areas more often than Georgians and Armenians (43%, 37.6% and 26.2% respectively) (Table 117 - Table 119). The majority of those who raise poultry (89.8%) keep it in an enclosed space at night, in the backyard - 3.1%, and in an open area - 7.1%. The latter practice is more prevalent among Georgians (12.9%) compared with Armenians (2.4%) and Azeris (5.8%) (Table 120 -Table 122).

The vast majority of respondents (92.2%) who raise poultry (from 255) do not allow the birds to enter/live inside the house. The majority of those who let poultry inside the house keep them fenced in and a very small proportion (11% from 18) allow them to run free (Table 123 - Table 128).

The majority of respondents (93.7% of 255) claim that their poultry does not come into contact with wild birds, only 4.3% mention contact with pigeons, 1.2% - contact with wild ducks and 2.7% - with other wild birds. This information is questionable given the above finding that during daytime only 35.7% keep their poultry in an enclosed area. It seems that the respondents do not clearly understand that keeping of domestic poultry in the backyard or in an open area does not prevent contact with wild birds (Table 129 - Table 131).

Respondents were asked to indicate when their children come into contact with domestic poultry and wild birds. 38.4% claim that their children never come into contact with poultry/wild birds, 29% indicate contact during feeding and collecting eggs, 16.9% - during unintended contact in the backyard, 13.7% - while playing with chickens, 8.2% - during cleaning of fences, 7.5% -while preparing poultry for consumption, 6.3% - during incidental contact inside the home. Across districts only Sagarejo respondents did not indicate that their children do not contact poultry, while the percentage of respondents answering in the negative in the other districts range from 16.7% to 60%. Georgian and Azeri respondents give almost the same proportion of answers (47.1% and 40.7%) indicating that their children do not come into contact with poultry while Armenians have a lower proportion of such answers

## FINAL REPORT

(27.4%). Children of Armenian respondents seem to have more contact with the poultry when they feed them or collect eggs (40.5%) as compared with Azeris (31.4%) and Georgians (15.3%) (Table 132- Table 134).

The respondents were specifically asked to assess their health care seeking behavior during illness. More than half of the respondents (55.0%) indicate that during fever they usually start self-treatment, in 32.1% cases they refer to health care facilities/traditional healers, and in 12.5% they get advice at the pharmacy. There is some variation of responses across districts. Respondents from Adjara tend to favor self-treatment (range 64.3%-76.9) compared with others (range 32.3% - 59%). Georgians also tend to practice more self-treatment (64.5%) than Armenians (47.0%) and Azeris (45.5%). Similarly, urban residents (68.8%) are also more inclined towards self-treatment compared with rural residents (51.0%). Getting advice at a pharmacy is more frequently mentioned by Azeri (19.6%) and Armenian (16.2%) housewives than Georgians (6.6%) (Table 135 - Table 137).

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Of those housewives who cook poultry for consumption (485), 27.2% sometimes taste and 26.6% always taste poultry meat during preparation. Respondents from rural settings taste poultry meat during cooking more frequently (30.8%) than urban residents (12%).
- Ø Only 21.1% of housewives wash their hands after touching birds, and 15.5% - after taking care of birds. 39.9% of respondents wash their hands more frequently after having learned about AI. In general soap is used for hand washing in 96.8% cases. No major difference is observed on the soap usage between districts, ethnic groups and rural/urban areas.
- Ø After poultry slaughtering 43.3% of respondents throw the waste into the garbage, 22.7% bury it, and 18.5% burn it.
- Ø In rural settings 61.3% of housewives have raised poultry during the last 6 months. In urban settings 14.3% of women indicated that they had raised poultry during the last 6 months. Most housewives said that they themselves take care of poultry (87.8%), 14.5% said their husbands did so; 20.8% said other family members did. 1.6% said their children were involved in this process.
- Ø 34.4% of respondents isolate sick poultry, 29.8% - kill them, and 20% report the case to the authorities. 10.2% say they cook sick chickens for consumption. Of those who raise

## FINAL REPORT

poultry (255), if they encounter dead poultry, 49.4% bury the carcass, 38% report it to the relevant authorities, 17.3% throw it away, 16.1% burn it, 9% throw it out into the ravine/river, and 4.7% leave it without taking any action.

- Ø 93.7% of respondents who raise poultry (255) claim that their poultry does not come into contact with wild birds, which is doubtful given that during the daytime only 35.7% of housewives who raise poultry keep their poultry in an enclosed area. Importantly, 92.2% of respondents who raise poultry (255) do not allow the poultry to enter/live inside house.
- Ø In case of illness, namely fever, self-treatment is the most common practice (55.0%) among the respondents. In only 32.1% of cases do they refer to a health care facility/traditional healer, and in 12.5% they seek advice at a pharmacy.

### **Media**

This section describes preferred sources of information, cell phone usage, famous persons whom respondents trust most, and public awareness on UNICEF's activities.

Housewives were asked to list the most preferred sources of information. The vast majority (89%) named TV as their first choice information source, 3.8% indicated neighbors/ friends and 2.4% - religious leaders. Other sources were cited by even fewer respondents. TV is almost equally favored across districts, though Gardabani has the lowest proportion of responses (75%). There, respondents also name neighbors/friends in 13.8% of cases. Religious leaders are named in Kobuleti (9.5%), Batumi (8.9%) and Gardabani (4.6%). Analyses by ethnic groups show that neighbors/friends are a preferred source for a relatively higher proportion of respondents in the Azeri group compared to others while for other sources there is no major difference. Urban/rural breakdown reveals a slightly higher preference for religious leaders among the urban population (8% versus 0.8%).

As a second priority housewives name neighbors/friends (47.5%), followed by newspapers (36.3%), health workers (20.3%), radio (16.5%) and pamphlets (11.7%). Health workers are mentioned less frequently by respondents in Sagarejo and Lanchkhuti. Newspaper and radio are more preferred by Georgian and Armenian housewives, as opposed to Azeris (Table 138 - Table 143).

The mean duration of TV watching is 4.95 min, with no significant difference across ethnic groups and urban/rural representatives. The vast majority of respondents (77%) watch TV

## FINAL REPORT

between 20.00 -22.00. No major difference was found across ethnic groups and the urban/rural population (Table 144 -Table 149).

Respondents were asked to list their three most preferred TV channels. The majority (54.9%) ranked **Imedi** first, followed by **Rustavi-2** (19.3%) and **Public TV** (13.4%). Georgian housewives preferred **Imedi** (68.1%), followed by **Rustavi-2** (27.2%), and **Public TV** (3.0%). Azeri housewives prefer **Public TV** (37.5%), followed by **Imedi** (30.1%) and **Rustavi-2** (16.2%). Armenian women favor **Imedi** (57.5%) and **Adjara TV** (24.5), while a lower proportion watches **Public TV** and **Rustavi-2** (5.7%). Urban/rural distribution shows that **Rustavi-2** and **Public TV** are more widely watched in rural areas than in urban ones. As a second priority the majority indicate **Rustavi-2** (44.1%), **Imedi** (25.8%), **Adjara TV** (12%). The third priority is distributed as follows: **Adjara TV** (32.4%), **Public TV** (25.9%), **Imedi** (16.2%). Respondents were asked to name the two TV show/programs they watched most frequently. The soap opera "Hidden Passion" (Imedi), the "Shabatis show" sketch comedy show (Rustavi-2) and "Kronika" news (Imedi) were mentioned most frequently (Table 149 - Table 158).

In general radio listening was not common. 4.8% listen radio for 1 hour a day, 4% for 2 hours and 2.4% for 3 hours.

Less than half of respondents (38.6%) have cell phones. Representatives of all districts except one (Sagarejo) indicate possession of cell phones. Across the districts cell phone ownership rates range from 31% (Kobuleti) to 66.7% (Qvareli). The urban/rural difference is not significant. More Armenian housewives (53%) have cell phones as compared to Georgian (40.5%) and Azeri (23.8%) women. Among those who have cell phones, 58.6% use the text message function. A higher proportion of Georgians (72.6%) tend to use text messaging in comparison with Azeris (46.9%) and Armenians (42.4%). Urban residents use text messages more than rural residents (Table 160 - Table 166).

56.8% indicate that they trust TV as a source of information, 17.5% neither trust nor distrust, 19.9% absolutely trust and 3.2 do not trust. Azeris and Armenians tend to trust TV more (67.1% and 61.5% respectively) than Georgians 48.3%. Rural residents also trust TV more than urban residents (59.2% and 48.2%). 38.6% trust newspapers, 26.7% - pamphlets, 16.7% - cell phone messages, 57.2% - health care providers, 56.4% - vet services, 27.3% - nongovernmental organizations, 46.8% - religious leaders, 48.2% - village elders, 43.6% - local government, 20.1 - the internet (Table 167 - Table 180).

## FINAL REPORT

From the total sample 29.1% have heard about UNICEF. The Georgian population has a higher proportion of positive answers (39.4%) compared with Azeris (15.4%) and Armenians (29.1%). Urban residents are also more aware of UNICEF compared with rural residents (49.1% vs. 23.3%).

46.6% of those who have heard about UNICEF know that UNICEF supports socially vulnerable children, 18.5% - child development, 8.9% - know that it protects children's rights, 8.2% - that it provides free vaccinations. 23.3% could not specify UNICEF's contribution. Azeri housewives are more knowledgeable than Armenians, and the urban population is more aware of UNICEF's contributions compared with the rural residents (Table 181, Table 186).

The non-politician celebrities that the respondents trust most are Imedi journalists Inga Grigolia (13.9%) and Giorgi Targamadze (13.9%). Preference differs across ethnic groups. The aforementioned persons are mostly mentioned by housewives from Georgian districts. Respondents from Akhalkalaki favor singers Vakhtang Kikabidze (29.5%) and Nani Bregvadze (24.4%). Azeri respondents except one could not name any non-politician celebrities that they trust.

### **Conclusions**

- Ø The vast majority of housewives (89%) named TV as the most preferred source of information, including about AI and other health issues. As a second priority for getting information, housewives named neighbors/friends (47.5%), followed by newspapers (36.3%), health workers (20.3%), radio (16.5%) and pamphlets (11.7%).
- Ø Of all respondents, 56.8% indicated that they trust TV as a source of information. 57.2% trust health care providers, 56.4% - vet services, 48.2% - village elders, 46.8% - religious leaders, 43.6% - local government, 38.6% - newspapers, 26.7% - pamphlets, 27.3% - nongovernmental organizations, 16.7% - cell phone messages.
- Ø The vast majority of respondents (77%) watch TV between 20.00 -22.00. No major differences were found across ethnic groups and urban/rural population in this regard.
- Ø As for the three most preferred TV channels, within the first priority the majority of respondents (54.9%) indicated **Imedi**, followed by **Rustavi-2** (19.3%), and **Public TV** (13.4%).

## FINAL REPORT

- Georgian housewives preferred **Imedi** (68.1%), followed by **Rustavi-2** (27.2%), and **Public TV** (3.0%).
  - Azeri housewives preferred **Public TV** (37.5%), followed by **Imedi** (30.1%) and **Rustavi-2** (16.2%).
  - Armenian women favored **Imedi** (57.5%), and **Adjara TV** (24.5), while a lower proportion indicated **Public TV** and **Rustavi-2** (5.7%).
- Ø Less than half of respondents (38.6%) have cell phones. There is no major urban/rural difference. More Armenian housewives (53%) have cell phones compared to Georgian (40.5%) and Azeri (23.8%) women. Among those who have cell phones, 58.6% use the text message function.

## FINAL REPORT

### Children 6-11

#### *Sample demographics*

The sample included 220 children aged 6-11. The mean age was 8.4 ( $\pm 1.6$ ) years, 48.6% (107) were boys, and 51.4% (113) were girls. 55% (120) were Georgians, 20% (45) Armenians, and 25% (55) Azeri. Of the total sample 70 children are urban residents and 150 live in rural areas (Table 188 -Table 190).

Due to the small sample size, results are not presented by districts, whereas breakdown is presented by ethnic groups and urban/rural area.

#### *Knowledge and Attitudes*

The current section describes children's knowledge concerning AI and their awareness of illness signs in birds.

The majority of children interviewed (85.9%) have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with flu. A higher proportion of Georgian children and those living in urban areas have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with flu (Table 191 - Table 193).

189 children, those who know about AI, were asked to name the sources of information from which they learned about AI. The majority (79.9%) received information from TV, 41.3% from teachers at school and 32% from their mothers while very few mentioned school doctors (6.3%) and informational pamphlets (5.8%) as a source of information. Among ethnic groups Azeri children mention doctors at school more frequently and TV less frequently compared with others. Pamphlets were mentioned only by Georgian children (Table 194).

What children did learn from the aforementioned sources is the following: more than a third (35.4% from 189) learned that they should not touch birds at all, 15.3% name not touching dead poultry, 12.7% indicate frequent hand washing and 12.7% say that avian flu is contagious. Washing hands after touching poultry is indicated by 1.6% of children (all Georgians). Urban children seem to be more aware of AI issues (Table 195 -Table 196).

20% of children do not know how to determine whether a chicken/bird is sick. Almost half (48.2%) say that sick poultry "looks weak and sad", 35.9% think that sick birds "do not fly/walk", 16.8% - "do not eat" (Table 197 -Table 198).

#### *Conclusions*

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø The majority of children interviewed (85.9%) have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with flu. A higher proportion of Georgian children and those living in urban areas have heard that chickens/birds can get infected with flu.
- Ø The majority (79.9%) of children have received information on AI from TV, 41.3% from teachers at school, 32% from their mothers. Very few mentioned school doctors 6.3% and informational pamphlets (5.8%) as a source of information.
- Ø From the aforementioned sources children did learn that that they should not touch birds at all (35.4% of 189 who have heard about AI), not touch dead poultry (15.3%), wash hands often (12.7%). 12.7% learned that avian flu is contagious.
- Ø 20% of children do not know how to identify whether a chicken/bird is sick.

### ***Practice and Behavior***

This section describes children's hand washing practices, egg consumption behavior, handling of poultry during playing and behavior towards birds in different situations.

Children were asked to indicate when they usually wash their hands. The majority (75.5%) indicate that they wash their hands before meals, 54.5% - after coming back from school, 34.5% - after using the toilet, 58.2% - before going to sleep or after waking up. Hand washing after touching poultry is mentioned by only 5.5%. A higher proportion of urban children wash their hands after toilet use, after returning from schools, and after touching poultry compared with the rural respondents. The majority of children (97.3%) wash their hands with soap (Table 199 - Table 202).

Children consume fried/scrambled (62.3%) and solid boiled eggs (58%), few consume soft boiled (7.4%) eggs (Table 203 -Table 206).

When asked whether they sometimes play with poultry, the majority (72.7%) responded negatively. Those who play with poultry (60, 27.3%) usually play with chickens, ducklings and goslings (Table 207 -Table 210). Half of children (51.8%) report that they "never touch poultry", 34.5% indicate that they "touch poultry sometimes" and 13.6% "always touch poultry". Those who never touch poultry (114) were asked to specify the underlying reasons. About a third (34.2%) report that they "are afraid", 21.1% "do not want to touch them", 15.8% "are not allowed to touch them", 13.2% "don't like birds/chicken" and 12.3% "are afraid of bird flu". Georgian children said they were afraid of bird flu more than their Azeri

## FINAL REPORT

and Armenian counterparts. The same reason was mentioned by a higher proportion of urban children (20.5%) as compared with rural children (8.0%) (Table 211 -Table 214).

Those children who report touching poultry were asked about hand washing practices right after touching the bird. More than half (56.6% from 106) say that they always wash their hands while 39.6% wash sometimes (Table 215 - Table 216).

60.9% (134) of children interviewed have poultry in their households. These children were asked whether they feed poultry and collect eggs. More than half (54.5%) do feed poultry and 46.3% collect eggs (Table 217 - Table 222). Half of children who collect eggs (50% of 62) report regular hand washing after eggs collection, 41.9% occasional hand washing and 8% no hand washing at all. 23.9% of 134 (those who have domestic poultry) help their parents clean the birds' cages and the majority of them (68.8%) indicate regular hand washing after cage cleaning (Table 223 -Table 228).

Children's behavior towards poultry was examined by asking how they would behave in various scenarios. E.g. if a child encounters a weak/sad chicken/bird, the majority (57.7%) responded that they would tell their parents, 25.5% would not (could not) touch it, 14% would do nothing, 10% would take the bird in their hands and pet it and 7.7% would take it home (Table 229 -Table 230). If the child sees a dead chicken/bird in the yard, the majority (64.5%) would not touch it but they would tell their parents about it, 16.4% would stay away and do nothing, 7.7% would bury it without touching it, 3.6% would bury it while touching it, 5.5% would not touch with their hands but kick it with their foot/poke it with a stick (Table 231 - Table 232).

When baby birds are seen in a nest, almost twice as many children than in the first scenario responded that they would take them in their hands (19.5%), 27.7% would not touch them, 24.5% would do nothing and 19.1% would tell their parents (Table 233 -Table 234). Children were asked how they would behave if they came across a baby bird that had fallen out of its nest. 40% say that they would take it and put back in the nest or would not touch it and ask someone else for help, 16.4% would do nothing and only 3.6% would take it home (Table 235 - Table 236). If the dead chicken/bird is seen outdoors (in the street, forest) half of children would tell their parents, 25% would stay away and do nothing, 9.1% would not touch it and throw it away with their foot/a stick. Very few responded that they would bury the bird without touching it and only 4.5% would bury the bird and touch it in the process (Table 237 - Table 238).

## FINAL REPORT

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Only 5.5% of children aged 6-11 wash their hands after touching poultry. Interestingly, only 34.5% report hand washing after using the toilet. Urban children indicate slightly more frequent hand washing after using the toilet and after touching poultry. The majority of children wash their hands with soap.
- Ø 34.5% indicate that they “touch poultry sometimes” and 13.6% “always touch it”. 27.3% of children play with poultry - usually with chickens, ducklings, goslings.
- Ø 60.9% of children interviewed have poultry in their households. More than half (54.5%) of these children feed poultry and 46.3% collect eggs. Only half of children who collect eggs (50%) report regular hand washing after eggs collection, 41.9% occasional hand washing and 8% no hand washing at all. 23.9% of those who have domestic poultry help their parents clean cages and the majority of them (68.8%) indicate regular hand washing after doing so.
- Ø Only 10% of children would take a weak/sad-looking chicken/bird in their hands. Only 3.6% would bury the bird and touch it in the process. Attitudes differ with regard to baby birds - 40% would take it in their hands if they came across a baby bird that had fallen out of its nest.

### **Media**

The section presents children’s favorite TV programs and most trusted celebrities.

Almost all children aged 6-11 years watch TV (99.1%). The most preferred TV programs are cartoon films (41.3%) on **Imedi**, **Rustavi-2**, **Public TV** and **Adjara TV**, and the soap opera “Hidden passion” on **Imedi** (16.5%) (Table 239 -Table 243).

12.3% (27) children know about UNICEF. The majority of them say that UNICEF supports children (51.9%), sponsors programs (14.8%), distributes notebooks (11.1%), supports schools (7.4%) (Table 244 - Table 249).

Their most trusted celebrities are singer Lela Tsurtsunia (11.4%), rapper Leks-seni (8.9%), soccer player Kakhi Kaladze (6.4%), singer Anri Jokhadze and journalist Giorgi Targamadze (5.9%). These persons are mentioned mainly by Georgian children, while Azeri and Armenians (with the exception of Ninotsminda) do not indicate any trusted celebrities.

### **Conclusions**

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø For children aged 6 to 11 years the most preferred TV programs are cartoon films (41.3%) on channels **Imedi, Rustavi-2, Public TV, Adjara TV**, and soap opera "Hidden passion" on **Imedi** (16.5%).

### Children 12-16

#### ***Sample demographics***

The sample is presented by 176 children aged 12-16. The mean age was 13.9 ( $\pm 1.3$ ) years, 49.4% (87) were boys, and 50.6% (89) were girls. 55% (96) are of Georgian ethnicity, 20% (36) are Armenians and 25% (44) Azeris. 56 children are living in urban and 199 in rural cities (Table 250 -Table 252).

As for children 6-11, due to the small sample size, results are not presented by districts, though a breakdown is provided according to ethnic groups and urban/rural area.

#### ***Knowledge and Attitudes***

This section presents children's awareness about AI, ways in which the disease is transmitted among birds and to humans, signs of illness in poultry, knowledge on general safety precautions and those used during the preparation of poultry and eggs.

AI awareness among this age group is very high. All children (99.4%) with the exception of one have heard about AI. The leading source of information is TV (90.9%), other sources of information are: teacher at school (39.4%), family members (34.9%), pamphlet (10.9%), schoolmate (10.3%), doctor at school (8%) (Table 253 - Table 255).

When asked about ways AI is transmitted among birds about half of children (49.1%) said "from other birds", 25% said "through the air" while quite a small proportion indicated water (4.6%) and contact with chicken droppings (2.9%). 28.9% of children are not aware of the ways the disease is spread (Table 256-Table 257).

Among the types of birds that can be infected by AI are chickens (41.1%), any birds (36%), domestic birds (26.9%) and ducks and migrant birds (12%) (Table 258 -Table 259).

Children are also well aware that humans can get infected with AI. The majority (88.6%) think that humans can be infected, only 5.7% think that AI does not pose a risk to humans and the same proportion had no clear answer (Table 260-Table 261).

Those who knew that humans can get AI (155) were questioned about ways the disease can be transmitted to humans. 89% indicated touching poultry (wild and domestic), 31% - eating

## FINAL REPORT

poultry, 12.9% - eating raw and undercooked poultry, 12.3% - "through air without contact" (Table 262-Table 265).

However, children are less familiar with safety precautions. More than half (56.8% of 155) think that not touching chicken can prevent the disease's transmission, not eating poultry is indicated by 39.4%, washing hands by 34.8% and wearing gloves when touching poultry by 16.1% (Table 266 -Table 267). 78.1% (of the 155 who know that AI is transmissible to humans) perceive this disease as very serious, 15.5% - somewhat serious and equally small proportions believe that AI is not serious (3.2%) or have no clear understanding on this issue (3.2%) (

Table 268, Table 269).

Awareness about the signs of illness in poultry is as follows: 52% say that a chicken is sick if it "looks weak", other signs listed are "not able to walk" (27.8%), "does not eat" (26.7%), "runny beak" (19.9%), "coughing/sneezing" (11.9%). 11.9% were not able to list any signs (Table 270 - Table 271).

Children were questioned about AI risk prevention measures during poultry and eggs preparation for consumption. More than third indicate thorough cooking of poultry meat (36%) and the use of gloves (35%). Only one fifth (20%) indicate hand washing with soap and about 16% name wearing a mask and washing meat thoroughly as preventive measures. For eggs preparation the preventive measures listed are: boil until completely solid (24.6%), boil eggs for at least 10 min (23.4%), wear gloves (20%), wash eggs (20.6%). About one fourth of respondents could not list preventive measures and 6% perceive that there is no risk to humans during poultry and eggs preparation (Table 272-Table 275).

### **Conclusions**

- Ø AI awareness among children 12 to 16 is very high. Almost all children (99.4%) have heard about AI. The leading source of information is TV (90.9%), other sources of information being: teacher at school (39.4%), family members (34.9%), pamphlets (10.9%), schoolmates (10.3%), doctor at school (8%).
- Ø Children 12 to 16 are also well aware that humans can get infected with AI. The majority (88.6%) think that humans can be infected, whereas only 5.7% believe that AI is not risky for humans.
- Ø However, children are less familiar with self-protective measures. More than half (56.8%) think that not touching chickens can prevent the disease's transmission, not

## FINAL REPORT

eating poultry is indicated by 39.4%, washing hands by 34.8% and wearing gloves when touching poultry by 16.1%.

### ***Practice and Behavior***

In this section we present children's behavior towards sick and dead poultry and baby birds; general hand washing practices and hand washing after poultry-related activities and poultry raising practices (dealing with waste after slaughtering, cleaning fences, etc).

General hand washing practice among children is as follows: 82% report hand washing before meals, only 46.0% after using the toilet, 55.7% after school and before going to bed, 13.6% after returning from the yard. 9.1% indicate hand washing after taking care of pets. The majority usually wash their hands with soap (97.7%) (Table 276 - Table 279).

When asked "how do you usually eat eggs?" an almost equal proportion (about half of children) respond that they consume eggs hard boiled and fried "over easy/sunny side up" and a small proportion (6.8%) consume soft-boiled eggs (Table 280-Table 281).

Children were asked how they dispose of the waste after slaughtering poultry. 31.4% responded that they usually throw the waste into the garbage, 18.8% burn it, 11% bury it, 12.5% give it to animals or throw in the ravine/river. 34/1% could not answer because they do not help family members with this activity (Table 282 - Table 283).

