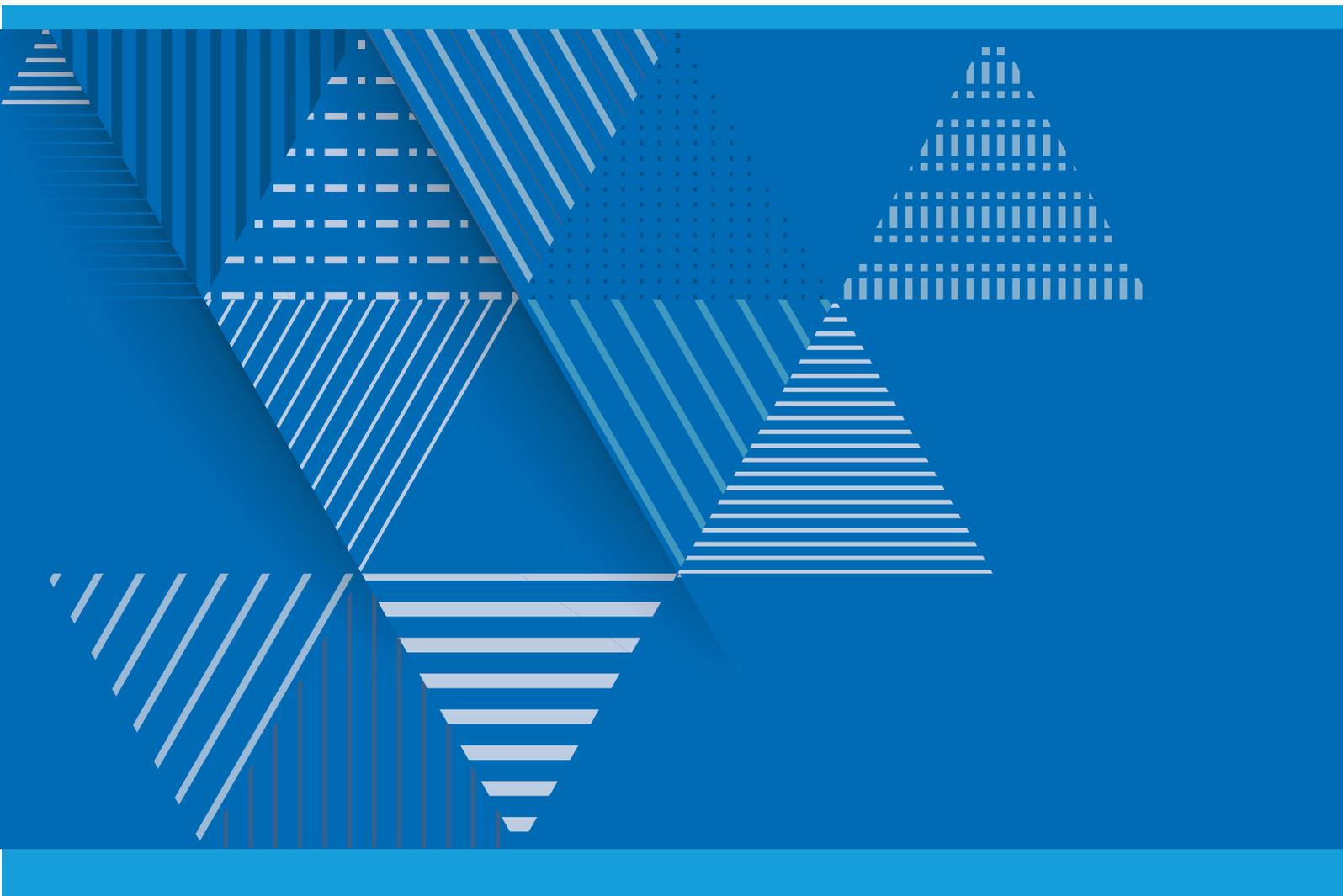




*Empowered lives
Resilient nations*

IPV: NARRATIVE STUDY

NOVEMBER 2019



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The views included in the publication are of the author and may not necessary reflect the views of the UNDP and the Czech Government.

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APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

COMPLEXITY AND NARRATIVE RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Development and humanitarian work UNDP and partners are involved in continuously deals with the inevitability of complexity. It can be manifested in continually evolving stakeholder needs; unpredictable changes in local and national leadership; or security risks that present operational hazards¹.

The way changes happen can be influenced by social norms and community by-laws, historical precedence, private practices, public policies, or capabilities. These changes are unpredictable, where cause-effect relationships that are not straightforward and working with such processes calls for adaptive approach to change, with continual probing, making sense of the situation, adjusting and learning². They require the ability to generate insights in real time, by gathering them from people whose lives are the focus of change efforts. There is a need to probe emergent practices or to act on novel practices and then observe, look for patterns, interpret, understand and value the response to the actions taken³.

NARRATIVE RESEARCH IN GEORGIA CONTEXT

SenseMaker is a complexity-aware narrative-based approach that has been used to conduct assessments, monitoring, evaluations (baseline, midterm or final) and other research studies. It relies on personal narratives to access contextualized knowledge and experiences.

The approach enables to gather, visualise and analyse large numbers of experiences from people. It can be used as a stand-alone method or in combination with other more conventional assessment, monitoring, evaluation or research approaches.

INSTRUMENT DESIGN AND FORMAT

A workshop was run in July 2019 to introduce narrative research, to gather the domain expertise of local partners on the subject matter, and to understand the context they work in and challenges they are facing. Participants included the UNDP Innovation Unit and its local and BIT partners.

The input and feedback from the participants were recorded and used to develop a narrative research process plan, a research instrument, and a data collection strategy.

¹Guijit, I., Gottret, M.V., Hanchar, A., Deprez S. and Muchenhirn, R. (2019) The Learning Power of Listening: Practical guidance for using Sensemaker. Oxfam, CRS.

²Guijit, I., Gottret, M.V., Hanchar, A., Deprez S. and Muchenhirn, R. (2019) The Learning Power of Listening: Practical guidance for using Sensemaker. Oxfam, CRS.

³Snowden DJ and Boone ME. 2007. A leader's framework for decision making. Harvard Business Review, November 2007: 1-10.



DATA COLLECTION

After the research instrument was finalised and tested, the data (experiences of witnessing and engaging with intimate partner violence situations) have been gathered from general population in Georgia between August and October 2019. Data collection approaches included self-administering, where a URL was emailed to potential respondents, and using data collectors in public areas in Georgia.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

A total number of responses captured via all routes as of 16 October 2019 was 588. However, 31% (181) of all entries were excluded from the main part of this analysis as the respondents answered incorrect questions in one of the sections of the research instrument.

The respondents were asked if they acted or not when witnessing a situation of intimate partner violence. Depending on their response to this question, they had to move on to only one of two subsequent sections of the instrument. Instead, 181 of all respondents answered the wrong section, or both sections and their entries had to be dismissed. For analysis, the data was post categorised and a new variable was added to the dataset. Only those respondents who answered 'Yes' and 'No' (Added variable) were included in the analysis presented in the main part of this report.

FIGURE 1: NEW VARIABLE

Original variable	3.1 Did you act/do something about this situation?	Yes	220
		No	368
Added variable	3.1 Did you act/do something about this situation (correction)?	Yes	200
		Yes Excluded	20
		No	207
		No Excluded	161

This stage of data analysis mainly involved summarising and visualising the data.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The main observations and findings from this stage of data analysis are listed below.

