



Attitudes of Georgia's population towards crime and penal policy

REPORT of materials of sociological study



Survey commissioned by:

Penal Reform International, Regional Office in the South
Caucasus



The Project is funded by the
European Union

Authors of methodology and questionnaire:

Ivi Proos
Iris Pettai

Interviewing:

Institute of Social Studies and Analysis, Georgia



Authors of the report:

Ivi Proos
Iris Pettai

November 2009

"This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication is the sole responsibility of PRI and EIOSR and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union."

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
1. ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY AND THE FORMING OF THE SAMPLE	6
2. PERCEPTION OF CRIME.....	8
3. ATTITUDE TOWARDS SENTENCING POLICY	10
3.1. JUDGEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENTENCING POLICY.	13
3.2. PREFERENCES OF ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENTS.....	15
3.3. LIBERALITY OF PENAL POLICY	17
3.4. ABOUT THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS	19
4. AWARENESS OF SITUATION IN DETENTION FACILITIES.....	20
4.1. LACK OF INFORMATION.....	21
4.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE CONVICTS' SITUATION.....	25
4.3. OPINIONS OF THE SITUATION IN PRISONS	28
4.4. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROTECTION OF INMATES' RIGHTS.....	31
4.5. TRUSTWORTHINESS OF INFORMATION	34
5. OPINIONS OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS	36
6. INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION OF PLACES OF DETENTION	39
7. PEOPLE'S ASSESSMENT OF THEIR SECURITY.....	41
8. TRUSTWORTHINESS OF INSTITUTIONS.....	43

APPENDIX 1 QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH

APPENDIX 2 ASSESSMENTS BY GENDER

APPENDIX 3 ASSESSMENTS BY AGE

APPENDIX 4 ASSESSMENTS BY CITY-RURAL

INTRODUCTION

This review has been based on the materials of a sociological study and a survey carried out in Georgia in July 2009. The methodology of the survey and the questionnaire were developed by the Estonian Institute for Open Society Research (EIOSR). The survey was carried out by the Georgian Institute of Social Studies and Analysis.

The goals of the survey were as follows:

- To obtain truthful and objective information about the attitudes of the Georgian population towards crime and penal policy
- To determine the residents' general sense of security in Georgia and the main spheres to which the fears of the public are related
- To determine public awareness of the state penal policy and the principles of sentencing
- To analyse to which extent the state penal policy corresponds to the public perception of justice or whether the penal policy in Georgia offends the sense of justice
- To determine public attitudes towards alternative forms of punishment and to analyse public expectations regarding the introduction of alternative forms of punishment
- To analyse public attitude regarding early parole of inmates

Our review addresses the perception of crime, which reveals the response of the public to the safety of the society. It is difficult to assess the actual crime level precisely, since registered crimes do not reflect actual crime situation and the share of covert crime can be estimated only roughly. The public opinion of the crime situation should be seen as background to crime perception and something primarily revealing the sense of security in the society.

We shall address in greater detail the attitude towards the penal policy in Georgia. We studied how the people judge the current penal policy in Georgia, how harsh or liberal it is considered. We studied the public awareness of the penal policy and the application of various forms of punishment. We also analyse how the public judges various offences and public tolerance towards offences.

We also paid significant attention to the level of awareness of the people. We analysed the level of information about the situation in prisons and detention facilities.

We shall present briefly some more significant tendencies among the attitudes and positions of Georgia's residents, which the sociological survey carried out by us made apparent:

- Georgia's population can be divided in two groups dependent on their perception of crime rate in the society. More than half of the respondents, 54%, found that crime rate in Georgia is low, while 40% of the population held the opposite view, claiming that crime level was high. The situation in the country cannot be considered positive if two to three people out of ten percent crime level as high. These people do not feel safe enough in the society;
- Crime situation has deteriorated according to the respondents' opinion. A majority of the respondents, 64%, believed that there is more crime in Georgia at present than there was five years ago. Public safety is deteriorating if people perceive the increase of crime;
- People do perceive increasing crime, but at the same time have a positive opinion of the state's efforts in combating crime. Sixty-nine percent of respondents consider the state's efforts in curbing crime as successful;
- The higher severity or leniency of penal policy is a matter of important choices for every

country and society. The legislators' decisions in developing penal policy are related to the social circumstances of the society and are tied to both political rhetoric and the residents' expectations. More than half of the people (54% of respondents) in Georgia believed that the state penal policy was too strict and that convictions were excessive. At the same time one third of the population (32%) supported strict control of all offences and believed that only severe punishments could curb crime in Georgia and bring along a safer society;

- The same tendency can be observed in the assessment of penal policy as in the perception of crime – the people's positions and ideas of penal policy and combating crime differ widely and are in fact opposites. When viewing Georgia as a sociologist one gets the impression that there are two different societies in the same country, which see, think and perceive the same state in a totally different manner.;
- The people's awareness of punishments used in the society leaves a lot to be desired. Eighty-six percent of Georgia's adult residents claimed that their awareness of punishments is low. Fifty-eight percent of respondents said that they know nothing about it at all.
- In case of minor offences the people predominantly support the use of alternative punishments. Sixty-two percent of respondents considered alternative punishments correct and 28% supported the incarceration of criminals in case of minor violations;
- Out of all alternative punishments the replacement of prison sentence by community service was the most popular, favoured by 88% of respondents. It can be presumed that the high unemployment in Georgia influenced the popularity of this option. According to the survey, 43% of all respondents considered themselves unemployed as of July 2009, when the survey was carried out. Unemployment was higher among men (50%) than among women (37%);
- The ranking of crimes the most condemned by the people was somewhat surprising. The toughest punishments were expected in case of rape; 46% of respondents expected life imprisonment for that offence. The Georgian society was also very critical of offences related to the trafficking and sale of narcotics. Life imprisonment for drugs trade was considered correct by 44% of respondents. These two crimes were considered worse than severe crimes against individual like manslaughter and the causing of grievous bodily harm. The above preferences of penal policy are certainly one of the signs of the peculiarities of the Georgian cultural space;
- Georgia's public opinion accepted and understood violations related to motor vehicle traffic. Fifty-five percent of adults believed that suspended sentence would be suitable punishment for driving under the influence of alcohol. Thirty-eight percent 38% believed that people guilty of having caused traffic accident should also receive suspended sentence;
- The Georgian public is ill-informed of the situation in places of imprisonment. Forty-seven percent claimed to "know nothing" about the situation in Georgia's prisons and 48% knew nothing about the situation in detention houses. Compared to men, women are even less informed about the situation in prisons;
- At the same time the survey showed that the public considered the situation in prisons a highly important issue. According to 83% of respondents, information about the situation in Georgia's prisons is important to them. This tendency is clearly a challenge to the Georgian media – the knowledge that the public expects information and analysis of the prison situation;
- Georgia's population considered independent monitoring of prisons and detention facilities highly important. The survey showed that monitoring of prisons was important for the people. Monitoring by ombudsman, NGOs, international organisations and representatives of the Georgian Parliament was seen as important;
- The readiness of the public for individual approach to the process of conviction

regarding these social groups is remarkably high. The general tendency revealed by the analysis is the high tolerance of the respondents and favourable attitude towards all social groups, which could be traditionally viewed as “weaker” or “less protected ones – mothers, the youths and women;

- The survey results showed that early release of convicts via “amnesty” is the most comprehensible form of release and the most preferred one among the public. Fifty-five percent of all respondents set this option first. “Pardon” was ranked first by 29% of respondents and “parole with parole officer’s supervision” was considered most important by 16% of respondents;
- More than two thirds of Georgia’s residents (69%) decided that 20, 000 inmates are “too much” for Georgia. The respondents’ views regarding the number of prison population are quite homogeneous. When providing a general assessment of the respondents’ position, it is necessary to state that a dominant part of the respondent consider the Georgian society too “prone to punishment”, considering the relatively high number of prison inmates and the fact that the respondents view this figure as too high;
- One of the most important goals of the survey was to ascertain the public opinions and awareness of the situation in places of detention. For in-depth analysis of assessments of prisons and pre-trial detention facilities we compare the opinions of individuals with personal prison experience with the opinions of those, who have not personally experienced incarceration. The judgements of respondents with personal prison experience were also significantly more critical than those of the other respondents. Forty-three percent of respondents with recent detention experience (had been in prison within the past four years) claimed that inmates are treated “brutally” and only ten percent rated the treatment of inmates in prisons as “correct”;
- A general tendency clearly displayed by the survey was the lack of information of the situation in detention facilities and the treatment of prison inmates. Accordingly it is important to analyse the trustworthiness of the sources of information – which sources provide the public with information about the situation in prisons and how much the people trust the various channels. The survey showed that “Informal channels of information” clearly dominate in Georgia – information heard from friends, acquaintances and family members is trusted completely, while information from official sources, primarily from the media, is distrusted;
- An important tendency, which can be emphasised according to the survey, is the fact that rural residents trust the media significantly more than the urban ones. At the same time the positions of the media channels are the same for urban and rural residents with TV being the most and radio the least trustworthy;
- As the final sphere we address the trustworthiness of various institutions, which influence the society as a whole and the life of individuals in the society. The respondents rated the trustworthiness of a total of 16 institutions. In Georgia the church is the institution or supremely high trustworthiness. Figuratively speaking the church in Georgia possesses the monopoly of trust, in other words practically all residents of Georgia trust the church. A trustworthiness of 92% is an extremely rare homogeneity in sociological studies.

We owe especial gratitude to Rait Kuuse, director of PRI Regional Office in the South Caucasus, whose advice and recommendations played an important role in the compiling of the questionnaire.

We would like to thank Professor Iago Kachkachishvili, Director of the Georgian Institute of Social Studies and Analysis, whose recommendations were vital for the adjustment of methodology and the consideration of specific features of the Georgian society.

1. ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY AND THE FORMING OF THE SAMPLE

The sample consisted of 1,200 respondents, random sampling was used. The survey was a representative one, i.e. the sample permitted to draw conclusions for the whole of Georgia. The poll was carried out in the form of an oral interview in the residence of the interviewees. Target group of the survey was population of Georgia (with 15-74 age groups).

Sample frame: Data base of Census units of the 2002 population Census for Georgia.

Source The State Department for Statistics

Population 15-74 years	3 243 181	74,2%
-------------------------------	------------------	--------------

Gender	Population	%
Male	1 529 586	47,2%
Female	1 713 595	52,8%
TOTAL	3 243 181	100,0%

Age	Population	%
15 - 17	220 773	6,8%
18 - 24	463 843	14,3%
25 - 34	611 803	18,9%
35 - 44	658 925	20,3%
45 - 54	535 006	16,5%
55 - 64	406 704	12,5%
65 - 74	346 127	10,7%
TOTAL	3 243 181	100,0%

Nationality	Population	%
Georgian	2 717 786	83,8%
Azerbaijani	210 807	6,5%
Armenian	184 861	5,7%
Russian	48 648	1,5%
Osetian	29 189	0,9%
Greece	9 730	0,3%
Abkhazian	3 243	0,1%
Other	38 918	1,2%
TOTAL	3 243 181	100,0%

Geographical			
Area	Region	Population	%
Adjara	Adjara	376 016	8,7%
Capital City	Capital City	1 081 679	25,0%
Central Georgia	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	125 443	2,9%
	Shida Kartli	314 039	7,3%
East Georgia	Kakheti	407 182	9,4%
South Georgia	Kvemo Kartli	497 530	11,5%
	Samtskhe Javakheti	207 598	4,8%
West Georgia	Guria	143 357	3,3%
	Imereti	699 666	16,2%

	Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	466 100	10,8%
Grand Total		4 318 610	100,0%
Population by level of education (According to the population census data)			
Source: Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, Department of Statistics, 2002			

Population aged 6+ has education per 1000 persons:

Primary	291	16,2%
Basic	197	11,0%
General secondary	609	33,9%
Professional secondary	262	14,6%
Unfinished higher	57	3,2%
Higher education	380	21,2%
TOTAL	1796	100,0%

2. PERCEPTION OF CRIME

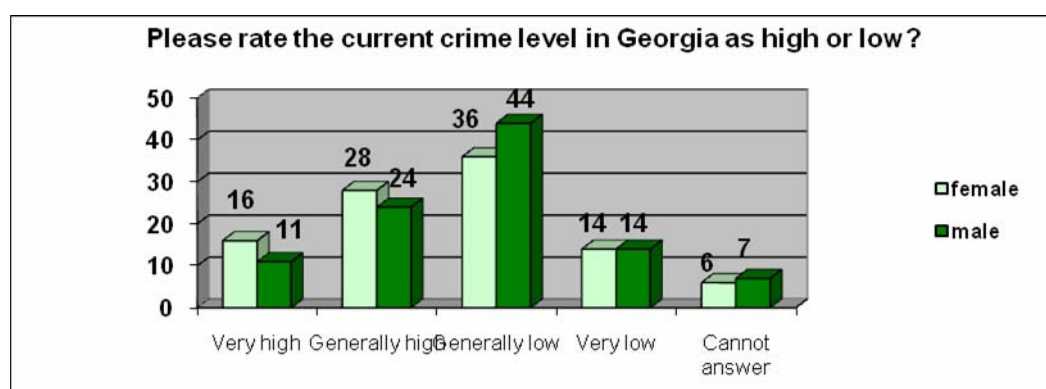
As perception of crime or background of crime we address the general picture of the adult population's judgement of the crime level in the society. The larger share of population "perceives" crime and mentions it in the general assessment, the less secure they consider their society or social environment.

Table 2.1. **Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low**

(Assessments %)

	Average	Women	Men
Very high	14	16	11
Generally high	26	28	24
Generally low	40	36	44
Very low	14	14	14
Cannot say	6	6	7
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

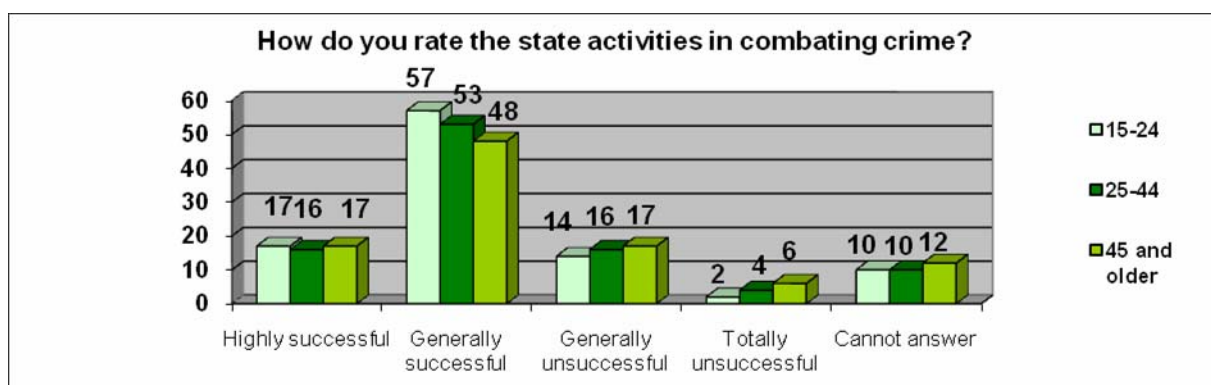
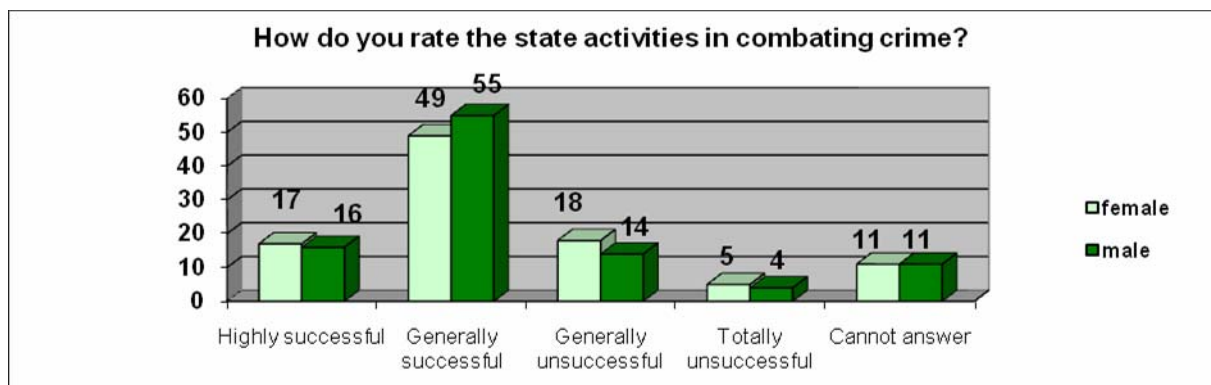


Slightly more than half of the adult respondents, 54%, judge the general crime background in the society as low; i.e. according to these respondents crime level is low (40 percent of respondents) or very low (14 percent) in Georgia. However, 40 percent of adult residents of Georgia consider the general crime background high. According to them crime level is high (26%) or very high (14%) in Georgia.

How should we assess this structure of responses? First of all, it is clearly significant that the number of people considering the general crime background low is larger than that of the people judging it as high. Yet, with 2-3 individuals out of ten perceiving public safety as low (crime rate is high) the situation cannot be seen as positive. Therefore crime is an issue of significant importance for Georgia's residents today and has an impact on their perception of security.

A deteriorating tendency. The respondents of the survey also judged the change of the situation. We asked the respondents to estimate whether crime rate was higher or lower in Georgia five years ago compared to present time. The changes are negative, since approximately two thirds of the respondents, 64%, claim that there is more crime in Georgia now than five years ago. Seven percent of respondents claim that crime rate has remained unchanged and slightly less than one quarter, 23 percent of respondents, find that crime has decreased during the past five years. Women judged the crime background higher than men. Men in turn judge the changes towards the worse greater than women.

Public opinion of crime rate shows the people's perception of security of the society. The judgements are not usually closely related to statistical data on crime. It is difficult to estimate the actual crime rate, since registered crimes do not reflect the actual crime level either and the share of covert crime is very difficult to ascertain. The people's assessment of crime rate should be treated as the background of crime perception and primarily as an indicator of the sense of safety in the society.



The activities of the state find positive perception. The respondents rated the state's activities in combating crime. More than two thirds of the respondents, 69%, judged the state as successful on fighting against crime. Out of them 52% considered the state generally successful and 17% highly successful. Only every fifth respondent considered the state's activities in combating crime as unsuccessful. The respondents' positive opinion of the state's activities shows that the people can see and recognise the state's efforts in curbing crime. It also indirectly shows that combating crime holds a prominent place in the political rhetoric of the state leaders. The people have memorised the promises to combat crime and they trust and believe that the state would succeed in it. It is quite another problem, what would be the cost and social consequences of curbing crime.

3. ATTITUDE TOWARDS SENTENCING POLICY

The strictness or leniency of punishments, serving as the basis of the national sentencing policy, is significantly dependent on the social situation of the state. Therefore the penal policy can be assessed only within the broader social context. As a result, the comparisons of sentencing policies in different states can provide misleading information unless we consider the different social circumstances in the states being compared.

Many studies have shown the existence of a general rule, according to which the public opinion or the population of the state requires stricter punishments to offenders. As a result, penal policy has often turned into an attribute of political struggle. Since it is generally known that the public as a rule supports and expects tougher punishments, politicians are tempted to make populist election promises of amending the sentencing policy, primarily towards stricter sentencing policy.

Expectations regarding sentencing. We first present the results of the survey explaining the public expectations regarding punishments. The respondents were posed the question: *“People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options – incarceration or alternative forms of punishment. Which do You consider more important??”*

The respondents were expected to make a primary choice when answering: whether to prefer imprisonment (isolation from the society) or an alternative sentence not involving incarceration for minor offences, which account for majority of all crime. This question can be judged as an assessment of the main dilemma of penal policy – should convicts be incarcerated or should an alternative punishment be used, which as a rule does not isolate them from the society.

We deliberately used the wording of the question, which specified and left for the respondent to judge a hypothetical offence designated as a “minor crime”. If we had worded the question as follows: “should convicted criminals be incarcerated or should alternative sentences to incarceration be used”, the answers would have certainly been different. We thus want to emphasise the significance of rhetoric and the choice of words when informing the public of crimes and the conviction of criminals. It is of vital importance when discussing crime to address different forms of crime rather than crime in general. If crime in general is mentioned, most people tend to perceive it as serious crime and dangerous criminals, primarily those, who have committed severe crimes against persons. If recommendations for more liberal penal policy are based on such a primary reaction of public opinion, they need not bring along the desirable positive response among the public.

The results of the survey showed that in case of minor offences the people clearly favour alternative sentences rather than incarceration. Alternative sentences without incarceration were favoured by 62% of respondents and incarceration by 28% of respondents. Ten percent had no personal opinion. There were no significant differences between the opinions of women and men on that issue. Sixty percent of women and 64 percent of men favoured alternative punishments. The opinions of urban and rural residents did not differ either. Sixty percent of urban and 64 percent of rural residents preferred alternative sentences. The opinions of alternative punishments were more dependent on the respondents’ religious views. Sixty-six percent of frequent church-goers supported alternative sentences, while the percentage among those never attending church was 56¹. The ethnicity of respondents has no influence on the judgement of the penal policy main

¹ According to the survey, dependent on the respondents’ self-perception, the relation of Georgia’s residents to religion is as follows. Fourteen percent of respondents – “I frequently go to church and observe all religious traditions”, 40% - “I attend church on major religious

dilemma; there were no differences between the opinions of Georgians and other ethnicities. Neither had the age of respondents any effect on the opinion. However, the education level of respondents influenced the response. Respondents with university education were more likely than the others to favour alternative punishments.

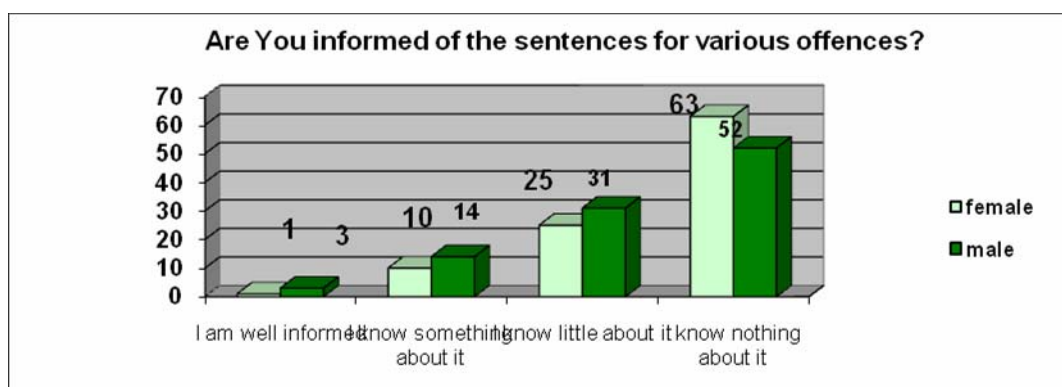
Assessment of the society. The selection of sentencing policy, the strictness or leniency of sentences and the legislators' decisions for the shaping of penal policy provide an indirect judgement of the society and influence the social environment in the state. We attempted to achieve by the survey an analytical image of how the respondents assess their society and the strictness of the national sentencing policy. The respondents had to choose between two opposing statements, both of which characterised Georgia's choices in penal policy.

1. statement: *Punishments are too harsh in Georgia. People are found guilty and punished too harshly, frequently for petty thefts and misdemeanours. This is unfair.*

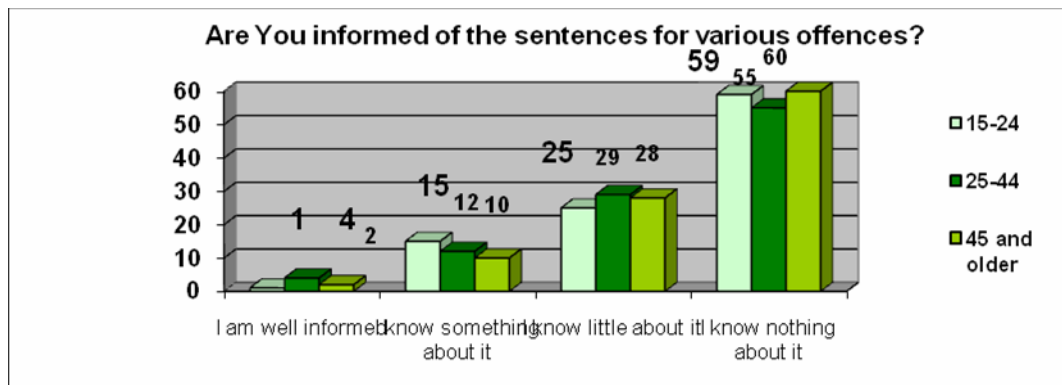
2. statement: *Strict control over offences is necessary. Offenders must be harshly punished, this is the only way to curb the increasing crime and maintain safe society.*

More than half of the respondents, 54%, chose the first statement or judged Georgia's penal policy as excessive and too harsh. In their opinion the penal policy is overly strict and there are incidents of unfair conviction. One third of respondents, 32%, supports harsh penal policy and has a positive opinion of it, believing that today's Georgian society needs exactly such policy in order to ensure security of the society. Fourteen percent were unwilling to answer. One third of adult population is sufficient large share to serve as an active counterbalance to the half of Georgia's inhabitants, who considered the state's penal policy as too harsh. Accordingly we can state that both camps have sufficient number of supporters in today's Georgia. There are no significant differences between women's and men's opinions. Excessive conviction is perceived by 55% of men and 53% of women. There are no significant differences between urban and rural residents either. Out of urban residents 53% and out of rural residents 55% admit excessive convictions. The respondents' age, education level and marital status did not cause significant differences either. The respondents' opinions did not depend on their main occupation; the employed and unemployed, retired and pupils had all analogous opinions of the penal policy choices, which slightly more than half condemning the tough penal policy and one third supporting it.

Information level about punishments is insufficient. Public awareness of the types of punishments and their leniency or toughness is highly significant in the development of conviction policy. The respondents assessed their awareness of various punishments. They provided their assessment of knowing "which sentences are pronounced for which crimes"



holidays and observe some traditions", 35% - "I go to church infrequently", 7% - "I do not go to church", 3% - "I am not religious", 1% - "cannot answer".



Eighty-six percent of all respondents admitted to being little aware of punishments. Fifty-eight percent of respondents claimed that they “do not know anything about it”, while 28 percent said that they know “little” about them (amounting to 86%). Only two percent of adult respondents said that they are “well informed” about punishments and 12% claimed to know “something”. It can be summed up that only a small percentage of people feel that they know about punishments in use in Georgia. Here is the contradiction that while crime and especially combating crime are discussed much as part of the political rhetoric, only a few people know about actual punishments and the principles on which the penal policy is based. There is an informational misbalance and the principles of developing penal policy are an unknown territory for the Georgian society. People lack information, knowledge and understanding of how the state has developed its penal policy and which punishments are most used.

The Estonian experience shows how important is the nature of explanations and even the vocabulary used if there is a desire for changing and liberalisation of the sentencing policy. Estonia started the liberalisation of its penal policy in 2005. The liberalisation was initially presented to the public only as “early release of convicts”. A survey of the Estonian Institute for Open Society Research in 2005 showed that this rhetoric was inefficient. People opposed the liberalisation of sentencing policy, because they believed that early release of convicts would be equal to mass amnesty. If the liberalisation of penal policy is presented to the public by using terms like “paroling of convicts”, majority of people primarily perceive this as meaning criminals convicted of serious crime and posing major hazard to the society. Their primary response is fear and the idea “criminals are being released”, resulting in a psychologically understandable reaction and negative attitude towards paroling. It is vitally important to explain the background of paroling – the fact that early release enables leaving the convict under the supervision of a parole officer, which in turn provides opportunities for the released convict for better integration in the society after release.

It is more understandable to the public if convicts and offenders are discussed as specifically and unequivocally as possible. For example, “traffic offenders” or “petty thieves”. It is clear that this means minor offences and short-time prison sentences.

The press releases of ministries and departments often relay their information briefly and laconically and fail to reveal the causal ties. Individual approach in the conviction or early release of prisoners is insufficiently emphasised.

Since the problems related to prison inmates and crime are the dark side of the society, a negative aspect, politician ministers are not interested in frequent and close relations with the media and via them with the general public. The issues related to penal policy are also unfamiliar and difficult to comprehend to the journalists. It is therefore easy to understand the insufficient public awareness of the public of spheres directly and indirectly related to sentencing policy.

Insufficient awareness does not enable the people to rationally judge and understand the importance of alternative punishments in ensuring the stability of the society and the enactment of democratic principles.

3.1. JUDGEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENTENCING POLICY.

As we already mentioned above, it is a general tendency of people in all countries to expect stricter rather than lenient punishments. In our survey we asked the respondents to judge the different forms of crime and to recommend, which punishments should be applied. The respondents assessed a total of 11 various hypothetical crimes and possible punishments for these offences.

The respondents could rate their opinion of the suitability of the punishment by using a scale of five different levels. It started from more lenient forms of punishment like, “suspended sentence”, “short-term imprisonment, 6 months to 3 years”, “imprisonment 3 to 8 years”, “long-term imprisonment, 8 to 20 years” and reached “life sentence (more than 20 years)”. We compiled two ratings based on the results in the tables 3.1. and 3.2.

The first table (3.1.) contains the list of harsh punishments, where, according to the respondents' judgements, various crimes have been ranked according to the percentage of respondents choosing “life sentence”, i.e. the most severe punishment.

The second table (3.2.) contains the ranking of lenient punishments. The possible crimes have been ranked according to the percentage of respondents choosing the least severe punishment of “suspended sentence”.

Table 3.1. Judgement of possible punishments. List of severe sentences
Life sentence should be applied for ...following crimes

Crimes. Ranking of severe sentences	(Assessments %-s)			
	To be punished by life sentence			
	Average	15-24 years of age	25-44 years of age	45 years and older
Rape	46	38	51	46
Trafficking and sale of narcotics	44	35	46	47
Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter	36	25	32	47
Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping	19	15	17	24
Purchase, use of narcotics	8	2	9	11
Acceptance of bribe	4	4	4	5
Forgery of documents	2	1	3	2
Driving under the influence of alcohol	1	...*	1	...
Causing traffic accident	1	...	1	...
Theft without assault	...	...	...	1
Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery	...	...	...	...

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

* „...“ means that the number of respondents was below one percent of total

Two possible types of crime deserve the harshest punishments in the Georgian cultural space (idea of punishment). These are rape and trafficking or sale of narcotics. Nearly half of adult respondents, 46% and 44% respectively, find that these crimes should be punished by the severest sentence possible according to the Georgian law, life imprisonment.

It is remarkable that the respondents find these two types of crime more reprehensible than causing severe injury or manslaughter. Thirty-six percent of respondents consider life sentence adequate for causing severe injury or manslaughter.

The respondents also judge harshly the procurement of prostitutes and brothel-keeping. Nineteen percent of all respondents consider life sentence adequate for that crime.