When asked about their habits concerning playing with poultry only 22.2% (39) responded in the affirmative. The majority of these children (84.6% of 39) usually play with chickens, ducklings or goslings (Table 284 - Table 287).

When asked "do you sometimes touch birds?" more than half (57.4%) answered that they do not touch poultry. These children (101) were further questioned on the underlying reasons for such behavior. Almost half (45.5%) "Do not want to touch poultry", 22.8% are "afraid" to touch them, 12.9% "don't like birds", 9.9% "hate to touch them", 5% are afraid of flu and another 5% are not allowed to touch birds (Table 288 - Table 291).

Those children aged 12-16 who touch birds (75) were asked about hand washing practices right after handling poultry. The majority of them always wash their hands, 29.3% wash their hands occasionally and only 1 child (from Batumi) never washes his hands right after touching poultry (Table 292 - Table 293).

More than half of the children (55.1%) have poultry in their backyards. About half of those who have domestic poultry (48.5% from 97) help parents feed poultry and collect eggs (51.5%

## FINAL REPORT

form 97). And of those who collect eggs (50) 36% regularly wash their hands after eggs collection, 54% do so sometimes, while 10% never wash their hands after this activity (Table 294 -Table 301).

Among children who have poultry in their households (97) less than third (29.9%) report helping their parents care for birds, specifically cleaning the cage/place where poultry is kept. Hand washing practice after this activity is as follows: 62.1% regularly wash their hands, 34.5% wash them occasionally and 3.4% never wash them after cleaning cages (**Table 302 - Table 305**).

Children's behavior towards poultry was examined by asking how they would behave in various situations. The first scenario implied a child encountering chicken that looked weak/sad. The distribution of answers was as follows: almost half of respondents (46%) would tell their parents, 39.2% would not touch the bird, 15.3% would stay away and do nothing. Only 2.6% would take it in their hands/pet it, and only one child would take it home (0.6%). In case of dead poultry 40.3% would tell their parents, 22.2% would stay away and do nothing, 16.5% would bury the bird without touching it, and 13.6% would kick with their foot/poke with a stick. The next scenario had the child encountering a nest with baby birds. In this situation more than a third (36.4%) would stay away/do nothing, 29% would not touch it, 18.2% would take the baby birds in their hands and pet them and only 2.3% would take them home. Upon finding a baby bird that had fallen out of its nest, half of children would take the bird and put back in the nest, 26.7% would not touch it and ask someone else for help, 20.5% would do nothing, and only a very small proportion (1.1%) would take the baby bird home (Table 306 Table 313).

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Only 9.1% of children wash their hands after taking care of pets, and 46.0% report hand washing after using the toilet. The majority of children (97.7%) wash their hands with soap.
- Ø After slaughtering poultry, 31.4% of children usually throw the waste into the garbage, 18.8% burn it, 11% bury it, 12.5% give it to animals or throw in the ravine/river.
- Ø 57.4% indicate that they "do not touch poultry". 22.2% of children play with poultry - usually chickens, ducklings, goslings.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø 55.1% of children interviewed have poultry in their backyards. About half (48.5%) of these children help their parents feed poultry and 51.53% collect eggs. Only 36% of children who collect eggs report regular hand washing after eggs collection. 29.9% of those who have domestic poultry help their parents clean cages and 62.1% indicate regular hand washing after doing so.
- Ø Only 2.6% of children would take a weak/sad-looking chicken/bird they encountered in their hands.

### **Media**

This section presents children's TV-watching and radio-listening habits; favorite TV and radio programs, cell phone ownership and most trusted celebrities.

Almost all respondents (98.9%) watch TV. The majority do so between 20.00 and 21.00 in the evening (69.5%), followed by 19.00-20.00 and 21.00-22.00 (62%), 18.00 - 19.00 (56.7%). The most popular programs among children of 12-16 years age are the soap opera "Hidden Passion" on Imedi channel and the "Shabatis show" sketch comedy show on Rustavi-2. The latter show was not mentioned by Azeri or Armenian children (**Table 314** - **Table 318**).

Only 24.4% of children listen to radio and only in Georgian districts. These children equally favor "Fortuna" (20.9%), "Ar daidardo" (20.9%), "Fortuna+" (18.6%) (**Table 318** - **Table 321**).

The children were questioned about cell phone ownership. 22.7% respond that they have a cell phone. Of those who have cell phones, the majority (85%) use the text message function. (**Table 322** - **Table 325**).

The next questions concerned the respondents' awareness about UNICEF. About a third of respondents have heard about UNICEF (33%) and Georgians were the most aware of the organization. Those who have heard of it (58) responded that UNICEF sponsors sports, mainly football (29.3%), supports children (25.9%), protects children's rights (20.7%) or distributes school equipment (15.5%). 17.2% were not able to define UNICEF's contribution (**Table 326** - **Table 331**).

The non-politician celebrities whom children trust most are singer Lela Tsurtsunia (10.8%), journalist Inga Grigolia (8%), singer Anri Jokhadze (8%), journalist Giorgi Targamadze (7.4), and rapper Leks-seni (5.1%). It is noteworthy that no one Azeri child mentioned any celebrities and very few Armenian children named persons such as singers Soso Pavliashvili, Valeri Meladze and Vakhtang Kikabidze.

## FINAL REPORT

### ***Conclusions***

- Ø For children aged 12 to 16 years, almost all respondents (98.9%) watch TV. The majority do so during 20.00-21.00 (69.5%), followed by 19.00-20.00 and 21.00-22.00 (62%), 18.00 - 19.00 (56.7%). The most popular programs among children aged 12-16 years are the soap opera “Hidden passion” on **Imedi** and the “Shabatis show” sketch comedy show on **Rustavi-2**. The latter show was not mentioned by Azeri or Armenian children.

## FINAL REPORT

### Qualitative Data

#### Housewives

##### What have you heard about Avian Influenza?

All participants have heard about AI and perceive it as a very serious disease that can lead to death. Among the safety precautions named by respondents are avoidance of contact with poultry, isolation of sick chickens and informing sanitary services of cases about sick or dead poultry. Women consider that children are most at risk because *"the disease can spread very fast in children"*.

Housewives reported that cases of poultry dying were not uncommon in the past, though at present they are very scared: *«I saw dead wild ducks and became very frightened", "I have not eaten poultry meat and eggs since I heard about AI"*.

Some participants could not make a clear distinction between AI and the bird plague. One participant from Sagarejo mentioned that the bird plague and AI are the same disease, while others reported that plague can be treated and is not transmitted to humans.

Housewives from Batumi (Adjara region) reported that they are in a high risk area, because Batumi is on the coast and on birds' migration route. Some think that if they do not live close to a water reservoir they are not at risk of contracting AI. A participant from Gardabani mentioned *"there is no sea or lake nearby, so we will not have the bird flu"*.

At the same time there is a misconception among housewives that the sick migrant birds cannot fly long distances and thus will not spread the disease: *"How can a sick bird fly from Korea, it is like a severely ill person who cannot walk"*.

##### What are the signs of Avian Influenza in poultry?

Some participants think that signs of AI in chickens cannot be distinguished from signs of bird plague. Others think that signs are different e.g. during AI the first sign is slime discharge, which is not typical of bird plague, while during plague the disease spreads among poultry very fast and chickens die immediately.

Other signs mentioned were: hemorrhage, weakness; inability to walk, eat and produce eggs; diarrhea, loss of weight.

##### Is AI transmissible to Humans and what are the ways the disease is transmitted?

## FINAL REPORT

All housewives are aware that humans can be infected with AI. They named the following as ways the disease can be transmitted: contact with poultry, eating undercooked meat or eggs, direct contact with blood after slaughtering, through the air. Others do not believe that the disease can spread through air: *"we have immunity, if a disease spreads through air the whole population will die. In Turkey several people died, but they were in contact with chickens."*

There is a range of opinion on the transmission of the disease from human to human. Some participants reported that, according to existing information, humans cannot contract the virus from other humans. Others believe that human-to-human transmission is possible by sharing dishes, close contact.

### What are AI's symptoms in humans? How serious can AI be in humans?

Participants think that the signs of the disease can be similar to that of ordinary flu (fever, headache, sore throat, runny nose) but are more severe. The disease cannot be treated and will turn into epidemic, they say. Participants suggest that medical advice should be sought if a fever lasts for a long time: *"a 2-day fever is common for ordinary flu, but if a fever lasts longer one should refer to a doctor,"* one respondent said. Others suggest that there is no way to identify the disease by symptoms alone: *"analyses should be done", "they say that a person can be diagnosed only after he/she dies"*.

Participants acknowledge that AI in humans is very serious and can lead to death if not treated promptly. The disease is not susceptible to flu treatment and death is most likely to occur.

### Who is at risk of contracting AI?

Participants believe that the people most at risk of getting AI are those who are in close contact with poultry, who clean cages, places where poultry is kept. Children are perceived to be at a higher risk due to their occasional contact with birds and lack of regular hand washing afterwards. The elderly are also said to be at risk because of their low immunity. Rural places are thought to be more risky *"someone might feed chickens then not wash their hands thoroughly and touch the well, thus spreading the virus by water"*. Housewives in Akhalkalaki think that women are at most risk when involved in housekeeping activities while men can be infected during hunting.

### How do you prepare poultry meat and eggs for consumption?

## FINAL REPORT

Participants reported diverse practices in terms of poultry and eggs preparation. Most housewives said that they take no special precautions while cooking poultry; they think that since there is currently no risk of outbreak they can cook and eat poultry without fear: *"there is no risk, we can eat anything, though I don't eat undercooked eggs now"*. Others report thorough washing of meat and boiling until completely cooked (70 °C). Some strictly follow preventive measures: *"Now I prepare poultry very rarely, but when I cook it I use gloves"*. *"First I wash eggs very well and boil them until completely solid, than I sterilize everything nearby"*.

### How do you dispose of waste after slaughtering poultry, cooking poultry?

Respondents from urban areas reported that they usually put the waste in a package and throw it into the garbage, in rural areas there is a range of practices: *"we put the waste in the garbage, others burn it or throw out in the ravine"*, *"if there is ordinary bird plague I usually throw the waste in the toilet, I don't want other chickens to touch it"*. Housewives know that for safety purposes the waste should be burned, but they follow old habits because there is no immediate AI threat: *"I throw the internal organs into the ravine, because they are not infected"* *"sometimes I give the waste to dogs and cats"*, *"we give bones to dogs"*, *"we know that it should be burned"*.

### How do you keep your domestic poultry?

Many participants reported that they are now trying to keep poultry in an enclosed area: *"we do not allow chickens to go out the cage, we close windows so birds don't fly in - we have been more careful since learning of bird flu."* *"Since the panic over bird flu I have kept my poultry in an enclosed space"*.

Some participants claimed that their hygienic habits had not changed much - they regularly clean cages as they did before. "Washing with soap" was mentioned as one of the best antiseptic means because soap contains bicarbonate. Some reported more frequent hand washing, others mentioned that although they are careful, they may inadvertently touch children right after tending to poultry without washing their hands.

### Are your children in contact with poultry (playing, care, other). Do you think this is safe? Do your children help you with poultry preparation, caring for poultry?

Participants respond that children are indeed in contact with poultry. Some try to prevent their children from coming into contact with birds and make sure that the child always

## FINAL REPORT

washes his/her hands afterwards; others think that there is currently no risk. *"This year we are not so scared; last winter when there was a threat we culled all our chickens because the children were playing with them"*.

During poultry preparations some participants reported that they try to avoid having their children help while others think there is no risk, as long as no AI cases have been confirmed: *"there is nothing to be afraid of now, because no cases have been recorded"*.

How would you behave if you found out that your domestic poultry had got sick and died?

All participants claimed that they would report such cases to the hotline or vet services if their poultry was sick or dead. They think that everyone is well aware of the threat and that no one would dare to put himself or his family at risk: *"the most important thing is not to hide the fact that the chicken died; nobody would hide a dead chicken; everyone is scared"*. *"Previously I would have thrown out the dead chicken, but in that case I would refer to a vet"*.

Some participants have low confidence in veterinarians and complained that vet services are not available in the villages any more, which means they need to go to the district center: *"they come only when they want money", "they know nothing", "last winter my chicken got sick, I threw it out in the snow and it died, I did not call the vet because they are not in the village"*.

There is a danger that not all poultry sickness cases will be alerted to vet services. Some participants report not referring to veterinary services e.g. bird plague, they believe that bird plague is not dangerous to humans and that there is no treatment for poultry against the disease: *"If we know it is simple bird plague we won't call the vet; they cannot help anyway"*. A housewife in Sagarejo mentioned that if chicken looked sick, she would slaughter it and examine the internal organs, if they looked healthy she would cook the meat. Also, if chicken is heavy enough, then it is likely to be safe for consumption. *"When a chicken is weak I weigh it with my hand and if it is heavy, that means that the chicken can be used for cooking"*. The other participant from Akhalkalaki mentioned that she would throw away the chicken's legs and head and boil the meat very well because *"doctors say to do so"*.

However if there is a confirmed AI case in a nearby village and their poultry gets sick they will call the hotline without delay.

## FINAL REPORT

There is little expectation that the government will compensate their losses if poultry is ordered to be culled. After the panic in Adjara last year and the subsequent poultry cull, the population was left without compensation, which reduced their confidence in the authorities. However, respondents say that if it is confirmed that there is a serious threat they will comply with instructions to give their poultry to the authorities for culling: *"I will give up my chickens up if they present documents; I raised them, why should I give them up? If a chicken is dying I will hand it over, but not a living chicken"*

What will you do if a family member of yours has the flu and there have been cases nearby of poultry dying?

All participants report that they would promptly refer to a doctor for assistance. They would follow the instructions and undergo preventive treatment if necessary.

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Many housewives reported that now they are trying to keep poultry in an enclosed area. They would refer to the hotline or vet services if their poultry was sick or dying because they are well aware about the AI threat and will not dare to put their family at risk.
- Ø However, there is still a chance that not all poultry sickness cases will be brought to the attention of vet services. The reasons include the fact that housewives have low confidence in veterinarians and veterinary services are not available in many villages, which means that they will need to go to the district center.
- Ø There is low expectation among housewives that the government will duly compensate their loss if there is a need to cull poultry. Last year in Adjara the population did cull all their poultry but did not get any compensation - and this reduced their trust in the authorities. Nevertheless, if it is shown that there is a serious AI threat, housewives would be ready to comply with the government's directives to cull their poultry.
- Ø All housewives declared during the FGD that they would promptly refer to a doctor for assistance in case of illness when AI cases have been recorded among poultry. Furthermore, they will follow all the instructions and comply with preventive treatment if it is deemed necessary.

### **Children 6-11**

What do you know about AI? Which birds can get infected with AI? How would you know if a bird was sick?

## FINAL REPORT

All children have heard about AI. They listed preventive measures such as avoiding touching poultry and collecting eggs, washing their hands, isolating of chickens and not touching dead chickens. Children are aware that all birds can get infected with AI. Sick birds look weak and sad; they do not fly, walk or lay eggs.

### Can AI spread from bird to human?

All children are aware that the disease can be transmitted to humans if they touch sick birds, their eggs or eat soft boiled eggs. Some children mentioned that disease can spread from human to human like other diseases *"If someone is ill and a visitor comes and stays for a long time, he (the visitor) will also catch the disease"*, *"If a person coughs, someone close to him might get the illness"*.

### When do you usually wash your hands?

Children mentioned the following activities after which they wash their hands: after school, before meals, after meals, *"when I play with pigeons, pet chickens"*, *"every morning"*, *"after using the toilet"*, *"when I touch dirty things"*, *"when I collect eggs"*. Children mentioned soap as a "safeguard" because it *"protects them from microbes"* and *"cleans deep"*.

### Do you play with poultry?

Some participants said that they stopped playing with chickens when they learned about AI, but now they have resumed doing so: *"I love chickens; when there was AI I did not play with them, but now I do again"*. *"Before AI I had a little chicken which I used to play with, then I saw a dead bird with slime coming out of it and I got scared; I told my mother and we gave the chicken to grandmother"*.

Other children reported that they stopped playing with birds because they were scared and because their parents didn't allow them to. However, sometimes there is incidental contact with birds, *"I used to play with pigeons; now I don't do so, but sometimes they sit on my shoulder"*.

Children mentioned that they frequently see dead birds - they don't touch them, but inform their mothers.

### Do you help your mother collect eggs, with the cooking?

Children confirmed that they helped their mothers collect eggs and cook poultry. *"I usually remove the feathers"*. After these activities they follow their mothers' advice and wash their hands with soap.

## FINAL REPORT

How would you behave if you saw a chicken which looked weak/sad?

Children said that they would inform adults about weak/sad-looking chicken; some reported that they would not touch the bird while one said that if adults were not around nearby, he would wrap it up and inform adults later.

Imagine you are walking in a field and you see a nest with baby birds, what will you do?

Different answers were received from children - some said that they would not touch the birds or do so only with gloves while others said they would touch them: *"Now I would touch them, but not previously, when I was scared of flu"*. Some reported that they would call the hotline: *"adults work for the hotline and know what to do"*, *"I would call the hotline because I want the bird to survive."*

Imagine you see a baby bird that has fallen from its nest, what will you do?

The following answers were received from children - some reported that they would touch the baby bird if there was no threat of AI while others would touch it regardless of AI concerns: *"I would feel sorry for it and take it"*; some would feed the bird: *"I will feed it and bring it water"*, some said they would get rid of the bird *"I would take it with sick and throw it out; then I will throw away the stick, because it is dirty"*. When asked about hand washing, children reported that they would wash their hands with soap. If the bird is dead, children would tell adults *"we will let adults know - they know better whom to call and what to do"*.

### Children 12-16

What do you know about AI? Which birds can get infected with AI? How could you tell if a bird was sick?

Children are well aware about AI - they know that the disease is very severe and often causes death. People should avoid contact with birds, should not touch dead birds and chickens should be isolated. Signs of AI in birds mentioned by children were weakness, inability to walk, discharge from beak, and loss of feathers.

Can AI spread from bird to human? How serious can it be in humans?

Children know that humans can get infected and that the disease is very severe. Children mentioned that direct contact with sick birds was dangerous. Most at risk are small children *"because they put their hands in their mouth"*. The disease can spread from human to human and doctors' advice is important, they said.

## FINAL REPORT

### When do you usually wash your hands?

Children mentioned hand washing before meals, after school, after playing on the computer and after touching dirty things. They reported that they washed their hands with soap.

### Do you play with poultry?

Various answers were received - some like playing with chicks because "*they are lovely and cute*", others do not play with them "*because there is AI and I can get infected.*" Children reported that they washed their hands with soap after playing with poultry.

### Do you help your mother collect eggs, with cooking poultry?

Some children report helping their mothers in collecting eggs and cooking poultry (removing feathers, helping slice the meat), and even slaughtering chickens. Children don't use gloves, though they wash their hands with soap.

### If you saw a sick or dying bird, what would you do?

Children said that they would inform their parents. One child recalled a case in the summer when a sparrow flew into the house and died. "*I took it in my bare hands and threw it out*".

### What would you do if you saw baby birds in the forest that had fallen from their nest?

Some said they would not touch the bird because they fear disease, others said that it was not dangerous to touch them and some said they would even take the bird home. "*Now there is no flu and hunting is also allowed*", "*I would pet the baby bird and put back in the nest*", "*I would pick it up with paper or a plastic bag and put it back*", "*If there was an AI threat I would not touch it*".

## **Conclusions**

- Ø Children aged 12 to 16 temporarily stopped playing with chickens when they learned about AI, but now they have resumed doing so. Some children reported that they stopped playing with the birds because they were scared to and because their parents did not allow it. Sometimes, however, there is incidental contact with birds. Children mentioned that they frequently saw dead birds, they don't touch them and inform their mothers.
- Ø Children aged 12-16 report helping their mothers with collecting eggs, cooking poultry (removing feathers, helping to slice the meat), and even slaughtering chickens. Children don't use gloves, though they wash their hands with soap.

## FINAL REPORT

### Small-scale farmers

#### How many head of poultry you have and what is your function on the farm?

The majority of participants reported having from 50 to 80 head of poultry, though one farmer had 1700 chickens. The functions they carry out on the farm include feeding, vaccinating, cleaning cages, bathing chickens, disinfection, etc.

#### What have you heard about AI? What are the signs of the disease in poultry?

Farmers are aware that the disease has a very high mortality rate in humans. They listed preventive measures such as avoiding touching poultry with bare hands, using masks, and thoroughly cooking meals. The following signs of the disease in poultry were listed: discharge from beak, weakness, blue legs, inability to walk, rash on legs.

Participants mentioned that they received information from TV. Respondents in Kvemo Kartli reported that a local doctor had translated the information into Azeri for the Azeri population and posted it in public places. Farmers recalled the period last year when there was a panic around AI. They said a high-ranking official made a TV announcement saying: *“one in every three people could die in case of AI outbreak”*. The population perceived themselves to be in danger and culled their poultry, though they refused to give their slaughtered chickens to the sanitary services: *“people were slaughtering and eating the meat; some preserved it and kept it”*.

#### Can AI spread from bird to human? What are the ways in which the disease is transmitted?

##### Who is most at risk?

Respondents reported that the disease spreads during close contact with poultry: *“poultry cages should be far from houses”, “in Turkey, people live together with chickens -that is unacceptable”*. The disease can spread while cooking if safety measures are not followed. *“those who use gloves when they cook will not get infected.”*

Respondents believe that children are most at risk because *“their immunity is lower”, “children come into contact with birds”*. Farmers think that they themselves are not at high risk, because they create a safe environment for the birds and thus prevent their poultry from getting AI. However, farmers do not exclude the possibility that the disease could spread to their poultry and acknowledge the danger they may face *“I have a closed covered cage for poultry, which no bird can fly into; I also disinfect, but there is still a risk”*.

## FINAL REPORT

### How do you keep your poultry? How do you disinfect the place where you keep the birds?

All participants reported that they kept their poultry in enclosed areas and do not allow chickens to go out. Disinfection methods are different - some reported using special disinfectant solutions while others used smoke. One farmer reported that he did not do any disinfection, he just brushed the cage clean. The majority said that they disinfected and cleaned the areas more frequently compared to the time when AI was not a threat.

### What are the hand washing practices of farm workers?

Participants reported that currently they use "washing soap", because it contains bicarbonate "which kills bacteria". Those who look after birds wear special clothes and use masks. Farmers use gloves, some reported disposable gloves, others reusable gloves, which they disinfect with chlorine.

### In general, what do you do if your poultry gets sick?

Farmers reported that they inform veterinary services. They think that it is most dangerous if a chicken dies immediately: *"If chicken dies very quickly, it is dangerous. I would take the dead bird to the laboratory, because I want to know what it is myself"*. *"If the chicken is sick for several days I will alert a veterinarian and follow his instructions, if it dies I will take it to a lab in Tbilisi"*. Farmers reported that they isolated sick chickens and buried chickens that died of illness "deep in the ground".

### What implications will it have for your business if your poultry gets sick and dies?

Farmers think it will have very negative implications for their business: *"people will be scared; no one will buy poultry"*.

### What would you do if a mass poultry cull was declared?

All participants said that they would cull poultry if it was necessary for safety purposes. *"I would cull my poultry without hesitation"*. Farmers were not very optimistic that the government would pay compensation: *"we culled our poultry and no one paid us"*, *"the government has done nothing for small enterprises in agriculture"*.

## **Conclusions**

Ø Farmers are aware that AI has a very high mortality rate for humans. They are well aware of preventive measures. Those who look after birds wear special clothes and use masks.

## FINAL REPORT

Farmers use gloves, some said they used disposable gloves, others reusable gloves which they later disinfect with chlorine.

- Ø Farmers report that they create a safe environment for birds and thus protect their poultry from getting AI. This seems to give them confidence that they are not at risk of infection. However, farmers do not rule out completely that the disease could spread to their poultry and acknowledge the danger they may face.
- Ø All farmers reported keeping poultry in enclosed spaces and not allowing chickens to go out. Different disinfection methods are used, though some do not disinfect at all.
- Ø All farmers said that they would cull poultry if it was necessary for safety purposes. However, they realize that it will have very negative implications for their business. Farmers were not very optimistic that the government would pay them compensation if their poultry had to be culled.

### Health Workers

Do people seek medical assistance for the flu? Compared to the period when people were not aware about AI, has referral to facilities increased?

Participants reported that most people usually treat themselves when they get sick and seek medical care only if the illness is prolonged or complicated. Health workers say that they frequently encounter advanced cases. People are more likely to seek medical help for their sick children than for themselves. The reason for such behavior is economic factors and widely advertised over-the-counter medications: *"the population receives information from advertisements; they believe in medications' effectiveness and take them without doctor's advice"*. Health care workers reported that during the 2-3 weeks following the confirmation of an AI case in Georgia, more people turned to health care facilities for treatment, but this indicator has gone down again.