- **Motivation to engage:** Bystanders who engaged in an IPV situation did so because it was the right thing to do/acceptable way to act. Bystanders who did not engage, did so because they did not have a choice.
- **Outcomes for bystanders:** Bystanders who engaged do not regret engaging and would act the same way again. Bystanders who did not engage would handle it differently next time.
- **Outcomes associated with engagement:** Bystander engagement is strongly associated with positive outcomes for survivors.
- **Gender and engagement rates:** Female bystanders have much higher engagement rates than male bystanders.
- **Location and engagement rates:** Tbilisi residents report highest engagement rates; Guria residents report lowest engagement rates. Bystanders from other regions who reside in Tbilisi between 1 and 3 years report the highest rates of engagement. The most common location of IPV situations are private houses; public space IPV situations are mainly reported in urban areas.
- **Frequency and engagement rates:** Engagement rates are not associated with the frequency of IPV situations.
- **Other witnesses and engagement rates:** High levels of bystander engagement are associated with situations with no other witnesses present.
- **Behaviour of survivors:** The survivors of IPV do not open up or seek help themselves. In many situations survivors did not want services to be contacted.
- **Reason to not engage:** Bystanders do not engage because they do not know how to help, and/or believe it is not their job/place to do so.
- **Reason to engage:** When people engage, they do so because they feel personally responsible.
- **Modes of engagement:** Bystanders tend to openly confront the perpetrator and act immediately.

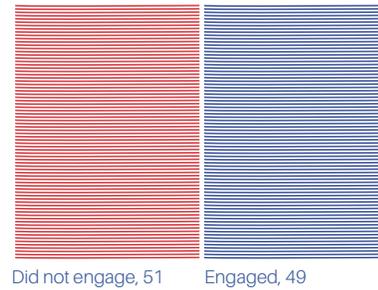
SECTION I: ENGAGEMENT - RATES, DECISION TO ENGAGE, OUTCOMES

RATES OF ENGAGEMENT

Responses from 407 respondents are included in this analysis.

For this sample, there is almost a 50/50 rate of engagement split - 200 (49%) reported ENGAGING or doing something about the situation of intimate partner violence that they had witnessed; and 207 (51%) reported NOT ENGAGING.

FIGURE 2: RATES OF ENGAGEMENT, % OF ALL 407 RESPONDENTS



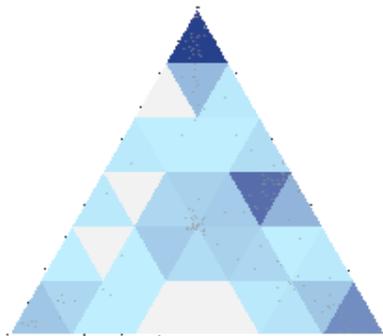
DECISION TO ENGAGE

BYSTANDERS WHO ENGAGED DID SO BECAUSE IT WAS THE RIGHT THING TO DO/ACCEPTABLE WAY TO ACT. BYSTANDERS WHO DID NOT ENGAGE, DID SO BECAUSE THEY DID NOT HAVE A CHOICE.

When asked about a decision to engage/not engage, most of the respondents who did not engage felt they did not have a choice (the other two options were the right thing to do and an appropriate/acceptable way to act). Those who reported engaging said they did so because it was the right thing to do, an acceptable way to act, or both of these factors.

FIGURE 3: MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE/NOT ENGAGE

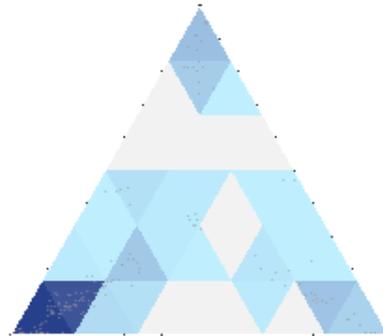
Respondents who engaged
 3.7 You decided to act/not act the way you did because...
 To you it was the right thing to do



You did not have a choice

It was an appropriate/acceptable way to act

Respondents who did not engage
 3.7 You decided to act/not act the way you did because...
 To you it was the right thing to do



You did not have a choice

It was an appropriate/acceptable way to act



BYSTANDERS WHO ENGAGED DO NOT REGRET ENGAGING AND WOULD ACT THE SAME WAY AGAIN; BYSTANDERS WHO DID NOT ENGAGE WOULD HANDLE IT DIFFERENTLY NEXT TIME

The way the respondents will engage when witnessing similar situations in the future differs considerably between the two groups.

Out of those bystanders who reported engaging, 71% said they would handle the situation the same way (compared to 7% of those who did not engage). In contrast, 31% of those who did not engage claimed they would handle it differently next time.

OUTCOMES

BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH POSITIVE OUTCOMES FOR SurvivorS

Engagement of bystanders is strongly associated with positive outcomes for survivors. According to those who engaged, their actions had positive outcomes in 41% of situations, and negative outcomes in 25% of witnessed situations. Those who did not engage, reported positive outcomes in only 2% of situations, and negative - in 54% of situations.

The rates of unknown outcomes are also higher in those situations where bystanders failed to engage.

FIGURE 4: SIMILAR SITUATION IN THE FUTURE

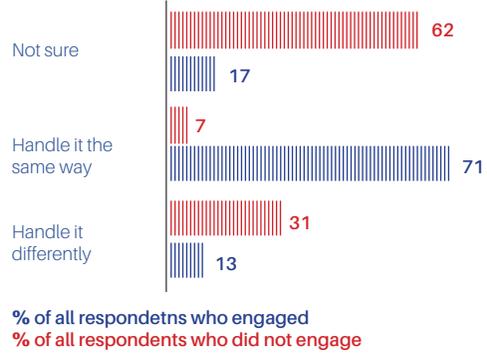
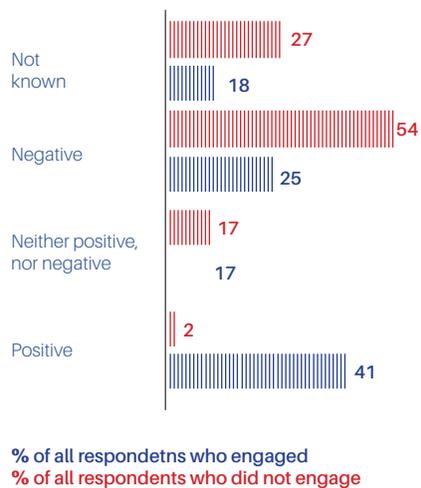


FIGURE 5: OUTCOMES FOR THE SURVIVOR



SECTION II: RATES OF ENGAGEMENT - BYSTANDER CHARACTERISTICS

The following sections present socio-demographic characteristics of those who reported engaging when witnessing IPV situations, compared to those who reported not engaging. The data suggests that women and those who came from or currently reside in Tbilisi report higher levels of engagement. There is also some evidence⁴ that education (Masters degree), attendance of religious services (never attend) and monthly income (more than 3,000) are also associated with higher rates of engagement.