Table 3.2. Judgement of possible punishments. List of lenient sentences
Suspended sentence should be applied for ...following crimes

Crimes. Ranking of lenient punishments	(Assessments %-s) To be punished by suspended sentence			
	Average	15-24 years of age	25-44 years of age	45 years and older
Driving under the influence of alcohol	55	58	60	49
Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery	39	42	43	32
Causing traffic accident	38	43	38	35
Theft without assault	30	32	27	33
Purchase, use of narcotics	28	23	33	25
Forgery of documents	17	12	19	17
Acceptance of bribe	12	8	13	12
Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping	5	7	6	4
Trafficking and sale of narcotics	2	1	1	3
Rape	1	...*	1	2
Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter	...	...	...	...

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

* „...“ means that the number of respondents was below one percent of total

This is the ranking of lenient sentences or those offences accepted by the people as minor violations. It is certainly important to determine the types of crime accepted by a predominant part of the Georgian society. The development of penal policy in any country is influenced by the principle of social adequacy. If some activity is widely spread in the society and generally accepted, it would be difficult to criminalise it and subject it to harsh punishments. According to our survey, one offence accepted by the public in the Georgian cultural space is the behaviour in motor traffic. Fifty-five percent of respondents consider driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol an offence, which should be punished by suspended sentence. Thirty-eight percent of respondents classify even the causing of traffic accident a violation deserving a suspended sentence.

In Georgia's current social environment people as a general rule expect harsher punishments and long-term sentences for crimes. Guiding the society by strict sentences is important and

significant for the public, according to their assessment. The cost to the society of long-term or lifelong keeping of convicts in prisons has apparently found little rational consideration.

The Georgian society accepts harsh punishments in case of a number of offences. At the same time the other side of the attitudes results in a contradictory situation. When assessing the judgement of the Georgian courts, some two thirds of respondents, 63%, find that the sentences of the courts are too harsh and do not correspond to the offences.

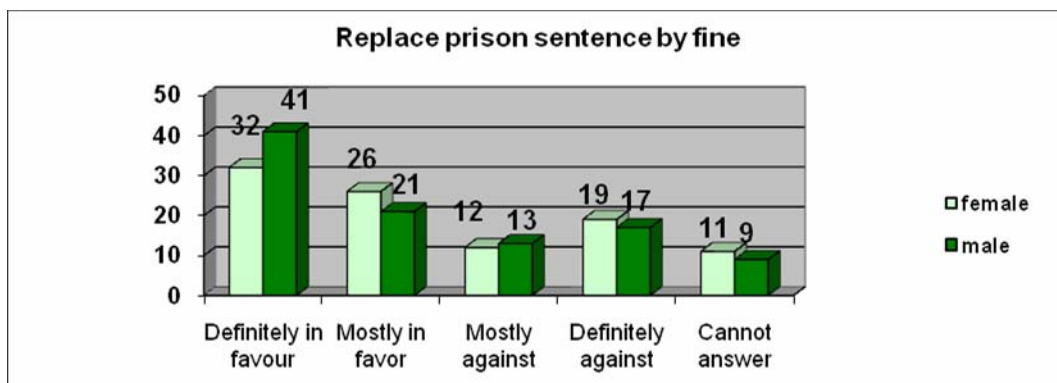
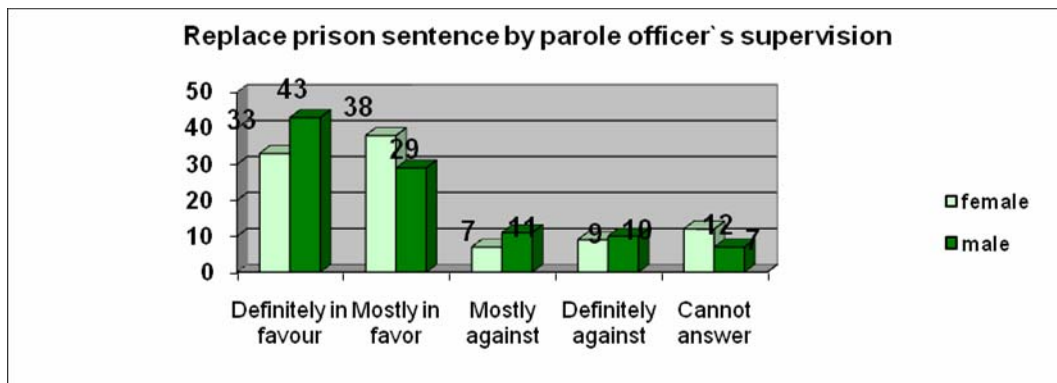
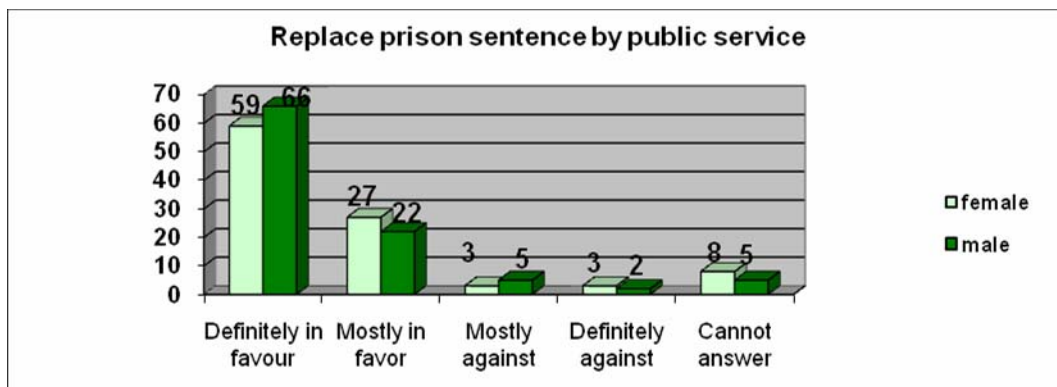
3.2. PREFERENCES OF ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENTS

The respondents judged in the survey alternative punishments assuming that these would be used instead of incarceration. We worded the question as follows: “*Laws permit the replacement of prison sentence for minor offences by numerous other punishments, which do not include incarceration. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments?*” (Q64)

Table 3.3 Assessment of alternative punishments

In case of minor offences ...	(Assessments %)		
	Average	Women	Men
... replace imprisonment by community service			
- definitely in favour	63	59	66
- mostly in favour	25	27	22
- mostly against	7	6	7
- cannot say	5	8	5
- total	100	100	100
... replace imprisonment by parole officer's supervision			
- definitely in favour	38	33	43
- mostly in favour	34	38	29
- mostly against	19	17	21
- cannot say	9	12	7
- total	100	100	100
... replace imprisonment by fine			
- definitely in favour	36	32	41
- mostly in favour	24	26	21
- mostly against	30	31	29
- cannot say	10	11	9
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009



The survey clearly showed that the public expectations for the use of alternative punishments are very high as far as minor offences are concerned. Community service was the most preferred form of alternative punishment. The very high preference of community service at 88% of respondents may be related to the high level of unemployment in Georgia². Replacement of prison sentence by parole officer's supervision is supported by 72% and monetary fine as alternative punishment is considered important by 60% of respondents. It can be presumed that the lower preference of fine compared to other alternative punishments is related to the low income of households, which in turn is a consequence of the high unemployment previously mentioned.

² According to the survey, 43% of all respondents considered themselves as "unemployed" as of July 2009, when the survey was carried out, including 37% of women and 50% of men.

3.3. LIBERALITY OF PENAL POLICY

The liberalisation of penal policy is inevitably related to the social expectations of the society. The population's attitudes towards punishments are certain to influence the legislator's decisions about amending the principles of penal policy.

Early release of inmates is one of the methods of liberalisation of penal policy. The survey studied the setting of limits of social tolerance, i.e. determined the social groups towards which the public is more tolerant when the early release of convicts is considered. (Q65)

We first studied the general predisposition of the people regarding the early release of convicts. We did not introduce the precondition "those receiving more lenient sentences" or any other hints that the measure would concern minor. We used the question: "*Should convicts remain incarcerated until the end of their sentence or should they be released early more frequently?*" (Q65)

Only one fifth of the respondents, 20%, believed that all convicts should remain incarcerated until the end of their term. Thirty-nine percent of respondents questioned the principle and 24% believed that this principle would be incorrect. Seventeen percent did not answer the question.

The other options were worded so as to measure the respondents' attitudes and social tolerance regarding various social groups. The respondents rated towards which social groups the principle of early release should be primarily applied.

Table 3.4. presents the results and the respondents' answers have been ranked according to the social groups preferred for early release. The table compares the responses of urban and rural residents.

Table 3.4. Ratings of penal policy. Application of early release to different social groups (Q65)

(Ratings in %)			
Attitudes towards penal policy	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>Convicted mothers could be released early</i>			
- would be correct	71	68	75
- I have doubts	16	15	17
- would be wrong	3	3	3
- can not decide	10	14	5
- total	100	100	100
<i>Inmates of excellent conduct could be released early</i>			
- would be correct	68	67	69
- I have doubts	19	18	21
- would be wrong	3	3	4
- can not decide	10	12	6
- total	100	100	100
<i>Convicts punished for minor offences could be released early</i>			
- would be correct	67	64	71
- I have doubts	20	19	20
- would be wrong	3	3	3
- can not decide	10	14	6
- total	100	100	100

(Ratings in %)			
Attitudes towards penal policy	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents

<i>Young inmates could be released early</i>			
- would be correct	64	62	66
- I have doubts	20	17	23
- would be wrong	4	3	5
- can not decide	12	18	6
- total	100	100	100
<i>Female convicts could be released early</i>			
- would be correct	62	61	64
- I have doubts	21	19	23
- would be wrong	6	4	7
- can not decide	11	16	6
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The general tendency revealed by the analysis is the high tolerance of the respondents and favourable attitude towards all social groups, which could be traditionally viewed as “weaker” or “less protected ones – mothers, the youths and women. This shows that the readiness of the public for individual approach to the process of conviction regarding these social groups is remarkably high.

The most significant for the Georgian public is the “meaning of motherhood”. The liberal approach or early release of convicted mothers was favoured by an average of 71% of the population. The attitude of rural residents to mothers was more favourable than that of urban residents, 75% and 68% of the respondents respectively considered it correct to release convicted mothers early. It is also remarkable that Georgian men were more tolerant about the early release of convicted mothers than female respondents. Seventy-three % of men and 69% of women considered it right to release convicted mothers early. However, the differences between the men’s and women’s opinions were not great.

Besides the so- called socially less protected groups the Georgian public also supports the individual approach in the classification of offences committed. Sixty-seven percent of respondents consider the early release of minor offenders correct. Sixty-eight percent of respondents also support the idea of rewarding exemplary conduct of convicts by early release.

Regarding the liberalisation of penal policy it is important to perceive the public opinion towards the early release of convicts. This means, which part of adult residents accept the principle of early release and which options for early release are preferred.

Table 3.5. There are three different opportunities for the early release of convicts. Please rank them according to importance. Number 1 would be the most important etc. (Q66)

(Assessments in %)	
In early release of convicts preference should be given to ...	Most important preference. Ranked first by respondents
... amnesty	55%
... pardon	29%
... parole with parole officer’s supervision	16%
Total	100%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The survey results showed that early release of convicts via “amnesty” is the most comprehensible form of release and the most preferred one among the public. Fifty-five percent of all respondents set this option first. “Pardon” was ranked first by 29% of respondents and “parole with parole officer’s supervision” was considered most important by 16% of respondents.

Nineteen percent of those interviewed did not answer to the question about the options of early release.

When interpreting the outcome it is certainly necessary to consider the respondents' knowledge and awareness of the various options for early release of convicts. The limited extent of the survey did not allow in-depth study of details related to the liberalisation of penal policy and early release of convicts. It can be presumed, however, that a significant part of the respondents was unable to judge the social meaning of various forms of early release and its effect on the forming of democratic values of the society.

3.4. ABOUT THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS

While carrying out the survey we asked the respondents to rate the number of prison inmates so as to see the general attitudes and positions regarding the other side of crime, the extent of convictions.

We asked a question, which provided the respondents with knowledge about the number of prison inmates in Georgia. The question was worded as follows: *There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation?* (Q71) This question was asked at the end of the questionnaire after the respondents had already assessed the various aspects of penal policy in Georgia. Thus the stating of the number of inmates did not influence the assessment of penal policy in the previous questions.

While the respondents were asked at the beginning of the interview whether crime level is high or low in Georgia, their responses allowed the analysis of the respondents' perception of crime. The perception of crime primarily shows the people's assessment of the society where they live. This shows whether or not the society as a whole is safe for the residents.

The question providing the respondents with information about some aspects of society is a deliberate choice of the researchers. Thus all respondents receive the same initial information or knowledge about the society and are then asked to assess the specific situation.

More than two thirds of Georgia's residents (69%) decided that 20, 000 inmates are "too much" for Georgia. Thirteen percent of respondents stated that there are "enough" inmates and 5% were of the opinion that there could be "more" inmates than at present. Thirteen percent of respondents did not respond to the question and declining from judging the situation. The respondents' views regarding the number of prison population are quite homogeneous. There are no significant differences between the men's or women's judgements. Neither depend the positions on the respondents' education, ethnicity, marital status nor urban or rural domicile.

The opinions differ as to age and the respondents' relation to church. Middle-aged and elderly people stated more frequently than younger ones that there are too many prison inmates in Georgia. The same opinion was expressed by people closely related to church, who also believe that the prison population is too large.

When providing a general assessment of the respondents' position, it is necessary to state that a dominant part of the respondent consider the Georgian society too "prone to punishment", considering the relatively high number of prison inmates and the fact that the respondents view this figure as too high.

The people's opinions about the regulation of penal policy are revealed by responses to the question whether the respondents support the regulation of the number of prisoners in Georgia.

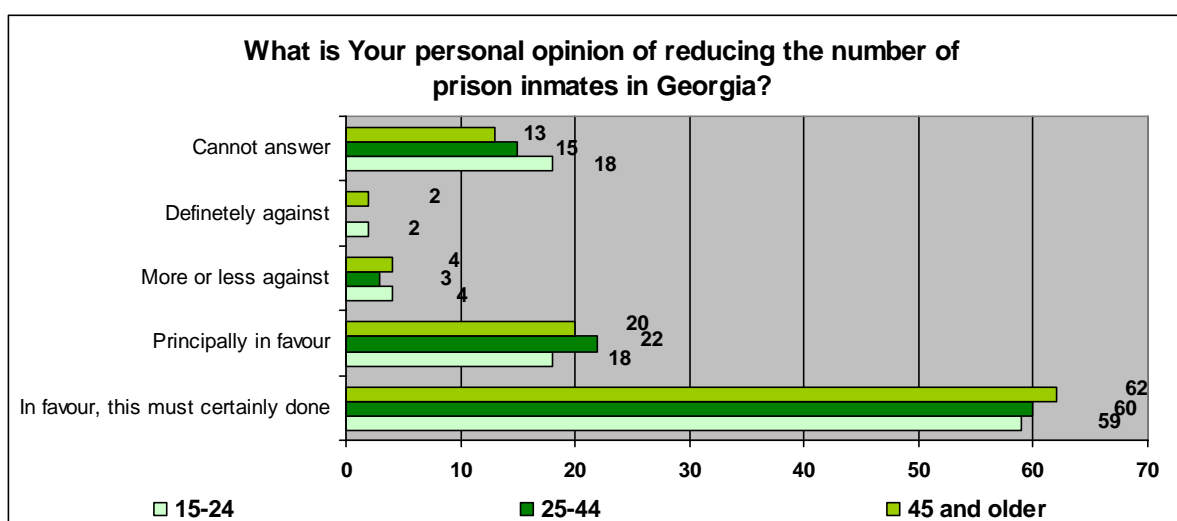
Table 3.6. What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia? (Q72)

	(Assessments in %)		
	Average	Women	Men
In favour, this must certainly be done	61	57	65
Principally in favour, but it is too early to start this now	21	23	19
More or less against	3	3	3
Definitely against	1	1	1
Can not decide	14	16	12
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The need for a liberalisation of penal policy is indirectly reflected by the public opinion if 61% of the respondents definitely support the reduction of the prison population and only 3% of Georgia's residents oppose the measure. Men are more supportive of the reduction of the prison population than female respondents.

There are no significant differences between the opinions of various age groups regarding the reduction of the number of prison inmates.



4. AWARENESS OF SITUATION IN DETENTION FACILITIES

Public assessment of penal policy and general attitudes regarding harsher or lenient penal policy are always influenced by the people's awareness. This means whether they understand the effect

of penal policy on the development of the society and whether they know about the situation in detention facilities and prisons and the treatment of inmates.

4.1. LACK OF INFORMATION

A previous analysis of the survey results clearly shows that the adult population is not adequately informed of the situation in detention facilities. We also studied the general awareness of the Georgian public about the situation in the various institutions handling individuals in need of special treatment. The respondents' opinions have been ranked in the table according to their ability to judge the situation in the various institutions. The table lists first those institutions the respondents were more able to judge; i.e. the fewer respondents chose the option "I do not know about it".

The table has been compiled as a comparison of urban and rural residents' opinions. The blue colour marks the cases, when the opinions of urban and rural residents significantly differed.

Table 4.1. Assessments of the treatment of people in the following institutions and camps in Georgia (Q70)

(Assessments in %)			
Respondents assessments of situation in ...	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>Children's asylums</i>			
- well	20	10	32
- satisfactory	29	26	32
- badly	5	6	4
- do not know	46	58	32
- total	100	100	100
<i>Prisons</i>			
- well	2	2	3
- satisfactory	21	18	24
- badly	30	31	29
- do not know	47	49	44
- total	100	100	100
<i>Pre-trial detention facilities</i>			
- well	2	2	2
- satisfactory	16	14	18
- badly	34	33	26
- do not know	48	51	54
- total	100	100	100
<i>Retirement homes</i>			
- well	18	9	29
- satisfactory	29	25	34
- badly	5	5	4
- do not know	48	61	33
- total	100	100	100

(Assessments in %)			
Respondents assessments of situation in ...	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>Displaced persons camps</i>			
- well	9	6	13
- satisfactory	32	25	41
- badly	10	12	7
- do not know	49	57	39

- total	100	100	100
<i>Asylums</i>			
- well	10	5	16
- satisfactory	24	19	30
- badly	6	7	6
- do not know	60	69	48
- total	100	100	100
<i>Psychiatric hospitals</i>			
- well	3	2	4
- satisfactory	18	14	23
- badly	14	14	13
- do not know	65	70	60
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

When analysing the survey results the first general tendency to be pointed out would be the considerable lack of knowledge about the institutions handling people in need of special treatment. Mental hospitals and asylums are not numerous; therefore the lack of information is understandable. Yet half of Georgia's residents do not know what is going on in the displaced persons camps and retirement homes or how people cope in these institutions.

The level of information about prisons and pre-trial detention facilities is approximately the same as about other institutions. Approximately half of the respondents can provide an opinion, while the other half knows nothing about them.

As a significant tendency among the survey results, the noticeably better information of rural residents compared to urban residents should be pointed out. In some cases the difference in awareness is very high.

Another noteworthy tendency to be pointed out is the more positive judgement of the rural residents compared to those of the urban ones. Rural residents are significantly more positive in their judgement of the situation in displaced persons camps, nursing homes, children's asylums and retirement homes. The judgements are similar about prisons and pre-trial detention facilities.

The drastic difference between the assessments of the urban and rural residents is difficult to explain. One possible explanation could be the more severe economic situation of Georgia's rural residents³. One could assume that the lower is the standard of living of the respondent's

³ We compare here the urban and rural residents as to two parameters. First unemployment and secondly the household's monthly income (in lari) per one household member on the average. At the time of the survey 41% of the interviewed urban residents and 45% of the rural residents were unemployed. On the average at the time of the interview 43% of Georgia's residents in the age group of 15 to 74 years were unemployed. Sixty-eight percent of urban and 73% of rural residents provided information about their household's income.

Monthly income per household member

Average monthly income per household member (lari)	National average	(assessments in %)	
		Urban residents	Rural residents
Up to 30 lari	14	7	22
31 – 60 lari	16	13	19
61 – 90 lari	14	15	14
91 – 150 lari	14	16	12
More than 150 lari	12	17	6
Did not answer	30	32	27

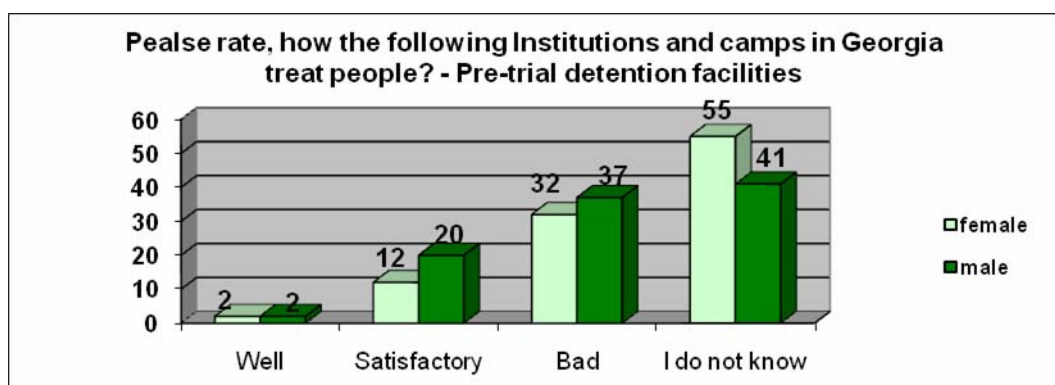
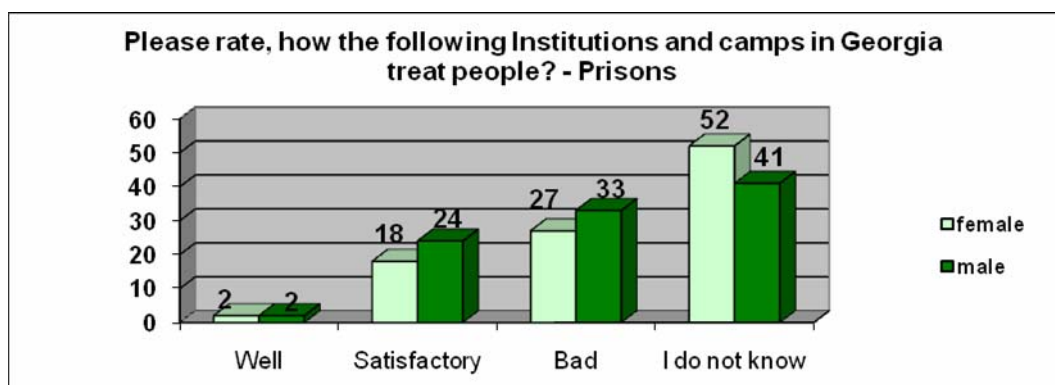
household and the monthly income of the head of the family, the better is the respondent's opinion of the situation in the institutions, where people are maintained by the state, e.g. children's asylums or retirement homes. Yet this is merely a supposition or a hypothesis and definitely cannot be considered the sole cause of the significant difference of opinions between the rural and urban respondents.

Rural residents are significantly better informed than the urban ones about the treatment of people in displaced persons camps, retirement homes and children's asylums. The level of information about the situation in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities is the same among urban and rural respondents.

Georgia's residents consider the situation in prison and pre-trial detention facilities as the worst. Thirty-four percent of respondents (37% of men and 32% of women) consider the situation in pre-trial detention facilities bad, 16% consider it satisfactory and 2% of respondents believe that the situation in Georgia's pre-trial detention facilities is good.

There are no significant differences between the assessments of men and women or the assessments of respondents of various age.

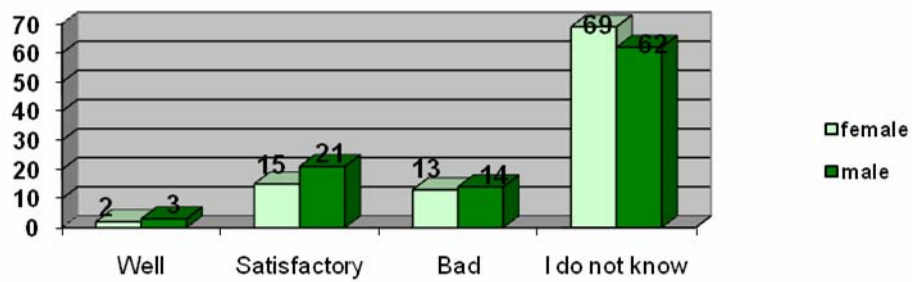
The situation in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities received the most critical judgement of the respondents. When considering the opinions of only those capable of judging the situation in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities, the following distribution of assessment results.



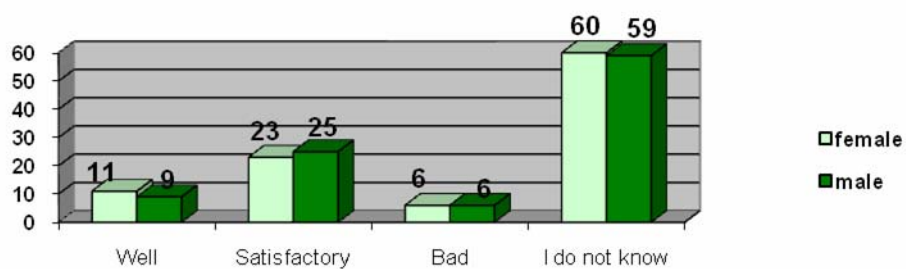
Total 100 100 100

The share of the unemployed among urban and rural residents was relatively similar. At the same time the income of rural residents was noticeably lower than that of the urban residents.

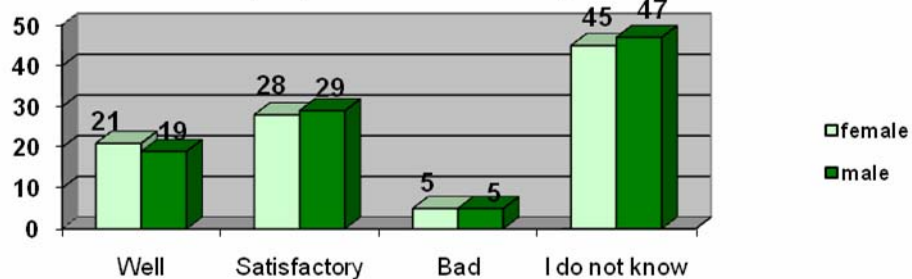
Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people? - Psychiatric hospitals



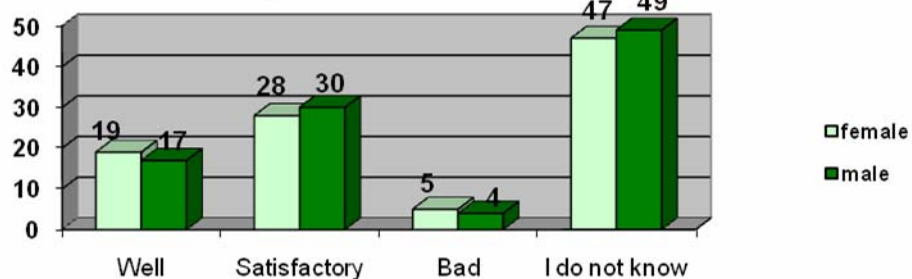
Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people? - Shelters

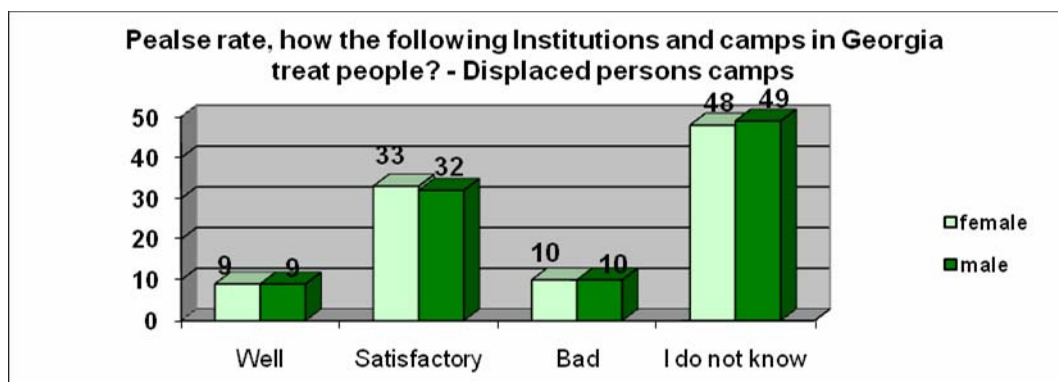


Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people? - Children's asylums



Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people? - Retirement homes





The respondents capable of judging the situation in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities gave the following answers:

How are people treated in Georgia's...

	... prisons?	... pre-trial detention facilities?
- well	4%	4%
- satisfactory	39%	30%
- bad	57%	66%
Total	100%	100%

The situation in pre-trial detention facilities is considered to be worse than that in prisons. One can presume that the situation in pre-trial detention facilities is better known, because people are better acquainted with it compared to prisons.

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE CONVICTS' SITUATION

The previous section discussed the respondents' awareness and their opinions of the situation in Georgia's prisons and pre-trial detention facilities against the background of other institutions handling people with special needs.

For in-depth analysis of assessments of prisons and pre-trial detention facilities we compare the opinions of individuals with personal prison experience with the opinions of those, who have not personally experienced incarceration.

One of the most important goals of the survey was to ascertain the public opinions and awareness of the situation in places of detention. Therefore we used differently worded questions in the questionnaire in order to receive more reliable results.

The additional questions about prison and the treatment of inmates were worded as follows: "Are you aware of the situation of prison inmates in Georgia?" and "How are inmates treated in Georgia's prisons in your opinion?" (Q74)

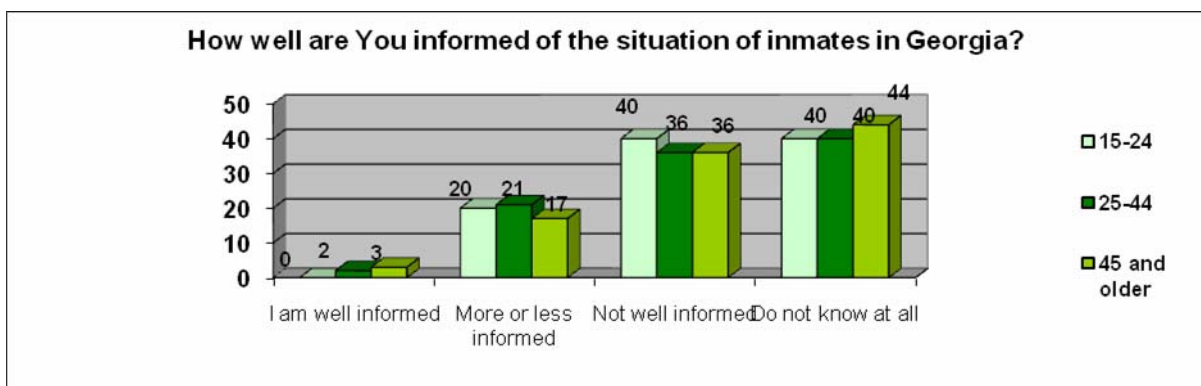
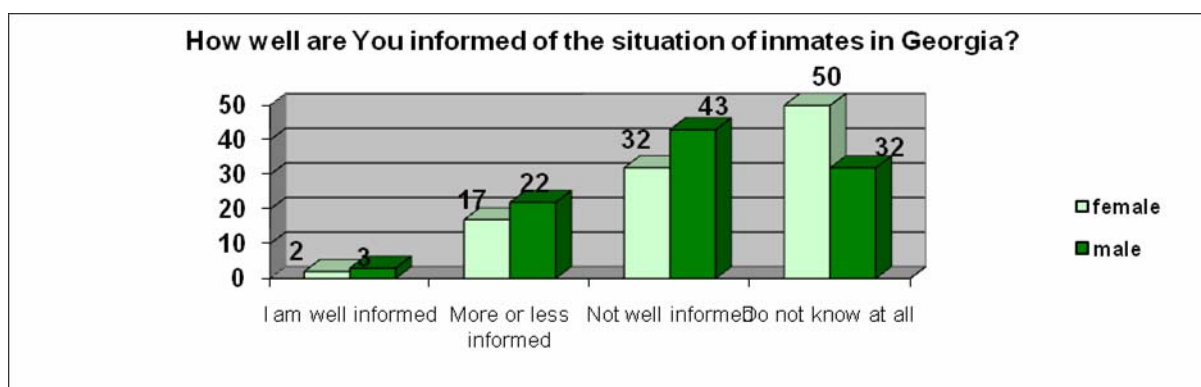
Table 4.2. Are you informed about the situation of prison inmates in Georgia?

