

***Opinion of the Population of Tbilisi on the Political Developments in Georgia
November 2007 through January 2008***

Findings of the Public Opinion Polling

**The research was conducted by the International Centre on Conflicts and Negotiation (ICCN) with the support of the Dutch Charity Organization Cordaid
Polling was conducted with the participation of the Institute for Social Research**

Methodology

Sociological study type: quantitative sociological study

The method of study: sociological study was carried out by the poll method using the face-to-face interview.

The study covered the following issues:

- *Assessment of the November 2-6, 2007 mass protest actions*
- *Assessment of the November 7, 2007 events*
- *Assessment of the presidential elections*
- *Expectations about the 2008 parliamentary elections*
- *Assessment of the acting political figures and associations*
- *Assessment of the TV channels (with special accent on the Public Broadcaster)*

Object of the research: the polling was carried out among the population of the city of Tbilisi. Proportion among the districts was considered.

Sampling: Selection of the respondents took place according to quotas, as well as the random sampling principle. Namely, according to the amount of the selective integrity and to secure the representativeness of sampling in accordance with the proportions given in the general aggregate we preliminarily determined the quotas of respondents by gender and age groups. As to selection of respondents in the families, in order to secure the maximum randomness in the frames of the mentioned quotas the principle of the nearest birthday was applied. In case a person selected among the members of the family by this principle did not conform to the quota, the interviewer passed to a next family and moved so until a satisfactory respondent was found. The interval (step) between the families was 10 (every 10th family). If for any reason connection to a family or respondent was impossible, the interviewer should not connect to a closest family but move according to the step. This principle secured the spread of respondents and the maximum coverage. The interviewers were additionally provided with geographical points of and the spatial area of movement (according to the streets and districts) in order to exclude the possibility of repeated visit in one and the same point.

The general aggregate represented the population of Tbilisi, the age of 18 and above, 10 districts altogether. The quotas, according to the gender and age were determined in accordance with proportions of the population groups polled.

The sampling integrity amounted to 1000 respondents.

The field works were done in the period of February 5 till 16, 2008.

30 highly experienced interviewers participated in the field works. Considering the specificities of the questionnaire, all interviewers have been specially instructed before the start of the works.

Analysis of the Data: The primary sociological data have been processed using the computer program SPSS 10.0. In the analysis the methods have been used such as data grouping and typologization, correlation analysis, regression analysis, etc.

The Results and their Analysis

In your opinion, what reasons have caused the mass protest actions of November 2-6, 2007 (no more than two answers allowed)?

1.	<i>Dissatisfaction of people with the situation in the country</i>	81.5
2.	<i>Opposition parties actively worked towards bringing people out on the streets</i>	15.7
3.	<i>Statements made by Okruashvili</i>	18.4
4.	<i>Anti-government campaigning carried out by the TV company IMEDI</i>	5.5
5.	<i>B. Patarkacishvili's hidden strategy against the government</i>	4.6
6.	<i>other</i>	3.0
7.	<i>It is hard to answer</i>	1.7**)

As we can see, the main reason behind the street protests is the dissatisfaction of the population with the government; in other words, the street manifestations are perceived by the majority of the respondents as a response to the wrong acts conducted by the government rather than the result of the activity of certain figures.

2. The united opposition wanted to (no more than 2 answers):

1.	Scheduling the parliamentary elections in spring	57.5
2.	Removing the government and gaining power	32.0
3.	Different opposition leaders had different goals	14.1
4.	Demonstrating one's own power	8.1
5.	other	1.8
6..	It is hard to answer	4.9**)

note: in questions that allow more than two answers, the total percentage exceeds 10 percent.

We believe that the answer to this question (just like in the case of the answers to other questions) clearly reflects the political preferences of the Tbilisi inhabitants: the supporters of the opposition made their choice in favor of the first answer, the supporters of the government selected the second answer or/and the fourth answer, while the third answer is selected by those individuals who are not in favor of either of the sides.

3. in 2-6 November manifestation people participated (no more than 2 answers allowed)

1.	Due to economic hardship	68.5
2.	In order to defend their constitutional rights	22.4
3.	Due to the existing injustice in the country	45.9
4.	In order to replace the government with peaceful means	6.4
5.	To enjoy the 'show'	3.3

6.	Joined the demagogy of the opposition	10.7
7.	Other	0.3
8.	It is hard to answer	0.8*)

It is clear that the economic hardship remains to be the country's primary problem. Thus, every serious social event is linked to economic issues; therefore, the post-November slogan suggested by the government, namely the slogan: "Georgia without poverty" can be considered as adequate, given the real situation. Also, the third answer (the injustice existing in the country) occupied quite an important place in the responses of the people.