Who is at most risk of AI?

According to health workers, hunters and fishermen are at most risk: *"poor people who live on hunting and usually hunt in places where migrant birds are"*. Participants reported that very few have poultry in their communities: *"chickens are very rare in our villages; those who have them are at risk of course"*. They think that the population is aware of preventive measures and is now more cautious. They say that people use gloves and cook poultry meat thoroughly.

## FINAL REPORT

### Have you received the handbook on AI? How do you register and report flu cases?

Participants reported that they had received handbooks and that registration and reporting forms were available in all facilities. Public health workers informed them about the regulations and they know how to report cases (registration in 60a logbook and monthly summary reporting).

Health workers expressed their concern about the abolition of the local public health service. They are confused and do not know to whom they should send reports and notifications: *"I knew the phone number of the local epidemiologist and always called her about suspected cases. Now I don't know whom to refer to". "I don't have an official letter clarifying where to report cases"*.

Some participants reported that they were not aware of the number of the hotline and would still refer to the eliminated local public health services.

### Whom would you refer to if a case of Avian Flu was suspected? Would you need additional information from other agencies to confirm the suspected case?

Health workers would immediately inform veterinary services if there was a suspected case of AI in poultry. If they suspected a human case, they would immediately notify the public health center and also seek assistance from an infectious diseases specialist.

### Is your district prepared to deal with AI? Are resources available? What shortages do you face? What mechanisms are available in the district and how effective is coordination between the parties involved?

According to participants, there is a designated team consisting of 10 representatives of the local authorities, though health workers are not aware of what resources these team members have: *"they probably have everything, but we do not know"*. According to the respondents, health workers throughout the district are informed about how to report the case and there is good chain from case detection to the hospital. However, resources at the infectious diseases hospital are not sufficient: *"the infectious diseases department at the hospital is not well equipped; they do not have everything they need"*.

Participants reported that part of this responsibility is assumed by local authorities, although the health workers are not aware what these responsibilities are: *"we are informed what should be done by health workers, we know what veterinarians do, but we are not aware about their (local authorities) responsibilities"*.

## FINAL REPORT

### Is the population well informed about AI?

Participants reported that the people were quite well informed about AI and still reported individual cases of poultry death. They also noted, however, that there is less confidence in the authorities. The population now regrets that they culled their poultry. The local authorities made the people cull their poultry, but no one was compensated and it was big loss for people. *"I myself culled my poultry and now I have no chickens and no turkeys; I regret it very much"*. There is low trust in authorities *"people will not believe them any more; they may vaccinate their poultry, but they will not cull the - only a very small proportion will do so"*.

Health workers expressed their desire to get more information on AI in the form of trainings and suggested that the communication campaign for the population should be more focused on educating about specific signs of the disease and preventive measures, rather than threatening statements like *"every third person will die if there is an outbreak of Avian Influenza"*.

### **Conclusions**

- Ø According to health workers, people usually treat themselves when they get sick and seek medical care only if their illness is prolonged or gets complicated. Therefore, health workers frequently encounter advanced cases. Medical care is most often sought for children, while adults refer to doctors only in very severe cases. The reasons for such behavior include economic factors and well-advertised over-the-counter medications.
- Ø All local health workers seem to have received some training - they all have the AI handbook, and registration and reporting forms are available in their facilities. Public health workers have instructed them about how to report cases. However, health workers expressed their desire to get more information on AI in the form of trainings. As for the communication campaign for the population, they suggested that it be more focused on educating people about the specific signs of the illness and preventive measures than on trying to scare them.
- Ø Health workers expressed their concern about the abolition of the local public health service. They are confused and do not know whom to send reports to. Some participants reported that they were not aware of the number of the hotline and would still refer to the eliminated local public health service.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Health workers know that there is a designated team of professionals responsible for coordinating response activities appointed by the local authorities. However, the health workers are not aware of what resources the aforementioned team has and what exactly they are responsible for.
- Ø Health workers do think that resources at infectious diseases centers are not sufficient, which is particularly true for the equipment.

### Hunters

#### What have you heard about AI? What types of birds can get AI?

Participants reported that AI is an infectious disease which can lead to death in humans. It is mostly spread in Asia and is common in birds, though other animals (e.g. cats) can also get infected, they say. Hunters think that all birds are susceptible to the disease, especially waterfowl.

#### What are the signs of AI in birds? How can the disease spread to humans?

Some participants named slime discharge, hemorrhages and swollen legs as a signs in birds while others said they were not aware of about the signs of the disease and needed more information. The ways the disease is transmitted are listed as contact with birds, including preparing them for consumption and petting them. Almost all participants reported that they do not touch dead birds.

#### Can migrant birds spread the disease?

Hunters believe that migrant birds can spread disease: *"sick migrant birds stay at water reservoirs; they cannot fly and come into contact with local non-migrant birds - that is how the disease may spread"*.

At the same time, hunters believe that sick migrant birds cannot fly long distances, and that those who come to water reservoirs stay in order to feed and rest. *"If a bird flies, produces eggs and is active, it cannot be sick. It is similar to a sick person - if he has a high fever he cannot walk. If a bird can cover a long distance, it should be healthy, so we don't worry"*.

#### Can a hunting dog transmit the disease from bird to human?

According to the respondents, no such cases have been reported, though *"if the virus mutates, anything can happen"*.

## FINAL REPORT

How do you prepare the meat of the birds you hunt? How do you dispose of the waste? Do you follow any safety precautions? Do your children help you prepare meat?

Some hunters report that they give hunted birds to others for preparation while some said that they prepare it themselves or give it to their wives. Usually they do so outside the house in the backyard. Since there is no immediate threat, they currently dispose of the waste by wrapping it up and throwing it into the garbage.

The Hunters said that they currently do nothing special during hunting or meat preparation. *"Those who go hunting do not use gloves, though it is desirable during meat preparation"; "If there is no AI, why should I use gloves? - if there is AI, I will stop hunting".*

The hunters reported that they do not involve children in the meat preparation for safety purposes.

Do you sell hunted bird meat? What would you do if the quality of the meat was not satisfactory?

The majority said that they do not sell the birds they kill while hunting, one reported that last year he brought 50 quails to a restaurant but could not sell them, so his family ate them all.

Hunters reported that if they do not like the meat they throw it in the garbage or refer to veterinary services *"we have been doing this for the past year; previously I did not pay attention to this."*

Would you continue hunting if an AI case was detected?

All participants reported that they would stop hunting if the government announced that there was a real threat of AI outbreak.

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Hunters think that all birds are susceptible to the disease, particularly waterfowl. They believe that migrant birds can spread the disease. At the same time hunters believe that sick migrant birds cannot fly long distances, and that those that come to water reservoirs do so for food or rest.
- Ø The majority of hunters say that they do not sell the hunted birds. Some hunters give the hunted bird meat to others for preparation, some hunters prepare it themselves or give it

## FINAL REPORT

to their wives. Currently they take no special precautions during hunting or meat preparation.

- Ø All hunters declared that they would stop hunting if the government announced that there was a real threat of AI outbreak.

### Poultry traders

What have you heard about AI? Can AI spread from bird to human? Ways the disease is transmitted?

Participants' know that AI is severe disease which can cause death. *"We know that the disease can cause death; someone told us that a cure had been discovered, though we do not know whether this is true"*.

Participants know that the signs in poultry are: slime discharge, inability to walk and eat. Disease signs in humans are similar of those experienced during flu, though they are more severe.

Can you identify whether poultry meat is healthy or unhealthy?

Participants reported that if poultry is sick the meat changes color, which is easily identifiable; *"in general you can identify unhealthy meat - it changes color soon after you slaughter the chicken"*. Participants reported that even though they have not encountered AI-infected poultry meat, they think that they are capable of identifying unhealthy meat.

Traders also mentioned that market veterinarians test the meat, which reduces the possibility of unhealthy poultry appearing at markets: *"if there is something suspicious they will not allow them to sell the chicken"*.

Who is at most risk of AI? Do you think that you personally are at risk?

Participants think that children are at most risk. They do not consider themselves at risk because there is currently no threat of an outbreak and they use safety measures: *"If we determine that the meat is not good, we will not touch it", "it is not dangerous now, if there are AI cases it might be risky."*

Do you slaughter the poultry? How do you dispose of the waste?

Some women reported that they or their family members (husbands) slaughter the poultry while others said that they bought already slaughtered chickens. Waste is first wrapped up

## FINAL REPORT

and then thrown into the garbage. No special measures are taken in the places where chickens are slaughtered: *"I just clean the area with water"*.

### What safety precautions do you observe when trading poultry and eggs?

Respondents reported that they became more cautious after they first heard about AI, though they do not take any special precautions now that there is no threat. It is not possible to wash one's hands at the market: *"I wash my hands when I get back home"*. Some traders reported having a snack at the market without first washing their hands. *"If I have water in a bottle I will rinse off my hands"*.

### What would you do if you encountered unhealthy meat?

Participants reported that if they identified unhealthy meat they would send it to a lab for tests. Some said they would call the hotline while others would either inform the market administration or even call the police.

### How can you protect yourself from AI?

Participants reported that safety precautions such as using gloves and masks were important. They said that if there was a real AI threat they would stop selling poultry. Respondents mentioned that although this would affect their income, no one would take the risk *"I will not put my life in danger"*.

## **Conclusions**

- Ø Poultry traders think that if poultry is sick, the meat changes color, which is easily identifiable. Even though they have not encountered AI-infected poultry, they believe that would be able to identify unhealthy meat.
- Ø Poultry traders believe that market veterinarians test the meat, which reduces the possibility that unhealthy poultry may appear on the market. They do not consider themselves at risk because there is currently no threat of an outbreak and they observe safety measures.
- Ø Some traders or their family members (husbands) slaughter the poultry, though no special measures are undertaken for cleaning the place where chickens are slaughtered.
- Ø Traders became more cautious after they first heard about AI, but now that there is no immediate threat, they do not take special precautions. Traders say it is impossible to wash their hands at the market.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Traders say they would stop selling poultry if there were a real threat. Although this will affect their income, no one will take the risk.

### Veterinary workers

#### Do people refer to you when their poultry are sick? What are main reasons?

Veterinary workers claimed that last year, when the AI threat was announced, people would refer to them very often. *"We were working 24 hours a day,"* one vet said. Since last May fewer people have been coming to us, though the population remains very cautious, they ask for veterinary assistance for bird plague and other diseases.

Participants said that based on the advice and information received from TV and brochures, the population tries to keep chickens in closed places, although not everyone can afford to build special safe henhouses: *"those who have many chickens and have some income have already built special henhouses, but such households are very few; those who have small number of poultry could not provide a safe environment for their chickens"*. According to veterinary workers, many culled their poultry last year: *"around 80% of the population culled their chickens; there are villages without any poultry at all", "when people saw how poultry was being taken away in Adjara, they decided to slaughter their chickens and salt them for later consumption"*.

One of the participants mentioned that there was a very small chance that the disease would spread in Georgia *"may God protect us - we have few water reservoirs and not too many migrant birds come through here. The disease may spread if someone decides to start a biological war."*

#### How do people dispose of waste? Do they sell sick chickens?

According to veterinary workers, some people are aware of the dangers and bury the waste deep in the ground, others throw it in the garbage or, in the worst case, throw it into rivers or ravines. Veterinarians reported that they are trying their best to educate people on how to behave in different conditions.

They think that it is almost impossible for vendors to sell poultry that has died of sickness. *"In that case the chicken must be sold immediately because the meat changes color very quickly"*

#### How would people react if the government calls for a mass cull of poultry?

## FINAL REPORT

Veterinarians think that if a case of AI is confirmed people will allow their poultry to be culled. They will give up their chickens, ducks and turkeys. However, if there are only suspected cases then there is chance that people will not obey such instructions *“people will not trust the government, they may not even trust us”*.

What is level of preparedness in your district? Do you have sufficient resources?

Veterinary workers say that at present there is lack of veterinary specialists and shortage of finances for travel costs: *“back in those days we covered 30 km 5-6 times a day - there was not enough for fuel and we were forced to pay fuel costs out of pocket.”*

What mechanism exists in you district to fight the disease? How effective is it?

Respondents reported that teams had been created in the district and that coordination seems to be good. People in villages know their phone numbers and call them in case of necessity.

### **Conclusions**

- Ø Wherever possible, veterinary workers try to educate people on how to behave in various circumstances. They think that it is almost impossible for people to sell poultry that has died of disease given that sick poultry meat changes color very quickly.
- Ø Veterinarians think that if an AI case is confirmed people will allow their poultry to be culled. They will give up their chickens, ducks and turkeys. However if there are only suspected cases, there is chance that people will not obey such instructions.
- Ø At present there is lack of veterinary specialists and a shortage of finances to cover travel costs. On the other hand teams have been created in the districts and coordination seems to be good. People in villages know veterinary workers phone numbers and call them when necessary.

### **Recommendations**

The results of the survey clearly show that knowledge on specific prevention measures is very poor among housewives as well as children aged 6 to 11 and 12 to 16 years. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to design and implement an Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign focusing on effective prevention measures, which have to be tailored to the needs of various population groups, including children. However, these recommendations are

## FINAL REPORT

developed primarily for the government of Georgia and it is realized that international donor support will be required for their implementation.

Based on the results of the survey, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Ø Design and implement an IEC campaign targeted towards the general public and high-risk groups and focusing on effective preventive measures against AI, including safe practices for poultry keeping, poultry slaughtering, disposal of infected poultry, cooking, etc. Early warning signs of AI in humans and poultry as well as the next steps after recognizing these signs must form an essential part of the IEC campaign. Namely, the following problematic behaviors have to be addressed through a well designed IEC campaign (TV) targeted to the following groups:

- a) General public

- § Using gloves during poultry preparation
- § Hand washing after cooking, touching birds and poultry
- § Feeling stigmatized in case of human or poultry AI
- § Report cases of poultry sickness or death to authorities

- b) Rural population (in addition to what is proposed for general public)

- § Keeping domestic poultry separate from wild birds
- § Preventive measures during poultry slaughtering

- c) Children

- § Washing hands after touching birds and poultry
- § Personal hygiene

- Ø Provide advice and direction on safe workplace practices and worker safety support to poultry farmers and poultry traders, plus all other professionals who may be involved in poultry farming, trading and hunting. Namely, the following problematic behaviors have to be addressed through a well designed IEC campaign (printed materials) targeted to the following groups:

- a) Small-scale farmers

- § Proper use and disposal of PPE

## FINAL REPORT

§ Disinfection of the area where poultry are kept

d) Poultry traders

§ Preventive measures during poultry slaughtering

§ General hygiene measures at the marketplace

e) Hunters

§ Preventive measures during hunting and meat preparation

- Ø Reinforce health education programs for school children focusing on simple and effective measures (e.g. hand washing) that are pertinent to the prevention of AI as well general personal hygiene.
- Ø Assist district level AI response teams to assign clear roles and responsibilities to their team members and communicate this information to local communities so that the population knows “who is doing what” in case of AI outbreak.
- Ø Helps the government plan and implement monetary compensation programs for households complying with directives to cull the poultry. The plan should include the following: deciding who will be compensated, setting the amount of compensation and timeframes for its distribution, organizing payment and accountability, etc. Similarly, a strategy should be developed to provide alternative business opportunities for people involved in the poultry farming and trading businesses.
- Ø Advocate reestablishing/strengthening local Public Health Centers, which have traditionally been the cornerstone of the country’s public health oversight and response system including efforts to provide health education and disease prevention services to the population.
- Ø Strengthen the capacity of local veterinary services to ensure that there is an adequate cadre of professionals and that the veterinary service has adequate material resources to carry out the needed response measures in case of AI outbreak.
- Ø Strengthen the capacity of local infectious diseases hospitals (or infectious diseases departments within district hospitals) through providing the appropriate medical equipment needed for AI case management. Providing training in the proper use of the aforementioned equipment must be an essential component of the capacity-building exercise.

## FINAL REPORT

- Ø Assist the government to explore and reduce financial and other barriers to access to primary and secondary health care services in order to make sure that there is no delay in receiving adequate medical care for all suspected AI cases.

## FINAL REPORT

### Annex 1: Adults survey result tables

**Table 1 Demography Adults (N=502)**

		n	%
City/District	Batumi	56	11.2
	Khelvachauri	39	7.8
	Kobuleti	42	8.4
	Sagarejo	39	7.8
	Qvareli	39	7.8
	Lagodekhi	39	7.8
	Ninotsminda	39	7.8
	Akhalkalaki	78	15.5
	Gardabani	65	12.9
	Lanchkhuti	26	5.2
	Poti	40	8.0
Total		502	100

**Table 2: Demography (age groups) \_Adults (N=502)**

		n	%
Valid	18-24	35	7.0
	25-34	86	17.1
	35-44	112	22.3
	45-54	152	30.3
	55-64	55	11.0
	65+	62	12.4
	Total	502	100.0

**Table 3: Demography (religion) \_Adults (N=502)**

		n	%
Valid	Orthodox Christian	257	51.2
	Gregorian Christian	50	10.0
	Muslim	189	37.6
	Representative of a non-traditional religion	1	.2
	Atheist	1	.2
	Catholic	4	.8
	Total	502	100.0

**Table 4: Demography (education) \_Adults (N=502)**

		n	%
Valid	Primary	9	1.8
	Incomplete secondary	53	10.6
	Complete secondary	263	52.4
	Vocational (professional-technical)	29	5.8
	Vocational (technical)	59	11.8
	Incomplete university	16	3.2
	University Degree	73	14.5
	Total	502	100.0

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 5: Demography (occupation) \_Adults (N=502)**

	n	%
Agriculture	22	4.4
Education	29	5.8
Healthcare	15	3.0
Trade	15	3.0
Housewife	336	67.0
Disabled	1	.2
Farm worker	17	3.4
Pensioner	56	11.2
Other	11	2.1
Total	502	100.0

**Table 6: Source of Information on AI across districts \_Adults (N=502)**

		Where have you heard about bird flu?													Total
		Television	Newspaper	Pamphlets	Posters	Neighbor/ friends	Representative of village administration	Local community leader	Physician	Religious leaders	Schools	At the market	Other gathering place	At work	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	100.0	33.9	10.7	1.8	46.4	.0	.0	3.6	1.8	.0	1.8	1.8	.0	56
	Khelvachauri	97.4	25.6	10.3	.0	30.8	10.3	.0	12.8	.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	39
	Kobuleti	100.0	26.2	9.5	2.4	16.7	9.5	.0	11.9	.0	7.1	.0	11.9	2.4	42
	Sagarejo	89.7	35.9	20.5	12.8	15.4	25.6	5.1	10.3	.0	2.6	20.5	5.1	.0	39
	Qvareli	97.4	30.8	7.7	2.6	35.9	12.8	.0	2.6	.0	2.6	.0	7.7	.0	39
	Lagodekhi	89.7	15.4	28.2	5.1	41.0	12.8	7.7	17.9	.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	39
	Ninotsminda	94.9	5.1	12.8	.0	64.1	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	39
	Akhalkalaki	96.2	6.4	10.3	.0	41.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	3.8	2.6	.0	.0	78
	Gardabani	96.9	.0	.0	.0	36.9	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.4	4.6	.0	65
	Lanchkhuti	96.2	38.5	15.4	.0	65.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0	26
	Poti	97.5	22.5	22.5	5.0	37.5	.0	.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40
Total		96.2	19.5	12.4	2.4	38.6	6.4	1.0	5.6	.2	2.0	4.6	3.6	.4	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 7: Source of Information on AI by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Where have you heard about bird flu?														Total
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Pamphlets	Posters	Neighbor/ friends	Representative of village administration	Local community leader	Physician	Religious leaders	Schools	At the market	Other gathering place	At work	N
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Ethnicity	Georgian	98.3	4.1	29.3	12.4	2.1	37.6	5.4	.0	6.2	.4	2.1	.8	4.5	.8	242
	Azeri	93.0	3.5	14.0	13.3	4.9	32.2	12.6	3.5	7.7	.0	1.4	13.3	4.2	.0	143
	Armenian	95.7	.9	6.0	11.1	.0	48.7	.9	.0	1.7	.0	2.6	1.7	.9	.0	117
Total		96.2	3.2	19.5	12.4	2.4	38.6	6.4	1.0	5.6	.2	2.0	4.6	3.6	.4	502

**Table 8: Source of Information on AI by urban/rural\_Adults N=502**

		Where have you heard about bird flu?														Total
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Pamphlets	Posters	Neighbor/ friends	Representative of village administration	Local community leader	Physician	Religious leaders	Schools	At the market	Other gathering place	At work	N
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Location	Urban	99.1	4.5	29.5	15.2	2.7	40.2	.0	.0	5.4	.9	.9	.9	.9	.0	112
	Rural	95.4	2.8	16.7	11.5	2.3	38.2	8.2	1.3	5.6	.0	2.3	5.6	4.4	.5	390
Total		96.2	3.2	19.5	12.4	2.4	38.6	6.4	1.0	5.6	.2	2.0	4.6	3.6	.4	502

**Table 9: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		How do birds get AI?							N
		From other birds	Through the air	From water	Chicken droppings	Don't know	From migrant birds	other	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	75.0	25.0	1.8	.0	3.6	.0	.0	56
	Khelvachauri	74.4	12.8	5.1	5.1	17.9	2.6	.0	39
	Kobuleti	64.3	28.6	4.8	2.4	11.9	.0	.0	42
	Sagarejo	46.2	48.7	.0	7.7	.0	.0	.0	39
	Qvareli	66.7	23.1	2.6	17.9	5.1	2.6	.0	39
	Lagodekhi	76.9	17.9	5.1	.0	5.1	.0	.0	39

## FINAL REPORT

		How do birds get AI?							
		From other birds	Through the air	From water	Chicken droppings	Don't know	From migrant birds	other	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Ninotsminda	56.4	66.7	12.8	.0	2.6	.0	.0	39
	Akhalkalaki	64.1	44.9	15.4	.0	7.7	.0	.0	78
	Gardabani	53.8	24.6	4.6	1.5	12.3	16.9	.0	65
	Lanchkhuti	65.4	.0	.0	.0	26.9	19.2	.0	26
	Poti	67.5	62.5	2.5	7.5	5.0	.0	2.5	40
	Total	64.3	33.5	5.8	3.4	8.4	3.6	.2	502

**Table 10: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by ethnic groups\_Adults N=502**

		How do birds get AI?							
		From other birds	Through the air	From water	Chicken droppings	Don't know	From migrant birds	other	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	69.4	26.9	2.9	5.4	10.3	2.9	.4	242
	Azeri	58.0	29.4	3.5	2.8	7.0	7.7	.0	143
	Armenian	61.5	52.1	14.5	.0	6.0	.0	.0	117
	Total	64.3	33.5	5.8	3.4	8.4	3.6	.2	502

**Table 11: AI awareness (mode of transmission among birds) by urban/rural\_Adults N=502**

		How do birds AI?							
		From other birds	Through the air	From water	Chicken droppings	Don't know	From migrant birds	other	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	71.4	35.7	2.7	3.6	6.3	.0	.9	112
	Rural	62.3	32.8	6.7	3.3	9.0	4.6	.0	390
	Total	64.3	33.5	5.8	3.4	8.4	3.6	.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 12: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Which birds do you think are susceptible to AI?													
City/District		Chicken	Turkey	Goose/ Duck	Pigeon (Dove)	Sparrow/ Swallow	Quail	Wild duck	Swan	Domestic birds	Any wild bird	Any Bird	Migrant Birds	Don't know/refuse to answer	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		23.2	23.2	8.9	7.1	.0	.0	.0	1.8	35.7	32.1	42.9	19.6	1.8	56
Khelvachauri		28.2	17.9	15.4	7.7	20.5	5.1	7.7	5.1	25.6	15.4	64.1	15.4	.0	39
Kobuleti		23.8	4.8	2.4	4.8	.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	16.7	28.6	54.8	26.2	.0	42
Sagarejo		69.2	20.5	7.7	5.1	5.1	.0	7.7	.0	43.6	38.5	30.8	7.7	.0	39
Qvareli		48.7	17.9	15.4	5.1	15.4	.0	2.6	2.6	10.3	12.8	28.2	38.5	2.6	39
Lagodekhi		20.5	10.3	12.8	7.7	2.6	.0	7.7	7.7	35.9	28.2	46.2	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		38.5	5.1	5.1	10.3	5.1	.0	.0	.0	48.7	51.3	35.9	10.3	10.3	39
Akhalkalaki		83.3	29.5	44.9	25.6	1.3	.0	2.6	3.8	14.1	7.7	19.2	.0	1.3	78
Gardabani		50.8	27.7	24.6	4.6	3.1	.0	3.1	.0	26.2	23.1	52.3	4.6	3.1	65
Lanchkhuti		7.7	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	11.5	3.8	65.4	69.2	46.2	15.4	.0	26
Poti		50.0	12.5	17.5	15.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	.0	25.0	32.5	22.5	17.5	.0	40
Total		44.4	17.7	17.3	9.8	4.8	2.0	4.8	2.4	29.1	27.7	39.2	12.7	1.8	502

