Socio–economic conditions of Rural households in 16 municipalities

Baseline Survey Report

May

2014

Technical Information

Goals of the survey

The key goal of the survey is to identify the following:

- Economic and demographic structure of households;
- Basic types of agricultural activities as per production and sales;
- Infrastructure for operation of primary agricultural production, which includes provision of chemicals, testing, mechanization and other supplementary means;
- Economic infrastructure of agriculture, which includes capacity for product processing and sale;
- Social conditions;
- Structure of household incomes and expenditure;
- Gender status in households & gender stereotypes;
- Awareness about farmers' cooperatives; basic sources of information and interest in enrolling into farmers' cooperatives.

Methodological Guide of the Survey

Target group of the survey: 16 rural municipalities in 5 regions of Georgia
Measure of selection: 1000 respondents (18+)
According to the measure of selection, the outcomes of the survey are representative of total area (16 municipalities), individual regions and gender aspect. Table №1 shows distribution of selection per municipalities.

Table 1. Distribution of Selection

Territorial Unit		Number of households
Shida Kartli	Gori	100
	Kaspi	50
	Kareli	50
	Khashuri	30
Kvemo Kartli	Marneuli	90
	Gardabani	90
	Tetritskaro	30
Kakheti	Kvareli	40
	Gurjaani	100
	Sagarejo	60
Samtskhe-Javakheti	Akhalkalaki	100
	Ninotsminda	50
Imereti	Sachkhere	50
	Chiatura	70
	Samtredia	40
	Vani	50

Description of the selection

A two-step cluster selection will be used for the survey.
The base for selection is the 2002 Census database of the rural population of Georgia.
Variation was calculated by the following formula:

$$e = \sqrt{deff} Z_{(1+\alpha)/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}, \qquad (1)$$

Where n is a selection value;

p –value of the parameter to be assessed;

α –level of reliability;

$Z_{(1+\alpha)/2}$ –(1+α)/2 level quantile of standard normal distribution

deff – design effect value.

Selection size was determined as 1,000 interviews. The entire volume of the selection within the regions was in a way that the data could be analyzed by region upon weighting. At each point of selection (in the village) 8 interviews were conducted; therefore, the value of design effect fluctuates within the range 1.2-2. On the basis of (1) formula above, the number of interviews for each region provides more than 8-10% error with 95% reliability. The total error is within the range of 4-5%.

The volume of selection for the regions was distributed among municipalities, in proportion to the number of households there. Primary section unit (cluster) is a village. As 8 interviews were conducted in each cluster, number of villages (k_r) to be selected in each region was defined by the formula:

$$k_r = \frac{n_r}{8}$$

Where, n_r is a volume of selection for the region.
In each village, household were selected by means of the random selection method. In selected families, we interviewed all members who were informed about the issues of the survey.

In order to cover the whole aggregate of the data, the data was weighted. Each selected household was assigned a weight equal to the contrary value of the likelihood of being selected.

Field works: Field works were carried out by regional supervisors and local interviewers. Before commencement of the field works the supervisors and interviewers attended a training; during the training they were given detailed instruction on how to conduct the survey. Collected data was processed in the SPSS program by means of the following methods: frequency distribution of the data; calculation of the averages; cross-tabulation and correlation.

Key Findings

Demographic structure of households

In order to have a clear picture of the outcomes of the survey, it is important to know about basic social and demographic characteristics of the respondents from the target municipalities. The ratio of men and women participating in the survey is almost equal (diagram 1). More than two thirds of the interviewed population is married and lives with their spouse; 16 % of the respondents are widowed; 8 % are single (diagram 2). 1/5 of the respondents of the survey are over 66; only 4 % of the respondents belong to the age category 18-25 (diagram 3).