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF PRISON INMATES' SITUATION IN GEORGIA	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment

43%	68%	“Well informed” + “more or less informed”	17%
58%	32%	“Not well informed” + “do not know”	83%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

As can be expected, the table shows that those having personal experience of prisons can better assess the situation there. This primarily applies to the respondents, who have been in prison recently, according to the survey, within the past four years.



The question about the treatment of inmates provided ready options as shown in the following table.

Table 4.3. What is the treatment like of inmates in Georgia's prisons in your opinion? (Q77)
(Assessments in %)

Assessment of inmates' treatment in prisons	Average	15 -24 years old	25 – 44 years old	45 years old and older
- Correct	6	6	4	9
- Not always correct	16	15	20	13
- Brutal	14	12	14	15
- Not informed	64	67	62	63
- Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The results prove yet again the already apparent tendency that the people are inadequately informed of the situation in Georgia's prisons. The more specific were our questions about the situation in prison and the inmates' treatment, the fewer respondents were able to judge the situation.

We compared the assessments of the inmates' treatment with the age of the respondents. There were no significant age-related differences. The younger respondents, below 25, were slightly less aware of the treatment of inmates than the middle-aged and older respondents. However, the 4-5% difference cannot be considered significant. This is more like a weak, but noticeable tendency.

In order to specify the opinions we again comparatively analysed the assessments of individuals with personal experience of prison.

Table 4.4. What is the treatment like of inmates in Georgia's prisons in your opinion? (Q77)

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF PRISON INMATES' SITUATION IN GEORGIA	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
6%	10%	“Correct”	6%
33%	20%	“Not always correct”	15%
30%	43%	“Brutal”	11%
31%	27%	“Do not know”	68%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The comparison of assessments proceeded from the assumption that respondents with personal experience of detention can judge the treatment of inmates better than others. This was validated by the results. Sixty-eight percent of respondents without personal experience of detention were unable to judge the treatment of inmates. Only 27-31% of respondents with personal prison experience were unable to judge the situation.

The judgements of respondents with personal prison experience were also significantly more critical than those of the other respondents. Forty-three percent of respondents with recent detention experience (had been in prison within the past four years) claimed that inmates are treated “brutally” and only ten percent rated the treatment of inmates in prisons as “correct”.

In order to study the situation more deeply we asked the respondents to assess the treatment of inmates in Georgia's prisons as far as they knew or were able to. We used the question with provided answers and ranked the responses according to the most frequently mentioned form of incorrect treatment.

Table 4.5. If you believe that inmates' treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal, how is it manifested (Q78)

(Assessments in %)			
The form of incorrect treatment of inmates	Average	Women	Men
<i>Inmates are beaten</i>			
- definitely happens	35	39	32
- probably happens	53	48	56
- does not happen	4	3	5
- cannot say	8	10	7
- total	100	100	100
<i>Inmates are humiliated</i>			
- definitely happens	34	39	32
- probably happens	48	48	56
- does not happen	5	3	5
- cannot say	13	10	7
- total	100	100	100
<i>Money extorted from inmates</i>			
- definitely happens	18	20	16
- probably happens	36	39	33
- does not happen	14	8	18
- cannot say	32	33	33
- total	100	100	100
<i>Sick inmates prevented from access to medical aid</i>			
- definitely happens	18	16	17
- probably happens	35	30	32
- does not happen	18	19	19
- cannot say	29	35	32
- total	100	100	100
<i>Sexual abuse of inmates</i>			
- definitely happens	12	9	10
- probably happens	28	29	28
- does not happen	12	23	19
- cannot say	48	39	43
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The table lists the assessments of those respondents, who previously answered to the question about the treatment of inmates (Q77) by using the options “not always correct” and “brutal”.

The most frequent complaints are the beating of inmates and their humiliation. Extortion of money, obstruction of access to medical aid and sexual abuse were less frequently mentioned.

4.3. OPINIONS OF THE SITUATION IN PRISONS

The above analysis showed that approximately half of the respondents were not informed about the situation in Georgia’s detention facilities, displaced persons camps and others. Yet the following analysis can take into account that half of the respondents were informed and provide their assessment of the conditions in Georgia’s prisons and the protection of the inmates’ rights. The following analysis will address the impact of various information channels on the respondents or a survey or the sources of information used by the respondents when providing their opinions.

The following table concentrates the respondents' opinions of the situation in prisons. The opinions have been ranked by listing first those conditions rated above average by the respondents

Table 4.6. How would you rate the situation of prisons in Georgia? (Q75)

(Assessments in %)			
Opinions of conditions in prisons	Average	Women	Men
<i>Food</i>			
- well organised	3	3	3
- satisfactory	27	20	34
- badly organised	24	24	24
- do not know	46	53	39
- total	100	100	100
<i>Living conditions</i>			
- well organised	3	3	4
- satisfactory	25	21	30
- badly organised	26	24	27
- do not know	46	52	39
- total	100	100	100
<i>Inmates' meetings with relatives</i>			
- well organised	2	2	2
- satisfactory	24	21	28
- badly organised	24	22	27
- do not know	50	55	43
- total	100	100	100
<i>Medical treatment of inmates</i>			
- well organised	2	1	2
- satisfactory	22	18	25
- badly organised	23	23	24
- do not know	53	58	49
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The results reveal a clear tendency that men are better informed of the situation in Georgia's prisons than women. At the same time men rate more highly the prisons' general living conditions and food than women do. Men also believe more frequently than women that the inmates' medical treatment and their opportunities of meet their next of kin are well organised or satisfactory.

To sum it up, women are less informed about the situation in prisons than men, but are more critical about the situation than men.

For comparison's sake we also drafted a table reflecting the opinions of those respondents with personal experience of detention.

Table 4.7. How would you rate the situation of prisons in Georgia? (Q75)

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS ...	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
		FOOD	

7%	7%	„Well organised“	2%
43%	40%	„Satisfactory“	25%
24%	39%	„Badly organised“	23%

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS ... LIVING CONDITIONS	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
7%	7%	„Well organised“	3%
41%	30%	„Satisfactory“	24%
31%	50%	„Badly organised“	24%

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS ... MEETING NEXT OF KIN	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
3%	6%	„Well organised“	1%
37%	27%	„Satisfactory“	23%
38%	52%	„Badly organised“	22%

Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS ... MEDICAL TREATMENT	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
3%	5%	„Well organised“	1%

34%	27%	„Satisfactory“	21%
37%	49%	„Badly organised“	21%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The tables do not include the opinions of respondents, who did not answer the questions. Respondents with prison experience are the most satisfied with food provided in the prisons. Approximately half of those with prison experience (47-50%) claim that catering is “well organised” or “satisfactory” in prisons.

In the rating of living conditions, meeting the next of kin and medical treatment, quite significant differences can be observed in the responses of individuals with recent or not so recent (five or more years ago) prison experience. Those with recent experience are more critical. This tendency can be interpreted in different ways. First, the situation may have actually deteriorated. As the number of inmates has increased in recent years and the prisons are becoming overpopulated, conditions in prisons may have changed for worse. Secondly, the difference in ratings may have been caused by the fact that the memories of those recently detained are still fresh, while those of respondents, who were imprisoned five or more years ago are starting to fade. People are more likely to forget negative than positive experiences.

4.4. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROTECTION OF INMATES' RIGHTS

The survey addressed a separate question to the protection of prison inmates' rights in Georgia. The table ranks higher the rights the protection of which was rated more highly by the respondents.

Table 4.8. Please rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia (Q76)

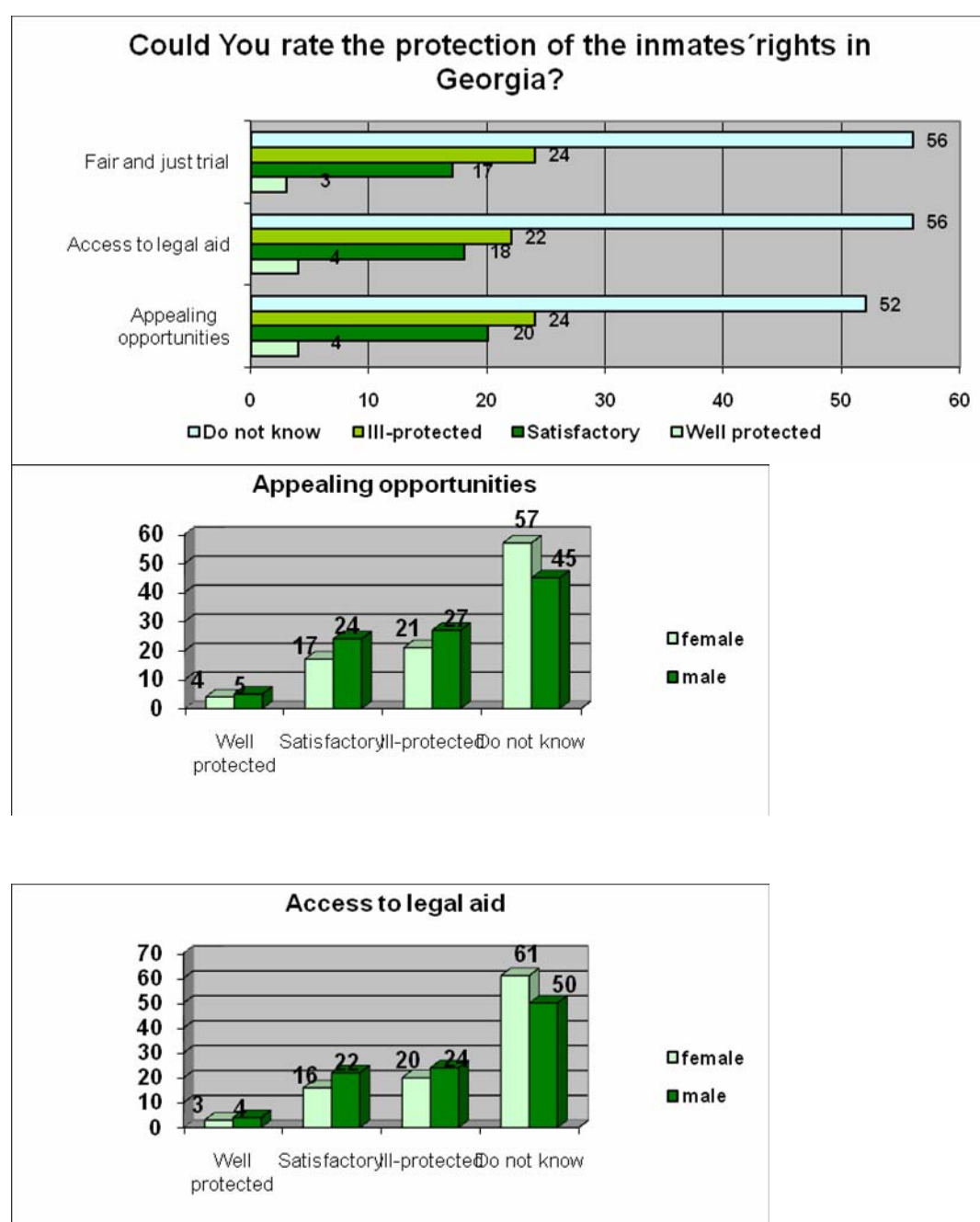
(Assessments in %)			
Opinions of the protection of inmates' rights	Average	Women	Men
<i>Appealing opportunities</i>			
- well protected	4	4	5
- satisfactory	20	17	24
- ill-protected	24	21	27
- do not know	52	58	44
- total	100	100	100
<i>Access to legal aid</i>			
- well protected	4	4	4
- satisfactory	19	16	22
- ill-protected	22	20	24
- do not know	55	60	50
- total	100	100	100
<i>Fair and just trial</i>			
- well protected	3	2	3

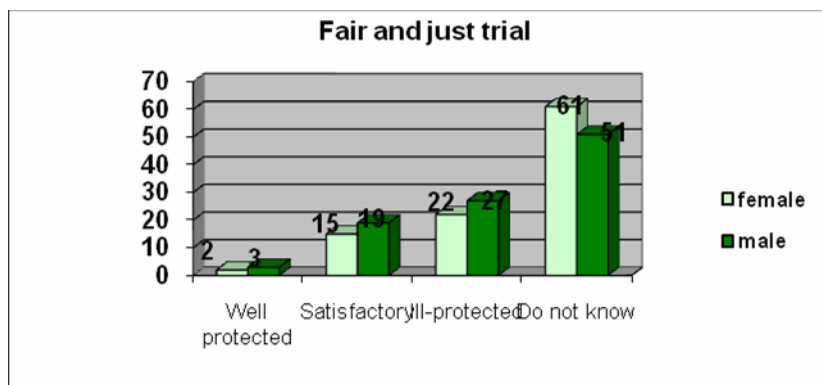
- satisfactory	17	15	19
- ill-protected	24	22	27
- do not know	56	61	51
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

Again, the main tendency is the lack of information of the public. A total of 52-56% of respondents cannot judge the protection of inmates' rights in Georgia. The respondents, who did rate the protection of the inmates' rights, can be divided in two approximately equal parts with half of the respondents rating the inmates' rights protection as good and the other half as unsatisfactory.

There were no significant differences between the ratings of men and women, as well as those of urban or rural residents and the responses did not depend on the respondents' age.





A summary of the responses of Georgia's residents has to admit that the lack of information about the protection of prison inmates' rights is typical. Half of the respondents do not have any opinion of the issue. The other half of respondents, who did assess the problem, was divided in two roughly equal parts. Half of the respondents had a positive opinion of the inmates' rights protection, while the other half gave a negative judgement.

We add to the analysis the ratings of those respondents, who had personally spent time in prisons or detention facilities.

Table 4.9. Please rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia (Q76)

(Assessments in %)			
Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF APPEALING OPPORTUNITIES	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
41%	29%	„Well protected“ + „satisfactory“	24%
40%	55%	„Ill-protected“	21%
19%	16%	„Do not know“	55%
Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	Respondents with personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL AID OPPORTUNITIES	Respondents without personal experience of imprisonment
28%	31%	„Well protected“ + „satisfactory“	22%
41%	49%	„Ill-protected“	19%
31%	20%	„Do not know“	59%
Respondents with	Respondents with		Respondents

personal experience of imprisonment more than five years ago	personal experience of imprisonment within the past four years	ASSESSMENT OF FAIR AND JUST TRIAL	without personal experience of imprisonment
26%	20%	„Well protected“ + „satisfactory“	19%
41%	60%	„Ill-protected“	21%
33%	20%	„Do not know“	60%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research 2009

The respondents with prison record are the most critical of the judicial process. Sixty percent out of people with recent prison record claim that the inmates' rights to fair and just trial are "ill-protected". The opportunities of appealing are rated critically by 55% of respondents with recent and 40% of respondents with earlier prison record.

4.5. TRUSTWORTHINESS OF INFORMATION

A general tendency clearly displayed by the survey was the lack of information of the situation in detention facilities and the treatment of prison inmates. Accordingly it is important to analyse the trustworthiness of the sources of information – which sources provide the public with information about the situation in prisons and how much the people trust the various channels.

The table ranks the sources of information as to their trustworthiness. The more trusted sources are higher in the table.

Table 4.10. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do you trust? (Q79)
(Assessments in %)

Trustworthiness of information	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>Information from friends and acquaintances</i>			
- trustworthy	84	82	87
- not trustworthy	5	4	5
- pay no attention	4	6	3
- cannot say	7	8	5
- total	100	100	100
<i>Tales of released convicts</i>			
- trustworthy	83	78	89
- not trustworthy	4	4	5
- pay no attention	5	8	2
- cannot say	8	10	4
- total	100	100	100
<i>Information from other family members</i>			
- trustworthy	70	61	83
- not trustworthy	3	3	3
- pay no attention	10	13	6
- cannot say	17	23	8
- total	100	100	100
<i>Information from TV</i>			

- trustworthy	65	59	74
- not trustworthy	23	25	19
- pay no attention	5	6	3
- cannot say	7	10	4
- total	100	100	100
<i>Information from newspapers and magazines</i>			
- trustworthy	54	49	62
- not trustworthy	18	24	11
- pay no attention	19	16	23
- cannot say	9	11	4
- total	100	100	100

(Assessments in %)

Trustworthiness of information	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>Information from radio</i>			
- trustworthy	45	40	53
- not trustworthy	17	19	12
- pay no attention	28	25	31
- cannot say	10	16	4
- total	100	100	100
<i>Official sources, prison officials</i>			
- trustworthy	43	36	52
- not trustworthy	26	26	26
- pay no attention	15	17	12
- cannot say	16	21	10
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The survey showed that “Informal channels of information” clearly dominate in Georgia – information heard from friends, acquaintances and family members is trusted completely, while information from official sources, primarily from the media, is distrusted.

As for prisons, the information from people released from detention is also trusted. This is a rather telling result. As many as 83% of respondents trust the statements of released convicts as a source of information. Consequently released convicts in Georgia are not seen as random “hoodlums” or rejected members of society, but as serious and trustworthy sources of information. The interpretation of this fact would require a better understanding of Georgia’s cultural context and the social background of former prisoners, as well as much more detailed study of the people’s values.

The trustworthiness of media channels is rated differently. TV is the most trustworthy channel of information, followed by the written media, newspapers and magazines while radio is trusted the least of all other forms of media in Georgia. The trustworthiness of radio is at the same level as the official or prison sources. The low trustworthiness of radio is influenced by the low penetration of radio in Georgia. According to the survey, 28% of respondents, 25% of urban and 31% of rural residents, do not listen to radio.

An important tendency, which can be emphasised according to the survey, is the fact that rural residents trust the media significantly more than the rural ones. At the same time the positions of the media channels are the same for urban and rural residents with TV being the most and radio the least trustworthy.

We specifically studied the issue of which sources of information were trusted by the people, whose family members or relatives were detained at the time of the survey. The question was as follows: *From which sources do/did you (or your family members) receive information about your or your family member’s/relative’s situation in detention facility?* (Q90)

6.5% of all respondents (78 individuals) admitted that their family members or relatives were detained at the time of the survey. Based on their responses, some conclusions about the trustworthiness of the sources of

information can be made. Yet the small number of respondents does not enable a thorough analysis and the making of unequivocal conclusions.

Out of the sources of information covered directly by the survey the most preferred ones were the “inmates’ telephone calls”. Letters sent by inmates were less significant as sources of information than telephone calls. Information from prison officials was rated as of marginal importance or completely insignificant.

5. OPINIONS OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

The reliability of courts for the respondents was determined by first having the respondents assess the significance of problems related to the judicial process. The respondents judged the following question: “*How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice*”? (Q62) We ranked the assessments in Table 5.1. according to the importance of the problem and the percentage of respondents considering the issue “very important”.

Table 5.1. Opinions of the courts in Georgia

Assessment of possible problems related to judicial process	(Assessments in %)							
	Very important problem		Mostly important problem		Unimportant problem		Can not decide	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Innocent people found guilty	44	50	24	24	7	8	25	18
Children and juveniles too often receive prison sentences	43	47	25	28	7	7	25	18
People sent to prison for minor offences	39	41	26	33	8	8	27	18
Judicial system subject to political influence	39	42	19	24	7	7	35	27
Judges are corrupt	39	39	18	21	10	12	33	28
Sentences too harsh, do not correspond to offences	34	37	26	31	9	10	31	22
Laws use to sentence people are unfair	33	39	25	28	12	10	30	23
Fines used too infrequently	23	25	22	28	24	24	31	23

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The respondents rated each listed problem individually according to the provided scale. The responses given to each problem horizontally add up to 100%.

In order to analyse the respondents’ attitudes and to assess the importance of problems related to the judicial process, the first two columns should be viewed together. The response options “very important problem” and “mostly important problem” should be summed up in order to see the main objections to the operation of the Georgian courts most frequently stated by the respondents.

As a general tendency the strong negative trend should be pointed out among the attitudes. The respondents provide a rather critical and harsh assessment of the judicial process in Georgia. At least 2/3 of the respondents list three problems related to the operation of courts: “innocent people found guilty”, “children and juveniles receive too frequently prison sentences” and

“prison sentences for minor offences”. Men are significantly more critical of the Georgian courts than women.

At least half of the respondents state among the problems of courts “judicial system being subject to political influence”, “corrupt judges”, “overly harsh punishments not corresponding to the offences” and “unfair laws”. As for the latter group of problems, again men are more critical than women.

The public’s critical assessment of the judicial process can be influenced by a number of factors. First, the actual situation in the country is concerning indeed, people do not trust the various institutions of the justice system and therefore the system as a whole. Secondly, people have very little information about the actual situation; these issues are infrequently discussed with the public, resulting in the spreading of rumours and the establishment of critical attitudes. The public can be addressed primarily via the media. Unless the media discuss the problems sufficiently, informal information channels will start to dominate. Rumours and gossip will spread, which may reflect the facts incorrectly. If people lack information, they receive the impression that some aspects of social affairs are being covered up, which means that the situation is deteriorating. Therefore the absence of information may have the effect of turning the public opinion and attitudes in the negative direction.

The public attitude towards the judicial process is characterised by the responses to the question whether the respondents have personal knowledge of innocent people being found guilty.

Table 5.2. Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court? (Q92)

Opinions of unfair convictions	Average	(Assessments in %)	
		Women	Men
Yes, numerous cases	13	13	13
It happens sometimes	26	23	29
It happens very rarely	11	10	11
I do not know of a single case	50	54	47
Total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

Slightly more than one third of the respondents and 42% of men claim to know of cases of unfair conviction in Georgia. Knowledge of specific cases is certainly one important complex of reasons for people to be critical of the judicial process.

There are no significant differences between the opinions of men and women and the age of respondents has no impact on the responses. The responses of urban and rural residents do not differ significantly either.

We also asked the respondents directly during the interviews: *Have you ever been in any detention facility?* There were three response options. First, “I have never been in detention”, secondly the options for those who had been in prison. “I have, during the last four years” and “I have, more than five years ago”. The last two options were meant to differentiate between those having personally been in prison recently (within 4 years) and those having experienced detention in the past, five or more years ago.

Out of all interviewees (1,200 individuals) 90% (1,080 individuals) claimed to have never been in prison. 4.3% of the respondents (52 individuals) had been in detention more than five years

ago and another 4.3% (51 individuals) had been in prison within the past four years. The remaining respondents, 1.4% (18 individuals) did not respond to the question.

The analysis of the outcome of a sociological survey, in case of a representative survey, allows reaching conclusions even if the number of respondents to some subsections is e.g. 50 individuals. The question concerning the respondent's personal experience of prison permitted analysing whether there were differences in the answers of people, who had been in prison or not. We presume that the individuals, who have spent time in a detention facility and communicated to other inmates, are better informed than those who have never been in prison.

Table 5.3. Are you personally aware of cases of people being unjustly found guilty in court? (Q92)

Respondents, who have been personally in prison more than five years ago	Respondents, who have been personally in prison within the past four years	OPINIONS OF UNFAIR CONVICTIONS	Respondents, who have not been personally in prison
54%	80%	"I know of many cases" + "It sometimes happens"	35%
40%	14%	„Do not know of a single case“	54%

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The answers clearly reveal that the respondents, who have been in prison recently, consider unfair conviction by Georgia's courts significantly more frequent. Eighty percent of respondents, who have been in prison or detention recently, claim to know of cases, when people were convicted unfairly, and only 14% of respondents claim to know of no cases of unfair conviction.

Out of respondents with earlier experience of imprisonment (more than five years ago), 54% claim that they know of cases of unfair conviction. Out of the respondents, who have never been in prison, 35% admit the existence of cases of unfair conviction.

These answers should not be interpreted that the opinions of individuals with prison or detention experience are absolute truth and only these should be considered when discussing unfair conviction in Georgia. Nevertheless, the differences in opinion we have pointed out are revealing and draw attention to potential problems with the judicial process. Problems can certainly be related to individuals' failure to understand the causes of conviction. If the arguments or convictions remain unclear to the public, it may lead to an idea that the conviction was unfair.

6. INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION OF PLACES OF DETENTION

The survey showed that the Georgian public considers independent supervision of detention facilities highly important. The following analytical table ranks the assessments as to the institutions the supervision of which was considered the most important by the respondents.

Table 6.1. Would it be necessary to have special officials and independent organisations monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons? (Q80)

(Assessments in %)				
Ratings of need for independent supervision	Average	15 – 24 years	25 – 44 years	45 years and older
<i>Ombudsman</i>				
- definitely necessary	80	76	81	81
- somewhat necessary	13	15	14	12
- unnecessary	1	1	1	1
- cannot say	6	8	4	6
- Total	100	100	100	100
<i>Georgia non-governmental human rights organisations</i>				
- definitely necessary	74	69	76	75
- somewhat necessary	15	17	15	14
- unnecessary	3	2	3	2
- cannot say	8	12	6	9
- Total	100	100	100	100
<i>International organisations</i>				
- definitely necessary	69	64	71	68
- somewhat necessary	19	21	18	17
- unnecessary	4	3	4	4
- cannot say	8	12	7	11
- Total	100	100	100	100
<i>Representatives of Georgian Parliament</i>				
- definitely necessary	68	61	70	70
- somewhat necessary	17	21	16	16
- unnecessary	8	8	9	6
- cannot say	7	10	5	8
- Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The most important conclusion from the results is the very high support of the respondents to independent supervision. The respondents considered the supervision of all institutions over Georgia's courts very important. The necessity of supervision was pointed out by 85-93% of respondents (ratings "definitely necessary" + "somewhat necessary"). If the people consider supervision as important as that, it hints at the presence of problems related to prisons. The high support to supervision also shows that the people perceive problems related to prisons and consider them serious.

People consider the supervision of Georgia's Ombudsman over the prisons the most important⁴. The Ombudsman's supervision is emphasised by all social groups, the old and the young, women and men, urban and rural residents. The Georgian society is very solid and homogeneous

⁴ The survey took place in July 2009, therefore the respondents meant the previous Ombudsman of Georgia.

regarding the Ombudsman, the significance of the Ombudsman in supervising and making public the situation was highly rated by the respondents.

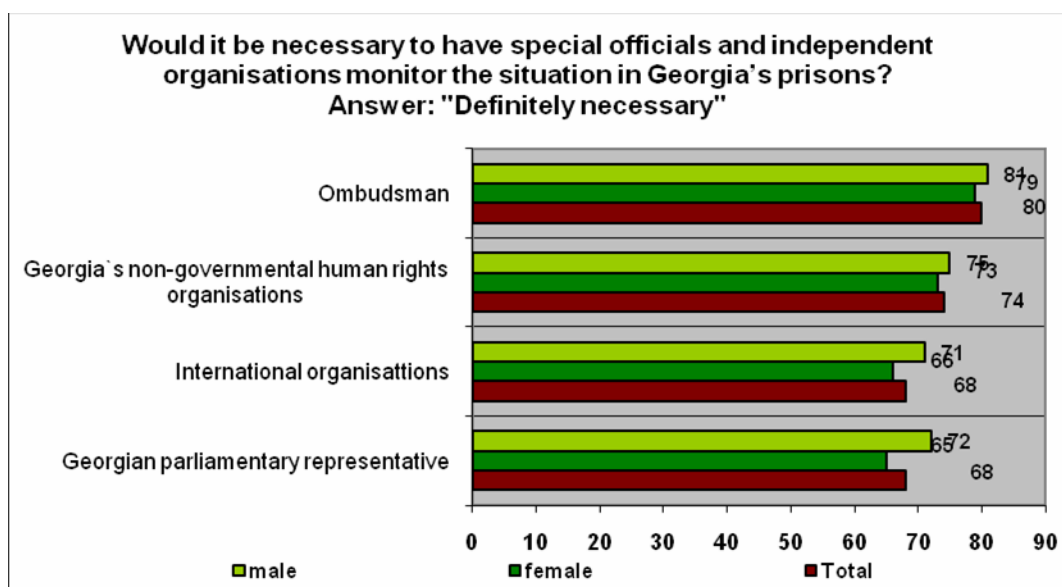
The second position as factors of independent supervisors was held by the Georgian non-governmental human rights organisations. Their supervision is more important to middle-aged and elderly people. Youths below 25 years rate the significance of NGOs less highly and the same applies to their opinion of the international organisations' and Georgian Parliament representatives' possible supervision.

International organisations and representatives of the Georgian Parliament as supervisors occupy similar positions.

We analysed the influence of the respondents' education on the attitude towards independent supervision.

(assessment in %)			
Supervision of prisons is "definitely necessary" ...	Respondents with higher education	Respondents with secondary education	Respondents with lower than secondary education
... ombudsman's supervision	80	81	75
... Georgian NGOs' supervision	73	76	68
... international organisations' supervision	70	70	55
... Georgian Parliament representatives' supervision	63	72	64

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009



Respondents with lower education consider supervision over Georgia's prisons less important. This group partially includes young respondents in the age of 15 to 18 years, who have not yet obtained secondary education. The previous analysis showed that the young do not consider independent supervision of prisons as important as the middle-aged or elderly. People of lower education do not rate as highly as the others the supervision by international organisations.

Respondents with secondary education are the most demanding regarding independent supervision. They support the strongest the positions of all forms of independent supervision.

Respondents with higher education are more critical than others regarding the role of parliamentary independent supervision.

Despite some differences in ratings of independent supervision, the main tendency is that the Georgian people consider it highly important to have independent organisations supervise the situation in Georgia's prisons. There is the general tendency that the people consider the monitoring of Georgian prisons highly necessary. Important was not which organisation handled it but the fact of monitoring as such. A notable tendency was also observed that men considered the monitoring of prisons more important than women.

7. PEOPLE'S ASSESSMENT OF THEIR SECURITY

The volume of the survey was limited, but we did find it necessary to reflect the sense of security of the people. The goal was primarily to map the peoples' specific fears, which most immediately influence their sense of security.

The fears we mapped in the survey have been ranked in the table according to their level or urgency.