4. Do you believe or not that the 2-6 November events were backed by the plot to overthrow the government?

yes	22.6
no	61.1
hard to answer	16.3

here too, the answers reflect the mood of the Tbilisi inhabitants

5. Do you think that stopping the manifestation of those on hunger strike in the morning of the 7th of November was

1. a legal act	15.5
2. police used more force than it was allowed to	43.5
3. an illegal act	35.0
4. hard to answer	6.0

6. Do you believe that dissolving the manifestation held on Rige on the 7th of November was

1. a legal act	11.2
2. Police has used more force than it was allowed to	41.4
3. an illegal act	40.3
4. hard to answer	7.1

7. Do you believe that the occupation of IMEDI building on the 7th of November was

1. a legal act	8.2
2. police had exceeded its power limits	33.1
3. an illegal and forceful act	51.8
4. hard to answer	6.9

The majority of the respondents evaluate the actions of the government that took place on November 7th as negative. It is interesting to observe the growing strictness in evaluating single events (pls. view the last three tables)

8. The events of 7th November 2007 were (1 answer only) :

1. Crime committed by the government, grave violation of the constitution	36.4
2. An act of suppressing/scaring the people on the part of the government	29.7
3. Undesirable but necessary step taken by the government	20.5
4. The only right decision of the government to defend its security	9.5
5. Other	0.4

6. It is hard to answer	3.5
-------------------------	-----

The answers reflect the opinion of both the strong supporters of the opposition and the strong supporters of the government (answer 1 reflects on the supporters of the opposition and answer 4 on the supporters of government). Also, we can see the position of the 'moderates' (answer 2 reflecting the moderates in favors of the opposition and 3 in favor of the government).

9. In your view, who is responsible for the events that took place of November 7th?

1. opposition only	3,5
2. opposition	4,7
3. both sides equally	36,7
4. the government	20,9
5. only the government	31,8
6. it is hard to answer	2,4

The answers are clear and do not need further clarification.

10. In your view, who took the decision to apply force on the 7th of November (1 answer only)?

1. Michail Saakashvili	11.4
2. Michail Saakashvili in coordination with his team	56.7
3. Michail Saakashvili with certain representatives of his team	13.4
4. The decision was taken without Michail Saakashvili	3.2
5. It is hard to answer	15.2

As we can see, more than half of the respondents believe that the decision was taken by the team

11. In your view, how did the event of November 7th affect Georgia's image on the international arena?

1. it improved	3.2
2. it remained the same	21.6
3. it worsened	64.1
4. it is hard to answer	11.1

Here too, the results do not require additional clarification

12. Appointing the preliminary presidential elections was (not more than two answers allowed)

1. The only right decision of the government to reduce the tension	34.3
2. A compromise on the part of the government	19.8
3. A decision taken under the pressure from the US	34.8
4. A step taken to preserve the power	28.9

5. It is hard to answer	4.1*)
-------------------------	-------

Third answer needs some attention since it got high percent of answers which means that large part of the respondents believes that the processes are controlled by the outside forces.

In your view, what made Badri Patarkacishvili take the steps he had taken? (no more than 2 answers allowed):

His business interests	19.3
His interest matched those of Russia	9.6
His interest matched the interest of the Georgian state	22.8
Personal confrontation with Michail Saakashvili	27.0
Other	2.5
It is hard to answer	27.6

As we can see, the answers are not uniform and the reply 'it is hard to answer' is encountered rather often. It seems that the society has not developed a defined opinion concerning the figure of B. Patarkacishvili

13. In your view, did the presidential candidates enjoy equal conditions?

1.yes	10.2
2. more or less	23.9
3. no	57.5
4. it is hard to answer	8.4

How do you evaluate the work carried out by the Central Elections Commission?

1. Positively	9.3
2. More positively than negatively	12.7
3. More negatively than positively	15.2
4. Negatively	51.5
5. It is hard to answer	11.3

16. How do you evaluate the work carried out by the international observers?

1. positively	13.3
2. more positively than negatively	14.8
3. more negatively than positively	17.7
4. negatively	40.6
5. It is hard to answer	13.6

17. In your view, how were the presidential elections carried out?

Normally and justly	8.4
With certain violations that did not influence the final result	24.6
The government forged the results – according to real results, there should have been the second round	45.2
The government forged the results – acceding to the real results, Levan Gachechiladze was the winner after the first round	17.5
It is hard to answer	4.8

Thus, most of the respondents are unhappy with all major components of presidential elections. As for the results, in the opinion of the majority, the official story does not match the real picture according to which there should have been the second round.