**Table 13: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Which birds do you think are susceptible to AI?													
Ethnicity		Chicken	Turkey	Goose/Duck	Pigeon (Dove)	Sparrow/ Swallow	Quail	Wild duck	Swan	Domestic birds	Any wild bird	Any Bird	Migrant Birds	Don't know/refuse to answer	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Georgian		31.0	14.0	10.7	7.0	6.6	4.1	5.8	2.5	28.1	29.8	43.0	22.3	.8	242
Azeri		47.6	21.0	16.8	5.6	3.5	.0	5.6	2.1	33.6	28.7	44.8	4.2	1.4	143
Armenian		68.4	21.4	31.6	20.5	2.6	.0	1.7	2.6	25.6	22.2	24.8	3.4	4.3	117
Total		44.4	17.7	17.3	9.8	4.8	2.0	4.8	2.4	29.1	27.7	39.2	12.7	1.8	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 14: AI awareness (types of birds that can get AI) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Which types of birds do you think are susceptible to AI?													
		Chicken	Turkey	Goose/ Duck	Pigeon (Dove)	Sparrow/S wallow	Quail	Wild duck	Swan	Domestic birds	Any wild bird	Any Bird	Migrant Birds	Don't know/ refuse to answer	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Location	Urban	31.3	16.1	10.7	9.8	1.8	6.3	6.3	.9	28.6	30.4	37.5	18.8	.9	112
	Rural	48.2	18.2	19.2	9.7	5.6	.8	4.4	2.8	29.2	26.9	39.7	11.0	2.1	390
Total		44.4	17.7	17.3	9.8	4.8	2.0	4.8	2.4	29.1	27.7	39.2	12.7	1.8	502

**Table 15: AI awareness (can people get AI?) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Can people get bird flu?						
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	50	89.3	4	7.1	2	3.6	56
	Khelvachauri	37	94.9	0	.0	2	5.1	39
	Kobuleti	36	85.7	5	11.9	1	2.4	42
	Sagarejo	39	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	39
	Qvareli	34	87.2	1	2.6	4	10.3	39
	Lagodekhi	39	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	39
	Ninotsminda	24	61.5	9	23.1	6	15.4	39
	Akhalkalaki	69	88.5	5	6.4	4	5.1	78
	Gardabani	50	76.9	4	6.2	11	16.9	65
	Lanchkhuti	26	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	26
	Poti	38	95.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	40
Total		442	88.0	29	5.8	31	6.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 16: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Can people get bird flu?						N
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	221	91.3%	11	4.5%	10	4.1%	242
	Azeri	128	89.5%	4	2.8%	11	7.7%	143
	Armenian	93	79.5%	14	12.0%	10	8.5%	117
Total		442	88.0%	29	5.8%	31	6.2%	502

**Table 17: AI awareness (can people get AI?) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Can people get bird flu?						N
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	103	92.0%	6	5.4%	3	2.7%	112
	Rural	339	86.9%	23	5.9%	28	7.2%	390
Total		442	88.0%	29	5.8%	31	6.2%	502

**Table 18: AI awareness (how can people get AI) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can people get bird flu?									N
		From touching birds	From eating poultry	From eating raw poultry	Through the air	From water	From people	Don't know	During the cleaning process		
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
City/District	Batumi	86	34.0	16.0	4.0	.0	.0	2.0	2.0	50	
	Khelvachauri	81.1	27.0	21.6	.0	.0	13.5	2.7	.0	37	
	Kobuleti	91.7	22.2	19.4	.0	5.6	.0	2.8	.0	36	
	Sagarejo	61.5	35.9	17.9	17.9	2.6	7.7	.0	.0	39	
	Qvareli	76.5	58.8	20.6	20.6	2.9	.0	.0	.0	34	
	Lagodekhi	59	33.3	33.3	23.1	5.1	10.3	2.6	.0	39	

## FINAL REPORT

		How can people get bird flu?								
		From touching birds	From eating poultry	From eating raw poultry	Through the air	From water	From people	Don't know	During the cleaning process	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Ninotsminda	83.3	8.3	.0	20.8	.0	4.2	.0	.0	24
	Akhalkalaki	92.8	23.2	7.2	4.3	1.4	1.4	.0	.0	69
	Gardabani	88	20.0	16.0	20.0	.0	20.0	6.0	.0	50
	Lanchkhuti	80.8	15.4	38.5	.0	.0	3.8	3.8	.0	26
	Poti	81.6	55.3	21.1	26.3	.0	7.9	.0	.0	38
	Total	81.3	30.5	18.3	12.0	1.6	6.3	1.8	.2	442

**Table 19: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can people get bird flu?								
		From touching birds	From eating poultry	From eating poultry	Through the air	From water	From people	Don't know	During the cleaning process	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	82.3	36.2	21.7	8.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	.5	221
	Azeri	71.1	28.9	21.9	20.3	2.3	13.3	3.1	.0	128
	Armenian	90.3	19.4	5.4	8.6	1.1	2.2	.0	.0	93
	Total	81.3	30.5	18.3	12.0	1.6	6.3	1.8	.2	442

**Table 20: AI awareness (how can people get AI?) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can people get bird flu?								
		From touching birds	From eating poultry	From eating poultry	Through the air	From water	From people	Don't know	During the cleaning process	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	84.4	41.7	18.4	11.7	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	103
	Rural	80.2	27.1	18.3	12.1	1.8	7.4	1.8	.0	339
	Total	81.3	30.5	18.3	12.0	1.6	6.3	1.8	.2	442

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 21: AI awareness (from which birds can AI be spread?) across districts\_Adults (N=345)**

City/District		From which birds can people get bird flu, wild or domestic? Or from both?		Total N
		Wild birds	Domestic birds	
		%	%	
Batumi		95.3	97.7	43
Khelvachauri		89.7	100.0	29
Kobuleti		97.0	100.0	33
Sagarejo		50.0	95.8	24
Qvareli		76.9	80.8	26
Lagodekhi		69.6	100.0	23
Ninotsminda		80.0	80.0	20
Akhalkalaki		37.5	95.3	64
Gardabani		66.7	90.9	33
Lanchkhuti		95.2	81.0	21
Poti		100.0	82.8	29
Total		74.8	92.5	345

**Table 22: AI awareness (from which birds can AI be spread?) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=345)**

Ethnicity		Which birds, wild or domestic?		N
		Wild birds	Domestic birds	
		%	%	
Georgian		92.8	91.7	181
Azeri		62.5	95.0	80
Armenian		47.6	91.7	84
Total		74.8	92.5	345

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 23: AI awareness (from which birds can AI be spread?) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=345)**

		From which birds can people get bird flu, wild or domestic? Or from both?		
		Wild birds	Domestic birds	N
		%	%	
Location	Urban	97.6	92.9	85
	Rural	67.3	92.3	260
Total		74.8	92.5	345

**Table 24: awareness on AI preventive measures across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

	How can you protect yourself from bird flu?																				N
	Don't eat poultry	Wash my hands	Do not touch chickens	Stay away from chicken droppings	Get rid of my chickens	Wear a mask when handling poultry	Wear gloves when handling poultry	Stay away from people who have the flu	Wash the area where we prepare chicken	Report sick or dead chickens	Kill off all my poultry	Burn dead chickens	Don't know	Only with medicines	There is no way to protect myself	Vaccinate chickens	Bury sick birds	Isolate sick birds	other		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi	42.0	44.0	38.0	12.0	18.0	14.0	14.0	.0	14.0	10.0	.0	.0	4.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50
Khelvachauri	40.5	45.9	64.9	10.8	18.9	8.1	16.2	8.1	21.6	13.5	8.1	5.4	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37
Kobuleti	19.4	36.1	50.0	13.9	27.8	16.7	16.7	8.3	16.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8	.0	36
Sagarejo	30.8	41.0	38.5	5.1	12.8	35.9	12.8	7.7	5.1	12.8	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli	32.4	67.6	50.0	26.5	2.9	11.8	35.3	2.9	2.9	23.5	2.9	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	34
Lagodekhi	56.4	12.8	35.9	5.1	23.1	28.2	10.3	12.8	10.3	10.3	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda	45.8	20.8	12.5	8.3	12.5	29.2	8.3	4.2	8.3	20.8	4.2	25.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24
Akhalkalaki	65.2	33.3	36.2	5.8	20.3	1.4	.0	7.2	.0	2.9	2.9	7.2	1.4	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	69
Gardabani	20.0	22.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	20.0	30.0	8.0	32.0	12.0	10.0	.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	.0	.0	50
Lanchkhuti	3.8	57.7	7.7	15.4	.0	30.8	73.1	3.8	11.5	19.2	.0	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26
Poti	34.2	50.0	57.9	5.3	7.9	18.4	23.7	2.6	2.6	18.4	.0	7.9	2.6	.0	.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	38
Total	38.0	38.2	38.2	10.2	14.9	15.8	16.5	5.4	10.0	14.3	4.3	8.4	3.6	1.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2	.5	.0	442

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 25: AI awareness on preventive measures by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=442)**

	How can you protect yourself from bird flu?																				Total N
	Don't eat poultry	Wash my hands	Do not touch chickens	Stay away from chicken droppings	Get rid of my chickens	Wear a mask when handling poultry	Wear gloves when handling poultry	Stay away from people who have the flu	Wash the area where we prepare chicken	Report sick or dead chickens	Kill off all my poultry	Burn dead chickens	Don't know	Only with medicines	There is no way to protect myself	Vaccinate chickens	Kill and bury sick birds	Isolate sick birds	Boil eggs		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Georgian	30.8	49.3	46.2	13.6	13.6	15.8	26.7	4.1	11.8	14.5	2.7	4.5	3.6	.0	.5	.9	.0	.0	.9	221	
Azeri	34.4	25.0	30.5	7.0	14.8	21.1	9.4	7.0	12.5	18.8	7.8	12.5	4.7	3.9	.0	2.3	.8	.8	.0	128	
Armenian	60.2	30.1	30.1	6.5	18.3	8.6	2.2	6.5	2.2	7.5	3.2	11.8	2.2	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	93	
Total	38.0	38.2	38.2	10.2	14.9	15.8	16.5	5.4	10.0	14.3	4.3	8.4	3.6	1.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2	.5	442	

**Table 26: AI awareness on preventive measures by urban/rural\_Adults (N=442)**

	How can you protect yourself from bird flu?																				N
	Don't eat poultry	Wash my hands	Do not touch chickens	Stay away from chicken droppings	Get rid of my chickens	Wear a mask when handling poultry	Wear gloves when handling poultry	Stay away from people who have the flu	Wash the area where we prepare chicken	Report sick or dead chickens	Kill off all my poultry	Burn dead chickens	Don't know	Only with medicines	There is no way to protect myself	Vaccinate chickens	Kill and bury sick birds	Isolate sick birds	other		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Location Urban	37.9	47.6	48.5	7.8	15.5	14.6	15.5	1.0	9.7	12.6	1.0	2.9	4.9	.0	1.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	103	
Rural	38.1	35.4	35.1	10.9	14.7	16.2	16.8	6.8	10.0	14.7	5.3	10.0	3.2	1.5	.3	.9	.3	.3	.6	335	
Total	38.0	38.2	38.2	10.2	14.9	15.8	16.5	5.4	10.0	14.3	4.3	8.4	3.6	1.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2	.5	442	

**Table 27: AI awareness (perceptions of seriousness of human infection) across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

City/District	If people contract bird flu, how serious is it?										N
	Not serious		Somewhat serious		Very serious		Don't know				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Batumi	0	.0%	7	14.0%	43	86.0%	0	.0%	50		
Khelvachauri	1	2.7%	3	8.1%	31	83.8%	2	5.4%	37		
Kobuleti	0	.0%	2	5.6%	32	88.9%	2	5.6%	36		

## FINAL REPORT

		If people contract bird flu, how serious is it?								N
		Not serious		Somewhat serious		Very serious		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
	Sagarejo	0	.0%	5	12.8%	33	84.6%	1	2.6%	39
	Qvareli	0	.0%	0	.0%	34	100.0%	0	.0%	34
	Lagodekhi	0	.0%	6	15.4%	31	79.5%	2	5.1%	39
	Ninotsminda	0	.0%	4	16.7%	19	79.2%	1	4.2%	24
	Akhalkalaki	5	7.2%	28	40.6%	36	52.2%	0	.0%	69
	Gardabani	4	8.0%	16	32.0%	25	50.0%	5	10.0%	50
	Lanchkhuti	1	3.8%	0	.0%	25	96.2%	0	.0%	26
	Poti	0	.0%	2	5.3%	36	94.7%	0	.0%	38
Total		11	2.5%	73	16.5%	345	78.1%	13	2.9%	442

**Table 28: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=442)**

		If people contract bird flu, how serious is it?								N
		Not serious		Somewhat serious		Very serious		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	2	.9%	14	6.3%	201	91.0%	4	1.8%	221
	Azeri	4	3.1%	27	21.1%	89	69.5%	8	6.3%	128
	Armenian	5	5.4%	32	34.4%	55	59.1%	1	1.1%	93
Total		11	2.5%	73	16.5%	345	78.1%	13	2.9%	442

**Table 29: AI awareness (perception of seriousness of human infection) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=442)**

		If people contract bird flu, how serious is it?								N
		Not serious		Somewhat serious		Very serious		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	0	.0%	10	9.7%	93	90.3%	0	.0%	103
	Rural	11	3.2%	63	18.6%	252	74.3%	13	3.8%	339
Total		11	2.5%	73	16.5%	345	78.1%	13	2.9%	442

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 30: AI risk perception across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

		Do you feel that you personally are at risk of contracting bird flu?						N
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
City/District	Batumi	17	34.0%	30	60.0%	3	6.0%	50
	Khelvachauri	11	29.7%	22	59.5%	4	10.8%	37
	Kobuleti	12	33.3%	23	63.9%	1	2.8%	36
	Sagarejo	28	71.8%	8	20.5%	3	7.7%	39
	Qvareli	16	47.1%	14	41.2%	4	11.8%	34
	Lagodekhi	23	59.0%	13	33.3%	3	7.7%	39
	Ninotsminda	9	37.5%	14	58.3%	1	4.2%	24
	Akhalkalaki	44	63.8%	25	36.2%	0	.0%	69
	Gardabani	16	32.0%	32	64.0%	2	4.0%	50
	Lanchkhuti	4	15.4%	20	76.9%	2	7.7%	26
	Poti	37	97.4%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	38
Total		217	49.1%	202	45.7%	23	5.2%	442

**Table 31: AI risk perception by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=442)**

		Do you feel that you personally are at risk of contracting bird flu?						N
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	97	43.9%	110	49.8%	14	6.3%	221
	Azeri	67	52.3%	53	41.4%	8	6.3%	128
	Armenian	53	57.0%	39	41.9%	1	1.1%	93
Total		217	49.1%	202	45.7%	23	5.2%	442

**Table 32: AI risk perception by urban/rural\_Adults (N=442)**

		Do you feel that you personally are at risk of contracting bird flu?						N
		Yes		No		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	59	57.3%	41	39.8%	3	2.9%	103
	Rural	158	46.6%	161	47.5%	20	5.9%	339
Total		217	49.1%	202	45.7%	23	5.2%	442

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 33: AI risk perception (who is most at risk) across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

		Who in your community is MOST at risk of becoming infected with bird flu?															
City /District		People who keep domestic birds	People who keep wild birds	People who work on chicken farms	People who live near chickens	People who eat chicken	Children	Older people	People who sell chickens and eggs	Everyone	Don't know	People who eat the meat of chickens found dead	Uninformed people	People who have low immunity	People who don't uphold safety norms	Hunters	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Batumi		46.0	10.0	20.0	32.0	18.0	12.0	10.0	6.0	18.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50
Khelvachauri		59.5	2.7	32.4	48.6	5.4	18.9	5.4	16.2	8.1	13.5	5.4	2.7	.0	.0	.0	37
Kobuleti		69.4	30.6	22.2	11.1	19.4	30.6	2.8	2.8	13.9	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	36
Sagarejo		51.3	5.1	15.4	28.2	12.8	7.7	10.3	2.6	12.8	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli		41.2	5.9	8.8	23.5	8.8	41.2	17.6	5.9	8.8	.0	2.9	.0	2.9	.0	.0	34
Lagodekhi		51.3	10.3	5.1	17.9	25.6	25.6	5.1	15.4	20.5	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		45.8	20.8	12.5	20.8	8.3	16.7	8.3	4.2	12.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24
Akhalkalaki		60.9	11.6	23.2	24.6	15.9	10.1	8.7	.0	1.4	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	69
Gardabani		34.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	22.0	.0	.0	22.0	24.0	32.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0	50
Lanchkhuti		57.7	19.2	53.8	3.8	23.1	11.5	7.7	.0	3.8	7.7	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	26
Poti		28.9	5.3	31.6	2.6	10.5	15.8	15.8	13.2	36.8	2.6	.0	.0	.0	2.6	21.1	38
Total		49.8	10.9	20.1	21.0	15.8	16.1	8.1	8.1	14.5	8.6	.9	.2	.5	.2	1.8	442

**Table 34: AI risk perception (who is most at risk) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=442)**

		Who in your community is MOST at risk of becoming infected with bird flu?															
Ethnicity		People who keep domestic birds	People who keep wild birds	People who work on chicken farms	People who live near chickens	People who eat chicken	Children	Older people	People who sell chickens and eggs	Everyone	Don't know	People who eat the meat of chickens found dead	Uninformed people	People who have low immunity	People who don't uphold safety norms	Hunters	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Georgian		49.8	11.8	26.7	21.7	14.0	21.3	10.0	7.7	15.8	5.0	1.8	.5	.5	.5	3.6	221
Azeri		44.5	7.0	8.6	18.0	20.3	10.2	4.7	14.1	19.5	14.1	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	128
Armenian		57.0	14.0	20.4	23.7	14.0	11.8	8.6	1.1	4.3	9.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93

## FINAL REPORT

Total 49.8 10.9 20.1 21.0 15.8 16.1 8.1 8.1 14.5 8.6 .9 .2 .5 .2 1.8 442

**Table 35: AI risk perception (who is most at risk) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=442)**

		Who in your community is MOST at risk of becoming infected with bird flu?															Total
Location		People who keep domestic birds	People who keep wild birds	People who work on chicken farms	People who live near chickens	People who eat chicken	Children	Older people	People who sell chickens and eggs	Everyone	Don't know	People who eat the meat of chickens that are found dead	Uninformed people	People who have low immunity	People who don't uphold safety norms	Hunters	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Urban		41.7	8.7	26.2	16.5	17.5	18.4	10.7	7.8	24.3	3.9	.0	.0	.0	1.0	7.8	103
Rural		52.2	11.5	18.3	22.4	15.3	15.3	7.4	8.3	11.5	10.0	1.2	.3	.6	.0	.0	339
Total		49.8	10.9	20.1	21.0	15.8	16.1	8.1	8.1	14.5	8.6	.9	.2	.5	.2	1.8	442

**Table 36: Knowledge of AI signs in poultry across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

		What symptoms do you think indicate that a chicken is infected with bird flu?															
City /District		Looks weak	Reduced egg production	Ruffled feathers	Difficulty breathing; coughing/ gasping/ sneezing	Diarrhea	Bleeding	Blue/black beak	Blue/black crop	Runny beak	Doesn't eat	If I learn that somebody's chicken nearby has AI	Don't know	Head goes down	Hematoma	Blue legs	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		53.6	3.6	8.9	5.4	7.1	3.6	10.7	12.5	12.5	19.6	.0	37.5	.0	.0	.0	56
Khelvachauri		59.0	5.1	51.3	5.1	.0	7.7	12.8	7.7	15.4	17.9	12.8	20.5	.0	.0	.0	39
Kobuleti		52.4	4.8	19.0	14.3	11.9	2.4	16.7	28.6	33.3	.0	4.8	11.9	.0	.0	.0	42
Sagarejo		53.8	17.9	10.3	28.2	28.2	12.8	2.6	10.3	38.5	51.3	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli		82.1	5.1	5.1	23.1	7.7	2.6	7.7	23.1	69.2	43.6	.0	5.1	.0	.0	2.6	39
Lagodekhi		64.1	30.8	12.8	10.3	20.5	2.6	5.1	30.8	38.5	48.7	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		59.0	12.8	17.9	10.3	23.1	10.3	15.4	2.6	17.9	43.6	5.1	15.4	.0	.0	.0	39
Akhalkalaki		62.8	33.3	30.8	6.4	29.5	7.7	11.5	6.4	10.3	3.8	.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	78
Gardabani		72.3	9.2	13.8	32.3	15.4	13.8	16.9	56.9	36.9	43.1	.0	9.2	1.5	.0	.0	65
Lanchkhuti		46.2	11.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	.0	3.8	7.7	57.7	3.8	.0	30.8	.0	.0	.0	26

**FINAL REPORT**

Poti	67.5	.0	10.0	30.0	.0	20.0	10.0	7.5	55.0	37.5	.0	.0	2.5	2.5	.0	40
Total	62.0	13.3	17.7	15.5	14.7	8.0	11.0	18.9	31.9	27.5	2.0	12.4	.4	.2	.2	502

**Table 37: Knowledge of AI signs in poultry by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=442)**

		What symptoms do you think indicate that a chicken is infected with bird flu?															
		Looks weak	Reduced egg production	Ruffled feathers	Difficulty breathing; coughing /gasping/sneezing	Diarrhea	Bleeding	Blue/black beak	Blue/black crop	Runny beak	Doesn't eat	If I learn that somebody's chicken nearby has AI	Don't know	Head goes down	Hematoma	Blue legs	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	60.3	4.5	16.5	13.6	5.4	6.2	10.7	14.9	37.6	21.1	2.9	18.2	.4	.4	.4	242
	Azeri	65.0	17.5	12.6	25.2	20.3	10.5	9.8	37.1	37.8	46.9	.7	4.9	.7	.0	.0	143
	Armenian	61.5	26.5	26.5	7.7	27.4	8.5	12.8	5.1	12.8	17.1	1.7	9.4	.0	.0	.0	117
Total		62.0	13.3	17.7	15.5	14.7	8.0	11.0	18.9	31.9	27.5	2.0	12.4	.4	.2	.2	502

**Table 38: Knowledge of AI signs in poultry by urban/rural\_Adults (N=442)**

		What symptoms do you think indicate that a chicken is infected with bird flu?															
		Looks weak	Reduced egg production	Ruffled feathers	Difficulty breathing; coughing /gasping/sneezing	Diarrhea	Bleeding	Blue/black beak	Blue/black crop	Runny beak	Doesn't eat	If I learn that somebody's chicken nearby has AI	Don't know	Head goes down	Hematoma	Blue legs	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	57.1	1.8	8.0	16.1	4.5	8.9	11.6	14.3	26.8	23.2	1.8	21.4	.9	.9	.0	112
	Rural	63.3	16.7	20.5	15.4	17.7	7.7	10.8	20.3	33.3	28.7	2.1	9.7	.3	.0	.3	390
Total		62.0	13.3	17.7	15.5	14.7	8.0	11.0	18.9	31.9	27.5	2.0	12.4	.4	.2	.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 39: Knowledge of AI signs in humans across districts\_Adults (N=442)**

		What are the symptoms of bird flu infection in humans?															
City/District		High fever	Sore eyes/ conjunctivitis	Muscle aches	Pain joints	Cough	Sore throat	Headache	Sinus infection	Loss of appetite	Don't know	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu	Heavy breathing	Weakness	Insomnia	High blood pressure	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		67.9	.0	12.5	23.2	25.0	19.6	21.4	1.8	.0	19.6	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	56
Khelvachauri		51.3	12.8	15.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	7.7	2.6	2.6	41.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	39
Kobuleti		59.5	.0	9.5	28.6	19.0	33.3	16.7	.0	.0	19.0	11.9	.0	2.4	.0	.0	42
Sagarejo		61.5	30.8	25.6	28.2	25.6	20.5	33.3	10.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli		82.1	15.4	10.3	23.1	17.9	43.6	23.1	.0	2.6	10.3	2.6	.0	5.1	.0	.0	39
Lagodekhi		66.7	25.6	10.3	30.8	10.3	38.5	25.6	10.3	.0	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		59.0	.0	7.7	2.6	17.9	20.5	15.4	2.6	.0	17.9	23.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Akhalkalaki		80.8	3.8	16.7	17.9	20.5	15.4	9.0	.0	2.6	7.7	6.4	.0	.0	.0	1.3	78
Gardabani		40.0	13.8	13.8	12.3	16.9	4.6	9.2	4.6	.0	53.8	6.2	.0	.0	1.5	.0	65
Lanchkhuti		84.6	3.8	3.8	11.5	3.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	.0	15.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26
Poti		97.5	.0	7.5	10.0	20.0	55.0	30.0	7.5	2.5	.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	.0	.0	40
Total		67.3	9.2	12.7	18.3	18.1	23.5	17.5	4.0	1.0	18.7	5.8	.6	1.0	.2	.2	502