Diagram 1: Gender

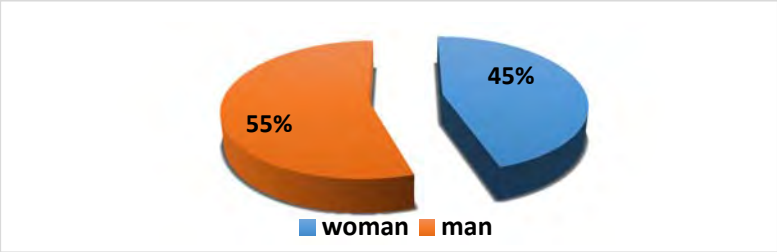


Diagram 2: Marital Status

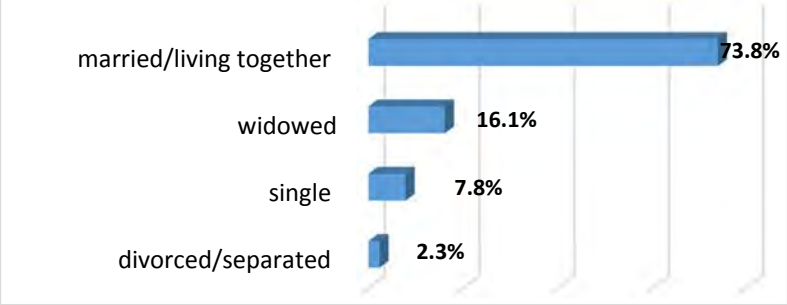
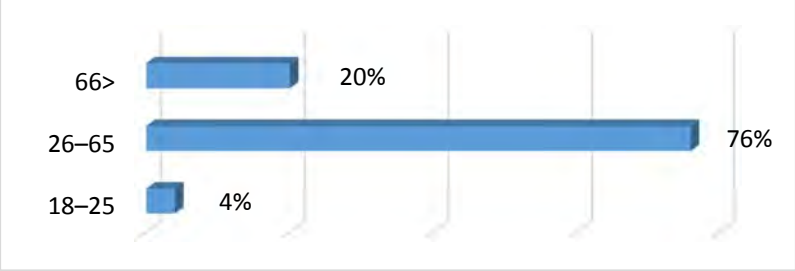


Diagram 3: Age



Education: The survey assessed the level of respondents' education, which is necessary for planning communication-information activities within the framework of the strengthening farmers' cooperation program. Half of the respondents indicated that the top level of their education was secondary school. Only 17% had a higher education. This data has a slight difference in each of the regions. This data is given in Table 2 below.

Diagram 4: Last stage of education

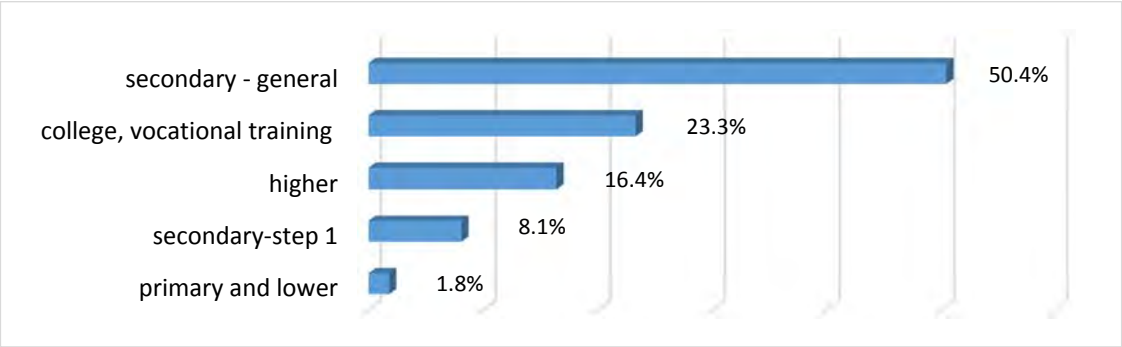


Table 2: Education per Regions

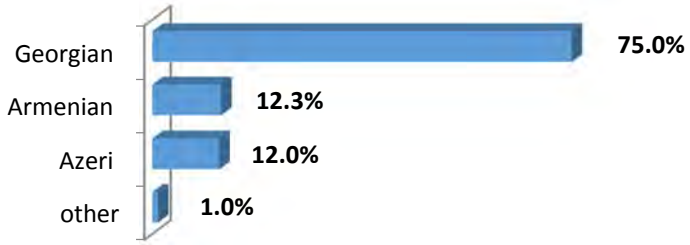
	Kakheti	Kvemo Kartli	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Imereti
Primary and lower level	0.50%	5.20%		2%	1.40%
Secondary education – step 1	5.00%	14%	10.40%	4%	5.20%
Secondary education – general	41%	51.40%	47.80%	67.3%	49%
College, vocational training school	31.00%	13.80%	26.50%	14.0%	28.60%
Higher education	22.50%	15.20%	15.20%	12.70%	15.70%

Ethnic composition and knowledge of Georgian language – as per the outcomes of the survey, native language is determined by ethnic origin. 73% of the respondents are Georgians, therefore – for 73 % of the respondents the Georgian language is the native language. 12.3 % of the population is Azeri and 12 % are Armenians. Thus, they indicate Azeri (12.3%) and Armenian (12%) as their native language. In case of those who did not indicate Georgian language as their native language, we inquired how well they knew the country's official language, which is an important factor for their involvement in socio-economic life. In order to assess the level of knowledge of Georgian language, we identified the following categories:

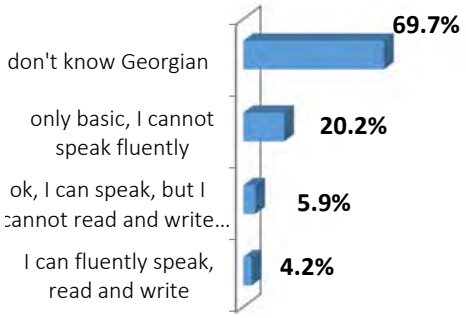
- Basic – the respondent cannot fluently speak Georgian;
- Good – the respondent can speak, but cannot read and write;
- Respondent can fluently speak, read and write;
- Respondent does not know Georgian.

In this regard, the situation is different in Azeri and Armenian communities. The situation is much more severe in the Azeri population; 2/3 of the Azeri population does not know Georgian at all (70%); only 9 % noted that they know Georgian language fluently or more or less well; within the Armenian population, 17 % does not know Georgian at all, and 30 % states that they know Georgian language fluently or more or less well. (Diagram 5).