18. How would you evaluate the positions of the Georgian Orthodox Church during the events of 2-7th of November?

positively	55.0
neither positively, nor negatively	34.2
negatively	3.4
it is hard to answer	7.4

19. During the presidential race/campaign, the mainstream Church was supporting:

Michail Saakashvili	3.7
Representative of the opposition (one or more)	2.9
It was neutral	81.6
It is hard to answer	11.8

These results are once again reminding us that the authority of the mainstream Church is very high among the population

20. How deeply do you trust the below listed politicians or public figures (the list is organized in alphabetical order)?

1. I fully trust
2. I trust more than I distrust
3. neutral
4. I distrust more than I trust
5. I completely distrust
6. It is hard to answer

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Jondi Baghaturia	3.7	7.8	21.0	11.6	43.3	12.6
2. Levan Berdzenishvili	22.7	23.3	19.3	6.8	21.8	6.1
3. Kakha Bendukidze	0.9	1.8	6.7	5.6	79.3	5.7
4. Giga Bokeria	3.1	3.6	5.3	4.3	80.4	3.3
5. Nino Burjanadze	17.9	15.1	17.0	8.4	38.5	3.1
6. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia	10.8	13.5	23.9	9.4	35.9	6.5
7. Davit Gamkrelidze	18.3	30.1	24.8	5.7	16.5	4.6
8. Levan Gachechiladze	35.2	21.0	15.5	5.0	19.4	3.9
9. Lado Gurgenidze	12.8	14.2	12.9	4.5	28.7	26.9
10. Koba Davitashvili	20.7	24.3	20.4	6.8	22.9	4.9
11. Salome Zurabishvili	15.2	18.7	20.8	9.2	30.2	5.9
12. Givi Targamadze	3.5	5.1	8.8	5.6	71.2	5.8
13. Giorgi Targamadze	39.6	20.7	12.8	4.6	17.6	4.7
14. Levan Tarkhnishvili	3.2	4.5	10.3	4.8	63.2	14.0
15. Gia Tortladze	15.7	15.4	21.4	5.8	25.1	16.6
16. Temur Iakobashvili	2.9	3.8	7.9	4.6	37.7	43.1
17. Iia II	90.2	4.0	1.6	0.1	2.4	1.7
18. Kakha Kukava	29.4	22.1	15.5	5.0	20.8	7.2
19. Kakha Lomaia	3.2	5.6	8.4	5.8	72.2	5.6
20. Gia Maisashvili	11.3	15.1	22.3	24.8	19.2	7.3
21. Vano Merabishvili	4.8	3.7	9.0	4.0	72.9	5.6
22. Maia Nadiradze	2.1	3.6	6.5	5.0	78.3	4.5

23. Shalva Natelashvili	19.3	19.0	25.4	5.9	26.4	4.0
24. Gia Nodia	3.6	5.5	8.4	4.2	47.4	30.9
25. Irakli Okruashvili	15.9	12.3	19.5	7.6	32.7	12.0
26. <u>Badri Patarkacishvili</u>	12.6	11.3	15.7	5.3	31.8	16.3
27. Nika Rurua	2.5	2.7	7.1	4.2	53.0	30.5
28. Michail Saakashvili	20.2	12.6	15.4	6.8	39.6	5.4
29. Irina Sarishvili	1.8	2.5	12.8	9.2	68.5	5.2
30. Eka Tkeshelashvili	6.1	5.9	7.4	5.1	56.4	19.1
31. Davit Usufashvili	24.2	23.5	19.7	4.7	18.2	9.7
32. Zviad Dzidziguri	25.1	21.6	19.0	5.4	21.5	7.4
33. Pikria Chikhradze	15.8	21.2	23.7	7.5	24.0	7.8
34. Giorgi Khaindrava	14.3	16.3	23.5	6.1	33.4	6.4
35. Eka Khrkheulidze	3.5	3.0	5.7	4.0	55.7	28.1
36. Tina Khidasheli	30.4	24.1	17.0	4.3	17.9	6.3

**As this research was being implemented, we received news on the death of B. Patarkacishvili. This could have an effect on the results*