**Table 40: Knowledge on AI signs in humans by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		What are the symptoms of bird flu infection in humans?															
Ethnicity		High fever	Sore eyes/ conjunctivitis	Muscle aches	Pain joints	Cough	Sore throat	Headache	Sinus infection	Loss of appetite	Don't know	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu	Heavy breathing	Weakness	Insomnia	High blood pressure	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Georgian		72.7	5.0	10.3	19.0	17.8	29.8	19.0	3.3	1.2	17.8	4.5	1.2	2.1	.0	.0	242
Azeri		53.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	17.5	18.2	20.3	7.7	.0	26.6	2.8	.0	.0	.7	.0	143
Armenian		73.5	2.6	13.7	12.8	19.7	17.1	11.1	.9	1.7	11.1	12.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	117
Total		67.3	9.2	12.7	18.3	18.1	23.5	17.5	4.0	1.0	18.7	5.8	.6	1.0	.2	.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 41: Knowledge of AI signs in humans by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

	What are the symptoms of bird flu infection in humans?															N
	High fever %	Sore eyes/ conjunctivitis %	Muscle aches %	Joint pain %	Cough %	Sore throa t %	Headach e %	Sinus infection %	Loss of appetite %	Don' t know %	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu %	Heavy breathing %	Weakness %	Insom nia %	High blood pressure %	
Urban	78.6	.0	10.7	21.4	22.3	34.8	21.4	3.6	.9	11.6	5.4	.9	1.8	.0	.0	112
Rural	64.1	11.8	13.3	17.4	16.9	20.3	16.4	4.1	1.0	20.8	5.9	.5	.8	.3	.3	390
Total	67.3	9.2	12.7	18.3	18.1	23.5	17.5	4.0	1.0	18.7	5.8	.6	1.0	.2	.2	502

**Table 42: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during poultry preparation for consumption across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

City/ District	How can you protect yourself from getting infected with bird flu while preparing poultry for consumption or cooking eggs?																	N
	Use gloves %	Wear a mask %	Boil entire bird with feathers on %	Wash hands with soap and water after touching %	Cook meat thoroughly (until no pink color) %	Separate raw meat from cooked %	Keep surfaces used for raw meat separate %	Wash the meat carefully %	Don't use infected poultry for cooking %	Nothing %	Don't know %	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu %	Boil for a long time and pour out boiled water %	Chicken shouldn't be eaten %	Boil at 100 Celsius %	Bury remains %		
Batumi	41.1	10.7	1.8	35.7	21.4	8.9	1.8	46.4	19.6	.0	7.1	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	56	
Khelvachauri	61.5	25.6	.0	17.9	17.9	5.1	20.5	41.0	30.8	.0	10.3	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	39	
Kobuleti	14.3	11.9	.0	42.9	26.2	14.3	7.1	33.3	28.6	.0	9.5	11.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	42	
Sagarejo	71.8	30.8	2.6	38.5	15.4	7.7	15.4	5.1	10.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39	
Qvareli	66.7	15.4	.0	59.0	23.1	5.1	12.8	61.5	10.3	.0	7.7	2.6	2.6	.0	.0	.0	39	
Lagodekhi	48.7	23.1	.0	41.0	23.1	10.3	10.3	15.4	35.9	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39	
Ninotsminda	41.0	41.0	.0	23.1	5.1	.0	.0	25.6	5.1	.0	5.1	23.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	39	
Akhalkalaki	37.2	17.9	7.7	62.8	5.1	1.3	1.3	21.8	6.4	1.3	1.3	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	78	
Gardabani	10.8	3.1	.0	24.6	32.3	4.6	4.6	35.4	53.8	.0	10.8	6.2	1.5	1.5	.0	.0	65	
Lanchkhuti	53.8	23.1	3.8	50.0	23.1	7.7	19.2	50.0	19.2	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26	
Poti	42.5	2.5	.0	45.0	57.5	2.5	.0	55.0	22.5	.0	.0	2.5	2.5	.0	7.5	2.5	40	
Total	41.6	17.3	1.8	40.6	21.9	5.8	7.2	34.5	22.5	.2	5.6	5.8	1.0	.2	.6	.2	502	

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 43: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during poultry preparation for consumption by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect yourself from getting infected with bird flu while preparing poultry for consumption or cooking eggs?																	Total
		Use gloves	Wear a mask	Boil entire bird with feathers on	Wash hands with soap and water after touching	Cook meat thoroughly (until no pink color)	Separate raw meat from cooked	Keep utensils/surfaces used for raw meat	Wash the meat carefully	Don't use infected poultry for cooking	Nothing	Don't know	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu	Boil for a long time and pour out boiled water	Chicken shouldn't be eaten	Boil at 100 Celsius	Bury remains	N	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Ethnicity	Georgian	45.5	14.0	.8	40.9	28.1	7.4	9.1	47.5	21.9	.0	6.6	4.5	1.7	.0	1.2	.4	242	
	Azeri	37.8	16.1	.7	32.9	25.2	7.0	9.1	21.7	37.1	.0	6.3	2.8	.7	.7	.0	.0	143	
	Armenian	38.5	25.6	5.1	49.6	5.1	.9	.9	23.1	6.0	.9	2.6	12.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	117	
Total		41.6	17.3	1.8	40.6	21.9	5.8	7.2	34.5	22.5	.2	5.6	5.8	1.0	.2	.6	.2	502	

**Table 44: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during poultry preparation for consumption by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect yourself from getting infected with bird flu while preparing poultry for consumption or cooking eggs?																	Total
		Use gloves	Wear a mask	Boil entire bird with feathers on	Wash hands with soap and water after touching	Cook meat thoroughly (until no pink color)	Separate raw meat from cooked	Keep surfaces used for raw meat separate	Wash the meat carefully	Don't use infected poultry for cooking	Nothing	Don't know	Humans cannot become infected with bird flu	Boil for a long time and pour out boiled water	Chicken shouldn't be eaten	Boil at 100 Celsius	Bury remains	N	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
	Urban	36.6	7.1	.9	42.9	33.9	7.1	.9	47.3	20.5	.0	6.3	5.4	.9	.0	2.7	.9	112	
	Rural	43.1	20.3	2.1	40.0	18.5	5.4	9.0	30.8	23.1	.3	5.4	5.9	1.0	.3	.0	.0	390	
Total		41.6	17.3	1.8	40.6	21.9	5.8	7.2	34.5	22.5	.2	5.6	5.8	1.0	.2	.6	.2	502	

**Table 45: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during eggs preparation for consumption across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect yourself from bird flu while preparing eggs for consumption?								N	
		Wear gloves	Wash the eggs	Boil eggs for at least 10 minutes	Boil until completely solid	Don't use infected chicken's eggs for cooking	There is no way	Don't know	There is no risk of humans contracting bird flu	Don't eat when there is fear of infection	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	10.7	30.4	14.3	44.6	23.2	.0	8.9	7.1	.0	56
	Khelvachauri	43.6	46.2	17.9	41.0	33.3	.0	5.1	.0	.0	39
	Kobuleti	14.3	14.3	26.2	16.7	23.8	.0	9.5	11.9	2.4	42

## FINAL REPORT

		How can you protect yourself from bird flu while preparing eggs for consumption?									
		Wear gloves	Wash the eggs	Boil eggs for at least 10 minutes	Boil until completely solid	Don't use infected chicken's eggs for cooking	There is no way	Don't know	There is no risk of humans contracting bird flu	Don't eat when there is fear of infection	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Sagarejo	41.0	28.2	5.1	71.8	15.4	.0	2.6	.0	.0	39
	Qvareli	33.3	30.8	28.2	43.6	33.3	5.1	2.6	2.6	.0	39
	Lagodekhi	7.7	46.2	23.1	28.2	17.9	12.8	10.3	.0	.0	39
	Ninotsminda	25.6	28.2	17.9	28.2	.0	2.6	23.1	23.1	.0	39
	Akhalkalaki	21.8	48.7	12.8	59.0	3.8	2.6	3.8	6.4	.0	78
	Gardabani	6.2	12.3	24.6	40.0	38.5	1.5	9.2	6.2	.0	65
	Lanchkhuti	34.6	11.5	53.8	19.2	23.1	.0	7.7	.0	.0	26
	Poti	10.0	62.5	22.5	55.0	20.0	.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	40
	Total	20.9	33.3	20.7	42.6	20.7	2.2	7.6	5.8	.4	502

**Table 46: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during eggs preparation for consumption by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect yourself from bird flu while preparing eggs for consumption?									
		Wear gloves	Wash the eggs	Boil eggs for at least 10 minutes	Boil until completely solid	Don't use infected chicken's eggs for cooking	There is no way	Don't know	There is no risk of humans contracting bird flu	Don't eat when there is fear of infection	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	22.7	33.5	24.8	38.0	26.0	.8	6.2	4.5	.8	242
	Azeri	16.1	25.9	18.9	45.5	26.6	4.2	7.7	2.8	.0	143
	Armenian	23.1	41.9	14.5	48.7	2.6	2.6	10.3	12.0	.0	117
	Total	20.9	33.3	20.7	42.6	20.7	2.2	7.6	5.8	.4	502

**Table 47: Knowledge of AI prevention measures during eggs preparation for consumption by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect yourself from bird flu while preparing poultry for consumption?									
		Wear gloves	Wash the eggs	Boil eggs for at least 10 minutes	Boil until completely solid	Don't use infected chicken's eggs for cooking	There is no way	Don't know	There is no risk of humans contracting bird flu	Don't eat when there is fear of infection	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	9.8	38.4	20.5	43.8	21.4	.0	8.0	5.4	1.8	112

## FINAL REPORT

		How can you protect yourself from bird flu while preparing poultry for consumption?									
		Wear gloves	Wash the eggs	Boil eggs for at least 10 minutes	Boil until completely solid	Don't use infected chicken's eggs for cooking	There is no way	Don't know	There is no risk of humans contracting bird flu	Don't eat when there is fear of infection	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Rural		24.1	31.8	20.8	42.3	20.5	2.8	7.4	5.9	.0	390
Total		20.9	33.3	20.7	42.6	20.7	2.2	7.6	5.8	.4	502

**Table 48: Knowledge on protecting poultry from AI across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect your domestic poultry from bird flu?						
		Vaccinate them	Keep them in an enclosed space/separate from wild birds	Keep their water/food away from wild birds	Don't know	Pouring lime solution were chickens live	Can't protect them	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
City/District	Batumi	60.7	67.9	3.6	8.9	1.8	.0	56
	Khelvachauri	30.8	84.6	7.7	2.6	.0	.0	39
	Kobuleti	42.9	52.4	7.1	11.9	2.4	.0	42
	Sagarejo	25.6	56.4	17.9	7.7	.0	.0	39
	Qvareli	28.2	87.2	7.7	2.6	2.6	.0	39
	Lagodekhi	25.6	69.2	5.1	17.9	.0	.0	39
	Ninotsminda	53.8	12.8	17.9	25.6	.0	.0	39
	Akhalkalaki	56.4	37.2	11.5	11.5	.0	.0	78
	Gardabani	58.5	40.0	3.1	16.9	3.1	.0	65
	Lanchkhuti	42.3	69.2	3.8	3.8	.0	.0	26
	Poti	42.5	60.0	5.0	15.0	.0	2.5	40
Total		45.0	55.4	8.2	11.8	1.0	.2	502

**Table 49: Knowledge on protecting poultry from AI by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect your domestic poultry from bird flu?						
		Vaccinate them	Keep them in an enclosed space/separate from wild birds	Keep their water/food away from wild birds	Don't know	Pouring lime solution were chickens live	Can't protect them	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ethnicity	Georgian	42.6	69.8	5.8	7.9	1.2	.4	242

## FINAL REPORT

		How can you protect your domestic poultry from bird flu?						
		Vaccinate them	Keep them in an enclosed space/separate from wild birds	Keep their water/food away from wild birds	Don't know	Pouring lime solution were chickens live	Can't protect them	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Azeri	40.6	52.4	7.7	14.7	1.4	.0	143
	Armenian	55.6	29.1	13.7	16.2	.0	.0	117
	Total	45.0	55.4	8.2	11.8	1.0	.2	502

**Table 50: Knowledge on protecting poultry from AI by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How can you protect your domestic poultry from bird flu?						
		Vaccinate them	Keep them in an enclosed space/separate from wild birds	Keep their water/food away from wild birds	Don't know	Pouring lime solution were chickens live	Can't protect them	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	51.8	61.6	4.5	14.3	.9	.9	112
	Rural	43.1	53.6	9.2	11.0	1.0	.0	390
	Total	45.0	55.4	8.2	11.8	1.0	.2	502

**Table 51: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that families who have diagnosed cases of bird flu among their poultry flocks would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
City/District	Batumi	7	12.5%	21	37.5%	22	39.3%	6	10.7%	56
	Khelvachauri	19	48.7%	11	28.2%	6	15.4%	3	7.7%	39
	Kobuleti	9	21.4%	21	50.0%	11	26.2%	1	2.4%	42
	Sagarejo	4	10.3%	26	66.7%	8	20.5%	1	2.6%	39
	Qvareli	8	20.5%	15	38.5%	8	20.5%	8	20.5%	39
	Lagodekhi	6	15.4%	17	43.6%	10	25.6%	6	15.4%	39
	Ninotsminda	13	33.3%	21	53.8%	4	10.3%	1	2.6%	39

## FINAL REPORT

Akhalkalaki	17	21.8%	38	48.7%	19	24.4%	4	5.1%	78
Gardabani	11	16.9%	15	23.1%	21	32.3%	18	27.7%	65
Lanchkhuti	6	23.1%	4	15.4%	16	61.5%	0	.0%	26
Poti	16	40.0%	20	50.0%	4	10.0%	0	.0%	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 52: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that families who have diagnosed cases of bird flu among their poultry flocks would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	65	26.9%	92	38.0%	67	27.7%	18	7.4%	242
	Azeri	21	14.7%	58	40.6%	39	27.3%	25	17.5%	143
	Armenian	30	25.6%	59	50.4%	23	19.7%	5	4.3%	117
<b>Total</b>		<b>116</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 53: Attitude towards households with poultry AI cases by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that families who have diagnosed cases of bird flu among their poultry flocks would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	27	24.1%	45	40.2%	33	29.5%	7	6.3%	112
	Rural	89	22.8%	164	42.1%	96	24.6%	41	10.5%	390
<b>Total</b>		<b>116</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 54: Attitude towards households with human AI cases across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that families identified as having HUMAN cases of bird flu would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	11	19.6%	28	50.0%	12	21.4%	5	8.9%	56
	Khelvachauri	20	51.3%	10	25.6%	8	20.5%	1	2.6%	39

## FINAL REPORT

		Do you feel that families identified as having HUMAN cases of bird flu would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
	Kobuleti	16	38.1%	20	47.6%	5	11.9%	1	2.4%	42
	Sagarejo	8	20.5%	20	51.3%	10	25.6%	1	2.6%	39
	Qvareli	10	25.6%	18	46.2%	3	7.7%	8	20.5%	39
	Lagodekhi	9	23.1%	16	41.0%	8	20.5%	6	15.4%	39
	Ninotsminda	16	41.0%	19	48.7%	4	10.3%	0	.0%	39
	Akhalkalaki	26	33.3%	28	35.9%	22	28.2%	2	2.6%	78
	Gardabani	14	21.5%	14	21.5%	21	32.3%	16	24.6%	65
	Lanchkhuti	21	80.8%	4	15.4%	1	3.8%	0	.0%	26
	Poti	27	67.5%	12	30.0%	1	2.5%	0	.0%	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 55: Attitude towards households with human AI cases by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that families identified as having HUMAN cases of bird flu would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		N
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	105	43.4%	92	38.0%	30	12.4%	15	6.2%	242
	Azeri	31	21.7%	50	35.0%	39	27.3%	23	16.1%	143
	Armenian	42	35.9%	47	40.2%	26	22.2%	2	1.7%	117
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>502</b>

**Table 56: Attitude towards households with human AI cases by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Do you feel that those families identified as having HUMAN cases of bird flu would be stigmatized by the community?								
		Heavily stigmatized		Somewhat stigmatized		Not at all stigmatized		Don't know		
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Location	Urban	46	41.1%	46	41.1%	14	12.5%	6	5.4%	112
	Rural	132	33.8%	143	36.7%	81	20.8%	34	8.7%	390

## FINAL REPORT

Total	178	35.5%	189	37.6%	95	18.9%	40	8.0%	502
-------	-----	-------	-----	-------	----	-------	----	------	-----

---

---

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 57: Confidence in authorities on compensation across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		How confident are you that you would be fairly compensated if your poultry had to be culled as a result of a bird flu outbreak in your area?						
		Very confident		Somewhat confident		Not at all confident		
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Batumi		0	.0%	0	.0%	4	100.0%	4
Khelvachauri		0	.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4
Kobuleti		2	22.2%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	9
Sagarejo		5	23.8%	5	23.8%	11	52.4%	21
Qvareli		1	2.9%	16	45.7%	18	51.4%	35
Lagodekhi		2	10.0%	14	70.0%	4	20.0%	20
Ninotsminda		4	13.3%	7	23.3%	19	63.3%	30
Akhalkalaki		14	25.9%	22	40.7%	18	33.3%	54
Gardabani		4	8.9%	8	17.8%	33	73.3%	45
Lanchkhuti		0	.0%	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21
Poti		0	.0%	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12
Total		32	12.5%	81	31.8%	142	55.7%	255

**Table 58: Confidence in authorities on compensation by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		How confident are you that you would be fairly compensated if your poultry had to be culled as a result of a bird flu outbreak in your area?						
		Very confident		Somewhat confident		Not at all confident		
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Georgian		3	3.5%	25	29.4%	57	67.1%	85
Azeri		11	12.8%	27	31.4%	48	55.8%	86
Armenian		18	21.4%	29	34.5%	37	44.0%	84
Total		32	12.5%	81	31.8%	142	55.7%	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 59: Confidence in authorities on compensation across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		How confident are you that you would be fairly compensated if your poultry had to be culled as a result of a bird flu outbreak in your area?						
		Very confident		Somewhat confident		Not at all confident		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	0	.0%	3	18.8%	13	81.3%	16
	Rural	32	13.4%	78	32.6%	129	54.0%	239
Total		32	12.5%	81	31.8%	142	55.7%	255

**Table 60: Compensation expectation by poultry types across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum		
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL)	Batumi	4	7.75	2.872	1.436	3.18	12.32	4	10		
	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	4	7.00	2.582	1.291	2.89	11.11	4	10	
			9	6.22	2.587	.862	4.23	8.21	3	10	
	Chicken	Sagarejo	19	6.74	2.469	.566	5.55	7.93	4	10	
		Qvareli	35	6.11	1.997	.337	5.43	6.80	3	10	
		Lagodekhi		20	6.25	2.613	.584	5.03	7.47	3	10
				20	7.30	2.736	.612	6.02	8.58	3	10
		Ninotsminda	52	7.98	2.034	.282	7.41	8.55	4	10	
		Gardabani	44	6.34	2.101	.317	5.70	6.98	3	10	
		Lanchkhuti	21	6.95	2.598	.567	5.77	8.13	4	10	
Poti	12	8.75	1.865	.538	7.57	9.93	6	10			
Total	240	6.97	2.372	.153	6.67	7.27	3	10			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL)	Batumi	4	10.50	1.000	.500	8.91	12.09	10	12		
	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	1	15.00	.	.	.	.	15	15	
			0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Turkey	Sagarejo	10	10.00	3.621	1.145	7.41	12.59	5	15	
		Qvareli	2	10.00	.000	.000	10.00	10.00	10	10	
		Lagodekhi	2	15.00	.000	.000	15.00	15.00	15	15	

## FINAL REPORT

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum	
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL)	Ninotsminda	1	10.00	.	.	.	10	10	
	Akhalkalaki	24	11.13	2.365	.483	10.13	7	15	
	Gardabani	29	10.00	3.391	.630	8.71	11.29	5	15
	Lanchkhuti	3	10.00	.000	.000	10.00	10.00	10	10
	Poti	8	11.38	3.292	1.164	8.62	14.13	6	15
	Total	84	10.65	2.972	.324	10.01	11.30	5	15
	Batumi	4	10.50	1.000	.500	8.91	12.09	10	12
Duck/ goose	Khelvachauri	1	15.00	.	.	.	15	15	
	Kobuleti	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Sagarejo	1	10.00	.	.	.	10	10	
	Qvareli	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Lagodekhi	2	11.00	1.414	1.000	-1.71	23.71	10	12
	Ninotsminda	1	10.00	.	.	.	10	10	
	Akhalkalaki	23	10.87	1.938	.404	10.03	11.71	10	15
	Gardabani	20	10.15	2.815	.629	8.83	11.47	5	15
	Lanchkhuti	2	10.00	.000	.000	10.00	10.00	10	10
	Poti	6	11.67	2.582	1.054	8.96	14.38	10	15
	Total	60	10.70	2.272	.293	10.11	11.29	5	15

### ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Chicken	Between Groups	155.244	10	15.524	2.989	.001
	Within Groups	1189.552	229	5.195		
	Total	1344.796	239			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Turkey	Between Groups	85.488	9	9.499	1.086	.384
	Within Groups	647.500	74	8.750		
	Total	732.988	83			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled?	Between Groups	33.108	8	4.138	.777	.624
	Within Groups	271.492	51	5.323		

## FINAL REPORT

Duck/ goose	Total	304.600	59			
-------------	-------	---------	----	--	--	--

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 61: Compensation expectation by poultry types according to ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound		Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Chicken	Georgian	85	6.82	2.381	.258	6.31	7.34	3	10
	Azeri	83	6.41	2.295	.252	5.91	6.91	3	10
	Armenian	72	7.79	2.251	.265	7.26	8.32	3	10
	Total	240	6.97	2.372	.153	6.67	7.27	3	10
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Turkey	Georgian	18	11.00	2.449	.577	9.78	12.22	6	15
	Azeri	41	10.24	3.491	.545	9.14	11.35	5	15
	Armenian	25	11.08	2.326	.465	10.12	12.04	7	15
	Total	84	10.65	2.972	.324	10.01	11.30	5	15
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Duck/ goose	Georgian	13	11.31	2.175	.603	9.99	12.62	10	15
	Azeri	23	10.22	2.645	.552	9.07	11.36	5	15
	Armenian	24	10.83	1.903	.389	10.03	11.64	10	15
	Total	60	10.70	2.272	.293	10.11	11.29	5	15

### ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Chicken	Between Groups	76.496	2	38.248	7.147	.001
	Within Groups	1268.300	237	5.351		
	Total	1344.796	239			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Turkey	Between Groups	13.587	2	6.794	.765	.469
	Within Groups	719.401	81	8.881		
	Total	732.988	83			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Duck/ goose	Between Groups	10.584	2	5.292	1.026	.365
	Within Groups	294.016	57	5.158		
	Total	304.600	59			

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 62: Compensation expectation by poultry types according to urban/rural Adults (N=255)**

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Chicken	Urban	16	8.50	2.098	.524	7.38	9.62	4	10
	Rural	224	6.86	2.357	.157	6.55	7.17	3	10
	Total	240	6.97	2.372	.153	6.67	7.27	3	10
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Turkey	Urban	12	11.08	2.712	.783	9.36	12.81	6	15
	Rural	72	10.58	3.025	.356	9.87	11.29	5	15
	Total	84	10.65	2.972	.324	10.01	11.30	5	15
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? (in GEL) Duck/ goose	Urban	10	11.20	2.098	.663	9.70	12.70	10	15
	Rural	50	10.60	2.312	.327	9.94	11.26	5	15
	Total	60	10.70	2.272	.293	10.11	11.29	5	15

### ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Chicken	Between Groups	40.086	1	40.086	7.312	.007
	Within Groups	1304.710	238	5.482		
	Total	1344.796	239			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Turkey	Between Groups	2.571	1	2.571	.289	.593
	Within Groups	730.417	82	8.908		
	Total	732.988	83			
What amount do you consider to be fair compensation per bird culled? Duck/ goose	Between Groups	3.000	1	3.000	.577	.451
	Within Groups	301.600	58	5.200		
	Total	304.600	59			