Table 7.1. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault? (Q69)

(Assessments in %)			
People's fears regarding assault	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>In the street – late night, darkness</i>			
- very much	7	6	9
- somewhat	24	26	22
- not afraid	67	66	68
- cannot say	2	2	1
- total	100	100	100
<i>At home – invaders</i>			
- very much	8	6	10
- somewhat	18	17	19
- not afraid	72	74	70
- cannot say	2	3	1
- total	100	100	100
<i>In car, breaking into the car</i>			
- very much	5	3	8
- somewhat	13	12	14
- not afraid	77	80	75
- cannot say	5	5	3
- total	100	100	100
<i>In clubs, restaurants, parties outside home</i>			
- very much	3	3	3
- somewhat	13	13	13
- not afraid	76	77	74
- cannot say	8	7	10
- total	100	100	100
<i>In the street –daytime</i>			

- very much	3	3	3
- somewhat	12	15	9
- not afraid	83	80	87
- cannot say	2	2	1
- total	100	100	100
<i>In public transport, e.g. train, bus</i>			
- very much	3	3	3
- somewhat	12	12	12
- not afraid	81	81	81
- cannot say	4	4	4
- total	100	100	100

(Assessments in %)

People's fears regarding assault	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
<i>In the stairway of one's home</i>			
- very much	3	3	3
- somewhat	10	13	6
- not afraid	82	80	84
- cannot say	5	4	7
- total	100	100	100
<i>A work</i>			
- very much	3	3	2
- somewhat	6	8	4
- not afraid	82	80	84
- cannot say	9	9	10
- total	100	100	100
<i>At home –by family members</i>			
- very much	3	3	2
- somewhat	6	8	4
- not afraid	90	88	93
- cannot say	1	1	2
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

The primary conclusion is that the specific fears of Georgia's residents as to assault are not high. The highest sense of threat is related to moving in the street at night in the dark. But even here the share of people feeling fear is less than 1/3 of adult residents.

The survey also mapped the background of crime in the society or the public perception of crime. We asked the question, *Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?* (Q56). To remind, 40% of respondents said that crime level is high in Georgia, while 54% of respondents said that crime level is low. At first glance these positions seem contradictory. People rate the general crime level as relatively high, while the sense of threat in specific situations (fear of assault) is low. Relatively few people fear becoming a victim of violent assault. The contradiction of positions can be explained by the fact that when rating the Georgian society as a whole ("high or low crime level") the people consider the security of the society and their environment in the broader sense (hostilities, political instability, high unemployment, low living standards, etc.), rather than specific incidents of violence.

8. TRUSTWORTHINESS OF INSTITUTIONS

As the final sphere we address the trustworthiness of various institutions, which influence the society as a whole and the life of individuals in the society. The respondents rated the trustworthiness of a total of 16 institutions.

Obviously all respondents do not possess sufficient information about the activities and efficiency of all institutions. Sociological studies measure the trustworthiness of institutions primarily in order to reflect the problematic spheres in the society. The people's judgements of the institutions' trustworthiness primarily show which spheres experience the shortage of democracy, where the people perceive injustice or which spheres are seen as the most contradictory by the public (lack of trust).

Table 8.1. Which institutions in Georgia do you trust (Q81)

(Assessments in %)

Institutions' trustworthiness	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
-------------------------------	---------	-----------------	-----------------

"MONOPOLY" OF TRUST

<i>Church</i>			
- trust	92	93	92
- not trustworthy	5	4	5
- cannot say	3	3	3
- total	100	100	100

VERY HIGH TRUSTWORTHINESS

<i>Ombudsman</i>			
- trust	71	68	74
- not trustworthy	16	18	14
- cannot say	13	14	12
- total	100	100	100

(Assessments in %)

Institutions' trustworthiness	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
-------------------------------	---------	-----------------	-----------------

HIGH TRUSTWORTHINESS

<i>Army</i>			
- trust	61	55	69
- not trustworthy	28	33	23
- cannot say	11	12	8
- total	100	100	100
<i>Police</i>			
- trust	60	54	67
- not trustworthy	31	36	25
- cannot say	9	10	8
- total	100	100	100
<i>President</i>			
- trust	57	48	66
- not trustworthy	35	41	27
- cannot say	8	11	7

- total	100	100	100
<i>Border guard</i>			
- trust	55	48	62
- not trustworthy	27	32	22
- cannot say	18	20	16
- total	100	100	100

AVERAGE TRUSTWORTHINESS

<i>Government</i>			
- trust	47	42	54
- not trustworthy	43	48	38
- cannot say	10	10	8
- total	100	100	100
<i>Public media</i>			
- trust	45	42	48
- not trustworthy	41	45	38
- cannot say	14	13	14
- total	100	100	100
<i>Parliament</i>			
- trust	45	40	50
- not trustworthy	46	50	42
- cannot say	9	10	8
- total	100	100	100
<i>Ruling political parties (National Movement)</i>			
- trust	42	36	47
- not trustworthy	45	51	39
- cannot say	13	13	14
- total	100	100	100

(Assessments in %)

Institutions' trustworthiness	Average	Urban residents	Rural residents
-------------------------------	---------	-----------------	-----------------

AVERAGE TRUSTWORTHINESS, BUT LITTLE KNOWN

<i>International NGOs</i>			
- trust	46	43	50
- not trustworthy	26	29	23
- cannot say	28	28	27
- total	100	100	100
<i>Local NGOs</i>			
- trust	44	41	47
- not trustworthy	28	31	25
- cannot say	28	28	28
- total	100	100	100

LOW TRUSTWORTHINESS

<i>Judicial system</i>			
- trust	33	32	35
- not trustworthy	50	53	47
- cannot say	17	15	18

- total	100	100	100
<i>Prison system</i>			
- trust	32	30	33
- not trustworthy	48	51	45
- cannot say	20	19	22
- total	100	100	100
<i>Parliamentary opposition</i>			
- trust	29	25	35
- not trustworthy	57	62	51
- cannot say	14	13	14
- total	100	100	100
<i>Non-parliamentary opposition parties</i>			
- trust	29	29	29
- not trustworthy	59	59	58
- cannot say	12	12	13
- total	100	100	100

Source: Estonian Institute for Open Society Research, 2009

There were many institutions, whose trustworthiness was rated by the people. In order to streamline the analysis we divided the institution in six groups as to the trustworthiness of all the institutions.

We shall now characterise all the groups.

1. „Monopoly“ of trustworthiness. In Georgia the church is the institution or supremely high trustworthiness. Figuratively speaking the church in Georgia possesses the monopoly of trust, in other words practically all residents of Georgia trust the church. A trustworthiness of 92% is an extremely rare homogeneity in sociological studies. Most societies do not possess phenomena or institutions capable of tying together 92% of the country's population. This obviously excluded extremely rare phenomena in the society like wars or other disasters. The monopoly of trust grants the church in Georgia huge significance, which has both positive and negative aspects. The positive aspect is definitely the ability of the church to solidify the Georgian society. There is something in the society of equal importance for all people. Related to the monopoly of trust the church also bears a huge responsibility in Georgia. Everything said by the church is taken for “pure gold”, it is trusted and believed. It is therefore immensely important what and when the church representatives tell the people. If one institution possesses as high a significance and influence in the state, it makes the state more vulnerable if the messages of the church can be influenced by self-interest.

2. Very high trustworthiness. This group includes the institution of Georgia's ombudsman. The Ombudsman's trustworthiness is not quite comparable to that of the church, but is nevertheless remarkably higher than that of any other institution. The church and the ombudsman are the institutions trusted equally high by all social groups, women and men, urban and rural residents, young and old respondents.

3. High trustworthiness. This group comprises four institutions. Three of them are by their main activities the ones providing security to the public (the army, the police and the border guard). The fourth institution of high trustworthiness is the president. All institutions of high trustworthiness are trusted by more than 50% of Georgia's residents. There is another peculiarity in the ratings of these four institutions – rural residents consider these institutions significantly more trustworthy than urban residents.

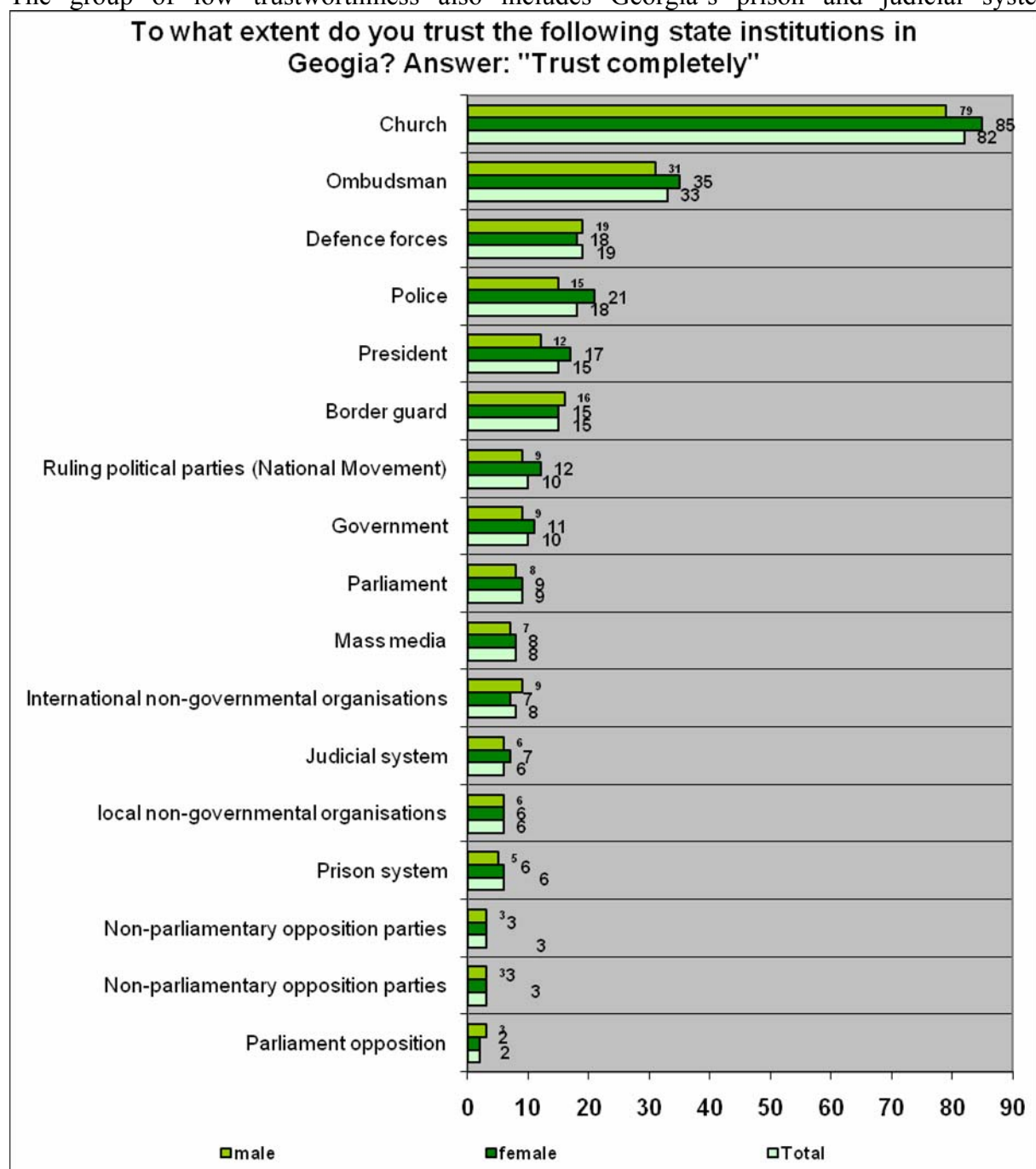
4. Average trustworthiness. This group comprises four institutions. Three of them are related to political activities and are ranked by their trustworthiness (the government, the parliament and the ruling party – National Movement) and the fourth are the public media⁵. The institutions of average trustworthiness are trusted by slightly less than half of Georgia's residents (42-47% consider trustworthy). In case of the government and the public media the people prevail, who consider institutions trustworthy. On the other hand in case of the parliament and the ruling party there are slightly more respondents, who do not trust institutions.

5. Average trustworthiness, but little known. This group includes two institutions, international non-governmental organisations (NGO) and local NGOs. These institutions' trustworthiness is average like in case of the previous group. NGOs operating in Georgia are trusted by 44-46% of respondents. The peculiarity of this group is their limited public awareness. Twenty-eight percent of respondents cannot rate the NGOs' trustworthiness. At the same time the respondents trusting NGOs predominate in comparison with those not trusting the NGOs. The limited publicity of the NGOs is apparently related to their low activity in the media.

6. Low trustworthiness. This group comprises four institutions, two of them being political parties, more precisely the parliamentary opposition and non-parliamentary opposition parties. The trustworthiness of those two institutions is the lowest of all institutions involved in the study.

⁵ The respondents rated the public media as a whole, we did not differentiate between the various media channels.

The group of low trustworthiness also includes Georgia's prison and judicial systems.



Questionnaire

How do you do!

My name is -----

This survey is carried out by the non-governmental organisation Institute for Social Studies and Analysis. The goal of the survey is to study the public opinion about crime perception and penal policies.

Received data would be used only in generalised form for statistical purposes.

We would like you to show goodwill and frankly answer to our questions.

Thank You for Your cooperation!

2009

IX GENERAL CRIME SITUATION

56. Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?

1. Very high
2. Generally high
3. Generally low
4. Very low
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

57. Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?

1. Significantly higher
2. Somewhat higher
3. The same as at present
4. Somewhat lower
5. Significantly lower
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

58. How do you rate the state activities in combating crime?

1. Highly successful
2. Generally successful
3. Generally unsuccessful
4. Totally unsuccessful
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

59. People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options – incarceration or alternative forms of punishment. Which do you consider more important? Please choose one option.

1. People guilty of even minor crimes should be incarcerated and isolated from the society
2. Incarceration has a negative effect on people, it would be better to use more lenient alternative forms of punishment and leave convicts in the society
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

X PUNISHMENTS

60. Are you informed of the sentences for various offences?

1. I am well informed
2. I know something about it
3. I know little about it
99. I know nothing about it

CONTINUE *with question number 62*

61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

:

HAND OUT THE CARD, LIST THE CATEGORIES 1-11 AND MARK ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.

		Suspended sentence	Short-term imprisonment (6 months to 3 years)	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	Long-term imprisonment (from 8 to 20 years)	Life imprisonment (above 20 years)	CANNOT ANSWER
1	Theft without assault	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Trafficking, sale of narcotics	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	Purchase, use of narcotics	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Acceptance of bribe	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	Rape	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	Driving under the influence of alcohol	1	2	3	4	5	99
10	Causing traffic accident	1	2	3	4	5	99
11	Forgery of documents	1	2	3	4	5	99

62. How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice?

	Very important	Mostly important	Mostly unimportant	Quite unimportant	CANNOT ANSWER
1. Sentences too harsh, do not correspond to offences	1	2	3	4	99
2. Innocent people found guilty	1	2	3	4	99
3. Laws used to sentence people are unfair	1	2	3	4	99
4. People sent to prison for minor offences	1	2	3	4	99
5. Children and juveniles receive too often prison sentences	1	2	3	4	99
6. Fines are used too infrequently	1	2	3	4	99
7. Judges are corrupt	1	2	3	4	99
8. Judicial system is subject to political influence	1	2	3	4	99

63. Opinions on punishments differ.

Please choose one option which coincides with your opinion the most.

1. *Punishments are too harsh in Georgia.* People are found guilty and punished too harshly, frequently for petty thefts and misdemeanours. This is unfair.

2. *Strict control over offences is necessary.* Offenders must be harshly punished, this is the only way to curb the increasing crime and maintain safe society.

99. CANNOT ANSWER

64. Laws permit the replacement of prison sentence for minor offences by numerous other punishments, which do not include incarceration. What is your opinion of alternative punishments?

In case of minor offences ...	Definitely in favour	Mostly in favour	Mostly against	Definitely against	CANNOT ANSWER
1. ...replace prison sentence by fine	1	2	3	4	99
2. ... replace prison sentence by parole officer's supervision	1	2	3	4	99
3. ... replace prison sentence by public service	1	2	3	4	99

65. Should convicts be kept in prison until the end of their sentence or should they be paroled more often?

	Would be correct	I have doubts	Would be incorrect	CANNOT ANSWER
1. Keep all convicts in prison until the end of their sentence	1	2	3	99
2. Convicts could be paroled for exemplary conduct	1	2	3	99
3. Convicts for minor offences could be paroled	1	2	3	99
4. Female convicts could be paroled	1	2	3	99
5. Convicted mothers could be paroled	1	2	3	99
6. Juveniles could be paroled	1	2	3	99

66. There are three alternatives in Georgia for granting early release. Please list them according to their significance. Number 1 is in your opinion the most important etc.. In granting early release to convicts preference should be given to ...

1. Amnesty
2. Pardon
3. Parole with probation officer's supervision
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

Ranking

.....

.....

.....

XI BACKGROUND OF FEAR

67-68. What kind of crime have you personally experienced during the last 12 months?

(Note to interviewer: The question concerns the respondent personally)

Contact with crime	67 Experienced	Did not experience	68 Did You inform the police	
			Yes	No
Property-related				
1. Theft from house or apartment	1	2	1	2
2. Theft of effects from yard or in street	1	2	1	2
3. Theft of vehicle				
4. Breaking into vehicle, theft	1	2	1	2
5. Theft of domestic animals	1	2	1	2
6. Theft of other property	1	2	1	2
7. Vandalism, damage of property	1	2	1	2
Money-related				
8. Theft in street, public transport, etc.	1	2	1	2
9. Threat, extortion of money	1	2	1	2
10. Fraud	1	2	1	2
11. Fraud in shops, etc.	1	2	1	2
Person-related				
12. Assault and battery	1	2	1	2
13. Threats, humiliation	1	2	1	2
14. More serious crimes against person	1	2	1	2

69. Are you afraid of becoming victim of assault?

	Very much	Somewhat	Not afraid	CANNOT ANSWER
1. In the street – daytime	1	2	3	99
2. In the street – late night, darkness	1	2	3	99
3. In car, breaking into car	1	2	3	99
4. In public transport, e.g. train, bus	1	2	3	99
5. In club, restaurant, celebrations outside home	1	2	3	99
6. In the stairway of one's home	1	2	3	99
7. At home – by family members	1	2	3	99
8. At home – by invaders	1	2	3	99
9. At work	1	2	3	99

XII RATING OF INSTITUTIONS

70. Please rate, how the following institutions and camps in Georgia treat people

	Well	Satisfactory	Bad	I do not know
1. Prisons	1	2	3	99
2. Pre-trial detention facilities	1	2	3	99
3. Psychiatric hospitals	1	2	3	99
4. Shelters	1	2	3	99
5. Children's asylums	1	2	3	99
6. Retirement homes	1	2	3	99
7. Displaced persons camps	1	2	3	99

XIII SITUATION IN STATE PRISONS

71. There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do you rate this situation?

1. There are too many inmates. This is harmful for Georgia.
2. There are enough inmates. Only those, who deserve it, are punished in Georgia.
3. There could be more inmates. This is the only way to establish order in Georgia.
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

72. What is your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?

1. In favour, this must certainly be done
2. Principally in favour, but it is too early to start this now
3. More or less against
4. Definitely against
99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

73. Is it important to you, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?

1. Very important
2. Generally quite important
3. Generally not important
4. Not at all important
5. Do not care at all

74. How well are you informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?

1. I am well informed
2. More or less informed
3. Not well informed
99. Do not know at all

75. How would you rate the situation of prisons in Georgia?

	Well organised	Satisfactory	Badly organised	Do not know
1. Living conditions	1	2	3	99
2. Food	1	2	3	99
3. Inmates' meetings with relatives	1	2	3	99
4. Medical treatment of inmates	1	2	3	99

76. Could you rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia?

	Well protected	Satisfactory	Ill-protected	Do not know
1. Appealing opportunities	1	2	3	99
2. Access to legal aid	1	2	3	99
3. Fair and just trial	1	2	3	99

77. What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in your opinion?

1. Correct CONTINUE *question number 79*
2. Not always correct CONTINUE *question number 78*
3. Brutal CONTINUE *question number 78*
4. Not informed CONTINUE *question number 80*

78. If you believe that inmates' treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal, how is it manifested?

	Definitely happens	Probably happens	Does not happen	Cannot say
1. Inmates are beaten	1	2	3	99
2. Inmates are humiliated	1	2	3	99
3. Money is extorted from inmates	1	2	3	99
4. Inmates are sexually abused	1	2	3	99
5. Sick inmates have no or limited access to medical aid	1	2	3	99

79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do you trust?

	Trust completely	Trust somewhat	Do not trust at all	Pay no attention	CANNOT ANSWER
1. Information from newspapers and magazines	1	2	3	4	99
2. Information from radio	1	2	3	4	99
3. Information from TV	1	2	3	4	99
4. Official sources, prison officials	1	2	3	4	99
5. Stories of released convicts	1	2	3	4	99
6. Information from friends and acquaintances	1	2	3	4	99
7. Information from other family members	1	2	3	4	99
Other sources.....	1	2	3	4	99

80. Would it be necessary to have special officials and independent organisations monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons?

	Definitely necessary	Somewhat necessary	Unnecessary	T. C.
1. Georgian parliamentary representatives	1	2	3	99
2. Ombudsman	1	2	3	99
3. International organisations	1	2	3	99
4. Georgia's non-governmental human rights organisations	1	2	3	99

XIV CONFIDENCE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

81. To what extent do you trust the following state institutions in Georgia?

	Trust completely	Generally trust	Generally do not trust	Do not trust at all	CANNOT ANSWER
1. President	1	2	3	4	99
2. Parliament	1	2	3	4	99
3. Government	1	2	3	4	99
4. Church	1	2	3	4	99
5. Defence forces	1	2	3	4	99
6. Police	1	2	3	4	99
7. Border guard	1	2	3	4	99
8. Ombudsman	1	2	3	4	99
9. Judicial system	1	2	3	4	99
10. Prison system	1	2	3	4	99
11. Mass media	1	2	3	4	99
12. Local non-governmental organisations	1	2	3	4	99
13. International non-governmental organisations	1	2	3	4	99
14. Ruling political parties (National Movement)	1	2	3	4	99
15. Non-parliamentary opposition parties	1	2	3	4	99
16. Parliament opposition	1	2	3	4	99

XV PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH PRISONS

82. Have you been or has anyone of your family members or relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison?

1. Yes
2. No

CONTINUE *question number 91*

83. If yes, who is the family member or relative?

	Yes	No
1. Myself	1	2
2. My husband	1	2
3. Father	1	2
4. Mother	1	2
5. Son	1	2
6. Daughter	1	2
7. Brother	1	2
8. Sister	1	2
9. Someone else	1	2

84 - 86. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

	84. Property crimes		85. Crimes against person		86. Other criminal offences	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Myself	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Husband	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. Father	1	2	1	2	1	2
3. Mother	1	2	1	2	1	2
4. Son	1	2	1	2	1	2
5. Daughter	1	2	1	2	1	2
6. Brother	1	2	1	2	1	2
7. Sister	1	2	1	2	1	2

87 – 89. Were you or your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted?

	87. Myself	88. Family member	89. Relative
Fairly convicted	1	1	1
Unfairly convicted	2	2	2
Cannot judge	99	99	99

90. From which sources do/did you (or Your family members) receive information about Your or Your family member's/relative's situation in detention facility?

	Mainly from these	Also from these	Not from these	CANNOT ANSWER
1. Letters from prison	1	2	3	99
2. Telephone calls	1	2	3	99
3. Released inmates	1	2	3	99
4. Prison officials	1	2	3	99
Other sources (specify)	1	2	3	99

91. Have you ever been in any detention facility?

(Note to interviewer: question number 91 concerns only those respondents, who have never been imprisoned)

1. Yes, more than five years ago
2. Yes, during the last four years
3. I have not been

XVI. COURTS

92. Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?

1. Yes, numerous cases
2. It happens sometimes
3. It happens very rarely
4. I do not know of a single case

93. Do you personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?

1. Very much
2. Somewhat
3. Il do not

99. *CANNOT ANSWER*

Appendix 3 Assessments by Gender

Georgia 2009, Quantitative Sociological Survey (by gender)

Q56. Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?	Very high	164	13,7%	101	15,9%	64	11,2%
	Generally high	311	25,9%	175	27,6%	136	24,0%
	Generally low	480	40,0%	230	36,2%	251	44,2%
	Very low	166	13,8%	87	13,7%	79	13,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	79	6,6%	41	6,5%	38	6,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q57. Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?	Significantly higher	81	6,8%	50	7,9%	31	5,5%
	Somewhat higher	191	15,9%	111	17,5%	80	14,1%
	The same as at present	84	7,0%	42	6,7%	42	7,4%
	Somewhat lower	535	44,6%	265	41,8%	271	47,8%
	Significantly lower	228	19,0%	123	19,3%	105	18,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	81	6,7%	43	6,8%	38	6,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q58. How do You rate the state activities in combating crime?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
How do You rate the state activities in combating crime?	Highly successful	202	16,9%	111	17,5%	91	16,1%
	Generally successful	622	51,8%	308	48,7%	313	55,3%
	Generally unsuccessful	193	16,1%	115	18,2%	78	13,8%
	Totally unsuccessful	52	4,3%	31	4,8%	21	3,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	131	10,9%	68	10,8%	63	11,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q59. People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options – incarceration or alternative forms of punishment

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options...	should be incarcerated and isolated from the society	337	28,0%	189	29,8%	148	26,1%
	alternative forms of punishment.	746	62,1%	382	60,2%	364	64,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	118	9,8%	63	10,0%	55	9,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q60. Are You informed of the sentences for various offences?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Are You informed of the sentences for various offences?	I am well informed	28	2,3%	8	1,3%	20	3,5%
	I know something about it	142	11,8%	64	10,2%	77	13,7%
	I know little about it	333	27,7%	159	25,1%	174	30,6%
	I know nothing about it	697	58,1%	402	63,4%	296	52,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Theft without assault	Suspended sentence	150	29,9%	66	28,6%	84	31,1%
	Short-term imprisonment	196	39,0%	83	35,8%	113	41,8%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	13,9%	42	18,0%	28	10,4%
	Long-term imprisonment	18	3,7%	8	3,5%	10	3,8%
	Life imprisonment	1	,2%			1	,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	33	14,2%	34	12,5%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery	Suspended sentence	193	38,5%	79	34,3%	114	42,0%
	Short-term imprisonment	160	31,9%	77	33,1%	84	30,9%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	14,0%	39	16,7%	31	11,6%
	Long-term imprisonment	17	3,4%	10	4,3%	7	2,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	62	12,3%	27	11,6%	35	12,8%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter	Suspended sentence	1	,2%	1	,3%		
	Short-term imprisonment	20	4,0%	5	2,0%	16	5,8%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	67	13,4%	29	12,5%	38	14,1%
	Long-term imprisonment	178	35,4%	86	37,0%	92	34,0%
	Life imprisonment	181	36,1%	87	37,5%	95	35,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	55	11,0%	25	10,7%	30	11,2%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Trafficking, sale of narcotics	Suspended sentence	8	1,5%	2	,8%	6	2,2%
	Short-term imprisonment	15	2,9%	6	2,7%	9	3,2%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	60	11,9%	25	10,9%	34	12,7%
	Long-term imprisonment	148	29,4%	63	27,0%	85	31,4%
	Life imprisonment	223	44,3%	110	47,4%	113	41,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	50	10,0%	26	11,2%	24	8,9%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%

*response given by those who are informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Purchase, use of narcotics	Suspended sentence	140	27,9%	49	21,3%	91	33,5%
	Short-term imprisonment	87	17,4%	39	17,0%	48	17,7%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	81	16,2%	34	14,5%	48	17,6%
	Long-term imprisonment	86	17,1%	50	21,7%	35	13,1%
	Life imprisonment	41	8,2%	22	9,3%	19	7,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	37	16,1%	29	10,9%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Acceptance of bribe	Suspended sentence	58	11,5%	32	13,6%	26	9,7%
	Short-term imprisonment	105	20,8%	52	22,2%	53	19,6%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	146	29,1%	59	25,2%	88	32,4%
	Long-term imprisonment	88	17,6%	47	20,3%	42	15,3%
	Life imprisonment	21	4,3%	9	3,9%	12	4,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	84	16,7%	34	14,7%	50	18,4%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping	Suspended sentence	25	5,1%	7	3,2%	18	6,7%
	Short-term imprisonment	54	10,7%	24	10,5%	30	10,9%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	111	22,1%	48	20,8%	63	23,2%
	Long-term imprisonment	135	26,9%	71	30,6%	64	23,7%
	Life imprisonment	95	18,9%	54	23,3%	41	15,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	83	16,4%	27	11,8%	55	20,4%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Rape	Suspended sentence	6	1,2%	2	1,0%	4	1,4%
	Short-term imprisonment	13	2,7%	4	1,5%	10	3,7%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	44	8,7%	23	10,1%	20	7,4%
	Long-term imprisonment	159	31,6%	70	30,1%	89	32,9%
	Life imprisonment	233	46,4%	111	48,1%	122	45,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	47	9,4%	21	9,1%	26	9,6%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%

*response given by those who are informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Driving under the influence of alcohol	Suspended sentence	278	55,3%	115	49,8%	162	59,9%
	Short-term imprisonment	96	19,2%	50	21,7%	46	17,1%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	53	10,6%	33	14,1%	21	7,6%
	Long-term imprisonment	16	3,2%	6	2,7%	10	3,6%
	Life imprisonment	3	,5%	1	,3%	2	,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	57	11,3%	26	11,4%	30	11,2%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Causing traffic accident	Suspended sentence	191	38,0%	80	34,6%	111	41,0%
	Short-term imprisonment	140	27,8%	66	28,5%	74	27,2%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	79	15,6%	45	19,3%	34	12,5%
	Long-term imprisonment	20	3,9%	7	2,9%	13	4,8%
	Life imprisonment	3	,5%			3	1,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	71	14,1%	34	14,7%	37	13,7%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	232	100,0%	271	100,0%
Forgery of documents	Suspended sentence	85	16,8%	39	17,0%	45	16,7%
	Short-term imprisonment	114	22,7%	50	21,7%	64	23,5%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	131	26,0%	63	27,2%	68	24,9%
	Long-term imprisonment	71	14,0%	33	14,1%	38	14,0%
	Life imprisonment	11	2,2%	6	2,4%	5	2,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	92	18,3%	41	17,6%	51	18,9%