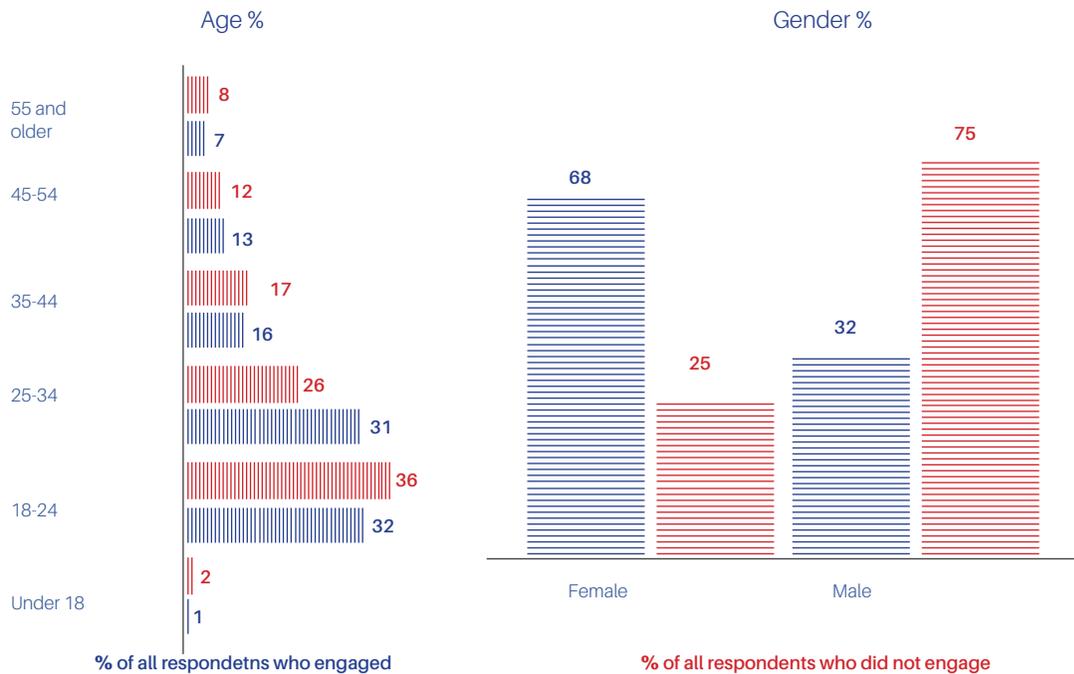
AGE AND GENDER

FEMALE BYSTANDERS HAVE MUCH HIGHER ENGAGEMENT RATES THAN MALE BYSTANDERS

The majority of the respondents are between 18 and 35 years old (242) and males (219 vs 188 females).

The way the respondents reacted to the IPV situations they witnessed does not seem to be related to their age but is very strongly associated with gender – female bystanders reported higher rates of engagement compared to male bystanders.

FIGURE 6: AGE AND GENDER



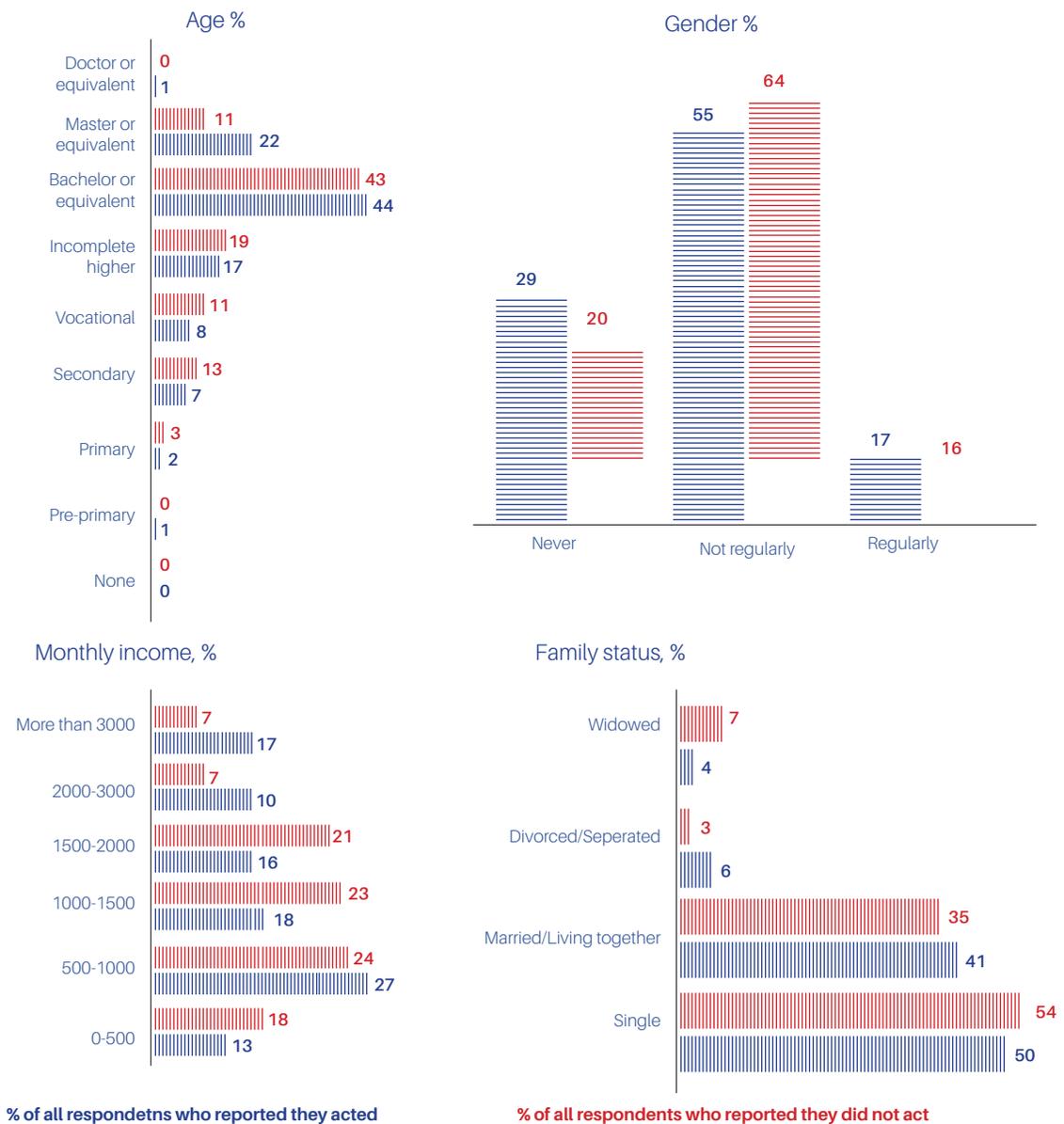
⁴At least 9 percentage points



EDUCATION, ATTENDANCE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES, MONTHLY INCOME, FAMILY STATUS

Bystanders with the Masters level of education (compared to those with incomplete higher vocational or secondary education) and of those who do not attend religious services reported higher engagement rates. As did the respondents with monthly income of 2,000 and higher, and those who are married/living together or divorced/separated.

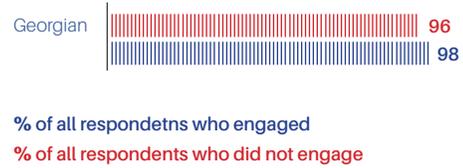
FIGURE 7: EDUCATION, ATTENDANCE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES, MONTHLY INCOME, FAMILY STATUS



ETHNIC ORIGIN

Most of the respondents are Georgian.
The rate of reported engagement among Georgians is approximately 50%.