Diagram 5: Knowledge of Georgian Language among Ethnic Minorities



Azeri



Armenian

<u>Family Structure:</u> The table below shows the average number of families and percentage per age category (table 3). As we see, the average size of the rural household is 4.1. Population of an age 0-17 makes 21% of the total aggregate, which indicates that ageing tendency is not identified; though a significant part of the rural population is of pension age. According to this survey, age category "66 and above" includes 13 % of total population. Though, if we consider similar surveys conducted in rural municipalities, where the age category also includes women's pension age (61+), more than third of population is of pension age[1].

[1] FAO, **ENPI/2013/317-764 GCP/GEO/001/EC. ''** BASELINE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION''

Table 3 (a). Average number of family members and percentage as per age categories

Average			
0-17	18-25	26-65	66 +
1.34	1.14	1.33	1.01

Percentage			
0-17	18-25	26-65	66 +
21%	13%	54%	13%

52 percent of the respondents are family heads. Among them, the majority are men, despite whether they support the family or not. Only 17 % of the respondents are women heads of the family. In addition, women are heads of the families with mainly one or two members, consisting only of women, as well as "big families",[2] where the men from older generation have passed away, and their places are taken by their widows. Also, in a number of cases, women are called heads of the families, when men are away from their families for a long time, i.e. in migration.

Table 3 (b). Average number of family members and percentage as per age categories by head of family

Number of family members	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**
General	10.2%	16.3%	14.1%	18.5%	16.2%	24.7%
Where woman is the head of the family	43.0%	18.5%	7.7%	8.9%	8.9%	13.0%

We should not be surprised that majority of women, named as heads of the family, are mainly widows (78%); almost half of such respondents are over 66.

[2] Big families include several generations, and are usually headed by the most elderly person.

Diagram 6: Marital status of women – Heads of the family:

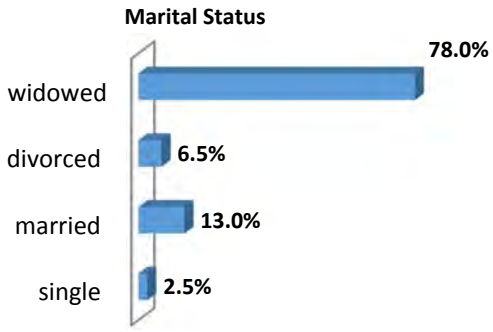
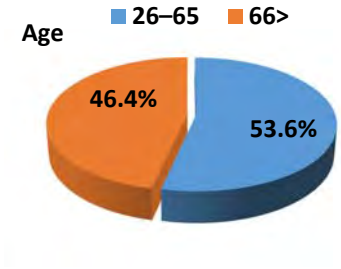


Diagram 7: Age of women – Heads of the family:



According to the outcomes of the survey, average income of those families where the man is the head, is GEL 378; GEL 258 is the average income of the families led by women. Though, we should also consider low ratio of demographic dependence of the families led by women; as it was already mentioned above, the reason is structural composition of these families (small families). As a result of the survey it was determined that these families do not have limited access to agricultural resources, as we are dealing with a traditional model of the family with the difference that the male head of the family is deceased or is away from the family for a long time. It is interesting to find out about the family conditions of single / separated women in the context of access to agricultural resources; though, our survey identified few of such cases and they could not be generalized on the basis of statistic methodology.

Arable Land

The absolute majority of the respondents state that they have agricultural land plot (94%). Average agricultural land plot area is 1.25 hectares. According to the outcome of the survey, the biggest agricultural land area was identified in Samtskhe-Javakheti (2.7 hectares); Kakheti (2.4 hectares) and Shida Kartli (2.1 hectares) are slightly behind. Less agricultural land is available to Kvemo Kartli (1.8 hectares) and Imereti (1.2 hectares). It must be noted that often agricultural land plots are divided into 3-4 different plots located in different places (table 4). Average plot area is 0.3 hectares; average distance between the house and the land plot is 2.64 kilometers. (Table 5).

Table 4. Land plot distribution frequency per area

One land plot	28%
Two land plots	23%
Three land plots	16%
Four and more land plots	25%

Table 5. Distribution of distances between houses and agricultural land plots:

Less than one kilometer	39%
One and two kilometers	35%
More than two kilometers	26%

80 % of land plots owned by the respondents are arable/agricultural land plots; last year the respondents have not cultivated 22% of the above land plots. Almost every fifth respondent states that the reason for not cultivating the land is the infertility of the land (19.4%); that is why it is not surprising that majority of respondents states that the number one need is for the provision of chemicals, for the sake of increasing the harvest (32%); on the one hand, it relates to high price of chemicals, due to which the farmer is not able to purchase the required quantity and quality chemicals; on the other hand it relates to the need to examine the soil structure, in order to be able to correctly select the chemicals.