*response given by those who are informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Sentences too harsh, do not correspond to offences	Very important	419	34,9%	212	33,5%	207	36,5%
	Mostly important	340	28,3%	167	26,3%	173	30,6%
	Mostly unimportant	71	5,9%	37	5,8%	34	6,1%
	Quite unimportant	42	3,5%	19	3,0%	23	4,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	328	27,3%	199	31,4%	129	22,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Innocent people found guilty	Very important	564	47,0%	280	44,2%	284	50,1%
	Mostly important	286	23,8%	149	23,5%	137	24,3%
	Mostly unimportant	65	5,4%	33	5,3%	32	5,6%
	Quite unimportant	19	1,6%	8	1,3%	11	1,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,2%	163	25,8%	103	18,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Laws used to sentence people are unfair	Very important	432	36,0%	212	33,4%	220	38,9%
	Mostly important	313	26,1%	157	24,8%	156	27,5%
	Mostly unimportant	86	7,2%	48	7,6%	38	6,7%
	Quite unimportant	47	3,9%	27	4,3%	20	3,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	322	26,8%	189	29,9%	132	23,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
People sent to prison for minor offences	Very important	482	40,1%	248	39,1%	234	41,3%
	Mostly important	352	29,4%	166	26,2%	186	32,9%
	Mostly unimportant	67	5,6%	37	5,8%	30	5,4%
	Quite unimportant	28	2,3%	16	2,5%	12	2,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	271	22,6%	167	26,3%	104	18,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Children and juveniles receive too often prison sentences	Very important	536	44,6%	272	42,9%	264	46,6%
	Mostly important	315	26,2%	157	24,8%	158	27,9%
	Mostly unimportant	57	4,7%	29	4,6%	27	4,8%
	Quite unimportant	27	2,3%	17	2,6%	11	1,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,1%	159	25,1%	107	18,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Fines are used too infrequently	Very important	289	24,1%	148	23,3%	141	24,9%
	Mostly important	293	24,4%	136	21,5%	157	27,7%
	Mostly unimportant	177	14,7%	92	14,5%	85	15,0%
	Quite unimportant	113	9,4%	62	9,7%	51	9,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	329	27,4%	196	31,0%	133	23,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Judges are corrupt	Very important	464	38,7%	245	38,6%	220	38,8%
	Mostly important	233	19,4%	111	17,6%	121	21,4%
	Mostly unimportant	68	5,7%	32	5,1%	36	6,4%
	Quite unimportant	62	5,2%	32	5,0%	30	5,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	372	31,0%	214	33,7%	159	28,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Judicial system is subject to political influence	Very important	482	40,2%	244	38,5%	238	42,0%
	Mostly important	256	21,3%	123	19,3%	134	23,6%
	Mostly unimportant	53	4,4%	30	4,8%	23	4,1%
	Quite unimportant	32	2,7%	15	2,4%	16	2,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	377	31,4%	221	34,9%	155	27,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q63 Opinions on punishments differ

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Opinions on punishments differ	Punishments are too harsh in Georgia. People are found guilty	647	53,9%	334	52,7%	313	55,3%
	Strict control over offences is necessary. Offenders must be	379	31,6%	210	33,1%	169	29,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	175	14,5%	90	14,2%	84	14,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q64. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
replace prison sentence by fine	Definitely in favour	434	36,2%	205	32,3%	230	40,6%
	Mostly in favour	282	23,5%	163	25,7%	119	21,0%
	Mostly against	149	12,4%	76	12,0%	73	12,8%
	Definitely against	215	17,9%	121	19,1%	94	16,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	120	10,0%	69	10,9%	51	9,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
replace prison sentence by parole officer's supervision	Definitely in favour	457	38,1%	212	33,4%	246	43,4%
	Mostly in favour	403	33,6%	240	37,9%	163	28,8%
	Mostly against	109	9,1%	47	7,4%	62	10,9%
	Definitely against	115	9,6%	59	9,3%	57	10,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	76	11,9%	39	6,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
replace prison sentence by public service	Definitely in favour	752	62,6%	377	59,4%	375	66,2%
	Mostly in favour	293	24,5%	169	26,7%	125	22,0%
	Mostly against	44	3,6%	17	2,7%	26	4,7%
	Definitely against	34	2,9%	22	3,5%	12	2,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	77	6,4%	48	7,6%	28	5,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

165. Should convicts be kept in prison until the end of their sentence or should they be paroled more often?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Keep all convicts in prison until the end of their sentence	Would be correct	236	19,7%	136	21,5%	100	17,7%
	I have doubts	473	39,4%	239	37,6%	234	41,3%
	Would be incorrect	293	24,4%	152	23,9%	141	24,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	198	16,5%	108	17,0%	91	16,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Convicts could be paroled for exemplary conduct	Would be correct	814	67,9%	412	65,0%	403	71,1%
	I have doubts	233	19,4%	137	21,6%	96	17,0%
	Would be incorrect	38	3,1%	19	3,0%	19	3,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	66	10,5%	49	8,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Convicts for minor offences could be paroled	Would be correct	809	67,4%	427	67,4%	382	67,4%
	I have doubts	236	19,6%	125	19,7%	111	19,6%
	Would be incorrect	41	3,4%	21	3,3%	20	3,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	61	9,6%	54	9,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Female convicts could be paroled	Would be correct	748	62,4%	384	60,6%	364	64,3%
	I have doubts	250	20,8%	127	20,1%	123	21,7%
	Would be incorrect	66	5,5%	38	6,0%	28	5,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	135	11,3%	84	13,3%	51	9,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Convicted mothers could be paroled	Would be correct	851	70,9%	436	68,8%	415	73,2%
	I have doubts	192	16,0%	101	15,9%	91	16,1%
	Would be incorrect	35	2,9%	17	2,7%	18	3,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	123	10,2%	80	12,6%	43	7,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Juveniles could be paroled	Would be correct	769	64,0%	394	62,2%	375	66,1%
	I have doubts	236	19,7%	120	18,9%	116	20,5%
	Would be incorrect	48	4,0%	26	4,1%	22	3,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	147	12,3%	94	14,8%	54	9,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Amnesty?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		count	%	female		male	
				count	%	count	%
Amnesty	First choice	532	44,3%	258	40,7%	274	48,4%
	Second choice	279	23,2%	158	24,9%	121	21,4%
	Third choice	160	13,4%	81	12,8%	80	14,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	229	19,1%	137	21,6%	92	16,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Pardon?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		count	%	female		male	
				count	%	count	%
Pardon	First choice	285	23,7%	148	23,4%	137	24,1%
	Second choice	567	47,2%	288	45,5%	279	49,2%
	Third choice	119	9,9%	59	9,3%	59	10,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	138	21,8%	92	16,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to -Parole with parole officer's supervision?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		count	%	female		male	
				count	%	count	%
Parole with parole officer's supervision	First choice	154	12,9%	90	14,3%	64	11,3%
	Second choice	125	10,4%	50	7,8%	75	13,2%
	Third choice	691	57,6%	356	56,1%	336	59,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	138	21,8%	92	16,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q67. What kind of crime have You personally experienced during the last 12 months?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Experience - Theft from house or apartment	Experienced	20	1,6%	12	1,9%	7	1,3%
	Did not experience	1180	98,4%	621	98,1%	559	98,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Theft of effects from yard or in	Experienced	12	1,0%	8	1,3%	4	,7%
	Did not experience	1188	99,0%	626	98,7%	562	99,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Theft of vehicle	Experienced	3	,3%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	633	99,9%	564	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Breaking into vehicle, theft	Experienced	7	,6%	1	,1%	6	1,1%
	Did not experience	1193	99,4%	633	99,9%	560	98,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Theft of domestic animals	Experienced	10	,8%	3	,5%	7	1,2%
	Did not experience	1190	99,2%	631	99,5%	560	98,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Theft of other property	Experienced	3	,2%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	633	99,9%	564	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Vandalism, damage of property	Experienced	3	,3%	2	,3%	1	,2%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	632	99,7%	565	99,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Theft in street, public transport, etc.	Experienced	3	,2%	2	,3%	1	,2%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	632	99,7%	565	99,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Threat, extortion of money	Experienced	2	,2%	2	,4%		
	Did not experience	1198	99,8%	631	99,6%	566	100,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Fraud	Experienced	3	,3%	2	,3%	1	,2%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	632	99,7%	565	99,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Fraud in shops, etc.	Experienced	17	1,4%	5	,8%	11	2,0%
	Did not experience	1183	98,6%	628	99,2%	555	98,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Assault and battery	Experienced	5	,4%	3	,5%	2	,3%
	Did not experience	1195	99,6%	630	99,5%	564	99,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - Threats, humiliation	Experienced	6	,5%	5	,8%	1	,3%
	Did not experience	1194	99,5%	629	99,2%	565	99,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Experience - More serious crimes against person	Experienced	3	,2%	2	,3%	1	,1%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	632	99,7%	566	99,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q68. Did You inform the police

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Police informing - Theft from house or apartment	Yes	13	67,9%	8	65,2%	5	72,5%
	No	6	32,1%	4	34,8%	2	27,5%
TOTAL		20	100,0%	12	100,0%	7	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of effects from yard or in	Yes	4	32,9%	3	35,7%	1	27,2%
	No	8	67,1%	5	64,3%	3	72,8%
TOTAL		12	100,0%	8	100,0%	4	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Breaking	No	7	100,0%	1	100,0%	6	100,0%
TOTAL		7	100,0%	1	100,0%	6	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of domestic animals	Yes	3	29,6%	1	37,6%	2	26,2%
	No	7	70,4%	2	62,4%	5	73,8%
TOTAL		10	100,0%	3	100,0%	7	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing -	No	3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
Police informing - Theft in	No	3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
Police informing - Threat, extortion of money	Yes	2	65,7%	2	65,7%		
	No	1	34,3%	1	34,3%		
TOTAL		2	100,0%	2	100,0%		
Police informing - Fraud	No	3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
Police informing - Fraud in	No	17	100,0%	5	100,0%	11	100,0%
TOTAL		17	100,0%	5	100,0%	11	100,0%
Police informing - Assault and battery	Yes	3	54,7%	2	52,4%	1	58,2%
	No	2	45,3%	1	47,6%	1	41,8%
TOTAL		5	100,0%	3	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Threats, humiliation	Yes	3	47,3%	2	48,5%	1	43,5%
	No	3	52,7%	3	51,5%	1	56,5%
TOTAL		6	100,0%	5	100,0%	1	100,0%
Police informing - More serious crimes against	Yes	1	24,5%			1	100,0%
	No	2	75,5%	2	100,0%		
TOTAL		3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%

*response given by these who has personally experienced during the last 12 months
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
In the street – daytime	Very much	33	2,8%	18	2,8%	16	2,8%
	Somewhat	143	12,0%	87	13,7%	57	10,0%
	Not afraid	998	83,2%	516	81,4%	482	85,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	25	2,1%	14	2,2%	12	2,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
In the street – late night, darkness	Very much	85	7,1%	63	9,9%	22	4,0%
	Somewhat	287	23,9%	197	31,2%	90	15,8%
	Not afraid	800	66,7%	357	56,3%	443	78,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	28	2,3%	17	2,6%	11	2,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
In car, breaking into car	Very much	62	5,1%	45	7,1%	17	3,0%
	Somewhat	155	12,9%	83	13,0%	73	12,8%
	Not afraid	929	77,4%	466	73,6%	462	81,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	54	4,5%	40	6,3%	15	2,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
In public transport, e.g train, bus	Very much	33	2,8%	16	2,5%	18	3,1%
	Somewhat	141	11,8%	96	15,2%	45	7,9%
	Not afraid	975	81,3%	487	76,8%	489	86,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	50	4,1%	35	5,5%	15	2,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
In club, restaurant, celebrations outside home	Very much	32	2,6%	14	2,2%	17	3,1%
	Somewhat	151	12,6%	88	14,0%	63	11,1%
	Not afraid	909	75,7%	452	71,4%	457	80,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	108	9,0%	79	12,4%	30	5,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
In the stairway of one's home	Very much	35	2,9%	17	2,7%	18	3,2%
	Somewhat	118	9,8%	77	12,1%	41	7,2%
	Not afraid	983	81,9%	492	77,6%	491	86,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	65	5,4%	48	7,6%	16	2,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
At home – by family members	Very much	32	2,7%	16	2,5%	17	3,0%
	Somewhat	67	5,6%	36	5,6%	32	5,6%
	Not afraid	1085	90,4%	571	90,0%	515	90,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	15	1,2%	12	1,9%	3	,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
At home – by invaders	Very much	93	7,8%	66	10,4%	27	4,8%
	Somewhat	216	18,0%	121	19,0%	96	16,9%
	Not afraid	861	71,8%	430	67,8%	431	76,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	29	2,4%	17	2,7%	12	2,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
At work	Very much	30	2,5%	15	2,4%	15	2,7%
	Somewhat	74	6,1%	41	6,4%	33	5,8%
	Not afraid	986	82,2%	498	78,6%	488	86,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	110	9,2%	80	12,6%	30	5,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people

		TOTAL		Gender				
				female		male		
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Prisons	Well	1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%	
		22	1,8%	10	1,6%	11	2,0%	
		187	15,6%	75	11,9%	112	19,8%	
	Satisfactory	411	34,3%	200	31,6%	211	37,2%	
		580	48,3%	348	54,9%	232	41,0%	
	Bad	1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%	
		35	2,9%	15	2,4%	19	3,4%	
	I do not know	214	17,8%	97	15,3%	117	20,6%	
		163	13,6%	82	12,9%	81	14,4%	
		788	65,7%	439	69,3%	349	61,6%	
	TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
			120	10,0%	67	10,6%	53	9,4%
Pre-trial detention facilities	Well	290	24,2%	147	23,2%	143	25,2%	
		76	6,3%	41	6,5%	35	6,2%	
		714	59,5%	378	59,7%	336	59,2%	
	Satisfactory	1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%	
		243	20,2%	136	21,4%	107	18,9%	
	Bad	344	28,6%	179	28,2%	165	29,1%	
		59	5,0%	31	4,9%	28	5,0%	
	I do not know	554	46,2%	288	45,5%	266	47,0%	
		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%	
		216	18,0%	122	19,3%	94	16,6%	
TOTAL		349	29,1%	179	28,2%	171	30,2%	
		56	4,7%	35	5,5%	21	3,7%	
Psychiatric	Well	578	48,2%	298	47,0%	280	49,5%	
		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%	
hospitals		113	9,4%	60	9,5%	53	9,3%	
	Satisfactory	387	32,3%	207	32,7%	180	31,8%	
		118	9,8%	60	9,5%	58	10,2%	
	Bad							

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

TOTAL			
Shelters	Well		
	Satisfactory		
	Bad		
	I do not know		
TOTAL			

Q71. There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation?	There are too many inmates.	827	68,9%	427	67,4%	399	70,5%
	There are enough inmates.	160	13,3%	91	14,3%	69	12,2%
	There could be more inmates.	56	4,7%	25	3,9%	32	5,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	157	13,1%	91	14,4%	66	11,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q72. What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?	In favour	727	60,6%	361	57,0%	366	64,6%
	Principally in favour	247	20,6%	142	22,5%	105	18,5%
	More or less against	39	3,3%	21	3,3%	18	3,2%
	Definitely against	14	1,1%	6	1,0%	7	1,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	174	14,5%	103	16,2%	71	12,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q73. Is it important to You, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Is it important to You, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?	Very important	392	32,7%	194	30,5%	198	35,0%
	Generally quite important	607	50,6%	314	49,5%	293	51,8%
	Generally not important	103	8,6%	61	9,6%	42	7,4%
	Not at all important	34	2,9%	27	4,3%	7	1,2%
	Do not care at all	64	5,4%	38	6,0%	26	4,6%
TOTAL		1200	100%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q74. How well are You informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
How well are You informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?	I am well informed	25	2,1%	10	1,5%	16	2,8%
	More or less informed	230	19,2%	108	17,1%	122	21,6%
	Not well informed	445	37,1%	200	31,6%	245	43,3%
	Do not know at all	499	41,6%	316	49,8%	184	32,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Living conditions	Well organised	39	3,2%	17	2,7%	22	3,8%
	Satisfactory	300	25,0%	130	20,6%	170	30,0%
	Badly organised	308	25,7%	154	24,3%	154	27,2%
	Do not know	554	46,1%	333	52,5%	221	39,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Food	Well organised	33	2,8%	17	2,6%	17	2,9%
	Satisfactory	319	26,6%	127	20,0%	192	33,9%
	Badly organised	284	23,7%	151	23,8%	134	23,7%
	Do not know	563	46,9%	339	53,6%	224	39,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Inmates' meetings with relatives	Well organised	21	1,7%	10	1,5%	11	1,9%
	Satisfactory	288	24,0%	130	20,5%	159	28,0%
	Badly organised	288	24,0%	137	21,6%	151	26,7%
	Do not know	603	50,2%	357	56,4%	245	43,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Medical treatment of inmates	Well organised	19	1,6%	8	1,2%	11	1,9%
	Satisfactory	258	21,5%	115	18,2%	143	25,2%
	Badly organised	277	23,1%	143	22,5%	134	23,7%
	Do not know	646	53,8%	368	58,1%	278	49,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q76. Could You rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Appealing opportunities	Well protected	51	4,3%	26	4,0%	26	4,6%
	Satisfactory	245	20,4%	108	17,1%	137	24,1%
	Ill-protected	286	23,8%	135	21,3%	151	26,6%
	Do not know	618	51,5%	365	57,5%	253	44,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Access to legal aid	Well protected	46	3,8%	22	3,5%	24	4,2%
	Satisfactory	222	18,5%	99	15,7%	123	21,7%
	Ill-protected	264	22,0%	128	20,3%	136	24,0%
	Do not know	667	55,6%	384	60,6%	283	50,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Fair and just trial	Well protected	32	2,7%	14	2,1%	18	3,3%
	Satisfactory	201	16,7%	95	14,9%	106	18,7%
	Ill-protected	292	24,3%	141	22,2%	151	26,7%
	Do not know	676	56,3%	385	60,7%	291	51,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q77. What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in Your opinion?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in Your opinion?	Correct	74	6,2%	45	7,1%	29	5,1%
	Not always correct	193	16,1%	68	10,8%	125	22,0%
	Brutal	165	13,8%	78	12,3%	87	15,4%
	Not informed	767	64,0%	442	69,7%	326	57,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

78. If You believe that inmates' treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal, how is it manifested?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Inmates are beaten	Definitely happens	125	34,8%	57	38,7%	68	32,0%
	Probably happens	190	53,0%	70	48,0%	120	56,4%
	Does not happen	15	4,3%	4	3,0%	11	5,1%
	Cannot say	29	8,0%	15	10,3%	14	6,4%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	146	100,0%	212	100,0%
Inmates are humiliated	Definitely happens	121	33,8%	54	36,9%	67	31,6%
	Probably happens	173	48,2%	64	43,7%	109	51,4%
	Does not happen	19	5,2%	6	4,3%	12	5,9%
	Cannot say	46	12,7%	22	15,1%	23	11,1%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	146	100,0%	212	100,0%
Money is extorted from inmates	Definitely happens	64	17,8%	29	19,8%	35	16,4%
	Probably happens	127	35,5%	57	38,6%	71	33,3%
	Does not happen	51	14,2%	12	8,4%	39	18,3%
	Cannot say	117	32,6%	49	33,3%	68	32,1%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	146	100,0%	212	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Information from newspapers and magazines	Trust completely	60	13,9%	26	13,3%	35	14,4%
	Trust somewhat	175	40,4%	83	43,3%	92	38,1%
	Do not trust at all	78	18,1%	31	16,4%	47	19,4%
	Do not listen/read	82	18,9%	33	17,2%	49	20,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	38	8,8%	19	9,8%	19	7,9%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Information from radio	Trust completely	41	9,5%	14	7,3%	27	11,2%
	Trust somewhat	154	35,6%	73	38,2%	81	33,5%
	Do not trust at all	71	16,5%	26	13,7%	45	18,7%
	Do not listen/read	119	27,6%	54	28,0%	66	27,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	47	10,9%	25	12,8%	23	9,3%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Information from TV	Trust completely	98	22,7%	47	24,3%	52	21,4%
	Trust somewhat	185	42,7%	83	43,5%	101	42,1%
	Do not trust at all	97	22,5%	36	18,7%	62	25,5%
	Do not listen/read	20	4,7%	12	6,3%	8	3,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	32	7,4%	14	7,2%	18	7,6%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Official sources, prison officials	Trust completely	64	14,7%	27	13,9%	37	15,3%
	Trust somewhat	121	28,1%	42	22,0%	79	32,9%
	Do not trust at all	112	25,8%	54	28,2%	58	23,9%
	Do not listen/read	64	14,8%	31	16,4%	33	13,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	72	16,6%	37	19,4%	35	14,3%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Tales of released convicts	Trust completely	189	43,6%	85	44,6%	103	42,8%
	Trust somewhat	169	39,1%	69	35,8%	101	41,8%
	Do not trust at all	18	4,3%	9	4,8%	9	3,8%
	Do not listen/read	23	5,4%	11	5,9%	12	4,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	33	7,6%	17	9,0%	16	6,6%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Information from friends and acquaintances	Trust completely	182	42,1%	81	42,1%	102	42,2%
	Trust somewhat	181	41,8%	76	39,7%	105	43,5%
	Do not trust at all	19	4,5%	8	4,0%	12	4,8%
	Do not listen/read	19	4,4%	11	5,6%	8	3,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	31	7,2%	16	8,5%	15	6,1%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%
Information from other family members	Trust completely	182	42,1%	93	48,6%	89	36,8%
	Trust somewhat	122	28,2%	42	22,0%	80	33,1%
	Do not trust at all	12	2,7%	3	1,7%	9	3,5%
	Do not listen/read	43	10,0%	19	9,9%	24	10,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	74	17,1%	34	17,8%	40	16,5%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	192	100,0%	241	100,0%

*responce given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q80. Would it be necessary to have special officials and independent organisations monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Georgian parliamentary representatives	Definitely necessary	817	68,1%	411	64,9%	406	71,6%
	Somewhat necessary	205	17,1%	111	17,5%	94	16,6%
	Unnecessary	91	7,6%	47	7,4%	44	7,8%
	C.A.	87	7,3%	64	10,2%	23	4,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%
Ombudsman	Definitely necessary	960	80,0%	500	78,9%	460	81,2%
	Somewhat necessary	161	13,4%	80	12,5%	81	14,3%
	Unnecessary	13	1,1%	7	1,1%	6	1,0%
	C.A.	67	5,6%	47	7,4%	20	3,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%
International organisations	Definitely necessary	822	68,5%	418	65,9%	405	71,4%
	Somewhat necessary	222	18,5%	120	19,0%	102	18,1%
	Unnecessary	49	4,1%	24	3,9%	25	4,4%
	C.A.	106	8,8%	71	11,2%	34	6,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%
Georgia's non-governmental human rights organisations	Definitely necessary	888	74,0%	463	73,1%	425	75,0%
	Somewhat necessary	178	14,8%	87	13,7%	91	16,1%
	Unnecessary	32	2,6%	19	3,0%	13	2,3%
	C.A.	102	8,5%	65	10,3%	37	6,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institueions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
President	Trust completely	180	15,0%	111	17,4%	69	12,2%
	Generally trust	501	41,8%	256	40,4%	245	43,3%
	Generally do not trust	187	15,6%	105	16,5%	82	14,5%
	Do not trust at all	226	18,9%	107	16,8%	120	21,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	106	8,8%	56	8,8%	50	8,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Parliament	Trust completely	105	8,8%	60	9,5%	45	7,9%
	Generally trust	433	36,1%	232	36,7%	200	35,4%
	Generally do not trust	284	23,7%	145	22,9%	139	24,6%
	Do not trust at all	270	22,5%	135	21,3%	134	23,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	109	9,0%	61	9,6%	48	8,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Government	Trust completely	125	10,4%	71	11,3%	54	9,5%
	Generally trust	444	37,0%	243	38,3%	201	35,5%
	Generally do not trust	257	21,4%	130	20,5%	127	22,5%
	Do not trust at all	260	21,7%	131	20,7%	129	22,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	114	9,5%	59	9,3%	55	9,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Church	Trust completely	983	81,9%	536	84,6%	447	78,9%
	Generally trust	119	9,9%	53	8,4%	66	11,7%
	Generally do not trust	34	2,8%	14	2,3%	19	3,4%
	Do not trust at all	20	1,7%	10	1,6%	10	1,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	44	3,7%	20	3,1%	24	4,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Defence forces	Trust completely	222	18,5%	114	18,0%	108	19,0%
	Generally trust	514	42,9%	269	42,4%	246	43,4%
	Generally do not trust	211	17,6%	103	16,3%	108	19,0%
	Do not trust at all	126	10,5%	64	10,0%	62	11,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	127	10,6%	84	13,3%	43	7,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Police	Trust completely	215	17,9%	132	20,9%	82	14,6%
	Generally trust	502	41,9%	259	40,8%	244	43,1%
	Generally do not trust	210	17,5%	102	16,0%	109	19,2%
	Do not trust at all	156	13,0%	74	11,6%	83	14,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	116	9,7%	68	10,7%	49	8,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Border guard	Trust completely	185	15,4%	95	15,0%	90	15,8%
	Generally trust	474	39,5%	240	37,9%	234	41,3%
	Generally do not trust	200	16,7%	101	15,9%	100	17,6%
	Do not trust at all	124	10,3%	56	8,8%	68	12,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	217	18,1%	142	22,4%	75	13,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Ombudsman	Trust completely	395	32,9%	220	34,6%	175	30,9%
	Generally trust	457	38,1%	224	35,3%	234	41,2%
	Generally do not trust	114	9,5%	64	10,1%	51	8,9%
	Do not trust at all	77	6,4%	37	5,8%	40	7,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	90	14,1%	67	11,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Judicial system	Trust completely	74	6,2%	43	6,8%	31	5,5%
	Generally trust	324	27,0%	175	27,7%	148	26,2%
	Generally do not trust	251	20,9%	129	20,3%	123	21,6%
	Do not trust at all	345	28,8%	161	25,4%	184	32,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	205	17,1%	126	19,8%	80	14,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Prison system	Trust completely	68	5,7%	41	6,5%	27	4,8%
	Generally trust	310	25,9%	164	25,9%	146	25,9%
	Generally do not trust	246	20,5%	122	19,2%	124	21,9%
	Do not trust at all	331	27,6%	153	24,2%	177	31,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	245	20,4%	153	24,2%	92	16,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Mass media	Trust completely	90	7,5%	52	8,2%	38	6,7%
	Generally trust	448	37,3%	243	38,4%	204	36,0%
	Generally do not trust	315	26,2%	164	25,9%	151	26,6%
	Do not trust at all	180	15,0%	80	12,7%	100	17,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	167	13,9%	94	14,8%	73	12,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Local non-governmental organisations	Trust completely	72	6,0%	38	5,9%	34	6,1%
	Generally trust	452	37,7%	250	39,5%	202	35,7%
	Generally do not trust	194	16,1%	95	15,0%	98	17,4%
	Do not trust at all	146	12,1%	58	9,2%	87	15,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	337	28,1%	192	30,3%	145	25,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
International non-governmental organisations	Trust completely	96	8,0%	47	7,4%	49	8,7%
	Generally trust	459	38,2%	253	39,9%	205	36,3%
	Generally do not trust	171	14,2%	86	13,5%	85	15,0%
	Do not trust at all	140	11,6%	57	9,1%	82	14,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	335	27,9%	191	30,1%	144	25,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Ruling political parties (National Movement)	Trust completely	123	10,3%	76	11,9%	48	8,5%
	Generally trust	376	31,3%	194	30,6%	182	32,1%
	Generally do not trust	227	18,9%	121	19,0%	107	18,8%
	Do not trust at all	317	26,4%	161	25,3%	157	27,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	83	13,1%	73	12,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Non-parliamentary opposition parties	Trust completely	39	3,2%	21	3,3%	18	3,1%
	Generally trust	306	25,5%	168	26,5%	138	24,4%
	Generally do not trust	312	26,0%	164	25,9%	148	26,2%
	Do not trust at all	391	32,6%	200	31,6%	191	33,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	152	12,6%	80	12,7%	72	12,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%
Parliament opposition	Trust completely	29	2,4%	14	2,3%	15	2,6%
	Generally trust	324	27,0%	175	27,7%	148	26,2%
	Generally do not trust	291	24,2%	165	26,0%	126	22,3%
	Do not trust at all	387	32,3%	193	30,5%	194	34,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,1%	86	13,5%	83	14,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

82. Have You been or has anyone of Your family members or relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Have You or your relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison?	Yes	78	6,5%	36	5,6%	42	7,5%
	No	1122	93,5%	598	94,4%	524	92,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q83. If yes, who is the family member or relative?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Myself	Yes	18	23,6%	1	2,5%	18	41,3%
	No	60	76,4%	35	97,5%	25	58,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
My husband	Yes	7	9,2%	7	20,2%		
	No	71	90,8%	28	79,8%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Father	Yes	9	11,4%	3	7,7%	6	14,5%
	No	69	88,6%	33	92,3%	36	85,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Mother	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Son	Yes	8	10,0%	3	9,2%	5	10,6%
	No	70	90,0%	32	90,8%	38	89,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Daughter	Yes	1	1,0%	1	2,2%		
	No	77	99,0%	35	97,8%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Brother	Yes	2	2,3%			2	4,2%
	No	76	97,7%	36	100,0%	41	95,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Sister	Yes	2	2,5%	1	2,4%	1	2,6%
	No	76	97,5%	35	97,6%	41	97,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Someone else	Yes	32	41,1%	20	55,8%	12	28,8%
	No	46	58,9%	16	44,2%	30	71,2%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q84. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Property crimes - Myself	Yes	3	4,3%			3	8,0%
	No	75	95,7%	36	100,0%	39	92,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Husband	Yes	2	2,6%	2	5,8%		
	No	76	97,4%	34	94,2%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Father	Yes	1	1,1%	1	2,4%		
	No	77	98,9%	35	97,6%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Mother	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Son	Yes	2	2,2%	2	4,7%		
	No	76	97,8%	34	95,3%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Daughter	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Brother	Yes	2	2,3%			2	4,2%
	No	76	97,7%	36	100,0%	41	95,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Sister	Yes	1	1,4%			1	2,6%
	No	77	98,6%	36	100,0%	41	97,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Property crimes - Someone else	Yes	6	7,8%	3	9,8%	3	6,1%
	No	72	92,2%	32	90,2%	40	93,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%

*responce given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q85. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Crimes against person - Myself	Yes	6	7,7%			6	14,1%
	No	72	92,3%	36	100,0%	36	85,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person - Husband	Yes	1	1,1%	1	2,5%		
	No	77	98,9%	35	97,5%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person - Father	Yes	5	6,0%	1	2,4%	4	9,1%
	No	73	94,0%	35	97,6%	39	90,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person - Son	Yes	2	2,1%	1	2,2%	1	2,1%
	No	76	97,9%	35	97,8%	42	97,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Crimes against person - Someone else	Yes	9	11,4%	7	19,5%	2	4,6%
	No	69	88,6%	29	80,5%	40	95,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%

*response given by those who have convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q86. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Other administrative offences - Myself	Yes	9	11,6%	1	2,5%	8	19,3%
	No	69	88,4%	35	97,5%	34	80,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Husband	Yes	5	6,9%	5	15,1%		
	No	73	93,1%	30	84,9%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Father	Yes	3	4,3%	1	2,9%	2	5,4%
	No	75	95,7%	35	97,1%	40	94,6%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Son	Yes	4	5,7%	1	2,2%	4	8,6%
	No	74	94,3%	35	97,8%	39	91,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Daughter	Yes	1	1,0%	1	2,2%		
	No	77	99,0%	35	97,8%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Someone else	Yes	19	24,1%	11	31,2%	8	18,1%
	No	59	75,9%	25	68,8%	35	81,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q87-Q89. Were You or Your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Myself	Fairly convicted	7	37,8%			7	39,7%
	Unfairly convicted	10	53,0%			10	55,6%
	Cannot judge	2	9,2%	1	100,0%	1	4,6%
TOTAL		18	100,0%	1	100,0%	18	100,0%
Family member	Fairly convicted	5	19,0%	4	24,2%	2	13,3%
	Unfairly convicted	13	44,4%	8	52,7%	5	35,3%
	Cannot judge	10	36,5%	3	23,1%	7	51,4%
TOTAL		28	100,0%	15	100,0%	14	100,0%
Relative	Fairly convicted	13	41,6%	8	38,7%	6	46,3%
	Unfairly convicted	12	36,1%	9	44,2%	3	23,0%
	Cannot judge	7	22,3%	3	17,1%	4	30,8%
TOTAL		32	100,0%	20	100,0%	12	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your or Your family member's/relative's situation in detention facility?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Letters from prison	Mainly from these	20	25,4%	6	18,1%	13	31,5%
	Also from these	7	8,6%	5	12,8%	2	5,2%
	Not from these	33	41,7%	14	39,5%	18	43,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	19	24,3%	11	29,6%	8	19,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Telephone calls	Mainly from these	22	27,9%	14	40,0%	8	17,8%
	Also from these	11	14,0%	4	10,6%	7	16,9%
	Not from these	29	36,7%	8	22,9%	20	48,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	17	21,3%	9	26,5%	7	17,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Released inmates	Mainly from these	16	21,0%	8	22,7%	8	19,6%
	Also from these	12	15,6%	4	12,3%	8	18,4%
	Not from these	29	37,2%	11	30,9%	18	42,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	20	26,2%	12	34,1%	8	19,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
Prison officials	Mainly from these	3	3,9%	2	5,5%	1	2,5%
	Also from these	4	5,8%	4	10,1%	1	2,1%
	Not from these	49	62,3%	18	50,4%	31	72,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	22	28,1%	12	34,1%	10	23,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	36	100,0%	42	100,0%
From which sources do/did You receive information?	Mainly from these	8	87,8%	3	71,1%	5	100,0%
	Also from these	1	12,2%	1	28,9%		
TOTAL		9	100,0%	4	100,0%	5	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q91. Have You ever been in any detention facility?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Have You ever been in any detention facility?	Yes, more than five years ago	52	4,4%	21	3,4%	31	5,6%
	Yes, during the last four years	51	4,3%	23	3,7%	27	5,0%
	I have not been	1078	91,3%	587	92,9%	491	89,4%
TOTAL		1181	100,0%	632	100,0%	549	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q92. Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?	Yes, numerous cases	152	12,7%	80	12,7%	71	12,6%
	It happens sometimes	308	25,6%	144	22,7%	164	28,9%
	It happens very rarely	127	10,6%	64	10,1%	63	11,1%
	I do not know of a single case	613	51,1%	345	54,4%	268	47,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q93. Do You personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?