FIGURE 8: ETHNIC ORIGIN

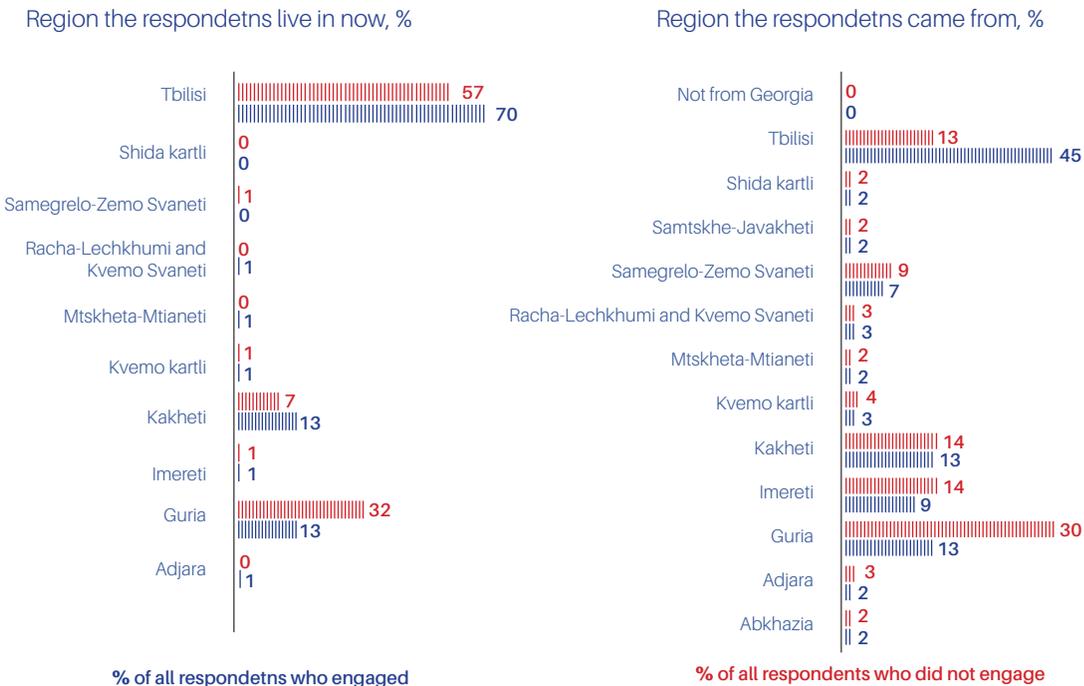


REGION PEOPLE CAME FROM AND REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

TBILISI RESIDENTS REPORT HIGHEST ENGAGEMENT RATES; GURIA RESIDENTS REPORT LOWEST ENGAGEMENT RATES

Higher engagement rates, compared to not engaging, were reported only by bystanders who came out of Tbilisi and who are currently residing in Tbilisi. The lowest engagement rates were reported by those from Guria region and those currently residing in Guria. Proportionally low engagements rates were also reported by all the respondents who came from other than Tbilisi regions.

FIGURE 9: REGION RESPONDENTS CAME FROM AND REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE



Out of those respondents who reported engaging 44.5% came from Tbilisi and 11 and 11.5% came from Guria and Kakheti respectively. Out of those who reporting not engaging, 26.1% came from Guria.

FIGURE 10: REGION OF ORIGIN VS REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE: % OF ALL RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED ENGAGING

	Abkhazia	Adjara	Guria	Imereti	Kakheti	Kvemo kartli	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Shida kartli	Tbilisi
CURRENTLY LIVE												
ORIGINALLY FROM												
Adjara		0.5	0.5									
Guria		0.5	11.5	1.0								
Imereti				0.5								
Kakheti	0.5	0.5			11.0							0.5
Kvemo kartli						0.5				0.5		
Mtskheta-Mtianeti				0.5			0.5					
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti								0.5				
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti									0.5			
Tbilisi	1.0	0.5	0.5	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	6.0	1.5	2.0	44.5

TABLE 1: REGION OF ORIGIN VS REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE: % OF ALL RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED NOT ENGAGING

	Abkhazia	Adjara	Guria	Imereti	Kakheti	Kvemo kartli	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Shida kartli	Not from Georgia	Tbilisi
CURRENTLY LIVE													
ORIGINALLY FROM													
Guria		1.4	26.1	1.9		0.5		1.4	0.5				
Imereti				1.0									
Kakheti					6.3					0.5			
Kvemo kartli				0.5		1.0							
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0.5								1.0				
Tbilisi	1.4	1.9	3.9	11.1	7.7	2.9	2.4	1.9	7.2	1.4	2.4	12.6	0.5

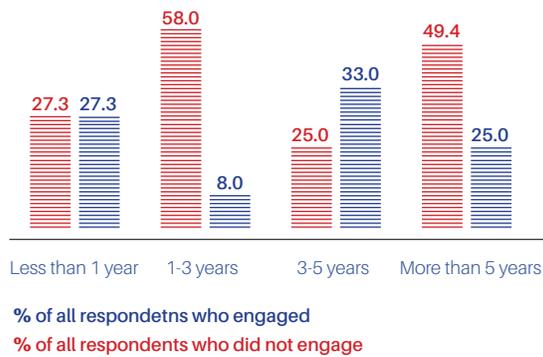
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TBILISI

BYSTANDERS FROM OTHER REGIONS WHO RESIDE IN TBILISI BETWEEN 1 AND 3 YEARS REPORT THE HIGHEST RATES OF ENGAGEMENT

There is an observable difference between the levels of engagement and the length of residence in Tbilisi.

Those residing in the city from 1 to 3 years and more than 5 years reported the lowest rates of engagement, while those who lived in Tbilisi for 3 to 5 years have the highest engagement rates.

FIGURE 11: LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TBILISI



URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

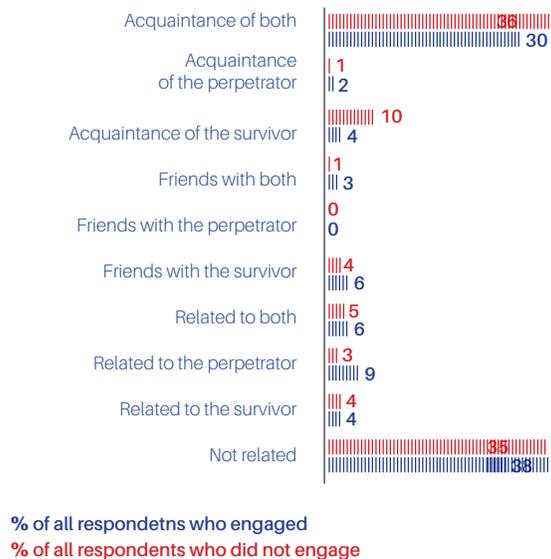
87% of the respondents reside in urban areas and the difference in engagement rates between those who live in urban and those who live in rural areas is insignificant – 1% and 2% respectively. Georgians is approximately 50%.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURVIVOR/PERPETRATOR

Most of the respondents were unrelated to the survivor and perpetrator or were their acquaintances.

In the situations where bystanders were not related, the reported rates of engagements were marginally higher. In cases, where both survivor and perpetrators were acquaintances of the bystander the rates of engagement were lower.

FIGURE 12: RELATIONSHIP TO THE SURVIVOR/PERPETRATOR



SECTION III: TYPES OF IPV SITUATIONS, PEOPLE INVOLVED

LOCATION OF IPV SITUATIONS

THE MOST COMMON LOCATION OF IPV SITUATIONS ARE PRIVATE HOUSES; PUBLIC SPACE IPV SITUATIONS ARE MAINLY REPORTED IN URBAN AREAS

Most of the reported IPV situations took place in private houses, especially in rural areas. In urban areas, situations that took place in public spaces were reported much more, and the rates of engagement in these were higher. In urban areas, out of those bystanders who reported engaging, 55% did so in relation to the situations that took place in private houses, and 33% - in the situations that took place in public spaces. In rural areas, however, only 5% of the respondents who engaged did so in public spaces.

TABLE 2: LOCATION OF IPV SITUATIONS

Urban			Rural	
Engaged	Did not engage		Engaged	Did not engage
55	61	Private house	92	78
33	29	Public space	5	9
3	1	Public transport	0	0
9	10	Other ⁵	3	13
100	100	Total, %	100	100

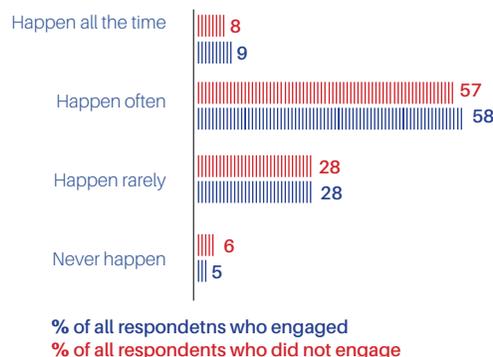
FREQUENCY OF IPV SITUATIONS

ENGAGEMENT RATES ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE FREQUENCY OF IPV SITUATIONS

Most of the reported IPV situations happen often and many happen rarely.