**Total rating (I trust completely + I trust more than I mistrust)
(in de-escalating order)**

1. Ilia II	94,2
2. Giorgi Targamadze	60,3
3. Levan Gachechiladze	56,2
4. Tina Khidasheli	54,5
5. Kakha Kukava	51,5
6. Davit Gamkrelidze	48,4
7. Davit Usufashvili	47,7
8. Zviad Dzidziguri	46,7
9. Levan Berdenishvili	46,0
10. Koba Davitashvili	45,0
11. Shalva Natelashvili	38,3
12. Pikria Chikhradze	37,0
13. Salome Zurabishvili	33,9
14. Nino Burjanadze	33,0
15. Michail Saakashvili	32,8
16. Gia Tortladze	31,1
17. Giorgi Khaindrava	30,6
18. Irakli Okruashvili	28,2
19. Lado Gurgenidze	27,0
20. Gia Maisashvili	26,4
21. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia	24,3
22. <u>Badri Patarkacishvili</u>	23,9
23. Eka Tkeshelashvili	12,0
24. Jondi Baghaturia	11,5
25. Gia Nodia	9,1
26. Kakha Lomaia	8,8
27. Givi Targamadze	8,6
28. Vano Merabishvili	8,5
29. Levan Tarkhnishvili	7,7
30. Giga Bokeria	6,7

31. Temur Iakobashvili	6,7
32. Eka Kherkheulidze	6,5
33. Maia Nadiradze	5,7
34. Nika Rurua	5,2
35. Irina Sarishvili	4,3
36. Kakha Bendukidze	2,7

Thus, the leader among the public figures is Ilia II.

As for the politicians, it is quite hard to give estimates on further developments. Today, among the clear favorites are Giorgi Targamadze and the leader of the united opposition council Levan Gachechiladze. In terms of Giorgi Targamadze, one has to point out that he is about to create a new political party. However, the high rating he is enjoying derives from his role as a journalist rather than his political activity.

The 'governmental' team, with Nino Burjanadze and Michael Saakashvili specifically, appear to occupy 14 and 15th places (the two politicians ratings are rather similar). The new prime-minister has a moderate rating while the rest of the team occupy positions towards the end of the list. This picture shows us that individuals dissatisfied with Saakashvili's government comprise both the supporters of the opposition and the supporters of M. Saakashvili (pls. see question 21.2).

Factorial Analysis

We conducted factorial analysis based on the table with the ratings. The analysis gave us interesting results, showing us how the evaluation of a particular figure is changing. For example, if the respondent N is evaluating A positively, how big is the chance that this respondent will evaluate B as positively and C negatively. As for the respondent NN, if he/she is evaluating C positively, how big is the chance that he/she will evaluate A's A and B negatively.

As a result of our analysis, two defined groups were formed that covered all the persons on the list except for Ilia II. The results are shown in tables (the quantitative indicator does not point either to trust of leadership, it only shows the perception of the society of a given politician in relation to the latter's team).

[This is not a rating!]

Governmental Team	
1. Mikhail Saakashvili	0.75
2. Levan Tarkhnishvili	0.70
3. Eka Tkeshelashvili	0.70
4. Nino Burjanadze	0.67
5. Vano Merabishvili	0.67
6. Givi Targamadze	0.67
7. Nika Rurua	0.66
8. Giga Bokeria	0.65
9. Maia Nadiradze	0.65
10. Kakha Lomaia	0.65
11. Gia Nodia	0.62
12. Eka Kherkheulidze	0.61
13. Kakha Bendukidze	0.58
14. Temur Iakobashvili	0.57
15. Lado Gurgenidze	0.53

Opposition	
1. Levan Gachechiladze	0.83
2. Kakha Kukava	0.80
3. koKoba Davitashvili	0.78
4. Zviad Dzidziguri	0.77
5. Giorgi Khaindrava	0.77
6. Salome Zurabishvili	0.75
7. Levna Berdzenishvili	0.75
8. Tina KHidasheli	0.74
9. Gia Tortladze	0.74
10. Shalva Natelashvili	0.66
11. Giorgi Targamadze	0.65
12. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia	0.65
13. Badri Patarkacishvili	0.62
14. Jondi Baghaturia	0.60
15. Irakli Okruashvili	0.60
16. Pikria Chikhradze	0.60
17. Davit Usufashvili	0.59
18. Gia Maisashvili	0.56
19. Davit Gamrkrelidze	0.53
20. Irina Sarishvili	0.31

In the 'government' team, special attention should be paid to the high percent demonstrating their close affiliation to the team of the two new members– Levan Tarkhnishvili and Eka Tkeshelashvili.