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 63: Attitude towards preventive treatment across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		If there were (a) human case(s) of bird flu in your community and public health professionals recommended that you take medication for 7-10 days to help prevent you from becoming infected, how likely would you be to take the ENTIRE dose recommended?								
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		Don't know		
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Batumi		47	83.9%	2	3.6%	4	7.1%	3	5.4%	56
Khelvachauri		30	76.9%	7	17.9%	0	.0%	2	5.1%	39
Kobuleti		36	85.7%	0	.0%	3	7.1%	3	7.1%	42
Sagarejo		39	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Qvareli		38	97.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	39
Lagodekhi		31	79.5%	1	2.6%	2	5.1%	5	12.8%	39
Ninotsminda		39	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Akhalkalaki		76	97.4%	2	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	78
Gardabani		46	70.8%	6	9.2%	0	.0%	13	20.0%	65
Lanchkhuti		24	92.3%	2	7.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	26
Poti		38	95.0%	1	2.5%	0	.0%	1	2.5%	40
Total		444	88.4%	21	4.2%	9	1.8%	28	5.6%	502

**Table 64: Attitude towards preventive treatment by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		If there were (a) human case(s) of bird flu in your community and public health professionals recommended that you take medication for 7-10 days to help prevent you from becoming infected, how likely would you be to take the ENTIRE dose recommended?								
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		Don't know		
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Georgian		213	88.0%	12	5.0%	7	2.9%	10	4.1%	242
Azeri		116	81.1%	7	4.9%	2	1.4%	18	12.6%	143
Armenian		115	98.3%	2	1.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	117
Total		444	88.4%	21	4.2%	9	1.8%	28	5.6%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 65: Attitude towards preventive treatment by urban/rural (N=502)**

		If there were (a) human case(s) of bird flu in your community and public health professionals recommended that you take medication for 7-10 days to help prevent you from becoming infected, how likely would you be to take the ENTIRE dose recommended?								
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		Don't know		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	96	85.7%	3	2.7%	6	5.4%	7	6.3%	112
	Rural	348	89.2%	18	4.6%	3	.8%	21	5.4%	390
Total		444	88.4%	21	4.2%	9	1.8%	28	5.6%	502

**Table 66: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) across districts\_Adults (N=30)**

		Why would you hesitate to receive preventive medical care?						
		To avoid bird flu fear	Don't trust	Not afraid of bird flu	Free	Afraid of vaccine	If everybody conducts vaccination	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	N
City/District	Batumi	16.7	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	6
	Khelvachauri	57.1	.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	7
	Kobuleti	.0	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	3
	Lagodekhi	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	3
	Akhalkalaki	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2
	Gardabani	83.3	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	6
	Lanchkhuti	50.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	2
	Poti	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
Total		50.0	23.3	16.7	6.7	6.7	3.3	30

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 67: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=30)**

		Why would you hesitate to receive preventive medical care?						
		To avoid bird flu fear	Don't trust	Not afraid of bird flu	Free	Afraid of vaccine	If everybody conducts vaccination	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	36.8	26.3	26.3	5.3	10.5	5.3	19
	Azeri	66.7	22.2	.0	11.1	.0	.0	9
	Armenian	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2
Total		50.0	23.3	16.7	6.7	6.7	3.3	30

**Table 68: Attitude towards preventive treatment (2) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=30)**

		Why would you hesitate to receive preventive medical care?						
		To avoid bird flu fear	Don't trust	Not afraid of bird flu	Free	Afraid of vaccine	If everybody conducts vaccination	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	22.2	55.6	33.3	.0	.0	.0	9
	Rural	61.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	4.8	21
Total		50.0	23.3	16.7	6.7	6.7	3.3	30

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 69: Poultry consumption practices (across districts) \_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you typically prepare poultry for consumption?								
City/District		Cook/ broil %	Grill %	Boil %	First boil then fry %	I never prepare chicken %	Store in refrigerator and then boil %	Pour out first water during boiling %	Boil at a high temperature %	N
Batumi		17.9	.0	30.4	69.6	7.1	.0	.0	.0	56
Khelvachauri		7.7	.0	33.3	74.4	2.6	2.6	.0	.0	39
Kobuleti		4.8	.0	11.9	83.3	2.4	.0	.0	.0	42
Sagarejo		41.0	7.7	38.5	25.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli		43.6	.0	89.7	10.3	.0	.0	2.6	2.6	39
Lagodekhi		38.5	7.7	69.2	12.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		38.5	12.8	48.7	33.3	2.6	.0	.0	.0	39
Akhalkalaki		12.8	15.4	30.8	62.8	5.1	.0	.0	.0	78
Gardabani		36.9	9.2	55.4	30.8	7.7	.0	6.2	.0	65
Lanchkhuti		3.8	.0	46.2	61.5	3.8	.0	.0	.0	26
Poti		42.5	.0	52.5	50.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0	40
Total		25.9	5.8	44.6	47.8	3.4	.4	1.0	.2	502

**Table 70: Poultry consumption practices by ethnic groups \_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you typically prepare your poultry for consumption?								
Ethnicity		Cook/ broil %	Grill %	Boil %	First boil then fry %	I never prepare chicken %	Store in refrigerator and then boil %	Pour out first water during boiling %	Boil at a high temperature %	N
Georgian		20.7	.0	42.6	59.1	2.9	.8	.4	.4	242
Azeri		38.5	8.4	54.5	24.5	3.5	.0	2.8	.0	143
Armenian		21.4	14.5	36.8	53.0	4.3	.0	.0	.0	117
Total		25.9	5.8	44.6	47.8	3.4	.4	1.0	.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 71: Poultry consumption practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you typically prepare your poultry for consumption?								
		Cook/ broil	Grill	Boil	First boil then fry	I never prepare chicken	Store in refrigerator and then boil	Pour out first water during boiling	Boil at a high temperature	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban		25.0	.0	33.9	67.0	3.6	.9	.0	.0	112
Rural		26.2	7.4	47.7	42.3	3.3	.3	1.3	.3	390
Total		25.9	5.8	44.6	47.8	3.4	.4	1.0	.2	502

**Table 72: Changes in poultry consumption practices across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Compared to the period of time before the spread of bird flu, would you say that you are eating										
		More poultry		Less poultry		Almost the same amount of poultry		Since I learned about bird flu I haven't eaten poultry		I never eat poultry		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	0	.0%	29	51.8%	20	35.7%	4	7.1%	3	5.4%	56
	Khelvachauri	1	2.6%	21	53.8%	13	33.3%	4	10.3%	0	.0%	39
	Kobuleti	0	.0%	30	71.4%	10	23.8%	2	4.8%	0	.0%	42
	Sagarejo	0	.0%	24	61.5%	14	35.9%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	39
	Qvareli	2	5.1%	16	41.0%	21	53.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
	Lagodekhi	0	.0%	13	33.3%	16	41.0%	10	25.6%	0	.0%	39
	Ninotsminda	1	2.6%	6	15.4%	30	76.9%	2	5.1%	0	.0%	39
	Akhalkalaki	2	2.6%	37	47.4%	31	39.7%	6	7.7%	2	2.6%	78
	Gardabani	0	.0%	16	24.6%	44	67.7%	4	6.2%	1	1.5%	65
	Lanchkhuti	0	.0%	10	38.5%	16	61.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	26
	Poti	0	.0%	16	40.0%	23	57.5%	1	2.5%	0	.0%	40
Total		6	1.2%	218	43.4%	238	47.4%	34	6.8%	6	1.2%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 73: Changes in poultry consumption practices by ethnic groups\_Adults (N= 502)**

		Compared to the period of time before the spread of bird flu, would you say that you are eating											
		More poultry		Less poultry		Almost the same amount of poultry		Since I learned about bird flu I haven't eaten poultry		I never eat poultry			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	
Ethnicity	Georgian	3	1.2%	122	50.4%	103	42.6%	11	4.5%	3	1.2%	242	
	Azeri	0	.0%	53	37.1%	74	51.7%	15	10.5%	1	.7%	143	
	Armenian	3	2.6%	43	36.8%	61	52.1%	8	6.8%	2	1.7%	117	
Total		6	1.2%	218	43.4%	238	47.4%	34	6.8%	6	1.2%	502	

**Table 74: Changes in poultry consumption practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N= 502)**

		Compared to the period of time before the spread of bird flu, would you say that you are eating											
		More poultry		Less poultry		Almost the same amount of poultry		Since I learned about bird flu I haven't eaten poultry		I never eat poultry			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	
Location	Urban	0	.0%	55	49.1%	49	43.8%	5	4.5%	3	2.7%	112	
	Rural	6	1.5%	163	41.8%	189	48.5%	29	7.4%	3	.8%	390	
Total		6	1.2%	218	43.4%	238	47.4%	34	6.8%	6	1.2%	502	

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 75: Changes in egg consumption practices across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Compared to the period before the bird flu, would you say you are eating										
		More eggs		Less eggs		Almost the same amount of eggs		Since I learned about bird flu, I haven't eaten eggs		I never eat eggs		
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Batumi		0	.0%	28	50.0%	23	41.1%	4	7.1%	1	1.8%	56
Khelvachauri		0	.0%	16	41.0%	17	43.6%	6	15.4%	0	.0%	39
Kobuleti		0	.0%	27	64.3%	12	28.6%	3	7.1%	0	.0%	42
Sagarejo		0	.0%	18	46.2%	18	46.2%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	39
Qvareli		1	2.6%	16	41.0%	21	53.8%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	39
Lagodekhi		0	.0%	15	38.5%	16	41.0%	8	20.5%	0	.0%	39
Ninotsminda		3	7.7%	4	10.3%	30	76.9%	2	5.1%	0	.0%	39
Akhalkalaki		0	.0%	35	44.9%	36	46.2%	7	9.0%	0	.0%	78
Gardabani		1	1.5%	16	24.6%	40	61.5%	5	7.7%	3	4.6%	65
Lanchkhuti		0	.0%	7	26.9%	15	57.7%	0	.0%	4	15.4%	26
Poti		0	.0%	15	37.5%	18	45.0%	5	12.5%	2	5.0%	40
Total		5	1.0%	197	39.2%	246	49.0%	44	8.8%	10	2.0%	502

**Table 76: Changes in egg consumption practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N= 502)**

		Compared to the period before the bird flu, would you say you are eating										
		More eggs		Less eggs		Almost the same amount of eggs		Since I learned about bird flu, I haven't eaten eggs		I never eat eggs		
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Georgian		1	.4%	109	45.0%	106	43.8%	19	7.9%	7	2.9%	242
Azeri		1	.7%	49	34.3%	74	51.7%	16	11.2%	3	2.1%	143
Armenian		3	2.6%	39	33.3%	66	56.4%	9	7.7%	0	.0%	117
Total		5	1.0%	197	39.2%	246	49.0%	44	8.8%	10	2.0%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 77: Changes in eggs consumption practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N= 502)**

		Compared to the period before the bird flu, would you say you are eating										
		More eggs		Less eggs		Almost the same amount of eggs		Since I learned about bird flu, I haven't eaten eggs		I never eat eggs		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	0	.0%	50	44.6%	48	42.9%	11	9.8%	3	2.7%	112
	Rural	5	1.3%	147	37.7%	198	50.8%	33	8.5%	7	1.8%	390
Total		5	1.0%	197	39.2%	246	49.0%	44	8.8%	10	2.0%	502

**Table 78: Poultry cooking practices (across districts) \_Adults (N=485)**

		Do you usually taste poultry in the preparing process to find out whether it is cooked or not?						
		Yes, always		Yes, sometimes		Never		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	6	11.5%	14	26.9%	32	61.5%	52
	Khelvachauri	7	18.4%	10	26.3%	21	55.3%	38
	Kobuleti	4	9.8%	17	41.5%	20	48.8%	41
	Sagarejo	2	5.1%	8	20.5%	29	74.4%	39
	Qvareli	11	28.2%	11	28.2%	17	43.6%	39
	Lagodekhi	2	5.1%	12	30.8%	25	64.1%	39
	Ninotsminda	13	34.2%	6	15.8%	19	50.0%	38
	Akhalkalaki	56	75.7%	6	8.1%	12	16.2%	74
	Gardabani	16	26.7%	22	36.7%	22	36.7%	60
	Lanchkhuti	5	20.0%	3	12.0%	17	68.0%	25
Poti	7	17.5%	23	57.5%	10	25.0%	40	
Total		129	26.6%	132	27.2%	224	46.2%	485

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 79: Poultry cooking practices by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=485)**

		Do you usually taste poultry in the preparing process to find out whether it is cooked or not?						
		Yes, always		Yes, sometimes		Never		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	40	17.0%	78	33.2%	117	49.8%	235
	Azeri	20	14.5%	42	30.4%	76	55.1%	138
	Armenian	69	61.6%	12	10.7%	31	27.7%	112
Total		129	26.6%	132	27.2%	224	46.2%	485

**Table 80: Poultry cooking practices (by urban/rural) \_Adults (N=485)**

		Do you usually taste poultry in the preparing process to find out whether it is cooked or not?						
		Yes, always		Yes, sometimes		Never		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	13	12.0%	40	37.0%	55	50.9%	108
	Rural	116	30.8%	92	24.4%	169	44.8%	377
Total		129	26.6%	132	27.2%	224	46.2%	485

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 81: Eggs consumption practices (across districts) \_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually eat eggs now?							
City/District		Hard Boiled	Soft boiled	Boiled without shell	Over easy/ sunny-side up/poached	Scrambled	Only in cake	I never eat eggs	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		75.0	1.8	.0	41.1	.0	.0	3.6	56
Khelvachauri		76.9	2.6	10.3	66.7	12.8	.0	5.1	39
Kobuleti		73.8	.0	.0	57.1	.0	.0	7.1	42
Sagarejo		79.5	5.1	.0	10.3	2.6	.0	2.6	39
Qvareli		66.7	2.6	.0	61.5	.0	2.6	2.6	39
Lagodekhi		64.1	5.1	.0	10.3	.0	5.1	15.4	39
Ninotsminda		82.1	10.3	7.7	15.4	5.1	.0	.0	39
Akhalkalaki		89.7	2.6	1.3	6.4	1.3	2.6	3.8	78
Gardabani		83.1	4.6	.0	26.2	.0	.0	10.8	65
Lanchkhuti		57.7	.0	.0	42.3	.0	.0	15.4	26
Poti		72.5	2.5	.0	65.0	.0	.0	15.0	40
Total		76.7	3.4	1.6	33.9	1.8	1.0	7.0	502

**Table 82: Eggs consumption practices by ethnic groups \_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually eat eggs now?							Total
Ethnicity		Hard Boiled	Soft boiled	Boiled without shell	Over easy/ sunny-side up/poached	Scrambled	Only in cake	I never eat eggs	N
		Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	
Georgian		71.5	1.7	1.7	55.4	2.1	.4	7.4	242
Azeri		76.9	4.9	.0	17.5	.7	1.4	9.8	143
Armenian		87.2	5.1	3.4	9.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	117
Total		76.7	3.4	1.6	33.9	1.8	1.0	7.0	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 83: Eggs consumption practices (by urban/rural) \_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually eat eggs now?							
		Hard Boiled	Soft boiled	Boiled without shell	Over easy/ sunny-side up/poached	Scrambled	Only in cake	I never eat eggs	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	73.2	1.8	.0	51.8	.0	.0	8.9	112
	Rural	77.7	3.8	2.1	28.7	2.3	1.3	6.4	390
Total		76.7	3.4	1.6	33.9	1.8	1.0	7.0	502

**Table 84: Eggs consumption practices-2 (across districts) \_Adults (N=502)**

	N	%
Until it's completely cooked	270	98.2
Don't wait until it's fully cooked	5	1.8
Total	275	100.0

**Table 85: Eggs consumption practices-2 (by urban/rural) \_Adults (N=502)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Time	188	5	30	14.21

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 86: Hand washing practices across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		When do you usually wash your hands?													
City/District		Before meals	After meals	After using the toilet	Before preparing food	After preparing food	After touching birds	After taking care of birds	After taking care of animals	After finishing agricultural work	In the morning	After returning home from outside	When I wash my face	In the evening	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		76.8	80.4	83.9	46.4	44.6	17.9	1.8	8.9	.0	5.4	10.7	.0	.0	56
Khelvachauri		82.1	38.5	76.9	64.1	35.9	15.4	10.3	30.8	20.5	7.7	.0	5.1	2.6	39
Kobuleti		69.0	66.7	78.6	45.2	59.5	19.0	7.1	33.3	38.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	42
Sagarejo		89.7	46.2	56.4	43.6	2.6	10.3	5.1	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	39
Qvareli		92.3	17.9	61.5	64.1	17.9	28.2	28.2	10.3	12.8	2.6	.0	.0	.0	39
Lagodekhi		92.3	25.6	87.2	71.8	5.1	10.3	10.3	5.1	12.8	5.1	.0	.0	.0	39
Ninotsminda		94.9	38.5	69.2	61.5	30.8	28.2	2.6	17.9	23.1	2.6	.0	.0	.0	39
Akhalkalaki		93.6	24.4	50.0	82.1	25.6	15.4	10.3	5.1	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	78
Gardabani		89.2	38.5	67.7	73.8	38.5	29.2	38.5	32.3	55.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	65
Lanchkhuti		53.8	46.2	42.3	50.0	61.5	57.7	57.7	42.3	19.2	3.8	.0	.0	.0	26
Poti		90.0	52.5	95.0	42.5	10.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	.0	35.0	2.5	.0	5.0	40
Total		85.5	42.8	69.5	61.0	30.1	21.1	15.5	16.3	17.7	5.0	1.4	.4	.6	502

**Table 87: Hand washing practices by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		When do you usually wash your hands?													
Ethnicity		Before meals	After meals	After using the toilet	Before preparing food	After preparing food	After touching birds	After taking care of birds	After taking care of animals	After finishing agricultural work	In the morning	After returning home from outside	When I wash my face	In the evening	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Georgian		78.5	52.9	75.6	51.7	37.6	23.1	15.7	19.8	14.0	9.1	2.9	.8	1.2	242
Azeri		90.2	37.1	69.9	65.0	19.6	18.9	21.7	16.1	30.1	1.4	.0	.0	.0	143
Armenian		94.0	29.1	56.4	75.2	27.4	19.7	7.7	9.4	10.3	.9	.0	.0	.0	117
Total		85.5	42.8	69.5	61.0	30.1	21.1	15.5	16.3	17.7	5.0	1.4	.4	.6	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 88: Hand washing practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		When do you usually wash your hands?													
		Before meals	After meals	After using the toilet	Before preparing food	After preparing food	After touching birds	After taking care of birds	After taking care of animals	After finishing agricultural work	In the morning	After returning home from outside	When I wash my face	In the evening	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Urban		80.4	73.2	90.2	48.2	39.3	14.3	4.5	7.1	.0	15.2	6.3	.0	1.8	112
Rural		86.9	34.1	63.6	64.6	27.4	23.1	18.7	19.0	22.8	2.1	.0	.5	.3	390
Total		85.5	42.8	69.5	61.0	30.1	21.1	15.5	16.3	17.7	5.0	1.4	.4	.6	502

**Table 89: Hand washing practices-2 across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually wash your hands?	
		With water and soap	N
		%	
City/District	Batumi	94.6	56
	Khelvachauri	94.9	39
	Kobuleti	95.2	42
	Sagarejo	92.3	39
	Qvareli	100.0	39
	Lagodekhi	100.0	39
	Ninotsminda	94.9	39
	Akhalkalaki	97.4	78
	Gardabani	96.9	65
	Lanchkhuti	100.0	26
	Poti	100.0	40
Total		96.8	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 90: Hand washing practices-2 by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually wash your hands?	
		With water and soap	N
		%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	97.1	242
	Azeri	96.5	143
	Armenian	96.6	117
Total		96.8	502

**Table 91: Hand washing practices-2 by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		How do you usually wash your hands?	
		With water and soap	N
		%	
Location	Urban	95.5	112
	Rural	97.2	390
Total		96.8	502

**Table 92: Change in hand washing practices across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Compared to the period before AI, would you say you are washing your hands						N
		More often		Less often		About the same amount		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
City/District	Batumi	13	23.2%	1	1.8%	42	75.0%	56
	Khelvachauri	7	17.9%	0	.0%	32	82.1%	39
	Kobuleti	18	42.9%	1	2.4%	23	54.8%	42
	Sagarejo	19	48.7%	2	5.1%	18	46.2%	39
	Qvareli	8	20.5%	0	.0%	31	79.5%	39
	Lagodekhi	11	28.2%	0	.0%	28	71.8%	39
	Ninotsminda	18	46.2%	0	.0%	21	53.8%	39
	Akhalkalaki	56	71.8%	1	1.3%	21	26.9%	78
	Gardabani	10	15.4%	0	.0%	55	84.6%	65
	Lanchkhuti	8	30.8%	0	.0%	18	69.2%	26
	Poti	7	17.5%	0	.0%	33	82.5%	40

## FINAL REPORT

	Compared to the period before AI, would you say you are washing your hands						N
	More often		Less often		About the same amount		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Total	175	34.9%	5	1.0%	322	64.1%	502

**Table 93: Change in hand washing practices by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Compared to the period before AI, would you say you are washing your hands						N
		More often		Less often		About the same amount		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	61	25.2%	2	.8%	179	74.0%	242
	Azeri	40	28.0%	2	1.4%	101	70.6%	143
	Armenian	74	63.2%	1	.9%	42	35.9%	117
Total		175	34.9%	5	1.0%	322	64.1%	502

**Table 94: Change in hand washing practices by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Compared to the period before AI, would you say you are washing your hands						N
		More often		Less often		About as often		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	29	25.9%	2	1.8%	81	72.3%	112
	Rural	146	37.4%	3	.8%	241	61.8%	390
Total		175	34.9%	5	1.0%	322	64.1%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 95: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		After slaughtering poultry, how do you dispose of the waste?							
		Throw into garbage	Feed to animals	Throw into a ravine / river	Burn	Bury	We don't slaughter poultry	Make pillows from the down	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	76.8	.0	.0	3.6	.0	23.2	.0	56
	Khelvachauri	46.2	7.7	17.9	10.3	20.5	10.3	.0	39
	Kobuleti	9.5	2.4	4.8	2.4	42.9	42.9	2.4	42
	Sagarejo	43.6	2.6	12.8	15.4	25.6	.0	.0	39
	Qvareli	74.4	5.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	.0	.0	39
	Lagodekhi	51.3	.0	15.4	20.5	15.4	.0	.0	39
	Ninotsminda	59.0	15.4	5.1	28.2	12.8	.0	.0	39
	Akhalkalaki	12.8	14.1	9.0	52.6	30.8	2.6	.0	78
	Gardabani	58.5	12.3	9.2	10.8	10.8	15.4	.0	65
	Lanchkhuti	15.4	3.8	3.8	34.6	38.5	3.8	.0	26
	Poti	30.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	57.5	5.0	.0	40
Total		43.4	6.8	8.0	18.5	22.7	10.0	.2	502

**Table 96: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Throw into garbage	Feed to animals	Throw into a ravine / river	Burn	Bury	We don't slaughter poultry	Make pillows from the down	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	45.5	3.3	5.8	8.3	25.6	15.7	.4	242
	Azeri	52.4	6.3	11.9	14.7	16.1	7.0	.0	143
	Armenian	28.2	14.5	7.7	44.4	24.8	1.7	.0	117
Total		43.4	6.8	8.0	18.5	22.7	10.0	.2	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 97: Dealing with waste after poultry slaughtering by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		After slaughtering poultry, how do you dispose of the waste?							
		Throw into garbage	Feed to animals	Throw into a ravine / river	Burn	Bury	We don't slaughter poultry	Make pillows from the down	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	49.1	.9	.9	2.7	20.5	27.7	.0	112
	Rural	41.8	8.5	10.0	23.1	23.3	4.9	.3	390
Total		43.4	6.8	8.0	18.5	22.7	10.0	.2	502

**Table 98: Poultry raising practice across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		Have you raised chickens (or other domestic poultry) in the past 6 months?				
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	4	7.1%	52	92.9%	56
	Khelvachauri	4	10.3%	35	89.7%	39
	Kobuleti	9	21.4%	33	78.6%	42
	Sagarejo	21	53.8%	18	46.2%	39
	Qvareli	35	89.7%	4	10.3%	39
	Lagodekhi	20	51.3%	19	48.7%	39
	Ninotsminda	30	76.9%	9	23.1%	39
	Akhalkalaki	54	69.2%	24	30.8%	78
	Gardabani	45	69.2%	20	30.8%	65
	Lanchkhuti	21	80.8%	5	19.2%	26
	Poti	12	30.0%	28	70.0%	40
Total		255	50.8%	247	49.2%	502

**Table 99: Poultry raising practice by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		Have you raised chickens (or other domestic poultry) in the past 6 months?				
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	85	35.1%	157	64.9%	242
	Azeri	86	60.1%	57	39.9%	143
	Armenian	84	71.8%	33	28.2%	117
Total		255	50.8%	247	49.2%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 100: Poultry raising practice by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		Have you raised chickens (or other domestic poultry) in the past 6 months?				
		Yes		No		N
		n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	16	14.3%	96	85.7%	112
	Rural	239	61.3%	151	38.7%	390
Total		255	50.8%	247	49.2%	502

**Table 101: Poultry raising practice (poultry raising profile) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

Approximately how many domestic birds do you have in your household?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
					Batumi	4		
Khelvachauri	4	12.75	12.285	6.142	-6.80	32.30	3	30
Kobuleti	8	6.75	3.882	1.373	3.50	10.00	3	13
Sagarejo	21	19.05	9.238	2.016	14.84	23.25	6	40
Qvareli	35	14.06	9.876	1.669	10.66	17.45	1	40
Lagodekhi	20	12.80	7.777	1.739	9.16	16.44	2	30
Ninotsminda	27	7.59	6.178	1.189	5.15	10.04	1	30
Akhalkalaki	52	8.75	4.242	.588	7.57	9.93	2	20
Gardabani	45	10.84	8.557	1.276	8.27	13.42	2	40
Lanchkhuti	21	17.76	11.467	2.502	12.54	22.98	3	50
Poti	12	6.92	4.699	1.357	3.93	9.90	2	20
Total	249	11.93	9.258	.587	10.78	13.09	1	50

Approximately how many domestic birds do you have in your household?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4655.645	10	465.565	6.674	.000
Within Groups	16602.194	238	69.757		
Total	21257.839	248			

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 102: Poultry raising practice (rising profile) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

Approximately how many domestic birds do you have in your household?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Urban	16	12.31	15.291	3.823	4.16	20.46	2	50
Rural	233	11.91	8.746	.573	10.78	13.03	1	50
Total	249	11.93	9.258	.587	10.78	13.09	1	50

Approximately how many domestic birds do you have in your household?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.479	1	2.479	.029	.865
Within Groups	21255.360	247	86.054		
Total	21257.839	248			

**Table 103: Poultry raising practice-2 (eggs collection) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

Approximately how many eggs do you gather from your domestic poultry in a day?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Batumi	4	7.25	8.617	4.308	-6.46	20.96	2	20
Khelvachauri	4	1.00	2.000	1.000	-2.18	4.18	0	4
Kobuleti	9	.67	1.000	.333	-.10	1.44	0	2
Sagarejo	21	3.48	2.657	.580	2.27	4.69	1	12
Qvareli	35	1.11	1.323	.224	.66	1.57	0	4
Lagodekhi	20	4.20	3.792	.848	2.43	5.97	0	12
Ninotsminda	30	1.20	2.592	.473	.23	2.17	0	12
Akhalkalaki	52	2.33	2.875	.399	1.53	3.13	0	12
Gardabani	45	4.24	4.270	.637	2.96	5.53	0	20
Lanchkhuti	21	2.10	3.081	.672	.69	3.50	0	10
Poti	12	.25	.866	.250	-.30	.80	0	3
Total	253	2.49	3.370	.212	2.07	2.91	0	20

Approximately how many eggs do you gather from your domestic poultry in a day?