Frequency of these situations, however, does not seem to be associated with the rates of engagement - they are quite similar regardless of how often these situations occur.

FIGURE 13: FREQUENCY OF IPV SITUATIONS

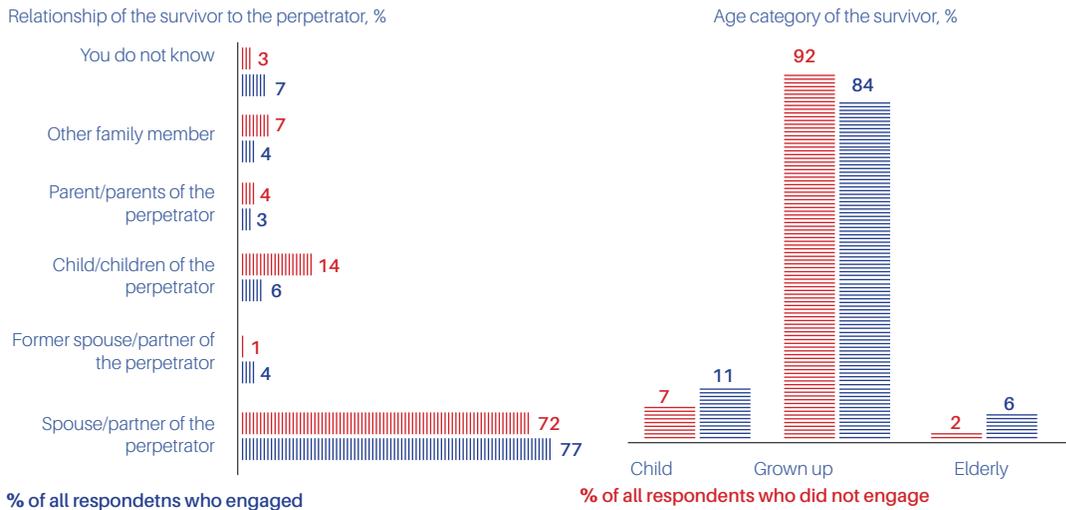


⁵ 'Other' responses are listed in Annex D: Location of IPV situations - 'Other' responses

RELATIONSHIP OF THE SURVIVOR TO THE PERPETRATOR AND AGE CATEGORY OF THE SURVIVOR

Spouses/grown-ups are the most reported survivors of IPV. The rates of engagements are marginally higher in the situations where the survivors are spouses, and lower where the survivors are children.

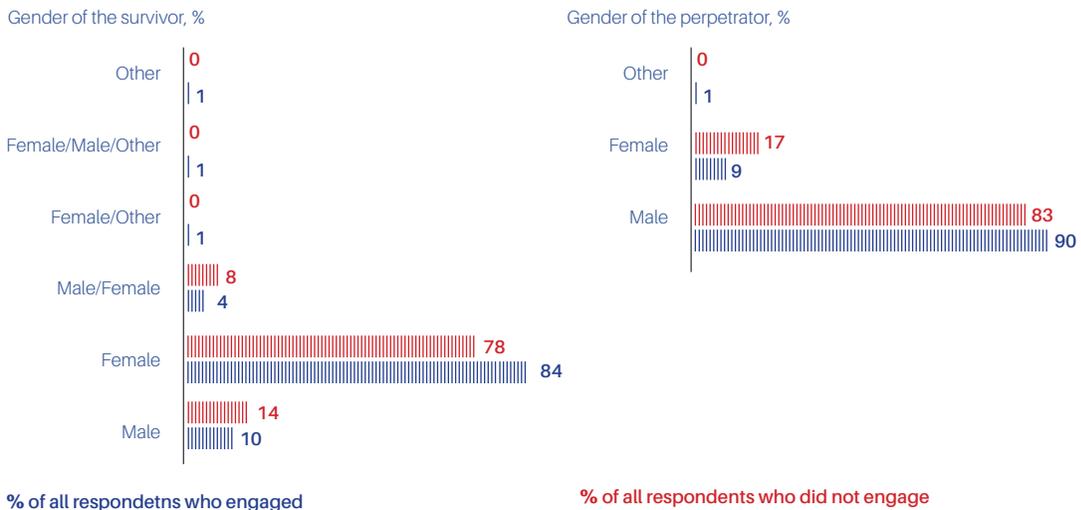
FIGURE 14: AGE CATEGORY OF THE Survivor AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERPETRATOR



GENDER OF THE SURVIVOR AND PERPETRATOR

Spouses and children are the most reported survivors of IPV. The rates of engagements are marginally higher in the situations where the survivors are spouses, and lower where the survivors are children.

FIGURE 15: GENDER OF THE SURVIVOR(S)/PERPETRATOR

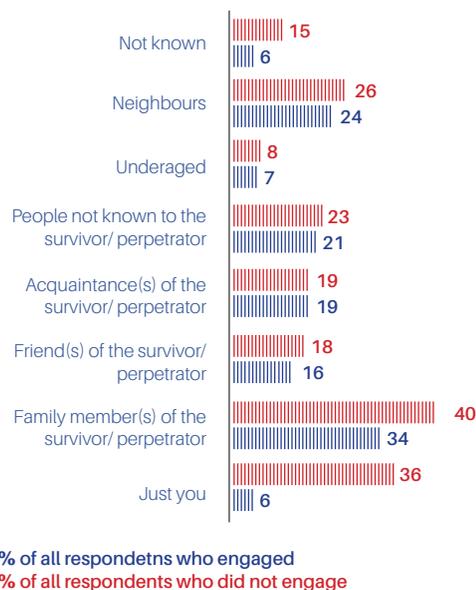


OTHER WITNESSES

HIGH LEVELS OF BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SITUATIONS WITH NO OTHER WITNESSES PRESENT

The reported rate of bystander engagement is higher only in the situations where there were no other witnesses - 36% of those who engaged (compared to 6% of those who did not) reported that they were the only witnesses.

FIGURE 16: OTHER BYSTANDERS



SURVIVORS

THE SurvivorS OF IPV DO NOT OPEN UP OR SEEK HELP THEMSELVES.

The survivors of IPV rarely seek help, admit the fact of violence, or want official services involved. Below are a few examples of narratives that offer a good insight into the dynamic of these situations.

"I live in an apartment building where neighbours know each other, are friends and are in frequent contact. A young married couple recently moved to our house. From that moment, the sounds of loud conversations, quarrels, crying, beating dishes and reconciliation were often heard from their apartment. Of course, no one ignored these, at first a patrol was called to each case, who checked the situation. Unfortunately, the girl denied the fact of violence every time. After repeated calls to the police, the situation did not change, and we decided to get to know the survivor, so she could tell us about the situation and then claim to law enforcement officers. In the end, they moved. The husband moved his wife to another place, probably, we created discomfort for him, and he decided to move to another place, where there are fewer alert neighbours. I often think that if we had more time, we could help her." (Female, 25-34 years old, living in Tbilisi)

"A friend told me about the incident, a noise coming from the neighbour's home was a sign of domestic violence. My friend called the police. The conflicting partners denied the fact of violence." (Male, 25-34 years old, living in Tbilisi)

SECTION IV: BYSTANDER MOTIVATION AND ACTIONS

Bystanders DO NOT ENGAGE BECAUSE THEY DO NOT KNOW HOW TO HELP, AND/OR BELIEVE IT IS NOT THEIR JOB/PLACE TO DO SO

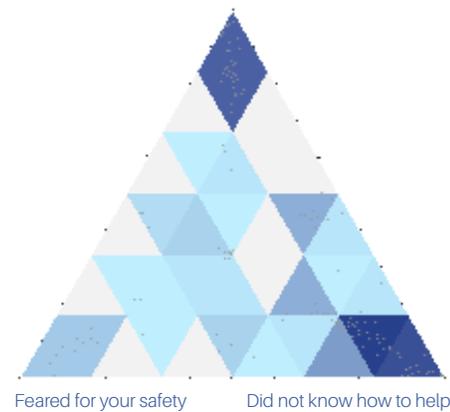
BARRIERS TO BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT

In the situations where bystanders did not engage, either not knowing how to help (what to do), or believing that it was not the bystander's job/place have been the most reported barriers to engage in an IPV situation.