		TOTAL		Gender			
		Count	%	female		male	
				Count	%	Count	%
Do You personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?	Very much	78	6,5%	37	5,8%	41	7,2%
	Somewhat	256	21,3%	117	18,4%	139	24,6%
	Il do not	698	58,1%	389	61,4%	309	54,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,0%	91	14,4%	77	13,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	634	100,0%	566	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q56. Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very high	164	13,7%	33	13,2%	50	10,7%	81	16,9%
Generally high	311	25,9%	73	28,6%	128	27,1%	110	23,2%
Generally low	480	40,0%	92	36,4%	199	42,3%	189	39,7%
Very low	166	13,8%	34	13,6%	67	14,2%	65	13,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	79	6,6%	21	8,2%	27	5,8%	31	6,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q57. Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Significantly higher	81	6,8%	12	4,7%	25	5,3%	45	9,4%
Somewhat higher	191	15,9%	36	14,4%	73	15,5%	81	17,1%
The same as at present	84	7,0%	20	8,0%	32	6,7%	32	6,7%
Somewhat lower	535	44,6%	111	43,9%	232	49,2%	192	40,4%
Significantly lower	228	19,0%	47	18,6%	88	18,6%	93	19,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	81	6,7%	26	10,4%	22	4,7%	32	6,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q58. How do You rate the state activities in combating crime?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Highly successful	202	16,9%	42	16,7%	77	16,4%	82	17,4%
Generally successful	622	51,8%	144	57,1%	251	53,2%	226	47,6%
Generally unsuccessful	193	16,1%	36	14,0%	77	16,3%	81	17,0%
Totally unsuccessful	52	4,3%	4	1,8%	18	3,8%	30	6,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	131	10,9%	26	10,4%	48	10,3%	56	11,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q59. People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options – incarceration or alternative forms of punishment

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
should be incarcerated and isolated from the society	337	28,0%	70	27,7%	128	27,2%	138	29,0%
alternative forms of punishment.	746	62,1%	155	61,3%	301	63,8%	290	60,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	118	9,8%	28	11,0%	42	8,9%	48	10,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q60. Are You informed of the sentences for various offences?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
I am well informed	28	2,3%	2	,7%	18	3,8%	8	1,8%
I know something about it	142	11,8%	38	15,1%	57	12,1%	46	9,7%
I know little about it	333	27,7%	63	25,0%	135	28,6%	135	28,4%
I know nothing about it	697	58,1%	150	59,2%	262	55,5%	286	60,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences - Theft without assault

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	150	29,9%	33	31,7%	56	26,7%	62	32,6%
Short-term imprisonment	196	39,0%	42	40,8%	98	46,6%	56	29,6%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	13,9%	11	10,8%	25	11,9%	34	17,8%
Long-term imprisonment	18	3,7%	3	3,1%	7	3,4%	8	4,3%
Life imprisonment	1	,2%					1	,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	14	13,6%	24	11,4%	29	15,1%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	193	38,5%	43	42,1%	89	42,5%	61	32,0%
Short-tem imprisonment	160	31,9%	36	34,7%	63	29,9%	62	32,5%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	14,0%	13	12,6%	28	13,3%	29	15,5%
Long-term imprisonment	17	3,4%	1	1,1%	6	2,9%	10	5,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	62	12,3%	10	9,5%	24	11,4%	28	14,8%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	1	,2%			1	,4%		
Short-tem imprisonment	20	4,0%	6	5,9%	7	3,3%	7	3,9%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	67	13,4%	25	24,6%	25	11,9%	17	8,8%
Long-term imprisonment	178	35,4%	37	35,5%	92	43,8%	49	25,9%
Life imprisonment	181	36,1%	26	25,3%	66	31,6%	89	47,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	55	11,0%	9	8,6%	19	9,0%	27	14,4%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Trafficking, sale of narcotics

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	8	1,5%	1	,6%	2	1,2%	5	2,5%
Short-tem imprisonment	15	2,9%	6	6,2%	5	2,2%	4	2,0%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	60	11,9%	20	19,1%	19	9,3%	21	10,8%
Long-term imprisonment	148	29,4%	31	30,1%	67	32,0%	49	26,1%
Life imprisonment	223	44,3%	36	34,6%	97	46,3%	90	47,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	50	10,0%	10	9,4%	19	9,1%	21	11,3%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Purchase, use of narcotics

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	140	27,9%	23	22,5%	70	33,4%	47	24,8%
Short-tem imprisonment	87	17,4%	24	22,9%	37	17,5%	27	14,3%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	81	16,2%	23	22,1%	34	16,1%	25	13,1%
Long-term imprisonment	86	17,1%	19	18,1%	32	15,1%	36	18,7%
Life imprisonment	41	8,2%	2	1,7%	18	8,5%	21	11,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	13	12,7%	20	9,5%	34	17,8%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Acceptance of bribe

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	58	11,5%	8	7,5%	28	13,4%	22	11,6%
Short-tem imprisonment	105	20,8%	25	24,2%	46	21,7%	34	17,9%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	146	29,1%	36	34,6%	61	29,1%	49	26,1%
Long-term imprisonment	88	17,6%	19	18,1%	34	16,1%	36	19,0%
Life imprisonment	21	4,3%	4	4,0%	8	3,8%	9	4,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	84	16,7%	12	11,5%	33	16,0%	39	20,4%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	25	5,1%	7	7,0%	11	5,5%	7	3,6%
Short-tem imprisonment	54	10,7%	12	11,5%	29	14,1%	12	6,6%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	111	22,1%	19	18,7%	45	21,3%	47	24,8%
Long-term imprisonment	135	26,9%	31	30,4%	56	26,5%	48	25,3%
Life imprisonment	95	18,9%	15	14,5%	35	16,9%	45	23,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	83	16,4%	19	18,0%	33	15,9%	31	16,2%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Rape

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	6	1,2%			3	1,3%	4	1,9%
Short-tem imprisonment	13	2,7%	4	3,6%	3	1,4%	7	3,5%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	44	8,7%	13	12,3%	15	7,4%	15	8,1%
Long-term imprisonment	159	31,6%	39	38,2%	61	29,2%	58	30,7%
Life imprisonment	233	46,4%	39	37,7%	107	51,1%	87	46,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	47	9,4%	9	8,3%	20	9,6%	18	9,7%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Driving under the influence of alcohol

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	278	55,3%	60	58,1%	125	59,6%	93	48,9%
Short-tem imprisonment	96	19,2%	24	23,3%	36	17,1%	36	19,2%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	53	10,6%	8	7,4%	20	9,7%	25	13,4%
Long-term imprisonment	16	3,2%	3	2,6%	5	2,4%	8	4,3%
Life imprisonment	3	,5%			2	,8%	1	,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	57	11,3%	9	8,6%	22	10,4%	26	13,7%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Causing traffic accident

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	191	38,0%	44	43,0%	80	38,3%	66	35,0%
Short-tem imprisonment	140	27,8%	33	31,6%	62	29,3%	45	24,0%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	79	15,6%	10	10,0%	35	16,6%	33	17,7%
Long-term imprisonment	20	3,9%	5	5,0%	5	2,5%	9	4,9%
Life imprisonment	3	,5%			2	,8%	1	,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	71	14,1%	11	10,4%	26	12,4%	34	18,0%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100%	210	100%	190	100%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences -Forgery of documents

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suspended sentence	85	16,8%	12	11,9%	39	18,7%	33	17,4%
Short-term imprisonment	114	22,7%	34	33,2%	45	21,4%	35	18,3%
Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	131	26,0%	31	29,8%	55	26,4%	44	23,5%
Long-term imprisonment	71	14,0%	12	11,2%	27	13,0%	32	16,7%
Life imprisonment	11	2,2%	1	,6%	7	3,1%	4	2,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	92	18,3%	14	13,2%	36	17,3%	42	22,1%
TOTAL	503	100,0%	103	100,0%	210	100,0%	190	100,0%

*response given by those who are informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Sentences too harsh, do not correspond to offences?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	419	34,9%	87	34,4%	160	33,9%	172	36,2%
Mostly important	340	28,3%	75	29,7%	155	32,9%	110	23,1%
Mostly unimportant	71	5,9%	19	7,4%	27	5,7%	26	5,4%
Quite unimportant	42	3,5%	8	3,0%	14	2,9%	21	4,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	328	27,3%	64	25,5%	116	24,6%	147	31,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Innocent people found guilty

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	564	47,0%	115	45,5%	223	47,3%	226	47,5%
Mostly important	286	23,8%	66	26,2%	116	24,5%	104	21,9%
Mostly unimportant	65	5,4%	14	5,5%	29	6,2%	22	4,5%
Quite unimportant	19	1,6%	3	1,1%	7	1,4%	9	2,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,2%	55	21,7%	97	20,6%	114	24,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Laws used to sentence people are unfair ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	432	36,0%	86	34,1%	177	37,5%	169	35,6%
Mostly important	313	26,1%	60	23,7%	134	28,5%	118	24,8%
Mostly unimportant	86	7,2%	29	11,3%	24	5,2%	33	7,0%
Quite unimportant	47	3,9%	9	3,6%	18	3,8%	20	4,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	322	26,8%	69	27,3%	118	25,0%	135	28,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - People sent to prison for minor offences?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	482	40,1%	96	37,8%	197	41,8%	189	39,8%
Mostly important	352	29,4%	79	31,1%	150	31,9%	123	26,0%
Mostly unimportant	67	5,6%	20	7,9%	22	4,7%	26	5,4%
Quite unimportant	28	2,3%	2	1,0%	11	2,3%	15	3,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	271	22,6%	56	22,2%	92	19,5%	123	25,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Children and juveniles receive too often prison sentences?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	536	44,6%	109	43,1%	227	48,2%	199	41,9%
Mostly important	315	26,2%	73	28,9%	120	25,4%	122	25,6%
Mostly unimportant	57	4,7%	7	2,6%	24	5,2%	26	5,4%
Quite unimportant	27	2,3%	4	1,6%	8	1,8%	15	3,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,1%	60	23,8%	92	19,4%	114	23,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Fines are used too infrequently?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	289	24,1%	59	23,4%	117	24,9%	112	23,6%
Mostly important	293	24,4%	70	27,6%	116	24,6%	107	22,4%
Mostly unimportant	177	14,7%	40	15,7%	78	16,6%	59	12,4%
Quite unimportant	113	9,4%	24	9,6%	45	9,6%	43	9,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	329	27,4%	60	23,7%	114	24,2%	155	32,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Judges are corrupt?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	464	38,7%	103	40,8%	183	38,9%	178	37,3%
Mostly important	233	19,4%	44	17,5%	94	20,0%	94	19,8%
Mostly unimportant	68	5,7%	19	7,6%	31	6,6%	18	3,8%
Quite unimportant	62	5,2%	10	4,1%	31	6,5%	21	4,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	372	31,0%	76	30,0%	132	28,0%	165	34,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

62. How important are the problems for the Georgian courts and justice - Judicial system is subject to political influence?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	482	40,2%	98	38,9%	198	42,0%	186	39,1%
Mostly important	256	21,3%	55	21,8%	105	22,2%	97	20,3%
Mostly unimportant	53	4,4%	11	4,4%	25	5,3%	17	3,6%
Quite unimportant	32	2,7%	6	2,5%	10	2,2%	15	3,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	377	31,4%	82	32,4%	134	28,4%	161	33,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q63 Opinions on punishments differ

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Punishments are too harsh in Georgia. People are found guilty	647	53,9%	133	52,4%	254	53,9%	260	54,6%
Strict control over offences is necessary. Offenders must be	379	31,6%	77	30,5%	152	32,2%	150	31,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	175	14,5%	43	17,1%	65	13,9%	66	13,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q64. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments - replace prison sentence by fine ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely in favour	434	36,2%	89	35,2%	175	37,0%	171	36,0%
Mostly in favour	282	23,5%	59	23,5%	109	23,2%	113	23,8%
Mostly against	149	12,4%	26	10,3%	66	13,9%	58	12,1%
Definitely against	215	17,9%	46	18,3%	82	17,4%	86	18,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	120	10,0%	32	12,8%	40	8,5%	48	10,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q64. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments - replace prison sentence by parole officer's supervision ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely in favour	457	38,1%	92	36,2%	189	40,2%	176	37,1%
Mostly in favour	403	33,6%	84	33,4%	163	34,5%	156	32,9%
Mostly against	109	9,1%	20	7,9%	41	8,8%	47	10,0%
Definitely against	115	9,6%	29	11,3%	38	8,1%	49	10,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	28	11,2%	40	8,5%	46	9,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q64. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments - replace prison sentence by public service ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely in favour	752	62,6%	152	60,1%	301	63,9%	298	62,7%
Mostly in favour	293	24,5%	66	25,9%	123	26,0%	105	22,2%
Mostly against	44	3,6%	10	3,9%	14	2,9%	20	4,2%
Definitely against	34	2,9%	8	3,0%	10	2,1%	17	3,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	77	6,4%	18	7,0%	24	5,1%	35	7,4%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Keep all convicts in prison until the end of their sentence ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	236	19,7%	56	22,3%	87	18,4%	93	19,6%
I have doubts	473	39,4%	89	35,0%	194	41,1%	190	40,0%
Would be incorrect	293	24,4%	61	24,3%	120	25,4%	111	23,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	198	16,5%	47	18,5%	71	15,0%	81	17,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Convicts could be paroled for exemplary conduct ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	814	67,9%	162	63,9%	327	69,4%	325	68,4%
I have doubts	233	19,4%	55	21,8%	92	19,5%	86	18,0%
Would be incorrect	38	3,1%	8	3,2%	13	2,8%	16	3,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	28	11,1%	39	8,2%	48	10,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Convicts for minor offences could be paroled ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	809	67,4%	164	64,6%	326	69,2%	319	67,1%
I have doubts	236	19,6%	51	20,2%	90	19,1%	95	19,9%
Would be incorrect	41	3,4%	9	3,7%	15	3,3%	16	3,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	29	11,5%	40	8,4%	46	9,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Female convicts could be paroled ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	748	62,4%	157	61,9%	304	64,5%	288	60,5%
I have doubts	250	20,8%	51	20,1%	96	20,4%	103	21,6%
Would be incorrect	66	5,5%	16	6,3%	24	5,0%	27	5,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	135	11,3%	29	11,6%	48	10,1%	58	12,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Convicted mothers could be paroled ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	851	70,9%	174	68,8%	345	73,2%	331	69,7%
I have doubts	192	16,0%	46	18,2%	70	14,7%	76	16,1%
Would be incorrect	35	2,9%	5	2,2%	14	3,1%	15	3,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	123	10,2%	27	10,8%	42	9,0%	53	11,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. How convicts be kept ...Juveniles could be paroled ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Would be correct	769	64,0%	157	61,9%	311	65,9%	301	63,3%
I have doubts	236	19,7%	51	20,2%	91	19,3%	94	19,8%
Would be incorrect	48	4,0%	14	5,3%	17	3,7%	17	3,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	147	12,3%	32	12,5%	52	11,1%	63	13,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Amnesty?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
First choice	532	44,3%	115	45,5%	211	44,8%	206	43,3%
Second choice	279	23,2%	52	20,4%	118	25,1%	109	23,0%
Third choice	160	13,4%	40	15,6%	59	12,6%	62	12,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	229	19,1%	47	18,4%	83	17,6%	99	20,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Pardon?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
First choice	285	23,7%	61	24,1%	113	24,1%	111	23,2%
Second choice	567	47,2%	122	48,2%	226	48,0%	218	45,9%
Third choice	119	9,9%	22	8,8%	48	10,3%	48	10,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	48	18,9%	83	17,6%	99	20,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to -Parole with parole officer's supervision?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
First choice	154	12,9%	30	12,0%	64	13,6%	60	12,7%
Second choice	125	10,4%	32	12,5%	44	9,3%	49	10,4%
Third choice	691	57,6%	144	56,7%	281	59,5%	267	56,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	48	18,9%	83	17,6%	99	20,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q67. What kind of crime have You personally experienced during the last 12 months?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Theft from house or apartment	20	28%	2	14%	10	31%	8	31%
Fraud in shops, etc.	17	24%	4	40%	5	16%	7	29%
Theft of effects from yard or in street	12	17%	2	19%	5	16%	4	18%
Theft of domestic animals	10	14%			6	18%	4	15%
Breaking into vehicle, theft	7	10%	1	11%	2	6%	4	15%
Threats, humiliation	6	9%	2	16%	2	5%	3	12%
Assault and battery	5	7%	2	17%	2	5%	2	7%
Theft of vehicle	3	4%	1	11%	1	3%	1	5%
Vandalism, damage of property	3	4%	2	21%	1	3%		
Fraud	3	4%	1	10%	1	3%	1	4%
Theft of other property	3	4%			2	6%	1	4%
Theft in street, public transport, etc.	3	4%	1	11%	2	5%		
More serious crimes against person	3	4%	1	10%	1	2%	1	3%
Threat, extortion of money	2	4%			2	7%		
TOTAL	69	100%	11	100%	34	100%	24	100%

*as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q68. Did You inform the police - Yes in these crimes ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Theft from house or apartment	13	55%	2	43%	7	50%	5	69%
Theft of effects from yard or in street	4	16%	1	25%	2	16%	1	11%
Threats, humiliation	3	13%					3	42%
Theft of domestic animals	3	12%			3	22%		
Assault and battery	3	11%	1	32%			2	22%
Threat, extortion of money	2	7%			2	12%		
More serious crimes against person	1	3%					1	9%
TOTAL	24	100%	4	100%	13	100%	7	100%

*as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In the street – daytime?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	33	2,8%	8	3,0%	13	2,7%	13	2,8%
Somewhat	143	12,0%	22	8,8%	64	13,6%	57	12,0%
Not afraid	998	83,2%	219	86,4%	385	81,7%	394	82,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	25	2,1%	4	1,8%	9	2,0%	11	2,4%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In the street – late night, darkness?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	85	7,1%	19	7,6%	31	6,5%	35	7,4%
Somewhat	287	23,9%	50	19,8%	118	25,1%	119	24,9%
Not afraid	800	66,7%	177	70,0%	310	65,8%	313	65,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	28	2,3%	7	2,6%	12	2,6%	9	1,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In car, breaking into car ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	62	5,1%	14	5,4%	18	3,9%	30	6,2%
Somewhat	155	12,9%	34	13,3%	73	15,5%	49	10,3%
Not afraid	929	77,4%	197	77,9%	360	76,5%	371	78,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	54	4,5%	9	3,4%	20	4,2%	26	5,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In public transport, e.g. train, bus?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	33	2,8%	7	2,6%	8	1,7%	19	3,9%
Somewhat	141	11,8%	26	10,2%	62	13,2%	53	11,2%
Not afraid	975	81,3%	215	84,8%	386	81,8%	375	78,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	50	4,1%	6	2,3%	15	3,2%	28	6,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In club, restaurant, celebrations outside home?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	32	2,6%	9	3,5%	9	1,9%	14	2,9%
Somewhat	151	12,6%	41	16,3%	62	13,1%	48	10,2%
Not afraid	909	75,7%	194	76,6%	367	77,8%	348	73,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	108	9,0%	9	3,6%	34	7,2%	65	13,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - In the stairway of one's home?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	35	2,9%	10	3,8%	12	2,4%	14	2,9%
Somewhat	118	9,8%	19	7,5%	49	10,5%	49	10,4%
Not afraid	983	81,9%	216	85,1%	393	83,4%	374	78,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	65	5,4%	9	3,6%	17	3,6%	38	8,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - At home – by family members?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	32	2,7%	8	3,2%	12	2,5%	13	2,7%
Somewhat	67	5,6%	15	5,8%	29	6,2%	23	4,9%
Not afraid	1085	90,4%	228	90,2%	427	90,7%	429	90,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	15	1,2%	2	,8%	3	,6%	10	2,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - At home – by invaders?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	93	7,8%	16	6,5%	34	7,1%	43	9,1%
Somewhat	216	18,0%	41	16,0%	88	18,7%	88	18,4%
Not afraid	861	71,8%	191	75,3%	338	71,7%	333	69,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	29	2,4%	6	2,3%	12	2,5%	12	2,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault - At work?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	30	2,5%	7	2,6%	11	2,3%	13	2,8%
Somewhat	74	6,1%	18	7,0%	34	7,3%	22	4,5%
Not afraid	986	82,2%	208	82,0%	394	83,6%	384	80,8%
CANNOT ANSWER	110	9,2%	21	8,4%	32	6,8%	57	11,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Prisons in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	26	2,1%	3	1,4%	12	2,6%	10	2,1%
Satisfactory	249	20,8%	61	24,3%	95	20,2%	93	19,5%
Bad	359	29,9%	68	26,8%	140	29,7%	151	31,7%
I do not know	566	47,2%	120	47,5%	223	47,4%	222	46,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Pre-trial detention facilities in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	22	1,8%	2	,9%	9	2,0%	10	2,1%
Satisfactory	187	15,6%	45	17,9%	78	16,6%	64	13,5%
Bad	411	34,3%	80	31,4%	157	33,3%	175	36,7%
I do not know	580	48,3%	126	49,8%	227	48,1%	227	47,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Psychiatric hospitals in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	35	2,9%	7	2,8%	15	3,2%	13	2,6%
Satisfactory	214	17,8%	41	16,1%	89	18,9%	84	17,7%
Bad	163	13,6%	31	12,4%	61	12,9%	71	15,0%
I do not know	788	65,7%	174	68,7%	307	65,1%	307	64,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Shelters in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	120	10,0%	27	10,5%	50	10,5%	44	9,3%
Satisfactory	290	24,2%	64	25,2%	116	24,6%	110	23,1%
Bad	76	6,3%	12	4,9%	24	5,2%	39	8,2%
I do not know	714	59,5%	150	59,4%	281	59,6%	282	59,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Children's asylums in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	243	20,2%	50	19,6%	98	20,8%	95	20,0%
Satisfactory	344	28,6%	70	27,7%	142	30,2%	131	27,5%
Bad	59	5,0%	9	3,6%	22	4,6%	29	6,1%
I do not know	554	46,2%	124	49,1%	209	44,4%	221	46,4%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Retirement homes in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	216	18,0%	37	14,7%	90	19,0%	89	18,8%
Satisfactory	349	29,1%	76	29,9%	140	29,7%	134	28,2%
Bad	56	4,7%	9	3,6%	14	2,9%	33	7,0%
I do not know	578	48,2%	131	51,8%	228	48,4%	219	46,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how Displaced persons camps in Georgia treat people

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well	113	9,4%	21	8,4%	49	10,5%	43	9,0%
Satisfactory	387	32,3%	77	30,5%	163	34,5%	147	31,0%
Bad	118	9,8%	20	8,0%	46	9,7%	52	10,8%
I do not know	582	48,5%	134	53,1%	213	45,3%	234	49,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q71. There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
There are too many inmates.	827	68,9%	166	65,5%	319	67,7%	342	71,9%
There are enough inmates.	160	13,3%	31	12,4%	77	16,3%	52	10,9%
There could be more inmates.	56	4,7%	19	7,7%	15	3,2%	22	4,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	157	13,1%	37	14,4%	61	12,8%	60	12,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q72. What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
In favour	727	60,6%	149	58,8%	284	60,3%	293	61,7%
Principally in favour	247	20,6%	47	18,5%	104	22,0%	97	20,3%
More or less against	39	3,3%	9	3,7%	13	2,7%	17	3,6%
Definitely against	14	1,1%	3	1,4%	2	,4%	8	1,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	174	14,5%	45	17,7%	69	14,6%	61	12,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q73. Is it important to You, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very important	392	32,7%	81	31,8%	158	33,4%	154	32,3%
Generally quite important	607	50,6%	134	53,0%	243	51,5%	230	48,3%
Generally not important	103	8,6%	19	7,5%	39	8,2%	45	9,5%
Not at all important	34	2,9%	9	3,4%	12	2,5%	14	2,9%
Do not care at all	64	5,4%	11	4,2%	21	4,4%	33	6,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q74. How well are You informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
I am well informed	25	2,1%	1	,4%	11	2,4%	13	2,7%
More or less informed	230	19,2%	50	19,6%	100	21,1%	81	17,1%
Not well informed	445	37,1%	100	39,6%	172	36,4%	173	36,4%
Do not know at all	499	41,6%	102	40,5%	189	40,0%	208	43,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia ...Living conditions ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well organised	39	3,2%	12	4,6%	14	2,9%	13	2,8%
Satisfactory	300	25,0%	57	22,6%	138	29,2%	105	22,1%
Badly organised	308	25,7%	65	25,8%	114	24,1%	129	27,1%
Do not know	554	46,1%	119	47,0%	206	43,8%	228	48,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia ...Food ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well organised	33	2,8%	7	2,8%	14	2,9%	12	2,5%
Satisfactory	319	26,6%	68	26,7%	136	28,9%	115	24,3%
Badly organised	284	23,7%	55	21,9%	112	23,7%	118	24,7%
Do not know	563	46,9%	123	48,6%	210	44,5%	230	48,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia ...Inmates' meetings with relatives ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well organised	21	1,7%	7	2,9%	5	1,0%	9	1,8%
Satisfactory	288	24,0%	60	23,7%	126	26,7%	103	21,6%
Badly organised	288	24,0%	62	24,7%	112	23,7%	114	24,0%
Do not know	603	50,2%	123	48,7%	229	48,6%	250	52,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia ...Medical treatment of inmates ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well organised	19	1,6%	3	1,3%	9	1,8%	7	1,4%
Satisfactory	258	21,5%	64	25,2%	112	23,8%	82	17,3%
Badly organised	277	23,1%	51	20,1%	106	22,5%	120	25,2%
Do not know	646	53,8%	135	53,4%	244	51,9%	266	56,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q76. Could You rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia - Appealing opportunities ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well protected	51	4,3%	14	5,4%	17	3,5%	21	4,5%
Satisfactory	245	20,4%	57	22,5%	105	22,4%	83	17,4%
Ill-protected	286	23,8%	51	20,2%	125	26,6%	109	23,0%
Do not know	618	51,5%	132	52,0%	224	47,5%	262	55,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q76. Could You rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia - Access to legal aid ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well protected	46	3,8%	10	4,0%	19	4,1%	17	3,6%
Satisfactory	222	18,5%	59	23,2%	91	19,3%	73	15,3%
Ill-protected	264	22,0%	42	16,6%	115	24,5%	107	22,5%
Do not know	667	55,6%	142	56,1%	246	52,1%	279	58,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q76. Could You rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia - Fair and just trial ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Well protected	32	2,7%	9	3,6%	14	3,0%	9	1,9%
Satisfactory	201	16,7%	44	17,6%	85	18,0%	71	15,0%
Ill-protected	292	24,3%	52	20,3%	124	26,2%	117	24,5%
Do not know	676	56,3%	148	58,5%	249	52,8%	279	58,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q77. What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in Your opinion?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Correct	74	6,2%	16	6,2%	18	3,8%	41	8,6%
Not always correct	193	16,1%	38	15,1%	94	19,9%	61	12,8%
Brutal	165	13,8%	31	12,1%	65	13,7%	70	14,7%
Not informed	767	64,0%	169	66,7%	295	62,6%	304	63,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. How is it manifested...Inmates are beaten ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely happens	125	34,8%	21	30,6%	50	31,5%	54	40,9%
Probably happens	190	53,0%	34	49,9%	86	54,1%	70	53,2%
Does not happen	15	4,3%	3	3,9%	10	6,3%	3	2,0%
Cannot say	29	8,0%	11	15,7%	13	8,1%	5	3,9%
TOTAL	358	100,0%	69	100,0%	158	100,0%	131	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. How is it manifested...Inmates are humiliated ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely happens	121	33,8%	20	29,1%	50	31,5%	51	38,9%
Probably happens	173	48,2%	32	46,4%	83	52,5%	58	44,1%
Does not happen	19	5,2%	5	6,6%	8	5,2%	6	4,6%
Cannot say	46	12,7%	12	17,9%	17	10,8%	16	12,4%
TOTAL	358	100,0%	69	100,0%	158	100,0%	131	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. How is it manifested... Money is extorted from inmates ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely happens	64	17,8%	9	13,4%	30	19,2%	24	18,3%
Probably happens	127	35,5%	23	34,0%	56	35,4%	48	36,3%
Does not happen	51	14,2%	11	16,7%	30	19,3%	9	6,8%
Cannot say	117	32,6%	25	35,8%	41	26,1%	51	38,6%
TOTAL	358	100,0%	69	100,0%	158	100,0%	131	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. How is it manifested...Inmates are sexually abused ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely happens	35	9,9%	5	6,7%	17	10,9%	13	10,3%
Probably happens	101	28,3%	17	24,7%	38	24,0%	46	35,3%
Does not happen	67	18,6%	15	21,8%	40	25,5%	11	8,7%
Cannot say	155	43,2%	32	46,8%	63	39,5%	60	45,7%
TOTAL	358	100,0%	69	100,0%	158	100,0%	131	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. How is it manifested...Sick inmates have no or limited access to medical aid ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely happens	60	16,8%	7	9,6%	24	15,3%	30	22,5%
Probably happens	116	32,3%	18	26,1%	48	30,0%	50	38,2%
Does not happen	66	18,5%	14	19,9%	40	25,0%	13	9,8%
Cannot say	116	32,4%	31	44,4%	47	29,7%	39	29,4%
TOTAL	358	100,0%	69	100,0%	158	100,0%	131	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Information from newspapers and magazines?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	60	13,9%	11	13,2%	19	11,1%	29	17,2%
Trust somewhat	175	40,4%	22	26,4%	80	45,6%	72	41,8%
Do not trust at all	78	18,1%	18	21,2%	35	19,9%	25	14,7%
Do not listen/read	82	18,9%	21	24,6%	31	17,7%	30	17,3%
CANNOT ANSWER	38	8,8%	12	14,5%	10	5,7%	16	9,1%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Information from radio?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	41	9,5%	6	7,3%	14	8,2%	20	11,9%
Trust somewhat	154	35,6%	27	32,3%	60	34,1%	66	38,7%
Do not trust at all	71	16,5%	13	14,8%	39	22,2%	20	11,4%
Do not listen/read	119	27,6%	26	30,3%	49	27,7%	45	26,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	47	10,9%	13	15,3%	14	7,8%	20	11,9%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Information from TV?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	98	22,7%	19	23,0%	31	17,8%	47	27,5%
Trust somewhat	185	42,7%	28	32,7%	79	45,0%	78	45,4%
Do not trust at all	97	22,5%	22	25,6%	48	27,0%	28	16,3%
Do not listen/read	20	4,7%	5	6,5%	9	4,9%	6	3,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	32	7,4%	10	12,2%	9	5,3%	12	7,3%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Official sources, prison officials ?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	64	14,7%	16	18,5%	23	13,2%	25	14,4%
Trust somewhat	121	28,1%	18	21,9%	53	30,2%	50	28,9%
Do not trust at all	112	25,8%	21	24,9%	51	29,1%	39	22,9%
Do not listen/read	64	14,8%	12	14,1%	25	14,3%	27	15,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	72	16,6%	17	20,7%	23	13,2%	31	18,1%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Tales of released convicts?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	189	43,6%	29	34,7%	82	46,5%	77	45,0%
Trust somewhat	169	39,1%	32	37,5%	68	38,4%	70	40,7%
Do not trust at all	18	4,3%	7	8,6%	6	3,2%	6	3,2%
Do not listen/read	23	5,4%	5	5,4%	10	5,6%	9	5,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	33	7,6%	12	13,8%	11	6,3%	10	5,9%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Information from friends and acquaintances?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	182	42,1%	28	33,2%	80	45,6%	74	43,0%
Trust somewhat	181	41,8%	38	44,6%	74	42,0%	69	40,3%
Do not trust at all	19	4,5%	7	7,7%	5	3,0%	8	4,4%
Do not listen/read	19	4,4%	4	5,1%	7	4,1%	8	4,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	31	7,2%	8	9,4%	9	5,4%	14	7,9%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust...Information from other family members?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	182	42,1%	36	43,0%	73	41,3%	73	42,4%
Trust somewhat	122	28,2%	24	28,7%	48	27,4%	49	28,7%
Do not trust at all	12	2,7%	5	5,4%	4	2,3%	3	1,8%
Do not listen/read	43	10,0%	6	6,7%	19	10,9%	18	10,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	74	17,1%	14	16,2%	32	18,1%	28	16,5%
TOTAL	433	100,0%	84	100,0%	176	100,0%	172	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q80. Would it be necessary to have special monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons...Georgian parliamentary representatives?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely necessary	817	68,1%	155	61,3%	330	70,0%	332	69,9%
Somewhat necessary	205	17,1%	53	21,0%	76	16,1%	76	16,0%
Unnecessary	91	7,6%	20	8,0%	40	8,5%	30	6,4%
C.A.	87	7,3%	25	9,8%	26	5,4%	37	7,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