Improvement of irrigation systems is another important problem related to infertility; its position as a top priority was given by 28% of the respondents. Another reason for failure to cultivate the land, besides the land being infertile, is problem of mechanization (18.4%). Thus, for some of the respondents, mechanization and provision of different machines would help to significantly improve harvest rate. The respondents were basically referring to remotely located mechanization centers, as it makes this service even more expensive for them; they also spoke about discriminative type of service provided by these mechanization centers, when priority is given to those farmers who have large land plots; those farmers with small land plots are left without mechanization. In addition, the respondents also speak about the need for micro machinery, which are fewer in number, unlike heavy tractors and machines. In addition, every fifth respondent indicates that second priority is provision of seeds. According to the respondents, low productivity seeds are used and therefore the losses are high and low quality products are produced.

Diagram 8: Reasons for Uncultivated Lands:

Uncultivated land makes 22 percent of total land plots owned by the respondents.

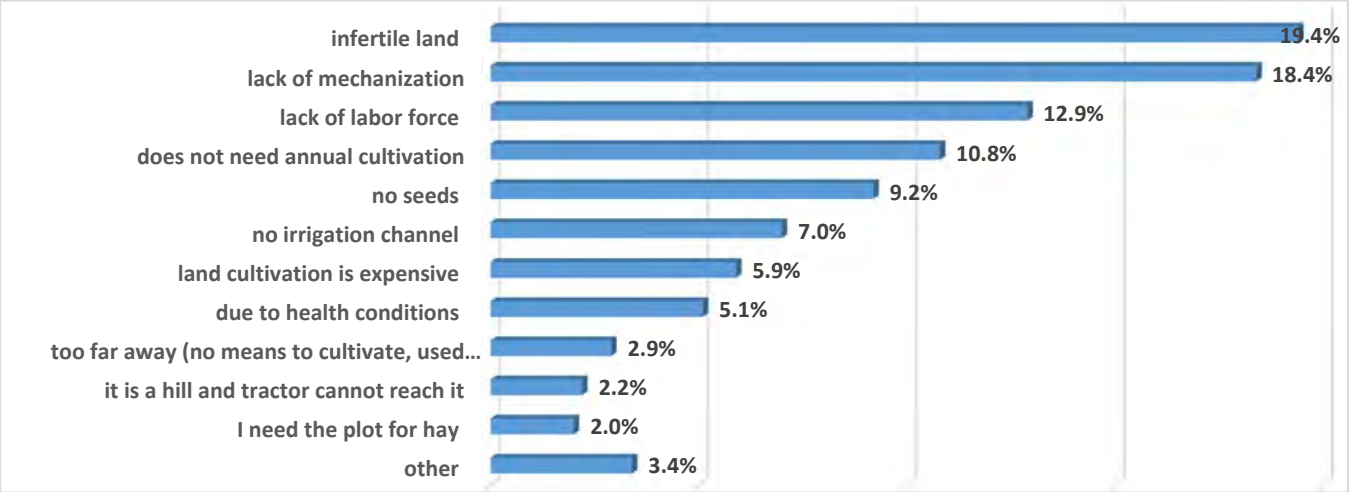


Table 6. What would be helpful for increasing the productivity of agricultural activities?

	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority
Aggregates (press, mower, micro technics, etc.)	16,4%	10,6%	11,8%
Chemicals	32,0%	23,0%	13,9%
Learning new technologies	2,9%	7,8%	6,1%
Seeds	12,2%	20,8%	9,6%
Arrangement of irrigation system	28,8%	13,7%	10,0%
Assistance in sales / expansion of sales market	0,1%	1,4%	

The respondents cultivated 76 % of the land by means of mechanization. For 22 % of the land they used physical labor. According to the outcomes of the survey, average area of the land plot cultivated by means of physical service is 0.19 hectares; it is difficult to use heavy machines. It must also be mentioned that the respondents own very little agricultural machinery which is depicted in the below table.

Table 7: Agricultural machinery owned by the respondents:

	Owned	Rented	Don't have and don't rent
Combine	0,1%	20,9%	79,0%
Mini tractor	3,2%	42,1%	54,7%
Motor cultivator	5,2%	22,3%	72,5%
Mower	1,8%	21,9%	76,3%
Seeding machine	0,7%	32,0%	67,3%
Earth fluffer	0,5%	22,2%	77,3%
Cultivator	1,3%	38,5%	60,2%
Big tractor	2,8%	97,2%	

The outcomes of the survey allows us to identify dominating plantations for each particular region on the basis of total harvest for 2013.

Table 8: Types of arable production according to the data for 2013:

Marneuli, Tetritskaro, Gardabani	Akhalkalaki-Ninotsminda	Chiatura-Sachkhere	Samtredia, Vani	Gori, Kareli, Khashuri, Kaspi	Gurjaani, Sagarejo, Kvareli
Tomato 32.2%	Potato 98.6%	Corn 86.6%	Corn 96.3%	Beans 69.9%	Grapes 51.9%
Corn 31.6%	Barley 68.8%	Beans 75.6%	Beans 63.8%	Tomato 69.1%	Corn 34.2%
Beans 25.1%	Wheat 52.8%	Cucumber 66.4%	Cucumber 38.8%	Potato 59.1%	Peach 22.2%
Lucerne 28.7%	Oats 11.8%	Grapes 65.5%	Tomato 37.5%	Onion 57%	Tomato 7%
Potato 22.8%	Onion 11.8%	Tomato 63.9%	Grapes 35 %	Corn 47%	Wheat 5.1%
Greens 22.2%	Garlic 11.8%	Apple 36.1%	Soy 30%	Grapes 43.5%	Beans 5.1%
Cucumber 18.1%		Pumpkin 35.2%	Pumpkin21.3%	Garlic 38.7%	Potato 3.8%
Apple 10.5%		Walnuts 24.5%	Hazelnuts 20%	Apple 37.4%	
Onion 8.8%		Pears 18.5%	Apple 11.3%	Greens 36.1%	
Grapes 8.8%			Pear 8.8%	Cucumber 17.4%	

With regards to the ratio of the land plots indicated by the respondents and the collected products, we are able to determine the average harvest rate of crops for 2013, which is given in the below table:

Table 9. Average index of basic products' harvest in 2013

Crops	Used land plot (average per hectare)	Collected harvest (average per hectare)
Wheat	0, 5436	1869
Potato	0, 3831	2177
Corn	0, 3499	890
Grapes	0, 3451	1077
Peach	0, 5097	809
Apple	0, 1702	984

Animal-breeding

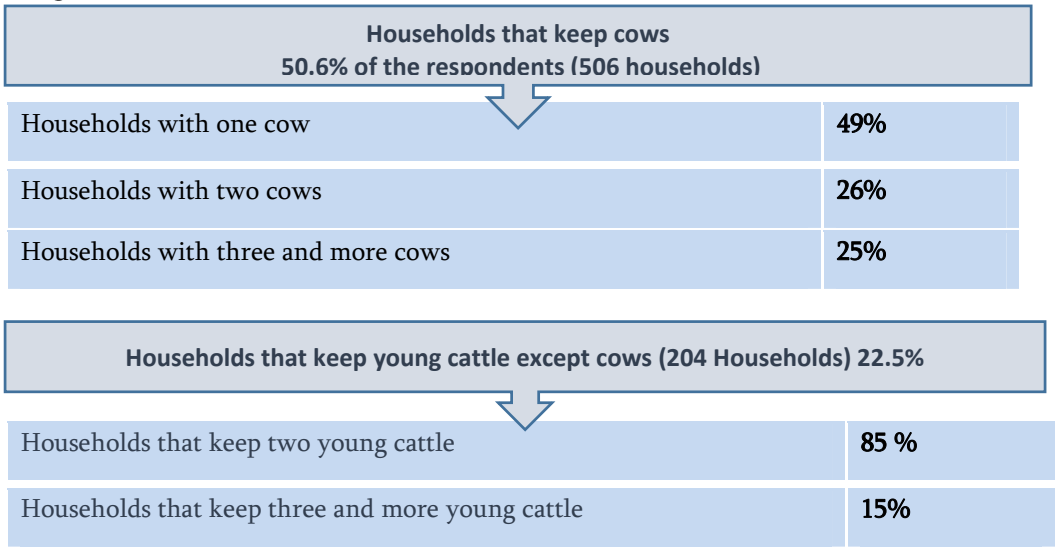
71 percent of interviewed respondents keep animals/fowl/bees. Half of them keep cattle. Only 5 percent of interviewed respondents state that they have sheep and goats. From the interviewed families, the average number of heads of cattle is two, and the average number of sheep and goats is 11. The table below shows the percentage and type of animals owned by the interviewed families:

Table 10: Percentage of animals / fowl / bees per family and average number of animals / fowl per family

Type	Families, which have indicated they own animals	Average number of animals
Ox	1,5%	2
Horse	2,7%	1
Cow	50,6%	2
Young cattle	22,5%	2
Sheep	4,2%	20
Pig	15,5%	2
Goat	1,1%	8
Fowl	58,5%	12
Bees	2,8%	7
Rabbits	0,2%	7
Milking cow /buffalo	45,6%	2
Milking goat	30,0%	8

The outcomes of the survey show that two third of the respondents (75%) have one or two cows, which is not sufficient for commercial farming purposes and may only serve the household needs. Only 15 % of the respondents state that they have three and more cattle.

Diagram 9: Number of Cattle



The respondents were asked about current number of cattle and the number of death lost in 2013 -2014. The mortality rate is rather high which supposedly is due to the disease as the most common causes of livestock death which on its part is caused by lack of prevention efforts such as vaccination (table 13). According to the outcomes of the survey, more than 2/3 of the domestic animals owned by the interviewed households have been vaccinated during the last year (table 14). The respondents speak about free government vaccination program for cattle, which is being carried out in several municipalities. Despite of the above, significant part of both cattle and sheep/goat/pigs have not been vaccinated. Moreover, almost 45 % of the respondents who keep animals have not used the service of vet drugstore or veterinary during the last year. More than two third of the respondents state that they do not need it. Other reasons are related with lack of access to vet drugs for farmers. (Table 16) .