Fearing for safety is the least reported barrier.

FIGURE 17: BARRIERS TO ENGAGE IN IPV SITUATIONS

3.6 You did not act/do something because you...
Believed it was not your job/place



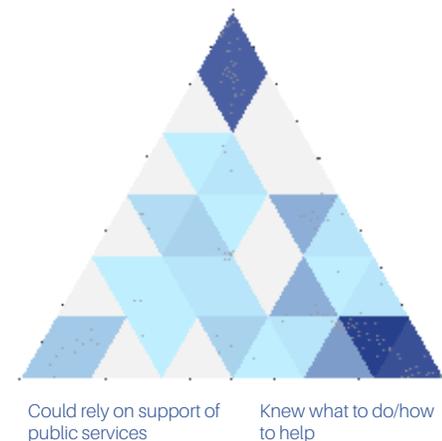
MOTIVATION OF BYSTANDERS TO ENGAGE

In the situations where bystanders engaged, the *personal responsibility to do something* has been reported as the strongest out of the three listed options.

Very few respondents reported that their engagement was driven, even partially, by the *reliance on support of public services*.

FIGURE 18: MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN IPV SITUATIONS

3.2 You did something because you...
Felt responsible for dealing with it

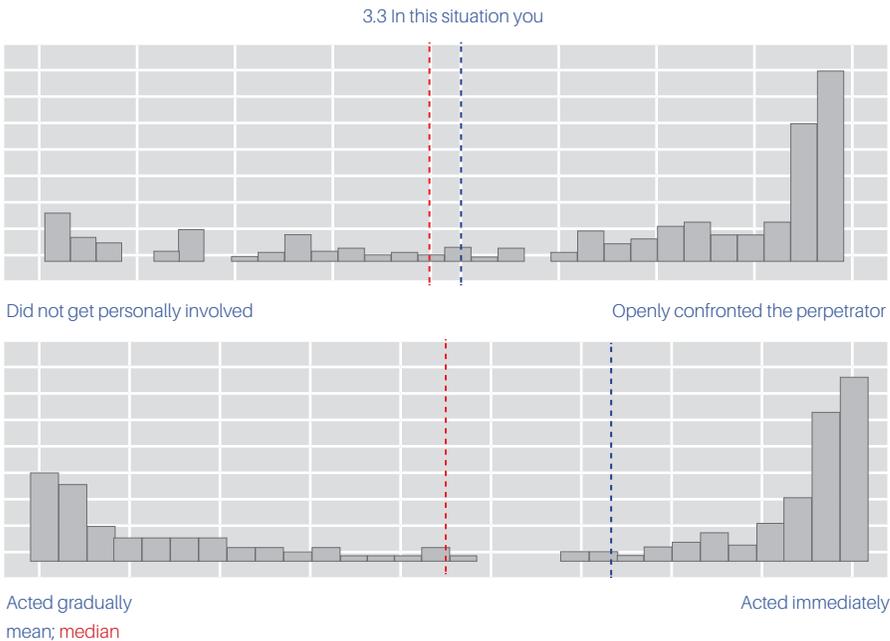


MODES OF BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT

BYSTANDERS TEND TO OPENLY CONFRONT THE PERPETRATOR AND ACT IMMEDIATELY

In the IPV situations where the respondents engaged, they openly confronted the perpetrator and mostly acted immediately.

FIGURE 19: MODES OF BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT



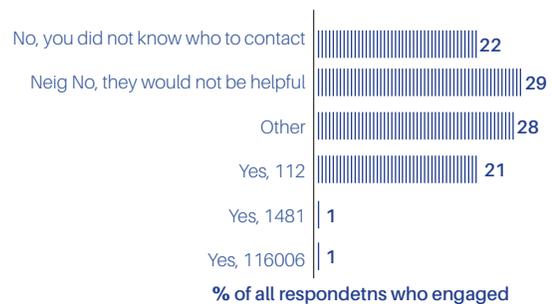
MODES OF BYSTANDER ENGAGEMENT⁶

IN MANY SITUATIONS Survivors DID NOT WANT SERVICES TO BE CONTACTED ('OTHER' RESPONSES)

Out of those respondents who engaged in an IPV situation, in 51% of cases they did not contact any services – 22% did not know who to contact, and 29% did not deem them to be helpful.

In only 23% of cases a service was contacted, '112' – in 21% of cases.

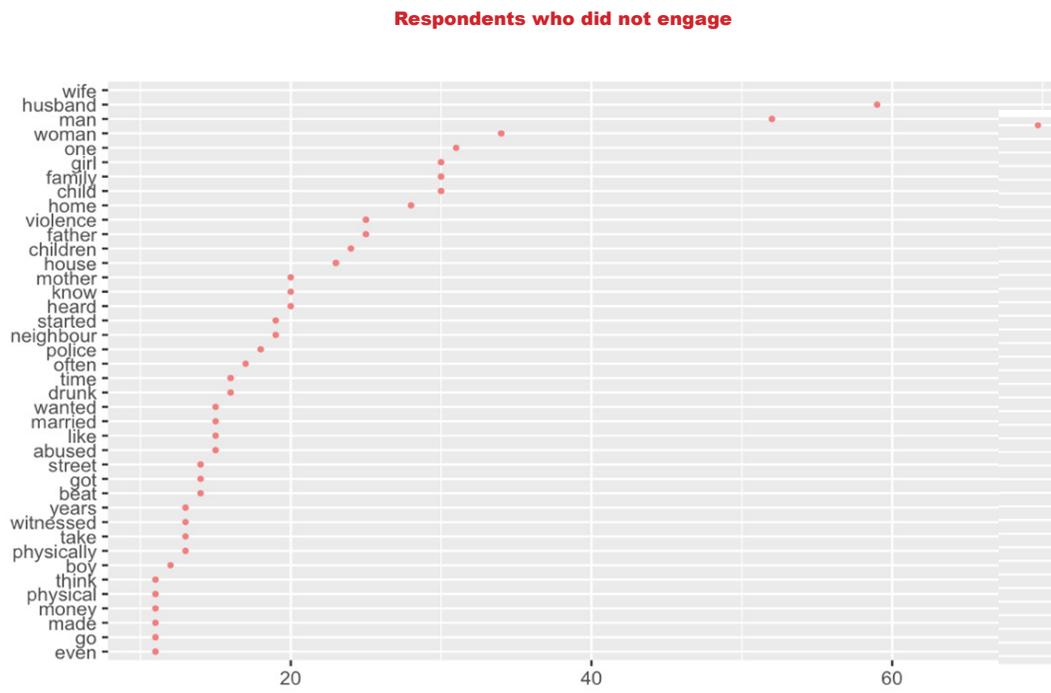
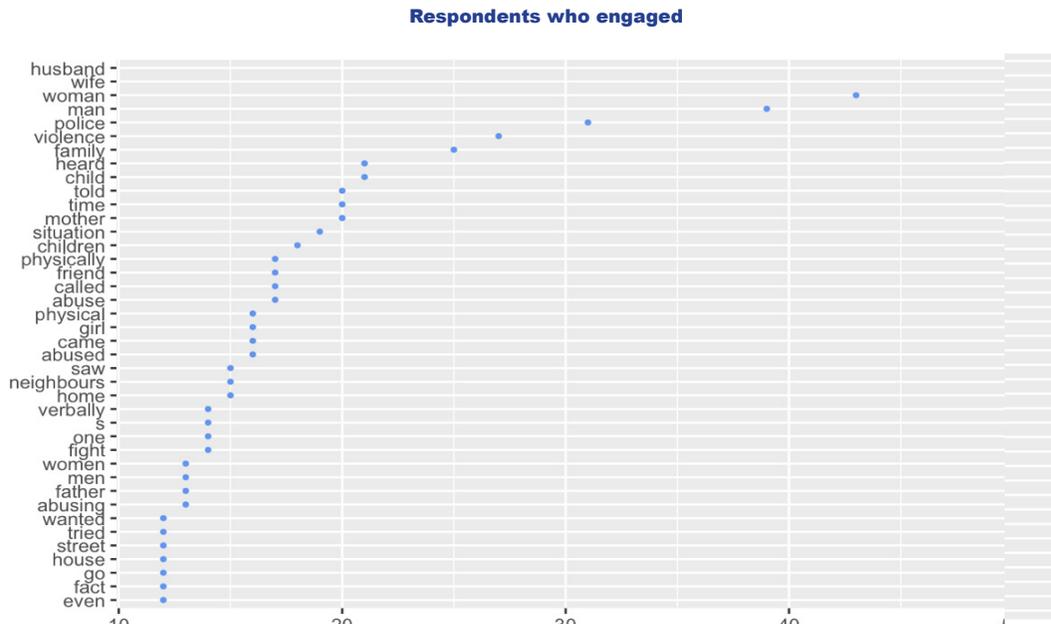
FIGURE 20: SERVICES CONTACTED