As we can see, the gap between the highest and lowest indicators is more narrow in the governmental team than among the opposition. This could be due to the fact that the society perceives the government as a more closely collaborating 'team'.

21. Please indicate how strongly you agree with the following statements

1. I fully agree
2. I agree more than I disagree
3. Neutral
4. I disagree more than I agree
5. I disagree completely
6. It is hard to answer

21.1

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Street manifestations only bring problems and are not contributing to finding a solution to the problem	29.0	13.4	11.9	15.0	26.9	3.8

The answers are distributed relatively evenly.

21.2

	1	2	3	4	5	6
The president would have taken better decisions if he had better team/ better surroundings	42.7	21.6	8.5	5.4	14.2	7.6

This answer shows us that the dissatisfaction with Saakashvili's government among the Tbilisi inhabitants is rather strong

21.3

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Georgian democracy has been deteriorating over the past few years	29.9	14.0	15.6	12.3	20.4	7.8

Given the overall picture, this result was quite unexpected. This can be explained by the fact that large part of the society did not link the November events with democracy while other half of the society considered the intensity of street demonstration a sign of democracy

21.4

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Introducing Constitutional Monarchy would be a solution for Georgia	12.6	9.0	8.8	11.0	33.2	25.4

It seems that the idea of Constitutional Monarchy is not very popular among the Tbilisi society

21.5

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Saakashvilis' government learnt some good lessons as a result of the November events. Thus, the government will try to avoid further mistakes and improve its work	29.8	20.3	12.2	7.9	21.1	8.7

The result is quite interesting. The majority of the respondents believe that the street manifestations will make the government more attentive to the needs of the people

21.6

	1	2	3	4	5	6
People do not trust the government (regarding the parliamentary elections) and are ready to stage new revolution	12.7	11.4	10.6	11.9	36.9	16.5

This result reflects on the previous one. The majority believes that parliamentary elections will be more fair (pls. see question 22).

21.7

	1	2	3	4	5	6
If Saakashvili's government will be replace, Georgia will stop developing and the event of 90-ies will become a reality	12.1	8.0	6.6	12.0	47.2	14.1

According to the answers, the changes in the government will not cause serious destabilization.

22. In your view, will the parliamentary elections be fair?

Mostly fair	14.2
More fair than unfair	29.5
More unfair than fair	20.9
Mainly unfair	12.1
It is hard to give an answer	23.3

In the view of the majority of the respondents, the parliamentary elections will be more fair than the presidential elections (pls. view question 17).

23. In your view, how is the 'United National Movement' going to be represented in future parliament?

It will gain constitutional majority (over 2/3)	11.7
---	------

It will gain majority (more than 50%)	27.8
It will have the largest fraction	11.2
It will be in minority	18.9
It will not get into the parliament	2.7
It is hard to answer	27.7

24. In your view, which political unions will get seats in future parliament?

	Surely get into the parliament	Probably	Likely not	Surely not	Hard to answer
New Rights and the Industrialists	29.6	41.9	8.4	2.8	17.3
B. Patarkacishvili's Party	4.1	14.8	21.9	32.8	26.4
United Opposition Council	61.7	25.2	2.9	2.1	8.1
Imedi (Irina Sarishvili)	0.6	2.1	11.1	76.1	10.1
Labour Party	21.7	42.6	14.3	12.1	9.3
Party of Future (Gia Maisashvili)	1.7	9.0	20.7	53.1	15.5
National Movement (Michail Saakashvili)	77.2	12.4	2.0	3.4	5.0
other*					

* 137 respondents named the new political party headed by Giorgi Targamadze

Thus, the favorites are the National Movement and United Opposition Council

25. Do you plan to cast your vote in the parliamentary elections scheduled in Spring 2008?

Definitely yes	73.6
Probably yes	14.3
Most probably not	3.1
Definitely not	4.1
Hard to answer	4.9

It seems that the turnout will be rather high.