Table 11. Number of animals, dead and current quantity at the moment of the survey:

Type	Dead	Current quantity
Ox	2	30
Horse, donkey	4	37
Cow/buffalo	83	1173
Young cattle	41	403
Sheep	40	893
Pig	104	322
Fowl	1906	6818
Bee /beehives	80	202

Table 12. Vaccination of domestic animals / cattle and sheep/pigs/goats in 2013-14:

	Vaccinated in 2013–2014?	
	Yes	No
Cow/buffalo	96,20%	3,80%
Young cattle	74,60%	25,40%
Sheep	70,40%	29,60%
Pig	71,60%	28,40%
Goat	57,10%	42,90%

Diagram 10. Usage of the vet Drugs in 2013-2014.
% of the households

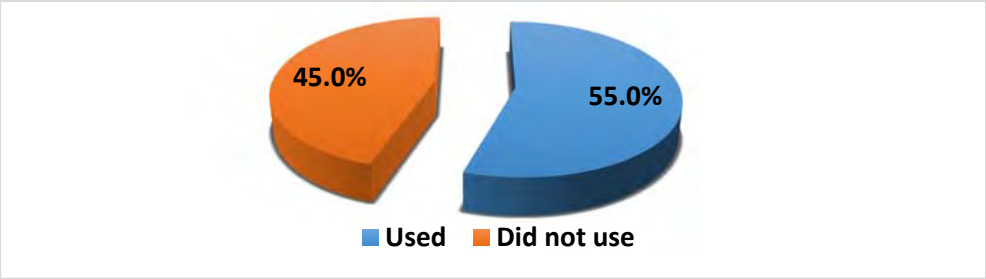
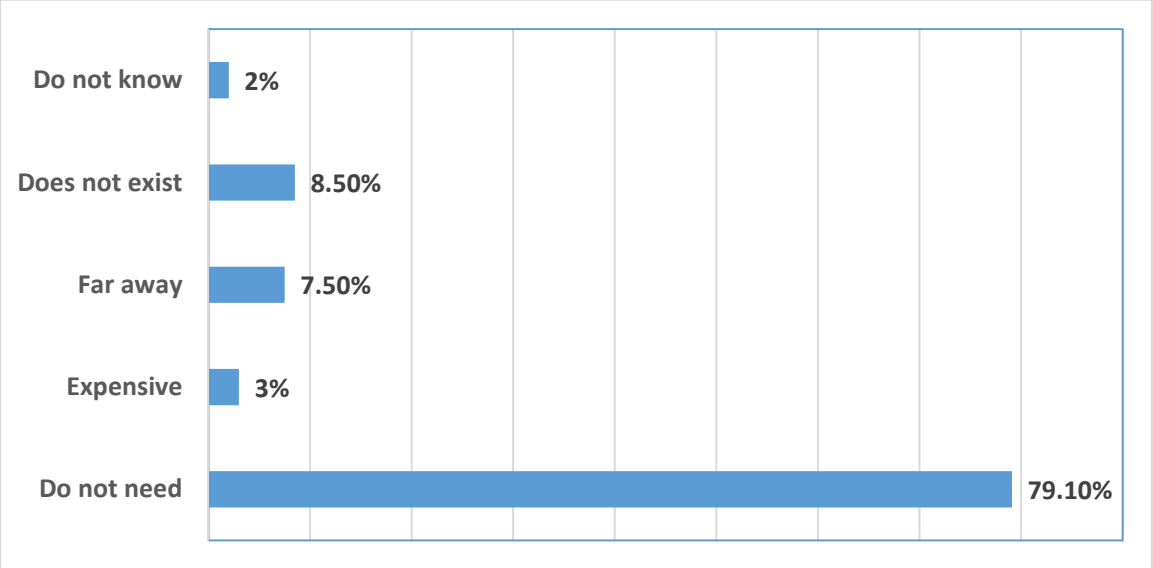


Diagram 11. Reasons for not using Vet Drugs



According to the outcome of the survey, the average milking rate of a cow per day produces 6.35 liters, and a goat gives an average of 1.30 liters of milk per day. 65 % of the respondents are not content with the milking rate; almost every third respondent indicates lack of pastures as the reason for the milking problem. For 28 % of the respondents, lack of feed is the reason for the low milking rate. Lack of pastures and high price on winter feed are the top concerns for this low productivity issue, and once it is resolved, every fifth respondent names improvement of the breed to be the next priority issue.

Table 13: Obstacles for increasing the productivity of cattle-breeding

	Problem 1	Problem 2	Problem 3
Cattle breed	6,50%	9,10%	18,40%
High price on winter feed	22,40%	40,80%	20,80%
Lack of water	6,50%	9,70%	11%
Lack of pastures	42%	28%	17%
Lack of veterinary services and medication	0,80%	3,70%	9,70%
Animal diseases	3,80%	3,50%	6,60%
Economic conditions / finances	3,70%	2,10%	2,80%

Agricultural Products Marketing

One of the most important factors for the reduction of poverty in rural settlements is to replace family support-oriented agricultural activity by profit-oriented agricultural activity. According to the outcomes of the survey, 48 % of the respondents sold some part of last year's produce, which equates to an almost equal share among the selected households, both from the perspective of personal use of agricultural products, as well as their sale. It is important to determine the quantity of agricultural products produced for sale, which are listed in the table. These outcomes allow us to identify, more and less, the most commercial agricultural products.