⁶ "Other" responses are listed in Annex C: Services contacted – 'Other' responses

SECTION V: NARRATIVES⁷

20 MOST COMMON WORDS⁸ USED IN NARRATIVES



⁷The text has been pre-processed: English stop words removed and stemmed; numbers and punctuation removed; all words lower cased.

⁸Word stemming principles for English: Based on the Porter stemming algorithm (Snowball)
<http://snowball.tartarus.org/algorithms/porter/stemmer.html>; <http://snowballstem.org>.



ANNEX A: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Final

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

UNDP Georgia with its partners is implementing a study aimed at introducing innovative approaches to deal with various challenges that exist in the society. Reducing violence is among those challenges. Violence in couples can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, social. It may be represented as abuse, controlling behaviour, manipulation, or neglect. In some couples, some of these symptoms can go on over prolonged period of time. We all witness it in some form or another. Tell us your stories. The inquiry is confidential and anonymous.

A note on confidentiality: respecting your confidentiality is our highest priority. There will be no reference to your name, and nothing will be traced back to you in any way.

Please tick the box if you agree to take part in this survey. You have the right to withdraw at any time:

I agree

If you agree to take part in the survey, please let us know how you would like your story to be shared in research publications:

I agree for my story to be shared in research publications (it will not contain any identifiable information like references to you or your name)

I do not agree for my story to be shared with anybody

SECTION I: THE SITUATION

This section will take no more than 10 mins to complete. You will be asked to share an experience from your life. You will then be asked to respond to a series of follow up questions relating to this experience. It does not matter how long is the story; it is not necessary to indicate your name or names of the people in the story; you do not need to worry about spelling or grammar

1.1 Think about a recent situation when you witnessed or learned about family violence. What happened?

1.2 If you were to give this situation a title or describe it in a few words, what would they be?



SECTION II: PEOPLE INVOLVED/SETTING/RELATIONSHIPS

2.1 Are you related to/do you know either the survivor or the perpetrator?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, friends with the perpetrator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, related to the survivor | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, friends with both |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, related to the perpetrator | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, acquaintance of the survivor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, related to both | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, acquaintance of the perpetrator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, friends with the survivor | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, acquaintance of both |

Please tell us about the survivor and the perpetrator:

2.2 How is the survivor related to the perpetrator?

- Spouse/partner of the perpetrator
- Child/children of the perpetrator
- Parent/parents of the perpetrator
- Other family member
- You do not know

2.4 What is the gender of the survivor?

- Male
- Female
- Other

2.3 What is the age category of the survivor?

- Child
- Grown-up
- Elderly

2.5 What is the gender of the perpetrator?

- Male
- Female
- Other

Please tell us more about this situation:

2.6 Where did this situation happen?

- Public space
- Private house
- Public transport
- Other (please specify) _____

2.7 In addition to the survivor and perpetrator, who witnessed this situation?

- Just you
- Family member(s) of the survivor/ perpetrator
- Friend(s) of the survivor/ perpetrator
- Acquaintance(s) of the survivor/perpetrator
- People not known to the survivor/ perpetrator
- Underaged
- You do not know

2.8 Where did this situation happen?

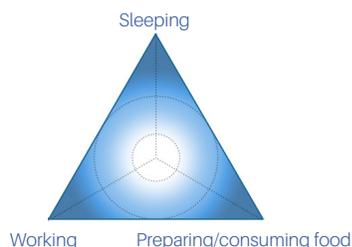
- Urban area
- Rural area

SECTION III: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION/ACTIONS

Please reflect on the situation you shared. In some questions in this section you will be asked to place a marker in a position that most relates to this situation. The closer the ball is to a corner, the stronger this element/concept is. If all elements/concepts are equally important, place the ball in the middle. Click 'N/A' if a question does not apply to your situation.

3.0 How did you spend your yesterday?

N/A



ANNEX A: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Final

Now think about the situation you shared earlier and answer a few questions about it.

3.1 Did you act/do something about this situation?

Yes

If selected, answer questions 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 below



3.2 You did something because you... [stages bystanders go through]



3.3 In this situation you... [levels of involvement]

Did not get personally involved _____ Openly confronted the perpetrator

3.4 In this situation you... [levels of involvement]

Acted gradually _____ Acted immediately

3.5 Have you contacted any services about this situation? [services]

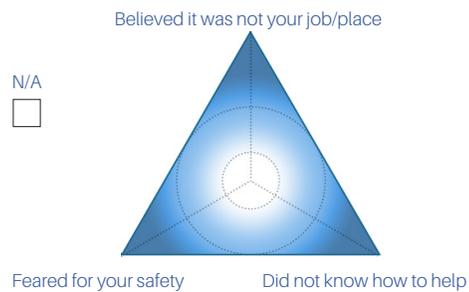
- No, you did not know who to contact
- No, they would not be helpful
- Yes, 112
- Yes, 116006
- Other (please specify) _____

No

If selected, answer question 3.6 below



3.6 You did not act/do something because you... [barriers]

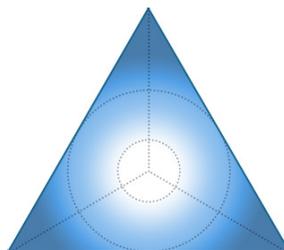


Final

3.7 You decided to act/not act the way you did because...n?

To you it was the right thing to do [subjective]

N/A



You did not have a choice [objective]

It was an appropriate/acceptable way to react [norms/values]

SECTION IV: OUTCOMES/FREQUENCY

4.1 The outcome of this situation for the survivor was...

- Positive
- Neither positive, nor negative
- Negative
- Do not know

4.2 Situations like these...

- Never happen
- Happen rarely
- Happen often
- Happen all the time

SECTION V: LESSONS LEARNT

5.1 If you were to witness a similar situation in the future, you would...

- Handle it the same way
- Handle it differently
- You do not know

SECTION VI: ABOUT YOU

6.1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other

6.2 What age are you?

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55 and older

6.3 What is your ethnic origin?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian | <input type="checkbox"/> Ossetian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Armenian | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abkhaz | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Azerbaijani | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kurd | |