26. How often do you use the listed TV channels in order to receive information on political developments?

TV channels	Very often	More or less often	Rarely	Never	Have no access
Kavkasia	34.1	23.0	22.8	16.3	3.8
Maestro	4.7	12.1	20.9	49.3	13.0
mze	19.1	37.0	25.5	15.5	2.9

Rustavi 2	47.5	29.9	14.1	8.1	0.4
Public Broadcaster	15.8	34.7	27.1	21.4	1.0

Thus, the leaders are Kavkasia and Rustavi 2

27. Please indicate the TV channel you trusted most before the closing of TV company Imedi

1. Fully trust
2. Trust more than mistrust
3. Neutral
4. More mistrust than trust
5. Mistrust completely
88. It was not accessible
99. It is hard to answer

	1	2	3	4	5	88	99
`Imedi`	73.1	11.0	8.0	2.8	2.9	0.4	1.8
`Kavkasia`	28.2	13.7	21.0	7.5	12.3	3.2	14.1
`Mze`	6.6	16.8	33.7	14.4	16.3	2.0	10.1
Rustavi 2	13.1	19.4	25.3	14.1	24.5	0.2	3.3
Public Broadcaster	7.1	12.6	28.7	14.2	27.7	0.6	9.1

It is clear that `Imedi` was the only favorite

28. Please evaluate the TV channels as of today

1. Fully trust
2. Trust more than mistrust
3. Neutral
4. More mistrust than trust
5. Mistrust completely
88. no access
99. Hard to answer

	1	2	3	4	5	88	99
`Kavkasia`	37.7	14.3	16.2	5.5	11.1	3.1	12.1
`Maestro`	8.2	5.0	15.9	6.1	14.1	13.1	37.6
`Mze`	8.8	17.6	33.1	11.5	17.0	2.2	9.8
`Rustavi2`	18.0	16.4	28.2	12.3	22.1	0.2	2.8
Public Broadcaster	9.2	13.5	31.4	12.9	24.3	0.6	8.1

We believe these results clearly show the current tendencies of the Tbilisi inhabitants

29. Which statement do you agree with?

The Public Broadcaster is currently serving the interests of the government	63.7
The public Broadcaster is being objective	18.2
The Public Broadcaster is representing more the interest of the opposition	0.1
Hard to give and answer	17.8

It is clear, that "Public Broadcasting" is strongly associated with the government in the eyes of the majority of our respondents

30. Do you agree with the statement that many things should be done differently (should be changed) in the work of the Public Broadcaster?

I fully agree	73.6
I agree more than I disagree	9.1
I disagree more than I agree	2.7
Completely disagree	1.3
Hard to give an answer	13.3

31. What do you expect from the changes on the level of the Public Broadcaster's (channel one) leadership?

It will positively affect the work of the channel	59.2
Nothing will change	12.7
It will negatively affect the work of the channel	0.7
Hard to give an answer	27.4

Thus, those in favor of the changes comprise the majority of the respondents. Also, it is interesting to point out that the majority evaluates the replacement of the Chairperson of the Public Broadcaster in an optimistic way

Summary and Conclusion of the Results

- *The majority of the population in Tbilisi sympathizes with the opposition*
- *The pro-opposition mood of people is caused by negative perception of the acting government, i.e. dissatisfaction with the government .*
- *The dissatisfaction of people with policies is linked to Mikhail Saakashvili's team rather than Saakashvili himself*
- *Practically all the activity, institutes and persons are evaluated significantly more positively if they are associated with the opposition rather than the government*
- *The majority of the population is optimistic – they believe that street manifestations had a positive impact and the coming parliamentary elections will be conducted in a more fair manner while the replacement of the chair of the Public Broadcaster TV company will have positive results.*
- *It is likely that the turnout at the parliamentary elections will be high*
- *It is likely that the political spectrum of Georgia will witness the emergence of the new and a rather important party, namely the Christian-democratic party headed by Giorgi Targamadze*
- *The evaluation of Badri Patarkacishvili by the society is neither clearly defined nor polarized*
- *The Georgian Orthodox Church and the Patriarch of Georgia are not linked to politics: their popularity is very high among the population*
- *The idea of constitutional monarchy has little support among the population of Tbilisi*

Demographic data of the respondents

Sex

Males	46.5
-------	------

Females	53.5
---------	------

Age

18-25	15.1
26-35	18.0
36-45	20.2
46-55	17.5
56-65	12.4
65+	16.8

Education

Never attended school	0.1
Attended primary school	0.5
Incomplete secondary school education	1.2
Complete secondary school education	16.0
Secondary technical education	17.5
Incomplete higher education	7.1
Complete higher education	57.6

Economic well-being

very poor	9.8
poor	30.9
middle	57.9
high	1.4
very high	0