Table 14. Sale and household consumption rate of agricultural products:

Animal / Fowl:	For sale	For household consumption
Cattle	1.61	1.97
Sheep/goat	6.8	1.94
Pig	2.5	1.19
Fowl	5.86	9.79

Crop:Type	Sales (kg.)	For consumption (Kg)	Given out for free (Kg)
Potatoes	1180	1061	57
Beans / peas	25	48	2.5
Corn	1361	755	30
Vineyard	3370	553	12
Apple	1149	159	39
Tomato	1489	173	40
Cucumber	1447	110	39
Onion	515	37	3.5
Greens	294	33	2
Potato	1180	1061	57

Table 15. Respondent percentage per product sales:

Products for sale	Respondents %
Eggs	4,90%
Milk	7,50%
Dairy	10%
Meat	2,50%
Livestock	6,30%
Grains	8,60%
Potatoes	11,90%
Beans	4,20%
Fruit	8,30%
Vegetables	10,60%
Not for sale	54,8%

As we saw in the above table, the products produced and then sold by the respondents are quite scarce. In poor farms the farmers fail to develop effective agricultural production and are mainly concentrated on meeting their daily consumption needs. In the course of the survey we were interested to find out what were the obstacles for sales of each type of products. Insufficient volume of harvest was one of the most important problems mentioned by the respondents. Sales-related problems also include the problem of transportation, low price on products, seasonal price fluctuation, etc.

With regards to specific products, problems are different according to the specifics of storage and sale. In the case of grains, the most important sales-related problem is the low price (42%). The majority of the respondents sell their grain in the village (75%) and indicate 1.58 kilometers to be the average sales distance. However the low production does not make it profitable to transport grains to the larger markets and at the same time the lack of transportation forces the farmers to sell the grains locally, for a lower price.

Dairy products are mainly sold in the market. Therefore the average distance mentioned by the respondents is more than 10 kilometers. Respondents mention low price (29%) and seasonal fluctuations of dairy products (32%) as the largest problems.
33 % of the respondents sell vegetables in the market every day or on market days. Thus, the average distance indicated by them is 8 kilometers. Respondents mainly speak about low prices (42%), price seasonality and insufficient sales (17.9 %) as the main problems.

Table 16. Where do you sell agricultural products? How far is the sales point? What problem do you face?

Dairy (10%)	
In the village	28%
In the nearby village	1,00%
In market –on market days	44,00%
In market – everyday	8,00%
To wholesale buyer	15,00%
In town (Rustavi, Tbilisi)	4%
Distance - 10.80 km (averaege)	
Problem of transport	6,50%
No market	6%
Not enough for sale	**18,80%**
Low price	29%
Price changes seasonally	32%
None	5,60%

Vegetables (10.6%)	
In the village	61,3%
In the nearby village	19,80%
In market –on market days	11,30%
In market – everyday	5,70%
To wholesale buyer	1,90%
Distance 7.87 km (average)	
Problem of transport	12,00%
No market	3,5%
Not enough for sale	17,9%
Low price	42,7%
No storage	1,7%
Price changes seasonally	17,9%
none	3,4%

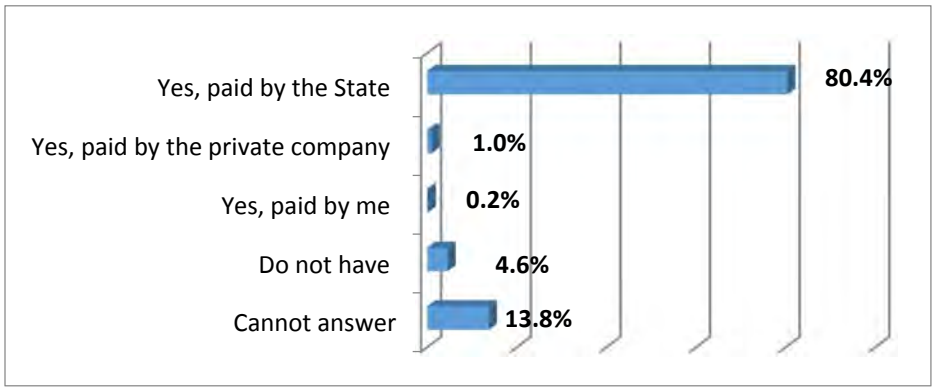
Grains (8.6%)	
In the village	**75,6%**
In the nearby village	**2,30%**
In market –on market days	**9,30%**
In market – everyday	**2,30%**
To wholesale buyer	**10,50%**
Distance 1.58 km (average)	
Problem of transport	**11,90%**
No market	**7,5%**
Not enough for sale	**17,90%**
Not able to cultivate	**2,20%**
Low price	**42,5%**
No storage	**7,50%**
Price changes by season	**9,0%**
არაფერი	**1,50%**