80. Would it be necessary to have special monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons...Ombudsman

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely necessary	960	80,0%	192	76,0%	381	80,9%	386	81,2%
Somewhat necessary	161	13,4%	37	14,7%	66	14,0%	58	12,1%
Unnecessary	13	1,1%	2	,7%	6	1,4%	5	1,0%
C.A.	67	5,6%	22	8,6%	18	3,8%	27	5,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

180. Would it be necessary to have special monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons...International organisations?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely necessary	822	68,5%	162	63,8%	337	71,4%	324	68,2%
Somewhat necessary	222	18,5%	54	21,2%	86	18,2%	83	17,4%
Unnecessary	49	4,1%	8	3,0%	21	4,4%	21	4,4%
C.A.	106	8,8%	30	11,9%	28	5,9%	48	10,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q80. Would it be necessary to have special monitor the situation in Georgia's prisons...Georgia's non-governmental human rights organisations?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Definitely necessary	888	74,0%	174	68,5%	356	75,5%	358	75,4%
Somewhat necessary	178	14,8%	44	17,2%	70	14,8%	65	13,6%
Unnecessary	32	2,6%	5	1,8%	16	3,4%	11	2,4%
C.A.	102	8,5%	32	12,4%	30	6,3%	41	8,7%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...President?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	180	15,0%	30	11,8%	66	14,1%	83	17,6%
Generally trust	501	41,8%	108	42,6%	209	44,3%	184	38,8%
Generally do not trust	187	15,6%	40	15,8%	72	15,3%	75	15,8%
Do not trust at all	226	18,9%	47	18,5%	86	18,3%	93	19,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	106	8,8%	28	11,2%	38	8,0%	39	8,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Parliament?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	105	8,8%	20	7,9%	37	7,8%	48	10,2%
Generally trust	433	36,1%	93	36,6%	182	38,5%	158	33,3%
Generally do not trust	284	23,7%	58	22,8%	104	22,1%	122	25,6%
Do not trust at all	270	22,5%	55	21,5%	107	22,8%	108	22,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	109	9,0%	28	11,1%	41	8,8%	39	8,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Government?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	125	10,4%	22	8,6%	53	11,2%	51	10,6%
Generally trust	444	37,0%	93	36,7%	181	38,5%	170	35,7%
Generally do not trust	257	21,4%	51	20,3%	99	21,0%	107	22,5%
Do not trust at all	260	21,7%	55	21,8%	98	20,7%	107	22,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	114	9,5%	32	12,6%	41	8,6%	41	8,6%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Church?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	983	81,9%	214	84,6%	385	81,6%	384	80,8%
Generally trust	119	9,9%	19	7,4%	47	10,1%	53	11,1%
Generally do not trust	34	2,8%	5	2,1%	15	3,3%	13	2,7%
Do not trust at all	20	1,7%	2	,6%	10	2,1%	9	1,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	44	3,7%	14	5,3%	14	2,9%	17	3,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Defence forces?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	222	18,5%	50	19,9%	82	17,4%	89	18,8%
Generally trust	514	42,9%	105	41,6%	206	43,6%	203	42,8%
Generally do not trust	211	17,6%	46	18,1%	82	17,3%	83	17,5%
Do not trust at all	126	10,5%	24	9,6%	49	10,4%	52	11,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	127	10,6%	27	10,7%	53	11,3%	47	9,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Police?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	215	17,9%	45	17,7%	71	15,2%	98	20,7%
Generally trust	502	41,9%	102	40,4%	214	45,3%	186	39,2%
Generally do not trust	210	17,5%	48	18,9%	80	17,0%	82	17,2%
Do not trust at all	156	13,0%	33	13,1%	58	12,3%	65	13,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	116	9,7%	25	9,9%	48	10,1%	43	9,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Border guard?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	185	15,4%	38	15,2%	75	15,8%	72	15,0%
Generally trust	474	39,5%	95	37,7%	188	39,9%	191	40,1%
Generally do not trust	200	16,7%	41	16,0%	77	16,3%	83	17,5%
Do not trust at all	124	10,3%	27	10,7%	52	11,1%	45	9,4%
CANNOT ANSWER	217	18,1%	52	20,4%	80	16,9%	86	18,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Ombudsman?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	395	32,9%	68	26,7%	142	30,2%	185	38,9%
Generally trust	457	38,1%	103	40,8%	188	39,9%	166	34,9%
Generally do not trust	114	9,5%	26	10,3%	42	9,0%	46	9,6%
Do not trust at all	77	6,4%	16	6,5%	36	7,6%	25	5,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	40	15,7%	63	13,3%	54	11,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Judicial system?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	74	6,2%	12	4,8%	32	6,7%	30	6,4%
Generally trust	324	27,0%	81	32,2%	128	27,3%	114	23,9%
Generally do not trust	251	20,9%	55	21,7%	97	20,6%	99	20,8%
Do not trust at all	345	28,8%	63	24,8%	135	28,7%	147	31,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	205	17,1%	42	16,5%	79	16,7%	85	17,9%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Prison system?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	68	5,7%	11	4,3%	29	6,2%	28	6,0%
Generally trust	310	25,9%	77	30,3%	126	26,8%	108	22,6%
Generally do not trust	246	20,5%	55	21,6%	99	21,0%	92	19,4%
Do not trust at all	331	27,6%	63	25,0%	126	26,8%	141	29,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	245	20,4%	48	18,9%	91	19,3%	106	22,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Mass media?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	90	7,5%	19	7,7%	29	6,1%	42	8,8%
Generally trust	448	37,3%	95	37,7%	180	38,2%	172	36,2%
Generally do not trust	315	26,2%	57	22,6%	130	27,7%	127	26,8%
Do not trust at all	180	15,0%	43	16,9%	76	16,0%	62	13,0%
CANNOT ANSWER	167	13,9%	38	15,1%	57	12,0%	72	15,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Local non-governmental organisations?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	72	6,0%	11	4,2%	26	5,5%	35	7,4%
Generally trust	452	37,7%	99	39,1%	187	39,6%	167	35,1%
Generally do not trust	194	16,1%	43	16,9%	86	18,3%	65	13,6%
Do not trust at all	146	12,1%	33	12,9%	57	12,0%	56	11,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	337	28,1%	68	27,0%	116	24,6%	152	32,0%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...International non-governmental organisations?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	96	8,0%	17	6,6%	30	6,4%	49	10,3%
Generally trust	459	38,2%	99	39,1%	197	41,9%	162	34,1%
Generally do not trust	171	14,2%	34	13,3%	74	15,7%	63	13,3%
Do not trust at all	140	11,6%	34	13,3%	53	11,3%	53	11,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	335	27,9%	70	27,8%	116	24,7%	148	31,2%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Ruling political parties (National Movement)?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	123	10,3%	15	6,1%	48	10,1%	60	12,7%
Generally trust	376	31,3%	82	32,3%	153	32,5%	141	29,6%
Generally do not trust	227	18,9%	48	19,1%	98	20,8%	81	16,9%
Do not trust at all	317	26,4%	69	27,2%	116	24,5%	133	27,9%
CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	39	15,3%	57	12,0%	61	12,8%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Non-parliamentary opposition parties?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	39	3,2%	7	2,9%	15	3,2%	16	3,5%
Generally trust	306	25,5%	58	22,7%	112	23,8%	136	28,7%
Generally do not trust	312	26,0%	64	25,5%	134	28,5%	114	23,9%
Do not trust at all	391	32,6%	87	34,2%	155	32,8%	150	31,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	152	12,6%	37	14,7%	55	11,7%	59	12,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia...Parliament opposition?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trust completely	29	2,4%	12	4,6%	10	2,1%	8	1,6%
Generally trust	324	27,0%	63	24,9%	130	27,6%	131	27,5%
Generally do not trust	291	24,2%	56	22,0%	123	26,1%	112	23,5%
Do not trust at all	387	32,3%	83	32,8%	147	31,2%	157	33,1%
CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,1%	40	15,7%	61	12,9%	68	14,3%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q82. Have You been or has anyone of Your family members or relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes	78	6,5%	18	6,9%	34	7,2%	27	5,6%
No	1122	93,5%	236	93,1%	438	92,8%	449	94,4%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q83. If anyone of your relatives have been convicted, who is the family member or relative?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Someone else	32	41%	11	60%	12	34%	10	37%
Myself	18	24%			10	28%	9	33%
Father	9	11%	4	25%	5	13%		
Son	8	10%			2	7%	5	20%
My husband	7	9%			5	16%	2	7%
Sister	2	3%	1	5%	1	3%		
Brother	2	2%	2	10%				
Daughter	1	1%					1	3%
TOTAL	78	100%	18	100%	34	100%	27	100%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives
as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q84. Which of your relatives have been convicted for Property crimes?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Someone else	6	36%	1	32%	3	28%	3	49%
Myself	3	20%			3	29%	1	15%
My husband	2	12%			1	11%	1	20%
Brother	2	11%	2	68%				
Son	2	10%			1	9%	1	16%
Sister	1	7%			1	13%		
Father	1	5%			1	10%		
TOTAL	17	100%	3	100%	9	100%	5	100%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q85. Which of your relatives have been convicted for Crimes against person?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Someone else	9	42%	1	26%	4	41%	3	54%
Myself	6	28%			3	29%	3	46%
Father	5	22%	3	74%	2	14%		
Son	2	8%			2	16%		
My husband	1	4%			1	8%		
TOTAL	21	100%	4	100%	11	100%	6	100%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q86. Which of your relatives have been convicted for Other administrative offences?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Someone else	19	45%	10	89%	6	37%	4	23%
Myself	9	22%			4	26%	5	32%
My husband	5	13%			3	23%	2	12%
Son	4	11%					4	28%
Father	3	8%	1	11%	2	14%		
Daughter	1	2%					1	5%
TOTAL	42	100%	11	100%	15	100%	16	100%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

as the respondent could give multiple answers, total % can exceed 100

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q87. Were You or Your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted..Myself?

	TOTAL		Age group			
	Count	%	25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%
Fairly convicted	7	37,8%	4	40,6%	3	34,9%
Unfairly convicted	10	53,0%	6	59,4%	4	46,0%
Cannot judge	2	9,2%			2	19,2%
TOTAL	18	100,0%	10	100,0%	9	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q88. Were You or Your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted..Family member

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Fairly convicted	5	19,0%	2	25,6%	1	6,5%	3	34,2%
Unfairly convicted	13	44,4%			7	54,7%	5	65,8%
Cannot judge	10	36,5%	5	74,4%	5	38,8%		
TOTAL	28	100,0%	7	100,0%	13	100,0%	8	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q89. Were You or Your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted..Relative

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Fairly convicted	13	41,6%	4	40,0%	5	47,2%	4	36,7%
Unfairly convicted	12	36,1%	3	32,7%	4	37,6%	4	38,0%
Cannot judge	7	22,3%	3	27,3%	2	15,2%	2	25,4%
TOTAL	32	100,0%	11	100,0%	12	100,0%	10	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your relative's situation in detention facility...Letters from prison?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Mainly from these	20	25,4%	3	17,6%	12	34,7%	5	18,7%
Also from these	7	8,6%			5	13,9%	2	7,7%
Not from these	33	41,7%	8	48,1%	11	33,8%	13	47,6%
CANNOT ANSWER	19	24,3%	6	34,3%	6	17,6%	7	26,0%
TOTAL	78	100,0%	18	100,0%	34	100,0%	27	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your relative's situation in detention facility...Telephone calls?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Mainly from these	22	27,9%	4	20,9%	10	29,2%	8	31,0%
Also from these	11	14,0%	2	11,5%	5	15,7%	4	13,5%
Not from these	29	36,7%	6	31,5%	15	45,1%	8	29,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	17	21,3%	6	36,0%	3	10,0%	7	26,0%
TOTAL	78	100,0%	18	100,0%	34	100,0%	27	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your relative's situation in detention facility...Released inmates?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Mainly from these	16	21,0%	4	23,2%	9	27,7%	3	11,1%
Also from these	12	15,6%	1	4,8%	6	18,8%	5	18,7%
Not from these	29	37,2%	6	35,9%	12	34,7%	11	41,2%
CANNOT ANSWER	20	26,2%	6	36,0%	6	18,7%	8	29,0%
TOTAL	78	100,0%	18	100,0%	34	100,0%	27	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your relative's situation in detention facility...Prison officials?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Mainly from these	3	3,9%			2	5,8%	1	4,1%
Also from these	4	5,8%			1	2,7%	4	13,5%
Not from these	49	62,3%	10	59,1%	24	70,9%	14	53,5%
CANNOT ANSWER	22	28,1%	7	40,9%	7	20,6%	8	29,0%
TOTAL	78	100,0%	18	100,0%	34	100,0%	27	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q90. From which sources You receive information about Your relative's situation in detention facility... Attorney and Ameeteng ?

	TOTAL		Age group			
	Count	%	25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%
Mainly from these	8	87,8%	3	75,7%	4	100,0%
Also from these	1	12,2%	1	24,3%		
TOTAL	9	100,0%	4	100,0%	4	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q91. Have You ever been in any detention facility?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes, more than five years ago	52	4,4%	5	2,1%	26	5,7%	21	4,4%
Yes, during the last four years	51	4,3%	16	6,3%	23	5,1%	11	2,4%
I have not been	1078	91,3%	231	91,6%	412	89,3%	435	93,1%
TOTAL	1181	100,0%	252	100,0%	462	100,0%	467	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q92. Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes, numerous cases	152	12,7%	29	11,4%	66	14,1%	57	11,9%
It happens sometimes	308	25,6%	62	24,3%	134	28,4%	112	23,6%
It happens very rarely	127	10,6%	22	8,7%	56	11,9%	49	10,4%
I do not know of a single case	613	51,1%	141	55,5%	215	45,7%	257	54,1%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q93. Do You personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?

	TOTAL		Age group					
	Count	%	15-24 y.		25-44 y.		45 and older	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very much	78	6,5%	14	5,7%	27	5,8%	36	7,6%
Somewhat	256	21,3%	46	18,3%	128	27,1%	82	17,2%
Il do not	698	58,1%	151	59,7%	258	54,7%	289	60,7%
CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,0%	41	16,3%	58	12,4%	69	14,5%
TOTAL	1200	100,0%	253	100,0%	471	100,0%	475	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q56. Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Please rate the current crime level in Georgia as high or low?	Very high	164	13,7%	104	16,6%	60	10,5%
	Generally high	311	25,9%	155	24,7%	156	27,2%
	Generally low	480	40,0%	245	39,0%	235	41,1%
	Very low	166	13,8%	63	10,0%	103	18,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	79	6,6%	61	9,7%	18	3,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q57. Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Was the crime level higher or lower five years ago?	Significantly higher	81	6,8%	52	8,2%	30	5,2%
	Somewhat higher	191	15,9%	112	17,9%	79	13,7%
	The same as at present	84	7,0%	47	7,5%	37	6,5%
	Somewhat lower	535	44,6%	271	43,2%	264	46,1%
	Significantly lower	228	19,0%	87	13,8%	141	24,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	81	6,7%	59	9,4%	22	3,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q58. How do You rate the state activities in combating crime?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
How do You rate the state activities in combating crime?	Highly successful	202	16,9%	82	13,1%	120	21,0%
	Generally successful	622	51,8%	300	47,8%	322	56,2%
	Generally unsuccessful	193	16,1%	110	17,5%	83	14,6%
	Totally unsuccessful	52	4,3%	43	6,9%	9	1,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	131	10,9%	93	14,7%	38	6,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

159. People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options – incarceration or alternative forms of punishment

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
People convicted of minor crimes can face different punishment options...	should be incarcerated and isolated from the society	337	28,0%	168	26,7%	169	29,5%
	alternative forms of punishment.	746	62,1%	378	60,2%	368	64,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	118	9,8%	82	13,0%	36	6,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q60. Are You informed of the sentences for various offences?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Are You informed of the sentences for various offences?	I am well informed	28	2,3%	16	2,6%	12	2,0%
	I know something about it	142	11,8%	75	12,0%	67	11,7%
	I know little about it	333	27,7%	163	26,0%	170	29,6%
	I know nothing about it	697	58,1%	373	59,4%	325	56,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Theft without assault	Suspended sentence	150	29,9%	68	26,6%	83	33,3%
	Short-term imprisonment	196	39,0%	107	42,1%	89	35,9%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	13,9%	33	13,2%	36	14,7%
	Long-term imprisonment	18	3,7%	6	2,5%	12	4,9%
	Life imprisonment	1	,2%			1	,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	40	15,6%	27	10,8%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Minor crimes against person, assault, robbery	Suspended sentence	193	38,5%	89	34,9%	104	42,1%
	Short-term imprisonment	160	31,9%	91	35,7%	69	28,0%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	70	14,0%	32	12,7%	38	15,2%
	Long-term imprisonment	17	3,4%	7	2,9%	10	3,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	62	12,3%	35	13,8%	27	10,7%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Major crimes against person, causing serious injury, manslaughter	Suspended sentence	1	,2%			1	,3%
	Short-term imprisonment	20	4,0%	10	4,0%	10	4,1%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	67	13,4%	29	11,4%	38	15,3%
	Long-term imprisonment	178	35,4%	97	38,0%	81	32,7%
	Life imprisonment	181	36,1%	90	35,3%	92	36,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	55	11,0%	29	11,2%	26	10,7%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Trafficking, sale of narcotics	Suspended sentence	8	1,5%	8	3,0%		
	Short-term imprisonment	15	2,9%	6	2,4%	9	3,4%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	60	11,9%	28	10,9%	32	12,9%
	Long-term imprisonment	148	29,4%	75	29,3%	73	29,5%
	Life imprisonment	223	44,3%	114	44,7%	109	43,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	50	10,0%	24	9,6%	26	10,3%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Purchase, use of narcotics	Suspended sentence	140	27,9%	78	30,6%	62	25,1%
	Short-term imprisonment	87	17,4%	39	15,3%	48	19,5%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	81	16,2%	37	14,7%	44	17,7%
	Long-term imprisonment	86	17,1%	40	15,7%	46	18,4%
	Life imprisonment	41	8,2%	23	9,0%	18	7,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	67	13,3%	37	14,7%	29	11,9%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Acceptance of bribe	Suspended sentence	58	11,5%	36	14,2%	22	8,8%
	Short-term imprisonment	105	20,8%	55	21,7%	49	19,9%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	146	29,1%	70	27,5%	76	30,7%
	Long-term imprisonment	88	17,6%	33	13,1%	55	22,2%
	Life imprisonment	21	4,3%	10	4,0%	11	4,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	84	16,7%	50	19,5%	34	13,9%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Mediation of prostitution, brothel-keeping	Suspended sentence	25	5,1%	18	7,2%	7	2,8%
	Short-term imprisonment	54	10,7%	21	8,2%	33	13,3%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	111	22,1%	51	20,2%	59	24,0%
	Long-term imprisonment	135	26,9%	72	28,3%	63	25,4%
	Life imprisonment	95	18,9%	48	18,9%	47	18,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	83	16,4%	44	17,2%	39	15,7%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Rape	Suspended sentence	6	1,2%	5	2,0%	1	,4%
	Short-term imprisonment	13	2,7%	5	1,9%	9	3,5%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	44	8,7%	22	8,5%	22	8,8%
	Long-term imprisonment	159	31,6%	70	27,4%	89	36,0%
	Life imprisonment	233	46,4%	129	50,6%	104	42,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	47	9,4%	24	9,6%	23	9,1%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q61. Which should be the sentences for the offences listed below?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Driving under the influence of alcohol	Suspended sentence	278	55,3%	122	47,9%	156	62,8%
	Short-term imprisonment	96	19,2%	57	22,5%	39	15,8%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	53	10,6%	30	11,9%	23	9,3%
	Long-term imprisonment	16	3,2%	11	4,3%	5	1,9%
	Life imprisonment	3	,5%	3	1,0%		
	CANNOT ANSWER	57	11,3%	31	12,3%	25	10,2%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Causing traffic accident	Suspended sentence	191	38,0%	76	29,8%	115	46,5%
	Short-term imprisonment	140	27,8%	67	26,2%	73	29,4%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	79	15,6%	48	18,8%	31	12,4%
	Long-term imprisonment	20	3,9%	16	6,2%	4	1,5%
	Life imprisonment	3	,5%	3	1,0%		
	CANNOT ANSWER	71	14,1%	46	17,9%	25	10,2%
TOTAL		503	100,0%	255	100,0%	248	100,0%
Forgery of documents	Suspended sentence	85	16,8%	47	18,6%	37	15,0%
	Short-term imprisonment	114	22,7%	64	25,0%	50	20,3%
	Imprisonment from 3 to 8 years	131	26,0%	52	20,5%	78	31,6%
	Long-term imprisonment	71	14,0%	34	13,4%	36	14,7%
	Life imprisonment	11	2,2%	4	1,8%	6	2,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	92	18,3%	53	20,7%	39	15,8%

*response given by these who is informed of the sentences for various offences

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Sentences too harsh, do not correspond to offences	Very important	419	34,9%	208	33,1%	211	36,9%
	Mostly important	340	28,3%	163	25,9%	178	31,0%
	Mostly unimportant	71	5,9%	38	6,1%	33	5,7%
	Quite unimportant	42	3,5%	30	4,8%	12	2,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	328	27,3%	189	30,1%	139	24,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Innocent people found guilty	Very important	564	47,0%	255	40,7%	308	53,9%
	Mostly important	286	23,8%	166	26,5%	120	20,9%
	Mostly unimportant	65	5,4%	38	6,1%	27	4,7%
	Quite unimportant	19	1,6%	13	2,1%	6	1,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,2%	155	24,6%	112	19,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Laws used to sentence people are unfair	Very important	432	36,0%	214	34,2%	218	38,1%
	Mostly important	313	26,1%	158	25,1%	155	27,1%
	Mostly unimportant	86	7,2%	46	7,3%	40	7,1%
	Quite unimportant	47	3,9%	31	5,0%	16	2,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	322	26,8%	179	28,5%	143	25,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
People sent to prison for minor offences	Very important	482	40,1%	250	39,9%	231	40,4%
	Mostly important	352	29,4%	168	26,8%	184	32,2%
	Mostly unimportant	67	5,6%	37	5,8%	31	5,4%
	Quite unimportant	28	2,3%	18	2,8%	10	1,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	271	22,6%	155	24,7%	116	20,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q62. How important are the problems listed below for the Georgian courts and justice?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Children and juveniles receive too often prison sentences	Very important	536	44,6%	262	41,7%	274	47,9%
	Mostly important	315	26,2%	162	25,8%	153	26,8%
	Mostly unimportant	57	4,7%	34	5,4%	23	4,0%
	Quite unimportant	27	2,3%	16	2,6%	11	1,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	266	22,1%	154	24,5%	112	19,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Fines are used too infrequently	Very important	289	24,1%	150	24,0%	138	24,2%
	Mostly important	293	24,4%	128	20,4%	165	28,8%
	Mostly unimportant	177	14,7%	89	14,2%	88	15,3%
	Quite unimportant	113	9,4%	68	10,9%	45	7,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	329	27,4%	192	30,6%	137	23,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Judges are corrupt	Very important	464	38,7%	201	32,1%	263	45,9%
	Mostly important	233	19,4%	133	21,2%	99	17,4%
	Mostly unimportant	68	5,7%	30	4,8%	38	6,6%
	Quite unimportant	62	5,2%	44	7,0%	18	3,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	372	31,0%	218	34,8%	154	26,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Judicial system is subject to political influence	Very important	482	40,2%	240	38,3%	242	42,3%
	Mostly important	256	21,3%	140	22,3%	116	20,3%
	Mostly unimportant	53	4,4%	26	4,2%	27	4,7%
	Quite unimportant	32	2,7%	20	3,2%	12	2,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	377	31,4%	201	32,1%	175	30,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q63 Opinions on punishments differ

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Opinions on punishments differ	Punishments are too harsh in Georgia. People are found guilty	647	53,9%	333	53,0%	314	54,8%
	Strict control over offences is necessary. Offenders must be	379	31,6%	177	28,2%	202	35,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	175	14,5%	118	18,8%	57	9,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q64. What is Your opinion of alternative punishments?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
replace prison sentence by fine	Definitely in favour	434	36,2%	224	35,7%	211	36,8%
	Mostly in favour	282	23,5%	132	21,1%	149	26,1%
	Mostly against	149	12,4%	85	13,6%	64	11,1%
	Definitely against	215	17,9%	103	16,4%	112	19,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	120	10,0%	83	13,2%	37	6,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
replace prison sentence by parole officer's supervision	Definitely in favour	457	38,1%	238	38,0%	219	38,2%
	Mostly in favour	403	33,6%	198	31,6%	205	35,9%
	Mostly against	109	9,1%	56	8,9%	53	9,3%
	Definitely against	115	9,6%	56	8,9%	59	10,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	79	12,6%	36	6,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
replace prison sentence by public service	Definitely in favour	752	62,6%	385	61,4%	366	64,0%
	Mostly in favour	293	24,5%	143	22,8%	150	26,3%
	Mostly against	44	3,6%	25	4,0%	18	3,2%
	Definitely against	34	2,9%	23	3,6%	12	2,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	77	6,4%	51	8,1%	26	4,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q65. Should convicts be kept in prison until the end of their sentence or should they be paroled more often?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Keep all convicts in prison until the end of their sentence	Would be correct	236	19,7%	125	19,9%	112	19,5%
	I have doubts	473	39,4%	220	35,0%	253	44,2%
	Would be incorrect	293	24,4%	144	23,0%	148	25,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	198	16,5%	139	22,1%	59	10,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Convicts could be paroled for exemplary conduct	Would be correct	814	67,9%	419	66,7%	395	69,1%
	I have doubts	233	19,4%	111	17,7%	122	21,3%
	Would be incorrect	38	3,1%	17	2,8%	20	3,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	80	12,8%	35	6,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Convicts for minor offences could be paroled	Would be correct	809	67,4%	403	64,3%	406	70,9%
	I have doubts	236	19,6%	122	19,4%	114	19,9%
	Would be incorrect	41	3,4%	21	3,4%	20	3,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	115	9,6%	81	13,0%	33	5,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Female convicts could be paroled	Would be correct	748	62,4%	380	60,6%	368	64,4%
	I have doubts	250	20,8%	118	18,8%	132	23,0%
	Would be incorrect	66	5,5%	26	4,2%	40	7,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	135	11,3%	103	16,4%	32	5,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Convicted mothers could be paroled	Would be correct	851	70,9%	424	67,6%	427	74,5%
	I have doubts	192	16,0%	92	14,7%	100	17,4%
	Would be incorrect	35	2,9%	18	2,9%	16	2,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	123	10,2%	93	14,8%	30	5,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Juveniles could be paroled	Would be correct	769	64,0%	390	62,2%	378	66,1%
	I have doubts	236	19,7%	107	17,0%	129	22,5%
	Would be incorrect	48	4,0%	21	3,4%	26	4,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	147	12,3%	109	17,3%	39	6,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Amnesty?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Amnesty	First choice	532	44,3%	292	46,5%	240	42,0%
	Second choice	279	23,2%	120	19,2%	159	27,7%
	Third choice	160	13,4%	83	13,2%	77	13,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	229	19,1%	132	21,1%	96	16,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to ...Pardon?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Pardon	First choice	285	23,7%	128	20,4%	157	27,5%
	Second choice	567	47,2%	321	51,2%	245	42,9%
	Third choice	119	9,9%	46	7,3%	72	12,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	132	21,1%	97	17,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q66. In granting parole to convicts preference should be given to -Parole with parole officer's supervision?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Parole with parole officer's supervision	First choice	154	12,9%	76	12,0%	79	13,8%
	Second choice	125	10,4%	53	8,5%	71	12,4%
	Third choice	691	57,6%	366	58,3%	325	56,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	230	19,1%	132	21,1%	97	17,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q67. What kind of crime have You personally experienced during the last 12 months?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Experience - Theft from house or apartment	Experienced	20	1,6%	14	2,3%	5	,9%
	Did not experience	1180	98,4%	613	97,7%	567	99,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Theft of effects from yard or in	Experienced	12	1,0%	6	,9%	6	1,1%
	Did not experience	1188	99,0%	622	99,1%	566	98,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Theft of vehicle	Experienced	3	,3%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	627	99,9%	570	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Breaking into vehicle, theft	Experienced	7	,6%	3	,4%	4	,8%
	Did not experience	1193	99,4%	625	99,6%	568	99,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Theft of domestic animals	Experienced	10	,8%	3	,4%	7	1,3%
	Did not experience	1190	99,2%	625	99,6%	565	98,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Theft of other property	Experienced	3	,2%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	627	99,9%	570	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Vandalism, damage of property	Experienced	3	,3%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	627	99,9%	570	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Theft in street, public transport, etc.	Experienced	3	,2%	2	,3%	1	,2%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	626	99,7%	571	99,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Threat, extortion of money	Experienced	2	,2%	1	,1%	2	,3%
	Did not experience	1198	99,8%	627	99,9%	571	99,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Fraud	Experienced	3	,3%	1	,1%	2	,4%
	Did not experience	1197	99,7%	627	99,9%	570	99,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Fraud in shops, etc.	Experienced	17	1,4%	8	1,2%	9	1,6%
	Did not experience	1183	98,6%	620	98,8%	563	98,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Assault and battery	Experienced	5	,4%	3	,5%	2	,3%
	Did not experience	1195	99,6%	624	99,5%	570	99,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - Threats, humiliation	Experienced	6	,5%	5	,7%	2	,3%
	Did not experience	1194	99,5%	623	99,3%	571	99,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Experience - More serious crimes against person	Experienced	3	,2%	1	,2%	1	,2%
	Did not experience	1197	99,8%	626	99,8%	571	99,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q68. Did You inform the police