## FINAL REPORT

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	527.881	10	52.788	5.475	.000
Within Groups	2333.344	242	9.642		
Total	2861.225	252			

**Table 104: Poultry raising practice-2 (eggs collection) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
					Urban	16		
Rural	237	2.52	3.241	.211	2.11	2.94	0	20
Total	253	2.49	3.370	.212	2.07	2.91	0	20

**Table 105: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

City/District		Who cares for the chickens (or other domestic poultry) in your household ?				N
		I do	My spouse	Children	Other family members	
		%	%	%	%	
Batumi		25.0	.0	.0	100.0	4
Khelvachauri		75.0	.0	.0	75.0	4
Kobuleti		66.7	.0	.0	33.3	9
Sagarejo		85.7	38.1	.0	19.0	21
Qvareli		91.4	2.9	.0	22.9	35
Lagodekhi		95.0	40.0	.0	10.0	20
Ninotsminda		83.3	13.3	.0	23.3	30
Akhalkalaki		92.6	9.3	1.9	22.2	54
Gardabani		84.4	15.6	.0	11.1	45
Lanchkhuti		100.0	14.3	9.5	19.0	21
Poti		91.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	12
Total		87.8	14.5	1.6	20.8	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 106: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		Who cares for the chickens (or other domestic poultry) in your household ?				Total
		I do	My spouse	Children	Other family members	N
		%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	87.1	5.9	3.5	27.1	85
	Azeri	87.2	26.7	.0	12.8	86
	Armenian	89.3	10.7	1.2	22.6	84
Total		87.8	14.5	1.6	20.8	255

**Table 107: Poultry raising practice-3 (caring for poultry) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		Who cares for the chickens (or other domestic poultry) in your household ?				
		I do	My spouse	Children	Other family members	N
		%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	75.0	6.3	6.3	31.3	16
	Rural	88.7	15.1	1.3	20.1	239
Total		87.8	14.5	1.6	20.8	255

**Table 108: Poultry raising practice-4 (dealing with sick poultry) across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you usually do with a chicken (or other domestic poultry) when it is sick?											
		Isolate it	Give it medicine/herbs	Report it to authorities	Kill it	Eat it	Sell it	Prepare for eating	Burn it	Throw into a ravine / river	Throw away in the trash	Have not had such cases	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4
	Khelvachauri	.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4
	Kobuleti	33.3	66.7	.0	22.2	.0	11.1	11.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	9
	Sagarejo	19.0	38.1	4.8	42.9	9.5	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.8	21
	Qvareli	48.6	40.0	25.7	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7	2.9	35
	Lagodekhi	75.0	45.0	10.0	10.0	.0	.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	20
	Ninotsminda	33.3	20.0	23.3	56.7	23.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.3	.0	30
	Akhalkalaki	27.8	18.5	16.7	50.0	.0	.0	7.4	1.9	1.9	.0	.0	54
	Gardabani	35.6	84.4	20.0	2.2	2.2	.0	2.2	.0	.0	6.7	.0	45

## FINAL REPORT

		What do you usually do with a chicken (or other domestic poultry) when it is sick?											
		Isolate it	Give it medicine/herbs	Report it to authorities	Kill it	Eat it	Sell it	Prepare for eating	Burn it	Throw into a ravine / river	Throw away in the trash	Have not had such cases	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Lanchkhuti	19.0	28.6	52.4	23.8	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	21
	Poti	25.0	25.0	.0	66.7	8.3	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	12
	Total	34.5	40.4	20.0	29.8	4.3	.8	5.9	.4	.4	2.4	1.2	255

**Table 109: Poultry raising practice-3 (dealing with sick poultry) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you usually do with a chicken (or other domestic poultry) when it is sick?											
		Isolate it	Give it medicine/herbs	Report it to authorities	Kill it	Eat it	Sell it	Prepare for eating	Burn it	Throw into a ravine / river	Throw away in the trash	Have not had such cases	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	32.9	37.6	27.1	23.5	1.2	1.2	9.4	.0	.0	2.4	1.2	85
	Azeri	40.7	64.0	14.0	14.0	3.5	1.2	3.5	.0	.0	3.5	2.3	86
	Armenian	29.8	19.0	19.0	52.4	8.3	.0	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	.0	84
	Total	34.5	40.4	20.0	29.8	4.3	.8	5.9	.4	.4	2.4	1.2	255

**Table 110: Poultry raising practice-3 (dealing with sick poultry) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you usually do with a chicken (or other domestic poultry) when it is sick?											
		Isolate it	Give it medicine/herbs	Report it to authorities	Kill it	Eat it	Sell it	Prepare for eating	Burn it	Throw into a ravine / river	Throw away in the trash	Have not had such cases	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	25.0	25.0	6.3	62.5	6.3	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16
	Rural	35.1	41.4	20.9	27.6	4.2	.8	4.6	.4	.4	2.5	1.3	239
	Total	34.5	40.4	20.0	29.8	4.3	.8	5.9	.4	.4	2.4	1.2	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 111: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dead poultry) across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you do with the carcass if a chicken (or other domestic poultry) dies?						
		Report it to authorities	Throw away into a ravine / river	Leave it lying where it died	Throw it into the garbage	Bury it	Burn it	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	100.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	4
	Khelvachauri	50.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	25.0	4
	Kobuleti	33.3	11.1	.0	11.1	55.6	.0	9
	Sagarejo	33.3	9.5	19.0	23.8	38.1	9.5	21
	Qvareli	45.7	11.4	8.6	25.7	25.7	8.6	35
	Lagodekhi	30.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	50.0	5.0	20
	Ninotsminda	26.7	13.3	.0	6.7	70.0	43.3	30
	Akhalkalaki	27.8	5.6	1.9	.0	64.8	24.1	54
	Gardabani	28.9	13.3	6.7	46.7	48.9	11.1	45
	Lanchkhuti	76.2	.0	.0	.0	33.3	9.5	21
	Poti	58.3	16.7	.0	.0	58.3	8.3	12
Total		38.0	9.0	4.7	17.3	49.4	16.1	255

**Table 112: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dead poultry) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you do with the carcass if a chicken (or other domestic poultry) dies?							Total
		Report it to authorities	Throw it into the bush	Leave it lying where it died	Throw it into the garbage	Bury it	Burn it	Throw it into the river	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	56.5	8.2	3.5	12.9	35.3	8.2	.0	85
	Azeri	30.2	10.5	9.3	36.0	46.5	9.3	.0	86
	Armenian	27.4	8.3	1.2	2.4	66.7	31.0	1.2	84
Total		38.0	9.0	4.7	17.3	49.4	16.1	.4	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 113: Poultry raising practice-5 (dealing with carcass of dead poultry) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		What do you do with the carcass if a chicken (or other domestic poultry) dies?						
		Report it to authorities	Throw away into the ravine / river	Leave it lying where it died	Throw it into the garbage	Bury it	Burn it	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	68.8	12.5	.0	6.3	43.8	6.3	16
	Rural	36.0	8.8	5.0	18.0	49.8	16.7	239
Total		38.0	9.0	4.7	17.3	49.4	16.1	255

**Table 114: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		How likely would you be to report your sick or dead poultry to the veterinary services in your area?						
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	.0%	4
	Khelvachauri	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	.0%	4
	Kobuleti	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	9
	Sagarejo	8	38.1%	11	52.4%	2	9.5%	21
	Qvareli	27	77.1%	8	22.9%	0	.0%	35
	Lagodekhi	5	25.0%	14	70.0%	1	5.0%	20
	Ninotsminda	16	53.3%	12	40.0%	2	6.7%	30
	Akhalkalaki	44	81.5%	9	16.7%	1	1.9%	54
	Gardabani	10	22.2%	27	60.0%	8	17.8%	45
	Lanchkhuti	18	85.7%	2	9.5%	1	4.8%	21
	Poti	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	0	.0%	12
Total		146	57.3%	90	35.3%	19	7.5%	255

**Table 115: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		How likely would you be to report your sick or dead poultry to the veterinary services in your area?						
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	63	74.1%	17	20.0%	5	5.9%	85
	Azeri	23	26.7%	52	60.5%	11	12.8%	86
	Armenian	60	71.4%	21	25.0%	3	3.6%	84
Total		146	57.3%	90	35.3%	19	7.5%	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 116: Reporting to veterinary services on sick/dead poultry by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		How likely would you be to report your sick or dead poultry to the veterinary services in your area?						N
		Very likely		Somewhat likely		Not at all likely		
Location		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Urban		11	68.8%	5	31.3%	0	.0%	16
Rural		135	56.5%	85	35.6%	19	7.9%	239
Total		146	57.3%	90	35.3%	19	7.5%	255

**Table 117: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry during the day?						N
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Batumi		2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	.0%	4
Khelvachauri		1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	.0%	4
Kobuleti		5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	.0%	9
Sagarejo		8	38.1%	8	38.1%	5	23.8%	21
Qvareli		15	42.9%	9	25.7%	11	31.4%	35
Lagodekhi		2	10.0%	8	40.0%	10	50.0%	20
Ninotsminda		4	13.3%	21	70.0%	5	16.7%	30
Akhalkalaki		18	33.3%	31	57.4%	5	9.3%	54
Gardabani		27	60.0%	13	28.9%	5	11.1%	45
Lanchkhuti		0	.0%	21	100.0%	0	.0%	21
Poti		9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	12
Total		91	35.7%	122	47.8%	42	16.5%	255

**Table 118: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry during the day?						N
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Georgian		32	37.6%	41	48.2%	12	14.1%	85
Azeri		37	43.0%	29	33.7%	20	23.3%	86
Armenian		22	26.2%	52	61.9%	10	11.9%	84
Total		91	35.7%	122	47.8%	42	16.5%	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 119: Poultry keeping (daytime) practice by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry during the day?						
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	11	68.8%	4	25.0%	1	6.3%	16
	Rural	80	33.5%	118	49.4%	41	17.2%	239
Total		91	35.7%	122	47.8%	42	16.5%	255

**Table 120: Poultry keeping (at night) practice across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry at night?						
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	100.0%	4
	Khelvachauri	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	100.0%	4
	Kobuleti	0	.0%	0	.0%	9	100.0%	9
	Sagarejo	0	.0%	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21
	Qvareli	7	20.0%	1	2.9%	27	77.1%	35
	Lagodekhi	0	.0%	3	15.0%	17	85.0%	20
	Ninotsminda	0	.0%	0	.0%	30	100.0%	30
	Akhalkalaki	2	3.7%	0	.0%	52	96.3%	54
	Gardabani	5	11.1%	2	4.4%	38	84.4%	45
	Lanchkhuti	2	9.5%	0	.0%	19	90.5%	21
	Poti	2	16.7%	0	.0%	10	83.3%	12
Total		18	7.1%	8	3.1%	229	89.8%	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 121: Poultry keeping (at night) practice by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry at night?						
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	11	12.9%	1	1.2%	73	85.9%	85
	Azeri	5	5.8%	7	8.1%	74	86.0%	86
	Armenian	2	2.4%	0	.0%	82	97.6%	84
Total		18	7.1%	8	3.1%	229	89.8%	255

**Table 122: Poultry keeping (at night) practice by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		In what conditions do you keep your poultry at night?						
		In an open space		In the yard		In an enclosed space		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	2	12.5%	0	.0%	14	87.5%	16
	Rural	16	6.7%	8	3.3%	215	90.0%	239
Total		18	7.1%	8	3.1%	229	89.8%	255

**Table 123: Poultry keeping practice (inside the home) across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		Do you ever keep your live poultry inside your home?				
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	0	.0%	4	100.0%	4
	Khelvachauri	0	.0%	4	100.0%	4
	Kobuleti	0	.0%	9	100.0%	9
	Sagarejo	0	.0%	21	100.0%	21
	Qvareli	1	2.9%	34	97.1%	35
	Lagodekhi	0	.0%	20	100.0%	20
	Ninotsminda	1	3.3%	29	96.7%	30

## FINAL REPORT

Akhalkalaki	2	3.7%	52	96.3%	54
Gardabani	6	13.3%	39	86.7%	45
Lanchkhuti	3	14.3%	18	85.7%	21
Poti	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12
Total	18	7.1%	237	92.9%	255

**Table 124: Poultry keeping practice (inside the home) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		Do you ever keep your live poultry inside your home?				
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	9	10.6%	76	89.4%	85
	Azeri	6	7.0%	80	93.0%	86
	Armenian	3	3.6%	81	96.4%	84
Total		18	7.1%	237	92.9%	255

**Table 125: Poultry keeping practice (inside the home) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		Do you ever keep your live poultry inside your home?				
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	16
	Rural	13	5.4%	226	94.6%	239
Total		18	7.1%	237	92.9%	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 126: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) across districts\_Adults (N=18)**

		Are they kept in a fenced-in area, or are they left to fun free?							
		Fence		Run free		Both			
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	
Qvareli		1	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	
Ninotsminda		0	.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%	1	
Akhalkalaki		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	.0%	2	
Gardabani		5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	.0%	6	
Lanchkhuti		3	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	
Poti		4	80.0%	0	.0%	1	20.0%	5	
Total		14	77.8%	2	11.1%	2	11.1%	18	

**Table 127: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=18)**

		Are they kept in a fenced-in area, or are they left to fun free?							
		Fence		Run free		Both			
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	
Georgian		8	88.9%	0	.0%	1	11.1%	9	
Azeri		5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	.0%	6	
Armenian		1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	
Total		14	77.8%	2	11.1%	2	11.1%	18	

**Table 128: Poultry keeping practice (keeping in fenced areas) across districts\_Adults (N=18)**

		Are they kept in a fenced-in area, or are they left to fun free?							
		Fence		Run free		Both			
Location		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	
Urban		4	80.0%	0	.0%	1	20.0%	5	
Rural		10	76.9%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	13	
Total		14	77.8%	2	11.1%	2	11.1%	18	

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 129: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		Are wild birds in contact with your domestic poultry?							
City/District		Dove	Wild duck	None	Sparrow	Crow	Raven	Swallow	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Batumi		.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4
Khelvachauri		.0	.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	4
Kobuleti		11.1	.0	88.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	9
Sagarejo		4.8	.0	95.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	21
Qvareli		.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	35
Lagodekhi		.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20
Ninotsminda		10.0	.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30
Akhalkalaki		9.3	1.9	90.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	54
Gardabani		.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	45
Lanchkhuti		.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21
Poti		8.3	.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	12
Total		4.3	1.2	93.7	.8	.8	.4	.8	255

**Table 130: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		Are wild birds in contact with your domestic poultry?							Total
Ethnicity		Dove	Wild duck	None	Sparrow	Crow	Raven	Swallow	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Georgian		2.4	2.4	91.8	2.4	2.4	1.2	2.4	85
Azeri		1.2	.0	98.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	86
Armenian		9.5	1.2	90.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	84
Total		4.3	1.2	93.7	.8	.8	.4	.8	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 131: Poultry keeping practice (contact with wild birds) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		Are wild birds in contact with your domestic poultry?							Total
		Dove	Wild duck	None	Sparrow	Crow	Raven	Swallow	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N
Location	Urban	6.3	12.5	81.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	16
	Rural	4.2	.4	94.6	.8	.8	.4	.8	239
Total		4.3	1.2	93.7	.8	.8	.4	.8	255

**Table 132: Children's contact with poultry/wild birds across districts\_Adults (N=255)**

		When do your children come into contact with poultry or wild birds?									
		Playing	When feeding them or collecting their eggs	When they are cleaning their cages/fenced-in areas	Incidental contact in the house	Incidental contact in the yard	Preparing poultry for consumption	Never come into contact	I don't have children	When housing chickens	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
City/District	Batumi	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	.0	.0	4
	Khelvachauri	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	4
	Kobuleti	.0	11.1	.0	.0	22.2	.0	55.6	11.1	.0	9
	Sagarejo	19.0	52.4	4.8	9.5	23.8	4.8	.0	.0	.0	21
	Qvareli	20.0	17.1	.0	2.9	11.4	8.6	40.0	.0	.0	35
	Lagodekhi	20.0	10.0	.0	5.0	15.0	.0	40.0	10.0	.0	20
	Ninotsminda	23.3	43.3	26.7	.0	23.3	10.0	16.7	6.7	.0	30
	Akhalkalaki	16.7	38.9	14.8	14.8	31.5	13.0	33.3	5.6	.0	54
	Gardabani	4.4	31.1	4.4	4.4	.0	6.7	60.0	4.4	.0	45
	Lanchkhuti	.0	9.5	9.5	4.8	19.0	4.8	47.6	19.0	.0	21
Poti	16.7	16.7	.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	50.0	16.7	.0	12	
Total		13.7	29.0	8.2	6.3	16.9	7.5	38.4	6.7	.4	255

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 133: Children's contact with poultry/wild birds by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=255)**

		When do your children come into contact with poultry or wild birds?									
		Playing	When feeding them or collecting their eggs	When they are cleaning their cages/fenced-in areas	Incidental contact in the house	Incidental contact in the yard	Preparing poultry for consumption	Never come into contact	I don't have children	When housing chickens	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	10.6	15.3	2.4	3.5	12.9	5.9	47.1	9.4	1.2	85
	Azeri	11.6	31.4	3.5	5.8	9.3	4.7	40.7	4.7	.0	86
	Armenian	19.0	40.5	19.0	9.5	28.6	11.9	27.4	6.0	.0	84
	Total	13.7	29.0	8.2	6.3	16.9	7.5	38.4	6.7	.4	255

**Table 134: Children's contact with poultry /wild birds by urban/rural\_Adults (N=255)**

		When do your children come into contact with poultry or wild birds?									
		Playing	When feeding them or collecting their eggs	When they are cleaning their cages/fenced-in areas	Incidental contact in the house	Incidental contact in the yard	Preparing poultry for consumption	Never come into contact	I don't have children	When housing chickens	N
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	12.5	18.8	.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	56.3	12.5	.0	16
	Rural	13.8	29.7	8.8	6.3	17.6	7.5	37.2	6.3	.4	239
	Total	13.7	29.0	8.2	6.3	16.9	7.5	38.4	6.7	.4	255

**Table 135: Behavior during illness across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		What do you do if you have a high fever?								
		Take medicine (Treat myself)		Get advice at a pharmacy		Go to the clinic or hospital/go to a traditional healer		I never have high temperature		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
City/District	Batumi	36	64.3%	6	10.7%	14	25.0%	0	.0%	56
	Khelvachauri	30	76.9%	2	5.1%	7	17.9%	0	.0%	39
	Kobuleti	30	71.4%	3	7.1%	9	21.4%	0	.0%	42
	Sagarejo	21	53.8%	7	17.9%	11	28.2%	0	.0%	39
	Qvareli	20	51.3%	2	5.1%	17	43.6%	0	.0%	39
	Lagodekhi	23	59.0%	5	12.8%	11	28.2%	0	.0%	39
	Ninotsminda	21	53.8%	6	15.4%	12	30.8%	0	.0%	39

## FINAL REPORT

		What do you do if you have a high fever?								
		Take medicine (Treat myself)		Get advice at a pharmacy		Go to the clinic or hospital/go to a traditional healer		I never have high temperature		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Akhalkalaki		34	43.6%	13	16.7%	31	39.7%	0	.0%	78
Gardabani		21	32.3%	16	24.6%	26	40.0%	2	3.1%	65
Lanchkhuti		11	42.3%	0	.0%	15	57.7%	0	.0%	26
Poti		29	72.5%	3	7.5%	8	20.0%	0	.0%	40
Total		276	55.0%	63	12.5%	161	32.1%	2	.4%	502

**Table 136: Behavior during illness across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		What do you do if you have a high fever?								
		Take medicine (Treat myself)		Get advice at a pharmacy		Go to the clinic or hospital/go to a traditional healer		I never have high temperature		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	156	64.5%	16	6.6%	70	28.9%	0	.0%	242
	Azeri	65	45.5%	28	19.6%	48	33.6%	2	1.4%	143
	Armenian	55	47.0%	19	16.2%	43	36.8%	0	.0%	117
Total		276	55.0%	63	12.5%	161	32.1%	2	.4%	502

**Table 137: Behavior during illness by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		What do you do if you have a high fever?								
		Take medicine (Treat myself)		Get advice at a pharmacy		Go to the clinic or hospital/go to a traditional healer		I never have high temperature		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Location	Urban	77	68.8%	10	8.9%	25	22.3%	0	.0%	112
	Rural	199	51.0%	53	13.6%	136	34.9%	2	.5%	390
Total		276	55.0%	63	12.5%	161	32.1%	2	.4%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 138: Preferred source of information (I priority) across districts\_Adults (N=502)**

		What are the best ways to get health information to you?																		
		Television		Radio		Newspaper		Pamphlets		Neighbors/ friends		Local community leader		Health worker		Religious leaders		Family members		
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Batumi		47	83.9%	1	1.8%	0	.0%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	0	.0%	1	1.8%	5	8.9%	0	.0%	56
Khelvachauri		35	89.7%	0	.0%	2	5.1%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Kobuleti		35	83.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.4%	0	.0%	2	4.8%	4	9.5%	0	.0%	42
Sagarejo		36	92.3%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Qvareli		36	92.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	2	5.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Lagodekhi		33	84.6%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Ninotsminda		39	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
Akhalkalaki		74	94.9%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	0	.0%	2	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	78
Gardabani		49	75.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	9	13.8%	2	3.1%	0	.0%	3	4.6%	2	3.1%	65
Lanchkhuti		24	92.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	26
Poti		39	97.5%	0	.0%	1	2.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	40
Total		447	89.0%	3	.6%	6	1.2%	5	1.0%	19	3.8%	3	.6%	5	1.0%	12	2.4%	2	.4%	502