6.4 How often do you attend religious services?

- Regularly
- Not regularly
- Never

6.5 What is the highest education level you obtained?

- None
- Pre-primary education
- Primary education
- Secondary education
- Vocational education
- Incomplete higher education
- Bachelor or equivalent
- Master or equivalent
- Doctor or equivalent

ANNEX A: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Final

6.6 What is your marital status?

- Single
- Married/Living together
- Divorced/Separated
- Widowed

6.7 What is your household's average monthly income?

- 0-500 GEL
- 500-1000 GEL
- 1000-1500 GEL
- 1500_2000 GEL
- 2000-3000 GEL
- More then 3000 GEL

6.8 In what region do you live in now?

- Tbilisi
- Abkhazia
- Adjara
- Guria
- Imereti
- Kakheti
- Mtskheta-Mtianeti
- Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti
- Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti
- Samtskhe-Javakheti
- Kvemo kartli
- Shida kartli

6.9 Which area do you live in now?

- Urban
- Rural

6.10 How long have you lived here for?

- Less than 1 year
- 1-3 years
- 3-5 years
- More that 5 years

6.11 What region do you come from originally?

- Tbilisi
- Abkhazia
- Adjara
- Guria
- Imereti
- Kakheti
- Mtskheta-Mtianeti
- Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti
- Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti
- Samtskhe-Javakheti
- Kvemo kartli
- Shida kartli
- You are not from Georgia (please specify what country you are from) _____

Thank-you for your time.

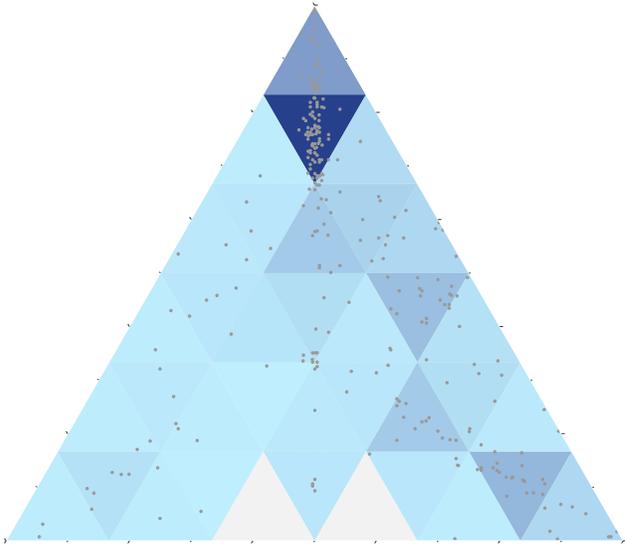
If you have completed your entry please click on the save button below and wait until your story has saved



ANNEX B: READING TIRAD PLOTS

FREQUENCIES

You did something because you...
Felt responsible for dealing with it



Could rely on support of public services

Knew what to do/how to help

Each grey dot represents an observation shared by a respondent.
Darker colours indicate higher frequency of reponses in that region.
The overall pattern reflects the current disposition in relation to a concept.



ANNEX C: SERVICES CONTACTED – “OTHER” RESPONSES

It would not be expedient

The survivor told me not to interfere, if it was the case of physical violence, I would have by all means engaged

I felt incapable of doing something, and because the abuser was my father, I could not act

Law enforcers

There was no more need to engage

Participated in perpetrator’s detention and appeared as a witness in court

1505

I was able to analyse what happened later

I was able to give proper answer myself for such a improper behaviour

The patrol police saw it himself and stopped by.

I have heard this story

When such behaviour persisted, I divorced him/her

I did not find it necessary

There was no more need

I would have engaged if the violence posed threat to someone’s well-being, but this violence was verbal only

I did not think about that moment

I did not consider it to be required

I thought it was no more needed

The neighbours called

I managed to handle the abuser myself

The kid’s mother got involved and I was no more needed, more so that I was 5 year old

I did not call and I do not know why

The involvement was not required

We got engaged immediately, but the police arrived shortly as well

I was not the first-hand whiteness, hence I could not have engaged

I did not find it expedient

I did not realise what I was supposed to do and then they left

It was not required

Guards got involved themselves

I protected the child -I covered him/her with my body

I did not find it expedient

It did not occur to me to call

I waited for further developments

I chose not to call the police as such things happen often and the survivor still opts to stay in the family. The survivor had no desire for any of the state services to get involved;

The situation would have worsened even more if I called the Police, that is why I interfered myself and answered back

There was no need [to engage] because the violence was only psychological

There was no need

I was not the first-hand witness

I did not because the survivor was strongly against

Someone else called

I did not call the Police because by the time I engaged they had already called the Police

Someone else called

It related to none of the support agencies

I did not call anywhere, I started protecting myself

I often tell my friend not to allow being abused, and if needed to call police

We did not call because the woman said not to

The situation did not require to call



I did not seek anyone's help – got engaged myself and was able to give due response to that man

The woman started arguing with me instead, so I did not call

Used services of the Social Protection Agency and small family type shelter for children

Did not want any agency to be engaged, hoped that husband would improve his behaviour

It was some time since the incident, and the situation was more or less stable

We did not engage more people fearing that the abuser would be arrested

I did not find it expedient

Guards had already arrived

[She] entered a good family, the neighbours also helped to graduate a professional college, now is employed and living happily.

The girl did not want to

I threatened to call the Police

The girl asked me not to call

It was irrelevant

It was not required – I was a soldier myself

No, we did not find required. We were going to call, but the girl said not to.

My grandfather is a policeman and he handled it himself. He threatened.

As the lady refused, I changed my mind to call

It was not required

No, I had called Police previously on the case of violence and they behaved very badly – they blamed me instead, saying I drove him/her to this condition

It was not required – my words made a difference

The survivor called 112 herself/himself

I did not think about it that very minute

The most I could do was to engage a psychologist, but even that was not possible. Otherwise, I could not have called other agencies, as I would not have spared the members of the same family for worse experiences.

The involvement was not required

I thought it was not required

I personally spoke with the mother of the perpetrator

I do not know

Someone else called

The airport security service

I did not find it required

We no more required it

I called neighbours for help

I observed what the developments or next actions would be – if the involvement was required, I would have engaged by all means

Police would be a bit too much – they would have never reconciled later

Spouses can somehow deal with it themselves- why do they need Police?

I did not try to call – it would have worsened the situation

ANNEX D: LOCATION OF IPV SITUATIONS - "OTHER" RESPONSES

Partially in private and partially in public space	Both
Everywhere	Sewing saloon
In private transport	In the street
Night club	At the bank
Both	At the theatre
Public and private	Musical festival
Public and private	Posted messages on social media
In a car	At the football club premises
In the residential neighbourhood	On the beach
Outside the city- in the outskirts	The process was extended in time, so took place at various places
Everywhere they ask	The woman is at the shelter for the elderly, and the family is in their house/home
Both public and private space	At home
Both	Kidnapped from the street
Both public and private	Nowhere
Mainly in private space, but it happens in public as well	Wife is not in Georgia, do not know
Night club	At the workplace
In both	In the private transport
The woman is in Greece, the husband is at home	Happens constantly
At the job place in the Bank	In the yard, in the neighbourhood, in the presence of neighbours
Both	In the church
At the restaurant parking space	
At the private space, but sometimes in the yard where everyone could see	
Everywhere	
At the shop	
Night club	
In neighbour's yard	
Restaurant yard	
From the mother's part such incidents happened outside the family, at other people's residence's, from the part of husband in the own home	