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Police informing - Theft from house or apartment	Yes	13	67,9%	9	64,3%	4	78,0%
	No	6	32,1%	5	35,7%	1	22,0%
TOTAL		20	100,0%	14	100,0%	5	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of effects from yard or in	Yes	4	32,9%	1	15,4%	3	49,7%
	No	8	67,1%	5	84,6%	3	50,3%
TOTAL		12	100,0%	6	100,0%	6	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Breaking	No	7	100,0%	3	100,0%	4	100,0%
TOTAL		7	100,0%	3	100,0%	4	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of domestic animals	Yes	3	29,6%	2	69,8%	1	15,3%
	No	7	70,4%	1	30,2%	6	84,7%
TOTAL		10	100,0%	3	100,0%	7	100,0%
Police informing - Theft of	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing -	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Theft in	No	3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	2	100,0%	1	100,0%
Police informing - Threat, extortion of money	Yes	2	65,7%			2	100,0%
	No	1	34,3%	1	100,0%		
TOTAL		2	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Fraud	No	3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Fraud in	No	17	100,0%	8	100,0%	9	100,0%
TOTAL		17	100,0%	8	100,0%	9	100,0%
Police informing - Assault and battery	Yes	3	54,7%	1	26,4%	2	100,0%
	No	2	45,3%	2	73,6%		
TOTAL		5	100,0%	3	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - Threats, humiliation	Yes	3	47,3%	2	49,4%	1	42,3%
	No	3	52,7%	2	50,6%	1	57,7%
TOTAL		6	100,0%	5	100,0%	2	100,0%
Police informing - More serious crimes against	Yes	1	24,5%	1	43,1%		
	No	2	75,5%	1	56,9%	1	100,0%
TOTAL		3	100,0%	1	100,0%	1	100,0%

*response given by these who has personally experienced during the last 12 months

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
In the street – daytime	Very much	33	2,8%	19	3,1%	14	2,5%
	Somewhat	143	12,0%	91	14,5%	53	9,2%
	Not afraid	998	83,2%	503	80,1%	495	86,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	25	2,1%	15	2,3%	10	1,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
In the street – late night, darkness	Very much	85	7,1%	34	5,5%	51	8,9%
	Somewhat	287	23,9%	164	26,1%	123	21,5%
	Not afraid	800	66,7%	411	65,5%	389	68,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	28	2,3%	18	2,9%	9	1,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
In car, breaking into car	Very much	62	5,1%	17	2,7%	44	7,8%
	Somewhat	155	12,9%	77	12,3%	78	13,7%
	Not afraid	929	77,4%	501	79,9%	427	74,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	54	4,5%	32	5,1%	22	3,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
In public transport, e.g train, bus	Very much	33	2,8%	17	2,7%	16	2,9%
	Somewhat	141	11,8%	73	11,6%	69	12,0%
	Not afraid	975	81,3%	510	81,3%	465	81,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	50	4,1%	27	4,3%	22	3,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
In club, restaurant, celebrations outside home	Very much	32	2,6%	17	2,6%	15	2,6%
	Somewhat	151	12,6%	80	12,7%	72	12,5%
	Not afraid	909	75,7%	486	77,4%	423	73,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	108	9,0%	45	7,2%	63	11,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
In the stairway of one's home	Very much	35	2,9%	21	3,3%	14	2,5%
	Somewhat	118	9,8%	82	13,1%	36	6,2%
	Not afraid	983	81,9%	500	79,6%	483	84,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	65	5,4%	25	4,0%	40	6,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q69. Are You afraid of becoming victim of assault?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
At home – by family members	Very much	32	2,7%	20	3,3%	12	2,1%
	Somewhat	67	5,6%	47	7,5%	20	3,5%
	Not afraid	1085	90,4%	551	87,9%	534	93,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	15	1,2%	9	1,4%	6	1,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
At home – by invaders	Very much	93	7,8%	34	5,5%	59	10,3%
	Somewhat	216	18,0%	110	17,4%	107	18,7%
	Not afraid	861	71,8%	461	73,5%	400	69,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	29	2,4%	23	3,6%	6	1,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
At work	Very much	30	2,5%	18	2,9%	12	2,1%
	Somewhat	74	6,1%	52	8,2%	22	3,9%
	Not afraid	986	82,2%	504	80,3%	482	84,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	110	9,2%	54	8,5%	56	9,8%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q70. Please rate, how the following Institutions and camps in Georgia treat people

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Prisons	Well	26	2,1%	11	1,7%	15	2,6%
	Satisfactory	249	20,8%	114	18,1%	136	23,7%
	Bad	359	29,9%	193	30,7%	166	29,0%
	I do not know	566	47,2%	310	49,4%	256	44,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Pre-trial detention facilities	Well	22	1,8%	9	1,5%	13	2,2%
	Satisfactory	187	15,6%	86	13,8%	101	17,6%
	Bad	411	34,3%	205	32,6%	206	36,0%
	I do not know	580	48,3%	327	52,1%	253	44,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Psychiatric hospitals	Well	35	2,9%	15	2,3%	20	3,5%
	Satisfactory	214	17,8%	85	13,5%	129	22,5%
	Bad	163	13,6%	88	14,0%	75	13,1%
	I do not know	788	65,7%	440	70,1%	349	60,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Shelters	Well	120	10,0%	31	5,0%	89	15,6%
	Satisfactory	290	24,2%	120	19,0%	170	29,8%
	Bad	76	6,3%	44	7,1%	32	5,5%
	I do not know	714	59,5%	433	68,9%	281	49,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Children's asylums	Well	243	20,2%	62	9,9%	180	31,5%
	Satisfactory	344	28,6%	161	25,6%	183	31,9%
	Bad	59	5,0%	34	5,5%	25	4,4%
	I do not know	554	46,2%	370	59,0%	184	32,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Retirement homes	Well	216	18,0%	53	8,5%	163	28,5%
	Satisfactory	349	29,1%	158	25,1%	192	33,5%
	Bad	56	4,7%	31	4,9%	25	4,4%
	I do not know	578	48,2%	386	61,5%	193	33,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Displaced persons camps	Well	113	9,4%	39	6,2%	74	12,9%
	Satisfactory	387	32,3%	155	24,7%	232	40,6%
	Bad	118	9,8%	76	12,2%	41	7,2%
	I do not know	582	48,5%	357	56,9%	225	39,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

71. There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
There are currently approximately 20,000 prison inmates in Georgia. How do You rate this situation?	There are too many inmates.	827	68,9%	435	69,4%	391	68,3%
	There are enough inmates.	160	13,3%	71	11,3%	89	15,6%
	There could be more inmates.	56	4,7%	18	2,9%	38	6,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	157	13,1%	103	16,4%	54	9,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q72. What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
What is Your personal opinion of reducing the number of prison inmates in Georgia?	In favour	727	60,6%	383	61,0%	344	60,1%
	Principally in favour	247	20,6%	104	16,6%	143	25,0%
	More or less against	39	3,3%	15	2,3%	24	4,2%
	Definitely against	14	1,1%	6	,9%	8	1,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	174	14,5%	121	19,2%	53	9,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q73. Is it important to You, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Is it important to You, what happens in Georgia's prisons, how the inmates are treated there?	Very important	392	32,7%	208	33,2%	184	32,1%
	Generally quite important	607	50,6%	296	47,2%	311	54,3%
	Generally not important	103	8,6%	59	9,5%	43	7,6%
	Not at all important	34	2,9%	17	2,7%	17	3,0%
	Do not care at all	64	5,4%	47	7,5%	17	3,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q74. How well are You informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
How well are You informed of the situation of inmates in Georgia?	I am well informed	25	2,1%	14	2,3%	11	1,9%
	More or less informed	230	19,2%	129	20,5%	102	17,7%
	Not well informed	445	37,1%	217	34,6%	228	39,9%
	Do not know at all	499	41,6%	268	42,6%	232	40,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q75. How would You rate the situation of prisons in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Living conditions	Well organised	39	3,2%	21	3,3%	18	3,1%
	Satisfactory	300	25,0%	150	23,8%	150	26,3%
	Badly organised	308	25,7%	167	26,5%	141	24,7%
	Do not know	554	46,1%	291	46,3%	263	45,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Food	Well organised	33	2,8%	20	3,3%	13	2,2%
	Satisfactory	319	26,6%	164	26,2%	155	27,0%
	Badly organised	284	23,7%	143	22,7%	142	24,8%
	Do not know	563	46,9%	300	47,8%	263	46,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Inmates' meetings with relatives	Well organised	21	1,7%	13	2,0%	8	1,4%
	Satisfactory	288	24,0%	144	22,9%	145	25,3%
	Badly organised	288	24,0%	146	23,3%	142	24,8%
	Do not know	603	50,2%	325	51,7%	278	48,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Medical treatment of inmates	Well organised	19	1,6%	10	1,6%	9	1,5%
	Satisfactory	258	21,5%	128	20,4%	130	22,7%
	Badly organised	277	23,1%	143	22,8%	134	23,4%
	Do not know	646	53,8%	346	55,2%	300	52,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q76. Could You rate the protection of the inmates' rights in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Appealing opportunities	Well protected	51	4,3%	28	4,5%	24	4,1%
	Satisfactory	245	20,4%	116	18,5%	129	22,5%
	Ill-protected	286	23,8%	141	22,4%	145	25,3%
	Do not know	618	51,5%	342	54,6%	275	48,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Access to legal aid	Well protected	46	3,8%	20	3,2%	26	4,6%
	Satisfactory	222	18,5%	108	17,1%	115	20,1%
	Ill-protected	264	22,0%	133	21,2%	132	23,0%
	Do not know	667	55,6%	367	58,5%	300	52,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Fair and just trial	Well protected	32	2,7%	14	2,3%	18	3,1%
	Satisfactory	201	16,7%	96	15,3%	104	18,3%
	Ill-protected	292	24,3%	145	23,1%	147	25,6%
	Do not know	676	56,3%	372	59,3%	304	53,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q77. What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in Your opinion?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
What is inmates' treatment like in Georgia's prisons in Your opinion?	Correct	74	6,2%	43	6,9%	31	5,4%
	Not always correct	193	16,1%	104	16,5%	89	15,6%
	Brutal	165	13,8%	104	16,5%	61	10,7%
	Not informed	767	64,0%	377	60,0%	391	68,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q78. If You believe that inmates' treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal, how is it manifested?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Inmates are beaten	Definitely happens	125	34,8%	78	37,3%	47	31,2%
	Probably happens	190	53,0%	99	47,9%	90	60,0%
	Does not happen	15	4,3%	11	5,5%	4	2,5%
	Cannot say	29	8,0%	19	9,3%	9	6,3%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	208	100,0%	151	100,0%
Inmates are humiliated	Definitely happens	121	33,8%	80	38,4%	41	27,4%
	Probably happens	173	48,2%	92	44,5%	80	53,4%
	Does not happen	19	5,2%	14	6,7%	5	3,3%
	Cannot say	46	12,7%	22	10,4%	24	15,9%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	208	100,0%	151	100,0%
Money is extorted from inmates	Definitely happens	64	17,8%	44	21,2%	20	13,0%
	Probably happens	127	35,5%	65	31,2%	62	41,4%
	Does not happen	51	14,2%	28	13,6%	23	15,0%
	Cannot say	117	32,6%	71	34,0%	46	30,6%
TOTAL		358	100,0%	208	100,0%	151	100,0%

*response given by these who believe that inmates treatment in Georgia's prisons is sometimes incorrect or brutal
©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q79. What kind of information about the situation in prisons do You trust?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Information from newspapers and magazines	Trust completely	60	13,9%	32	12,7%	28	15,6%
	Trust somewhat	175	40,4%	90	36,0%	84	46,5%
	Do not trust at all	78	18,1%	59	23,5%	19	10,6%
	Do not listen/read	82	18,9%	40	16,0%	42	22,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	38	8,8%	30	11,9%	8	4,4%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Information from radio	Trust completely	41	9,5%	20	8,0%	21	11,6%
	Trust somewhat	154	35,6%	80	31,7%	74	40,9%
	Do not trust at all	71	16,5%	49	19,4%	23	12,4%
	Do not listen/read	119	27,6%	63	24,9%	57	31,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	47	10,9%	40	16,0%	7	3,8%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Information from TV	Trust completely	98	22,7%	46	18,3%	52	28,8%
	Trust somewhat	185	42,7%	103	40,9%	82	45,2%
	Do not trust at all	97	22,5%	64	25,3%	34	18,6%
	Do not listen/read	20	4,7%	15	5,9%	5	2,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	32	7,4%	24	9,5%	8	4,5%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Official sources, prison officials	Trust completely	64	14,7%	26	10,5%	37	20,6%
	Trust somewhat	121	28,1%	65	25,9%	57	31,1%
	Do not trust at all	112	25,8%	64	25,5%	48	26,2%
	Do not listen/read	64	14,8%	43	17,1%	21	11,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	72	16,6%	53	20,9%	19	10,6%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Tales of released convicts	Trust completely	189	43,6%	109	43,6%	79	43,6%
	Trust somewhat	169	39,1%	87	34,8%	82	45,2%
	Do not trust at all	18	4,3%	10	3,9%	9	4,8%
	Do not listen/read	23	5,4%	19	7,7%	4	2,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	33	7,6%	25	10,1%	8	4,2%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Information from friends and acquaintances	Trust completely	182	42,1%	113	44,9%	70	38,3%
	Trust somewhat	181	41,8%	92	36,7%	89	48,9%
	Do not trust at all	19	4,5%	11	4,2%	9	4,9%
	Do not listen/read	19	4,4%	14	5,5%	5	2,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	31	7,2%	22	8,7%	9	5,0%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%
Information from other family members	Trust completely	182	42,1%	89	35,3%	93	51,3%
	Trust somewhat	122	28,2%	64	25,6%	58	31,7%
	Do not trust at all	12	2,7%	7	2,7%	5	2,8%
	Do not listen/read	43	10,0%	33	13,0%	10	5,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	74	17,1%	59	23,4%	15	8,4%
TOTAL		433	100,0%	251	100,0%	182	100,0%

*response given by these who has information about situation in prisons

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

30. Would it be necessary to have special officials and independent organisations monitor the situation Georgia's prisons?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Georgian parliamentary representatives	Definitely necessary	817	68,1%	389	62,0%	428	74,8%
	Somewhat necessary	205	17,1%	126	20,1%	79	13,8%
	Unnecessary	91	7,6%	75	12,0%	16	2,7%
	C.A.	87	7,3%	37	5,9%	50	8,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Ombudsman	Definitely necessary	960	80,0%	483	76,9%	477	83,3%
	Somewhat necessary	161	13,4%	102	16,2%	59	10,3%
	Unnecessary	13	1,1%	13	2,0%		
	C.A.	67	5,6%	30	4,8%	37	6,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
International organisations	Definitely necessary	822	68,5%	423	67,4%	399	69,8%
	Somewhat necessary	222	18,5%	117	18,7%	105	18,4%
	Unnecessary	49	4,1%	33	5,2%	17	2,9%
	C.A.	106	8,8%	54	8,6%	51	9,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Georgia's non-governmental human rights organisations	Definitely necessary	888	74,0%	431	68,6%	457	79,9%
	Somewhat necessary	178	14,8%	112	17,8%	66	11,5%
	Unnecessary	32	2,6%	30	4,7%	2	,4%
	C.A.	102	8,5%	55	8,8%	47	8,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
President	Trust completely	180	15,0%	93	14,7%	87	15,2%
	Generally trust	501	41,8%	210	33,5%	291	50,8%
	Generally do not trust	187	15,6%	107	17,0%	80	14,0%
	Do not trust at all	226	18,9%	153	24,4%	73	12,8%
	CANNOT ANSWER	106	8,8%	65	10,3%	41	7,2%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Parliament	Trust completely	105	8,8%	56	8,8%	50	8,7%
	Generally trust	433	36,1%	197	31,3%	236	41,2%
	Generally do not trust	284	23,7%	133	21,2%	151	26,3%
	Do not trust at all	270	22,5%	178	28,3%	92	16,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	109	9,0%	65	10,3%	44	7,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Government	Trust completely	125	10,4%	67	10,7%	58	10,1%
	Generally trust	444	37,0%	193	30,8%	251	43,8%
	Generally do not trust	257	21,4%	123	19,5%	135	23,5%
	Do not trust at all	260	21,7%	177	28,2%	83	14,5%
	CANNOT ANSWER	114	9,5%	67	10,7%	46	8,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Church	Trust completely	983	81,9%	521	83,0%	462	80,7%
	Generally trust	119	9,9%	62	10,0%	56	9,9%
	Generally do not trust	34	2,8%	9	1,5%	24	4,2%
	Do not trust at all	20	1,7%	16	2,6%	4	,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	44	3,7%	18	2,9%	26	4,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Defence forces	Trust completely	222	18,5%	99	15,8%	123	21,4%
	Generally trust	514	42,9%	244	38,9%	270	47,1%
	Generally do not trust	211	17,6%	120	19,1%	91	15,9%
	Do not trust at all	126	10,5%	85	13,6%	40	7,1%
	CANNOT ANSWER	127	10,6%	79	12,6%	48	8,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Police	Trust completely	215	17,9%	98	15,6%	117	20,4%
	Generally trust	502	41,9%	238	37,9%	265	46,2%
	Generally do not trust	210	17,5%	120	19,1%	90	15,7%
	Do not trust at all	156	13,0%	103	16,4%	53	9,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	116	9,7%	69	10,9%	48	8,3%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Border guard	Trust completely	185	15,4%	79	12,6%	105	18,4%
	Generally trust	474	39,5%	224	35,7%	250	43,6%
	Generally do not trust	200	16,7%	112	17,8%	89	15,5%
	Do not trust at all	124	10,3%	87	13,9%	36	6,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	217	18,1%	125	19,9%	92	16,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Ombudsman	Trust completely	395	32,9%	202	32,3%	192	33,6%
	Generally trust	457	38,1%	227	36,1%	231	40,3%
	Generally do not trust	114	9,5%	62	9,8%	53	9,2%
	Do not trust at all	77	6,4%	51	8,1%	26	4,6%
	CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	86	13,7%	71	12,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Judicial system	Trust completely	74	6,2%	32	5,1%	42	7,4%
	Generally trust	324	27,0%	166	26,4%	158	27,6%
	Generally do not trust	251	20,9%	128	20,4%	123	21,5%
	Do not trust at all	345	28,8%	202	32,2%	143	25,0%
	CANNOT ANSWER	205	17,1%	100	15,9%	106	18,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Prison system	Trust completely	68	5,7%	31	5,0%	37	6,4%
	Generally trust	310	25,9%	156	24,9%	154	26,9%
	Generally do not trust	246	20,5%	130	20,7%	116	20,3%
	Do not trust at all	331	27,6%	189	30,1%	142	24,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	245	20,4%	121	19,3%	124	21,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Mass media	Trust completely	90	7,5%	40	6,4%	50	8,7%
	Generally trust	448	37,3%	226	35,9%	222	38,8%
	Generally do not trust	315	26,2%	171	27,2%	144	25,2%
	Do not trust at all	180	15,0%	110	17,6%	70	12,3%
	CANNOT ANSWER	167	13,9%	81	12,9%	86	15,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Local non-governmental organisations	Trust completely	72	6,0%	35	5,5%	37	6,5%
	Generally trust	452	37,7%	219	34,9%	233	40,8%
	Generally do not trust	194	16,1%	103	16,3%	91	15,9%
	Do not trust at all	146	12,1%	92	14,6%	54	9,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	337	28,1%	180	28,6%	157	27,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q81. To what extent do You trust the following state Institutions in Georgia?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
International non-governmental organisations	Trust completely	96	8,0%	46	7,4%	50	8,7%
	Generally trust	459	38,2%	224	35,7%	234	40,9%
	Generally do not trust	171	14,2%	92	14,6%	79	13,8%
	Do not trust at all	140	11,6%	88	14,1%	51	8,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	335	27,9%	177	28,2%	158	27,6%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Ruling political parties (National Movement)	Trust completely	123	10,3%	58	9,3%	65	11,4%
	Generally trust	376	31,3%	170	27,0%	206	36,0%
	Generally do not trust	227	18,9%	126	20,0%	102	17,7%
	Do not trust at all	317	26,4%	195	31,1%	122	21,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	156	13,0%	79	12,6%	77	13,5%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Non-parliamentary opposition parties	Trust completely	39	3,2%	24	3,9%	14	2,5%
	Generally trust	306	25,5%	157	25,0%	149	26,1%
	Generally do not trust	312	26,0%	167	26,6%	145	25,4%
	Do not trust at all	391	32,6%	206	32,8%	185	32,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	152	12,6%	73	11,7%	78	13,7%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%
Parliament opposition	Trust completely	29	2,4%	13	2,0%	16	2,9%
	Generally trust	324	27,0%	143	22,8%	181	31,6%
	Generally do not trust	291	24,2%	154	24,6%	137	23,9%
	Do not trust at all	387	32,3%	234	37,3%	153	26,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,1%	84	13,3%	85	14,9%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q82. Have You been or has anyone of Your family members or relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Have You or your relatives been convicted and currently detained in prison?	Yes	78	6,5%	33	5,2%	45	7,9%
	No	1122	93,5%	595	94,8%	527	92,1%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q83. If yes, who is the family member or relative?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Myself	Yes	18	23,6%	8	23,1%	11	23,9%
	No	60	76,4%	25	76,9%	34	76,1%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
My husband	Yes	7	9,2%	4	13,3%	3	6,3%
	No	71	90,8%	28	86,7%	42	93,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Father	Yes	9	11,4%	3	9,8%	6	12,5%
	No	69	88,6%	30	90,2%	40	87,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Mother	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Son	Yes	8	10,0%	6	18,0%	2	4,2%
	No	70	90,0%	27	82,0%	43	95,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Daughter	Yes	1	1,0%	1	2,4%		
	No	77	99,0%	32	97,6%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Brother	Yes	2	2,3%	1	2,9%	1	1,9%
	No	76	97,7%	32	97,1%	44	98,1%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Sister	Yes	2	2,5%	1	2,7%	1	2,5%
	No	76	97,5%	32	97,3%	44	97,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Someone else	Yes	32	41,1%	10	30,6%	22	48,7%
	No	46	58,9%	23	69,4%	23	51,3%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q84. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Property crimes - Myself	Yes	3	4,3%	3	7,9%	1	1,7%
	No	75	95,7%	30	92,1%	44	98,3%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Husband	Yes	2	2,6%			2	4,5%
	No	76	97,4%	33	100,0%	43	95,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Father	Yes	1	1,1%	1	2,6%		
	No	77	98,9%	32	97,4%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Mother	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Son	Yes	2	2,2%	2	5,1%		
	No	76	97,8%	31	94,9%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Daughter	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Brother	Yes	2	2,3%	1	2,9%	1	1,9%
	No	76	97,7%	32	97,1%	44	98,1%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Sister	Yes	1	1,4%			1	2,5%
	No	77	98,6%	33	100,0%	44	97,5%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Property crimes - Someone else	Yes	6	7,8%	3	7,7%	4	7,8%
	No	72	92,2%	30	92,3%	42	92,2%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%

*responce given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q85. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Crimes against person - Myself	Yes	6	7,7%	2	4,6%	4	9,9%
	No	72	92,3%	31	95,4%	41	90,1%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person - Husband	Yes	1	1,1%	1	2,7%		
	No	77	98,9%	32	97,3%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person - Father	Yes	5	6,0%	2	7,2%	2	5,2%
	No	73	94,0%	30	92,8%	43	94,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person - Son	Yes	2	2,1%	2	5,1%		
	No	76	97,9%	31	94,9%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Crimes against person - Someone else	Yes	9	11,4%	3	9,9%	6	12,6%
	No	69	88,6%	30	90,1%	40	87,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q86. Please state, for which crime were You or Your family member/relative convicted?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Other administrative offences - Myself	Yes	9	11,6%	3	10,6%	6	12,3%
	No	69	88,4%	29	89,4%	40	87,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Husband	Yes	5	6,9%	3	10,6%	2	4,2%
	No	73	93,1%	29	89,4%	43	95,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Father	Yes	3	4,3%			3	7,3%
	No	75	95,7%	33	100,0%	42	92,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Son	Yes	4	5,7%	3	7,7%	2	4,2%
	No	74	94,3%	30	92,3%	43	95,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Daughter	Yes	1	1,0%	1	2,4%		
	No	77	99,0%	32	97,6%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative	No	78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Other administrative offences - Someone else	Yes	19	24,1%	6	18,2%	13	28,3%
	No	59	75,9%	27	81,8%	32	71,7%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q87-Q89. Were You or Your family member/close relative fairly or unfairly convicted?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Myself	Fairly convicted	7	37,8%	3	33,8%	4	40,7%
	Unfairly convicted	10	53,0%	3	43,9%	6	59,3%
	Cannot judge	2	9,2%	2	22,3%		
TOTAL		18	100,0%	8	100,0%	11	100,0%
Family member	Fairly convicted	5	19,0%	4	22,0%	2	15,2%
	Unfairly convicted	13	44,4%	8	47,2%	5	40,8%
	Cannot judge	10	36,5%	5	30,8%	5	44,0%
TOTAL		28	100,0%	16	100,0%	12	100,0%
Relative	Fairly convicted	13	41,6%	3	30,7%	10	46,5%
	Unfairly convicted	12	36,1%	4	42,8%	7	33,1%
	Cannot judge	7	22,3%	3	26,5%	5	20,4%
TOTAL		32	100,0%	10	100,0%	22	100,0%

*response given by these who has convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

90. From which sources You receive information about Your or Your family member's/relative's situation in detention facility?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Letters from prison	Mainly from these	20	25,4%	3	7,8%	17	38,1%
	Also from these	7	8,6%	2	7,6%	4	9,4%
	Not from these	33	41,7%	20	61,5%	12	27,4%
	CANNOT ANSWER	19	24,3%	8	23,1%	11	25,1%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Telephone calls	Mainly from these	22	27,9%	9	28,4%	12	27,6%
	Also from these	11	14,0%	6	17,8%	5	11,3%
	Not from these	29	36,7%	12	35,3%	17	37,7%
	CANNOT ANSWER	17	21,3%	6	18,5%	11	23,4%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Released inmates	Mainly from these	16	21,0%	9	28,1%	7	15,9%
	Also from these	12	15,6%	3	9,6%	9	20,0%
	Not from these	29	37,2%	14	41,3%	15	34,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	20	26,2%	7	21,0%	14	29,9%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
Prison officials	Mainly from these	3	3,9%	1	2,7%	2	4,8%
	Also from these	4	5,8%	2	5,1%	3	6,3%
	Not from these	49	62,3%	23	69,4%	26	57,2%
	CANNOT ANSWER	22	28,1%	8	22,9%	14	31,8%
TOTAL		78	100,0%	33	100,0%	45	100,0%
From which sources do/did You receive information about Your or Your family member's/relative's situation in detention facility?	Mainly from these	8	87,8%	3	100,0%	5	80,8%
	Also from these	1	12,2%			1	19,2%
TOTAL		9	100,0%	3	100,0%	6	100,0%

*response given by those who have convicted relatives

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q91. Have You ever been in any detention facility?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Have You ever been in any detention facility?	Yes, more than five years ago	52	4,4%	31	5,0%	21	3,8%
	Yes, during the last four years	51	4,3%	31	5,0%	20	3,5%
	I have not been	1078	91,3%	557	90,0%	521	92,8%
TOTAL		1181	100,0%	619	100,0%	562	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q92. Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Are You personally aware of cases, when people were unjustly found guilty in court?	Yes, numerous cases	152	12,7%	88	14,0%	64	11,2%
	It happens sometimes	308	25,6%	172	27,4%	136	23,7%
	It happens very rarely	127	10,6%	66	10,6%	61	10,7%
	I do not know of a single case	613	51,1%	302	48,1%	312	54,4%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research

Q93. Do You personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?

		TOTAL		Where do You live?			
		Count	%	In a city		In rural area	
				Count	%	Count	%
Do You personally fear being unjustly convicted at court?	Very much	78	6,5%	52	8,4%	25	4,4%
	Somewhat	256	21,3%	132	21,0%	124	21,7%
	Il do not	698	58,1%	343	54,7%	354	61,9%
	CANNOT ANSWER	169	14,0%	100	16,0%	68	12,0%
TOTAL		1200	100,0%	628	100,0%	572	100,0%

©Estonian Institute for Open Society Research