**Table 139: Preferred source of information (I priority) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=502)**

		What are the best ways to get health information to you?																		
		Television		Radio		Newspaper		Pamphlets		Neighbors/friends		Local community leader		Health worker		Religious leaders		Family members		
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Georgian		216	89.3%	1	.4%	3	1.2%	4	1.7%	5	2.1%	0	.0%	4	1.7%	9	3.7%	0	.0%	242
Azeri		118	82.5%	1	.7%	2	1.4%	1	.7%	12	8.4%	3	2.1%	1	.7%	3	2.1%	2	1.4%	143
Armenian		113	96.6%	1	.9%	1	.9%	0	.0%	2	1.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	117
Total		447	89.0%	3	.6%	6	1.2%	5	1.0%	19	3.8%	3	.6%	5	1.0%	12	2.4%	2	.4%	502

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 140: Preferred source of information (I priority) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=502)**

		What are the best ways to get health information to you?																		
		Television		Radio		Newspaper		Pamphlets		Neighbors/ friends		Local community leader		Health worker		Religious leaders		Family members		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Location	Urban	97	86.6%	1	.9%	1	.9%	1	.9%	2	1.8%	0	.0%	1	.9%	9	8.0%	0	.0%	112
	Rural	350	89.7%	2	.5%	5	1.3%	4	1.0%	17	4.4%	3	.8%	4	1.0%	3	.8%	2	.5%	390
	Total	447	89.0%	3	.6%	6	1.2%	5	1.0%	19	3.8%	3	.6%	5	1.0%	12	2.4%	2	.4%	502

**Table 141: Preferred source of information (II priority) across districts\_Adults (N=419)**

		Sources of information											
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Pamphlets	Posters	Neighbors/ friends	Local community leader	Health worker	Religious leaders	Magazine		
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	
City/District	Batumi	14.6	35.4	52.1	4.2	2.1	43.8	2.1	16.7	12.5	.0	48	
	Khelvachauri	5.1	23.1	43.6	20.5	.0	64.1	10.3	15.4	2.6	.0	39	
	Kobuleti	19.4	22.2	30.6	5.6	.0	41.7	5.6	38.9	2.8	.0	36	
	Sagarejo	2.9	26.5	38.2	20.6	17.6	17.6	5.9	8.8	2.9	.0	34	
	Qvareli	9.1	9.1	48.5	15.2	.0	42.4	3.0	27.3	9.1	.0	33	
	Lagodekhi	20.0	8.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	40.0	12.0	28.0	.0	.0	25	
	Ninotsminda	.0	13.8	27.6	3.4	6.9	44.8	3.4	24.1	13.8	.0	29	
	Akhalkalaki	4.2	19.4	36.1	15.3	4.2	68.1	8.3	13.9	1.4	.0	72	
	Gardabani	13.2	.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	58.5	28.3	24.5	13.2	.0	53	
	Lanchkhuti	9.1	4.5	50.0	18.2	.0	45.5	.0	4.5	.0	.0	22	
	Poti	3.6	7.1	75.0	7.1	.0	17.9	.0	25.0	3.6	3.6	28	
	Total	9.1	16.5	36.3	11.7	3.8	47.5	8.4	20.3	6.0	.2	419	

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 142: Preferred source of information (II priority) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=418)**

		What are the best ways to get health information to you?																			N	
		Television		Radio		Newspaper		Pamphlets		Posters		Neighbors/ friends		Local community leader		Health worker		Religious leaders		Magazine		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		%
Ethnicity	Georgian	18	8.7%	26	12.6%	74	35.9%	12	5.8%	0	.0%	49	23.8%	2	1.0%	22	10.7%	2	1.0%	1	.5%	206
	Azeri	12	10.7%	10	8.9%	10	8.9%	10	8.9%	4	3.6%	40	35.7%	10	8.9%	14	12.5%	2	1.8%	0	.0%	112
	Armenian	3	3.0%	16	16.0%	30	30.0%	9	9.0%	4	4.0%	32	32.0%	1	1.0%	5	5.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	100
Total		33	7.9%	52	12.4%	114	27.3%	31	7.4%	8	1.9%	121	28.9%	13	3.1%	41	9.8%	4	1.0%	1	.2%	418

**Table 143: Preferred source of information (I priority) by urban/rural\_Adults (N=419)**

		Sources of information										N
		Television	Radio	Newspaper	Pamphlets	Posters	Neighbors /friends	Local community leader	Health worker	Religious leaders	Magazine	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Location	Urban	14.6	24.7	56.2	4.5	1.1	33.7	2.2	22.5	7.9	1.1	89
	Rural	7.6	14.2	30.9	13.6	4.5	51.2	10.0	19.7	5.5	.0	330
Total		9.1	16.5	36.3	11.7	3.8	47.5	8.4	20.3	6.0	.2	419

**Table 144: TV watching duration across districts\_Adults (N=477)**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Batumi	54	5.2917	2.63760	.35893	4.5717	6.0116	2.00	12.00
Khelvachauri	38	4.7974	2.35745	.38243	4.0225	5.5722	1.00	10.00
Kobuleti	41	5.3780	2.86963	.44816	4.4723	6.2838	2.00	12.00
Sagarejo	39	3.0769	1.57922	.25288	2.5650	3.5888	1.00	7.00
Qvareli	37	4.3108	1.56503	.25729	3.7890	4.8326	1.00	8.00
Lagodekhi	38	2.9737	1.68438	.27324	2.4200	3.5273	1.00	7.00
Ninotsminda	36	4.6667	2.20065	.36677	3.9221	5.4113	2.00	10.00
Akhalkalaki	70	7.1429	2.68401	.32080	6.5029	7.7828	1.00	12.00
Gardabani	59	4.3941	2.30592	.30020	3.7931	4.9950	1.00	10.00
Lanchkhuti	26	4.7692	1.94541	.38153	3.9835	5.5550	1.00	8.00
Poti	39	5.8974	2.44728	.39188	5.1041	6.6908	1.00	10.00
Total	477	4.9524	2.59180	.11867	4.7192	5.1856	1.00	12.00

ANOVA

## FINAL REPORT

How many hours a day do you usually watch TV?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	708.650	10	70.865	13.269	.000
Within Groups	2488.834	466	5.341		
Total	3197.485	476			

**Table 145: TV watching duration by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=477)**

How many hours a day do you usually watch TV?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Georgian	235	5.12	2.423	.158	4.80	5.43	1	12
Azeri	136	3.62	2.056	.176	3.27	3.97	1	10
Armenian	106	6.30	2.781	.270	5.77	6.84	1	12
Total	477	4.95	2.592	.119	4.72	5.19	1	12

### ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	440.885	2	220.443	37.905	.000
Within Groups	2756.599	474	5.816		
Total	3197.485	476			

**Table 146: TV watching duration by urban/rural\_Adults (N=477)**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Urban	108	5.6644	2.73032	.26272	5.1435	6.1852	1.00	12.00
Rural	369	4.7440	2.51575	.13096	4.4865	5.0016	1.00	12.00
Total	477	4.9524	2.59180	.11867	4.7192	5.1856	1.00	12.00

### ANOVA

## FINAL REPORT

How many hours a day do you usually watch TV?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	70.763	1	70.763	10.750	.001
Within Groups	3126.722	475	6.583		
Total	3197.485	476			

**Table 147: TV watching time across districts\_Adults (N=477)**

		City/District											
		Batumi	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	Sagarejo	Qvareli	Lagodekhi	Ninotsminda	Akhalkalaki	Gardabani	Lanchkhuti	Poti	Total
		Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	%
In which period of the day do you usually watch TV?	6:00 – 7:00	1.9	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	.0	.6
	7:00 – 8:00	3.7	.0	4.9	.0	.0	2.6	.0	2.9	1.7	.0	.0	1.7
	8:00 – 9:00	13.0	5.3	17.1	10.3	2.7	2.6	8.3	28.6	3.4	19.2	2.6	11.1
	9:00 – 10:00	27.8	28.9	31.7	23.1	5.4	13.2	13.9	61.4	5.1	15.4	2.6	23.3
	10:00 – 11:00	24.1	28.9	22.0	20.5	10.8	7.9	25.0	58.6	15.3	7.7	2.6	23.1
	11:00 – 12:00	25.9	23.7	14.6	10.3	5.4	2.6	11.1	40.0	13.6	3.8	.0	16.1
	12:00 – 13:00	20.4	13.2	12.2	12.8	2.7	5.3	5.6	18.6	5.1	3.8	.0	10.1
	13:00 – 14:00	14.8	15.8	7.3	5.1	.0	5.3	.0	20.0	8.5	.0	5.1	8.8
	14:00 – 15:00	5.6	10.5	2.4	7.7	.0	5.3	5.6	22.9	1.7	.0	10.3	7.5
	15:00 – 16:00	14.8	7.9	2.4	10.3	.0	10.5	8.3	27.1	1.7	3.8	17.9	10.7
	16:00 – 17:00	7.4	7.9	2.4	5.1	.0	15.8	8.3	38.6	5.1	.0	38.5	13.4
	17:00 – 18:00	13.0	10.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	15.8	13.9	54.3	16.9	11.5	53.8	21.0
	18:00 – 19:00	53.7	65.8	58.5	20.5	64.9	18.4	47.2	80.0	39.0	46.2	89.7	54.5
	19:00 – 20:00	68.5	78.9	80.5	20.5	67.6	28.9	61.1	88.6	57.6	65.4	94.9	66.2
	20:00 – 21:00	79.6	94.7	87.8	46.2	81.1	65.8	86.1	91.4	74.6	88.5	89.7	80.7
	21:00 – 22:00	70.4	89.5	82.9	51.3	73.0	55.3	77.8	80.0	59.3	92.3	87.2	73.6
	22:00 – 23:00	61.1	78.9	68.3	28.2	56.8	21.1	58.3	57.1	50.8	65.4	76.9	56.4
	23:00 – 24:00	46.3	36.8	41.5	7.7	21.6	7.9	22.2	27.1	28.8	34.6	48.7	29.8
	24:00 – 1:00	29.6	13.2	17.1	2.6	13.5	2.6	8.3	11.4	15.3	11.5	15.4	13.4
1:00 – 2:00	3.7	5.3	7.3	.0	8.1	.0	5.6	5.7	8.5	7.7	2.6	5.0	
2:00 – 3:00	1.9	.0	4.9	.0	5.4	.0	2.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.7	

## FINAL REPORT

	City/District											Total %
	Batumi	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	Sagarejo	Qvareli	Lagodekhi	Ninotsminda	Akhalkalaki	Gardabani	Lanchkhuti	Poti	
	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %	
3:00 – 4:00	1.9	.0	4.9	.0	5.4	.0	2.8	2.9	.0	.0	2.6	1.9
4:00 – 5:00	1.9	.0	.0	.0	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.8
5:00 – 6:00	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.4
Don't know	.0	5.3	2.4	12.8	.0	13.2	.0	.0	11.9	.0	.0	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>477</b>

**Table 148: TV watching time by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=477)**

		Ethnicity			Total %
		Georgian	Azeri	Armenian	
		Column %	Column %	Column %	
In which period of the day do you usually watch TV?	6:00 – 7:00	.9	.7	.0	.6
	7:00 – 8:00	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7
	8:00 – 9:00	9.8	5.1	21.7	11.1
	9:00 – 10:00	19.6	12.5	45.3	23.3
	10:00 – 11:00	17.0	14.7	47.2	23.1
	11:00 – 12:00	13.6	9.6	30.2	16.1
	12:00 – 13:00	9.8	7.4	14.2	10.1
	13:00 – 14:00	8.1	6.6	13.2	8.8
	14:00 – 15:00	5.1	4.4	17.0	7.5
	15:00 – 16:00	8.5	6.6	20.8	10.7
	16:00 – 17:00	9.8	8.1	28.3	13.4
	17:00 – 18:00	16.6	13.2	40.6	21.0
	18:00 – 19:00	63.4	27.9	68.9	54.5
	19:00 – 20:00	76.2	39.0	79.2	66.2
	20:00 – 21:00	86.4	64.0	89.6	80.7
	21:00 – 22:00	81.3	55.9	79.2	73.6
	22:00 – 23:00	67.7	36.0	57.5	56.4
	23:00 – 24:00	39.1	16.9	25.5	29.8

## FINAL REPORT

		Ethnicity			Total %
		Georgian	Azeri	Armenian	
		Column %	Column %	Column %	
	24:00 – 1:00	17.9	8.1	10.4	13.4
	1:00 – 2:00	5.5	3.7	5.7	5.0
	2:00 – 3:00	3.0	1.5	3.8	2.7
	3:00 – 4:00	2.6	.0	2.8	1.9
	4:00 – 5:00	1.7	.0	.0	.8
	5:00 – 6:00	.9	.0	.0	.4
	Don't know	1.3	12.5	.0	4.2
Total		235	136	106	477

**Table 149: TV watching time by urban/rural Adults (N=477)**

		Location		Total %
		Urban	Rural	
		Column %	Column %	
In which period of the day do you usually watch TV?	6:00 – 7:00	.9	.5	.6
	7:00 – 8:00	2.8	1.4	1.7
	8:00 – 9:00	12.0	10.8	11.1
	9:00 – 10:00	20.4	24.1	23.3
	10:00 – 11:00	17.6	24.7	23.1
	11:00 – 12:00	17.6	15.7	16.1
	12:00 – 13:00	13.9	8.9	10.1
	13:00 – 14:00	12.0	7.9	8.8
	14:00 – 15:00	7.4	7.6	7.5
	15:00 – 16:00	14.8	9.5	10.7
	16:00 – 17:00	18.5	11.9	13.4
	17:00 – 18:00	26.9	19.2	21.0
	18:00 – 19:00	63.9	51.8	54.5
	19:00 – 20:00	78.7	62.6	66.2
	20:00 – 21:00	85.2	79.4	80.7
	21:00 – 22:00	78.7	72.1	73.6
	22:00 – 23:00	68.5	52.8	56.4

## FINAL REPORT

	Location		
	Urban	Rural	Total %
	Column %	Column %	
23:00 – 24:00	46.3	24.9	29.8
24:00 – 1:00	24.1	10.3	13.4
1:00 – 2:00	2.8	5.7	5.0
2:00 – 3:00	1.9	3.0	2.7
3:00 – 4:00	1.9	1.9	1.9
4:00 – 5:00	1.9	.5	.8
5:00 – 6:00	.9	.3	.4
Don't know	.9	5.1	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>477</b>

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 150: Preferred TV programs (I priority) across districts\_Adults (N=477)**

		Which Georgian TV channels do you watch most of all?																N
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		Kavkasia		No Georgian channels		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
City/District	Batumi	4	7.4%	9	16.7%	40	74.1%	0	.0%	1	1.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	54
	Khelvachauri	0	.0%	12	31.6%	26	68.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	38
	Kobuleti	2	4.9%	8	19.5%	28	68.3%	0	.0%	3	7.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	41
	Sagarejo	23	59.0%	2	5.1%	13	33.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39
	Qvareli	1	2.7%	12	32.4%	24	64.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	37
	Lagodekhi	2	5.3%	2	5.3%	26	68.4%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	5	13.2%	0	.0%	1	2.6%	38
	Ninotsminda	5	13.9%	0	.0%	11	30.6%	0	.0%	14	38.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	6	16.7%	36
	Akhalkalaki	1	1.4%	6	8.6%	50	71.4%	1	1.4%	12	17.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	70
	Gardabani	26	44.1%	18	30.5%	2	3.4%	0	.0%	1	1.7%	0	.0%	3	5.1%	9	15.3%	59
	Lanchkhuti	0	.0%	7	26.9%	19	73.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	26
Poti	0	.0%	16	41.0%	23	59.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	39	
Total	64	13.4%	92	19.3%	262	54.9%	2	.4%	32	6.7%	6	1.3%	3	.6%	16	3.4%	477	

**Table 151: Preferred TV programs (I priority) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=477)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you watch most of all?																N
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		Kavkasia		No Georgian channels		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Ethnicity	Georgian	7	3.0%	64	27.2%	160	68.1%	0	.0%	4	1.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	235
	Azeri	51	37.5%	22	16.2%	41	30.1%	1	.7%	2	1.5%	6	4.4%	3	2.2%	10	7.4%	136
	Armenian	6	5.7%	6	5.7%	61	57.5%	1	.9%	26	24.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	6	5.7%	106
Total	64	13.4%	92	19.3%	262	54.9%	2	.4%	32	6.7%	6	1.3%	3	.6%	16	3.4%	477	

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 152: Preferred TV programs (I priority) urban/rural\_Adults (N=477)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you watch most of all?																
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		Kavkasia		No Georgian channels		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	5	4.6%	29	26.9%	72	66.7%	0	.0%	2	1.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	108
	Rural	59	16.0%	63	17.1%	190	51.5%	2	.5%	30	8.1%	6	1.6%	3	.8%	16	4.3%	369
Total		64	13.4%	92	19.3%	262	54.9%	2	.4%	32	6.7%	6	1.3%	3	.6%	16	3.4%	477

**Table 153: Preferred TV programs (II priority) across districts\_Adults (N=349)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
City/District	Batumi	2	3.8%	31	59.6%	10	19.2%	0	.0%	8	15.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.9%	52
	Khelvachauri	1	2.7%	18	48.6%	10	27.0%	1	2.7%	7	18.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	37
	Kobuleti	2	5.3%	22	57.9%	10	26.3%	0	.0%	4	10.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	38
	Sagarejo	1	3.4%	12	41.4%	10	34.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	5	17.2%	1	3.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	29
	Qvareli	1	2.8%	24	66.7%	11	30.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	36
	Lagodekhi	2	8.7%	3	13.0%	5	21.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	56.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	23
	Ninotsminda	2	25.0%	0	.0%	2	25.0%	0	.0%	4	50.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	8
	Akhalkalaki	9	23.7%	4	10.5%	4	10.5%	4	10.5%	16	42.1%	1	2.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	38
	Gardabani	9	30.0%	8	26.7%	5	16.7%	2	6.7%	3	10.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	10.0%	0	.0%	30
	Lanchkhuti	0	.0%	13	65.0%	7	35.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	20
Poti	3	7.9%	19	50.0%	16	42.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	38	
Total		32	9.2%	154	44.1%	90	25.8%	7	2.0%	42	12.0%	19	5.4%	1	.3%	3	.9%	1	.3%	349

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 154: Preferred TV programs (II priority) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=349)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Ethnicity	Georgian	9	4.1%	127	57.5%	64	29.0%	1	.5%	19	8.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.5%	221
	Azeri	12	14.6%	23	28.0%	20	24.4%	2	2.4%	3	3.7%	18	22.0%	1	1.2%	3	3.7%	0	.0%	82
	Armenian	11	23.9%	4	8.7%	6	13.0%	4	8.7%	20	43.5%	1	2.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	46
Total		32	9.2%	154	44.1%	90	25.8%	7	2.0%	42	12.0%	19	5.4%	1	.3%	3	.9%	1	.3%	349

**Table 155: Preferred TV programs (II priority) urban/rural\_Adults (N=349)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		N
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	5	4.9%	57	55.3%	31	30.1%	0	.0%	9	8.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.0%	103
	Rural	27	11.0%	97	39.4%	59	24.0%	7	2.8%	33	13.4%	19	7.7%	1	.4%	3	1.2%	0	.0%	246
Total		32	9.2%	154	44.1%	90	25.8%	7	2.0%	42	12.0%	19	5.4%	1	.3%	3	.9%	1	.3%	349

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 156: Preferred TV programs (III priority) across districts\_Adults (N=185)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		N
City/District		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Batumi		5	10.6%	7	14.9%	4	8.5%	5	10.6%	24	51.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	4.3%	47
Khelvachauri		7	22.6%	4	12.9%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%	12	38.7%	0	.0%	1	3.2%	0	.0%	5	16.1%	31
Kobuleti		4	13.8%	2	6.9%	1	3.4%	3	10.3%	17	58.6%	0	.0%	1	3.4%	0	.0%	1	3.4%	29
Sagarejo		0	.0%	1	6.7%	10	66.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	26.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	15
Qvareli		16	84.2%	0	.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	19
Lagodekhi		0	.0%	2	50.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	4
Ninotsminda		1	33.3%	0	.0%	1	33.3%	0	.0%	1	33.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3
Akhalkalaki		0	.0%	0	.0%	1	33.3%	0	.0%	2	66.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3
Gardabani		5	26.3%	1	5.3%	10	52.6%	0	.0%	1	5.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	10.5%	0	.0%	19
Poti		10	66.7%	3	20.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	13.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>185</b>

**Table 157: Preferred TV programs (III priority) by ethnic groups\_Adults (N=185)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		N
Ethnicity		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Georgian		42	29.8%	16	11.3%	8	5.7%	10	7.1%	55	39.0%	0	.0%	2	1.4%	0	.0%	8	5.7%	141
Azeri		5	13.2%	4	10.5%	20	52.6%	0	.0%	2	5.3%	5	13.2%	0	.0%	2	5.3%	0	.0%	38
Armenian		1	16.7%	0	.0%	2	33.3%	0	.0%	3	50.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>185</b>

## FINAL REPORT

**Table 158: Preferred TV programs (III priority) urban/rural\_Adults (N=185)**

		Which Georgian TV programs do you prefer most of all?																		Total
		Public TV		Rustavi 2		Imedi		Mze		Adjara TV		Alania		I Stereo		Kavkasia		TV 25		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Location	Urban	17	23.6%	10	13.9%	4	5.6%	5	6.9%	32	44.4%	0	.0%	1	1.4%	0	.0%	3	4.2%	72
	Rural	31	27.4%	10	8.8%	26	23.0%	5	4.4%	28	24.8%	5	4.4%	1	.9%	2	1.8%	5	4.4%	113
Total		48	25.9%	20	10.8%	30	16.2%	10	5.4%	60	32.4%	5	2.7%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	8	4.3%	185

**Table 159: Watching of TV programs across districts\_Adults (N=174)**

		City/District											Total
		Batumi	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	Sagarejo	Qvareli	Lagodekhi	Ninotsmi	Akhalkalaki	Gardabani	Lanchkh	Poti	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Which Georgian TV shows do you watch most often?	Cartoon films				8.3		18.2	50.0	12.5	5.0			7.5
	Soap opera "Gypsies"							16.7	4.2				1.7
	Feature films	7.1		12.5	8.3	9.1	27.3	8.3	25.0	5.0	37.5		11.5
	Music programs					9.1		8.3		5.0			1.7
	Soap operas			6.3	33.3		36.4		29.2	15.0	12.5		11.5
	Entertainment shows					9.1							.6
	"Moambe"				25.0		9.1						2.3
	"Shabatis Show"	10.7	33.3	18.8		54.5					25.0	30.0	13.8
	"Tkveni Ekimi"					9.1							.6
	"Kveladze Chkviani"	3.6	8.3	18.8		9.1					12.5	10.0	5.2
	"Etaloni"	7.1	33.3	37.5		9.1					12.5	5.0	8.6
	"Kronika"	17.9	8.3	18.8	8.3				4.2			15.0	8.0
	"TV Lotto"						9.1						.6
	Circus						9.1						.6
	"Live Show"	10.7				9.1							2.3
News programs								4.2				.6	

## FINAL REPORT

	City/District											Total %
	Batumi	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti	Sagarejo	Qvareli	Lagodekhi	Ninotsmi nda	Akhalkalaki	Gardabani	Lanchkh uti	Poti	
“Art Boulevard”	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Ghamis Shou”	21.4	16.7	.0	.0	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	6.9
“Reaktsia”	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	20.0	3.4
“Droeba”	7.1	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	10.0	4.0
Soap opera “Hidden Passion”	39.3	25.0	37.5	.0	.0	.0	8.3	12.5	.0	25.0	40.0	19.5
Soap opera “America”	.0	.0	6.3	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
“Monte Cristo”	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Our garden’s stories”	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Land of Passion ”	.0	.0	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	1.1
Sport program	3.6	.0	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	1.7
“Pirvelebi”	.0	.0	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	1.7
“Splendid seven”	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
Geobar	10.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	3.4
“Land of Passion ”	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Colored house”	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Kurieri”	3.6	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	1.7
“Coffee and Beer”	3.6	.0	.0	.0	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	2.9
“Rebellious Soul”	7.1	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.0	5.0	2.9
“Chichiko & Bitchiko”	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
“Mkhiaruli Ringi”	.0	8.3	.0	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1
Soap opera “Mariana”	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Documentary films	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Geostar”	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
“Imedis Dila”	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.6
Humorous festival	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.6
DK	7.1	.0	.0	33.3	.0	18.2	.0	20.8	65.0	.0	.0	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>174</b>