Potatoes (11%)	
In the village	**50,4%**
In market –on market days	**5%**
In market – everyday	**5%**
To wholesale buyer	**39,50%**
Distance 21.58 km (average)	
Problem of transport	**10%**
No market	**15,8%**
Not enough for sale	**9,60%**
Low price	**37,3%**
No storage	**9,10%**
Price changes seasonally	**14,8%**
Low quality	**3,30%**

Social and Living Conditions

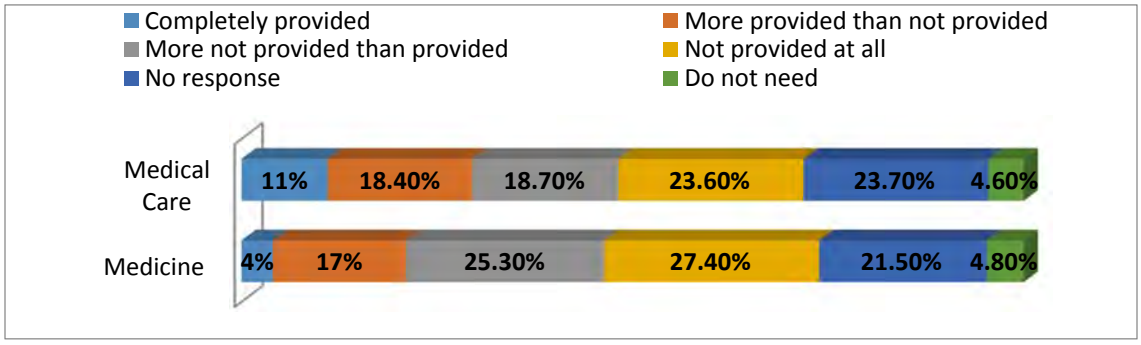
The universal healthcare program was launched this year, and it includes mass insurance for citizens, for emergency inpatient/outpatient cases. The majority of interviewed respondents are informed about the state insurance program. 81 % of the population indicates that they have state insurance. During the survey we identified a few cases where families were provided with corporate insurance or individual insurance covered by family income.

Diagram 12. Do you or your family members have health insurance?



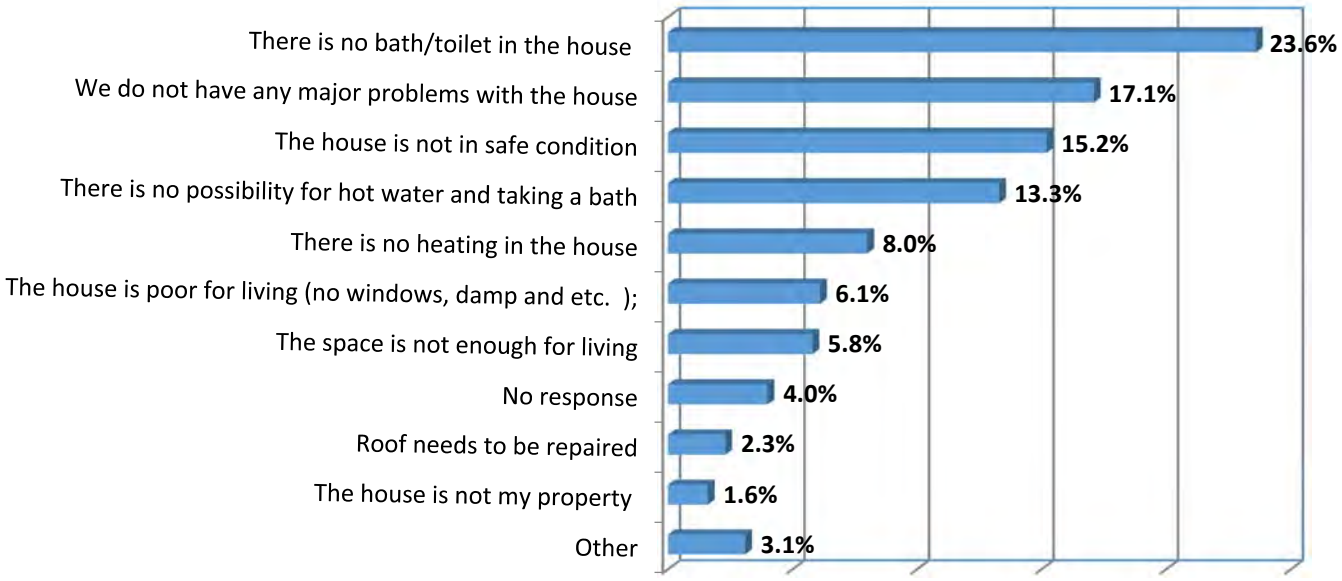
As a result of different surveys it is identified that the people with private or corporate insurance, use insurance more actively. Thus, it is no surprise that every fourth respondent cannot answer the question about the extent of provided medical care during one year. If we assume that the feedback of our respondents is objective, 29 % of the respondents are provided and 42 % not provided with medical services; 54% is not provided with medication, with the reason being financial hardship.

Diagram 10. To what extent were you and your family members provided with medication and medical services during the last year?



Interviewed respondents' biggest problem is hot water and bathroom/toilet. 15 % of the respondents state that their house is not suitable for living (damaged).

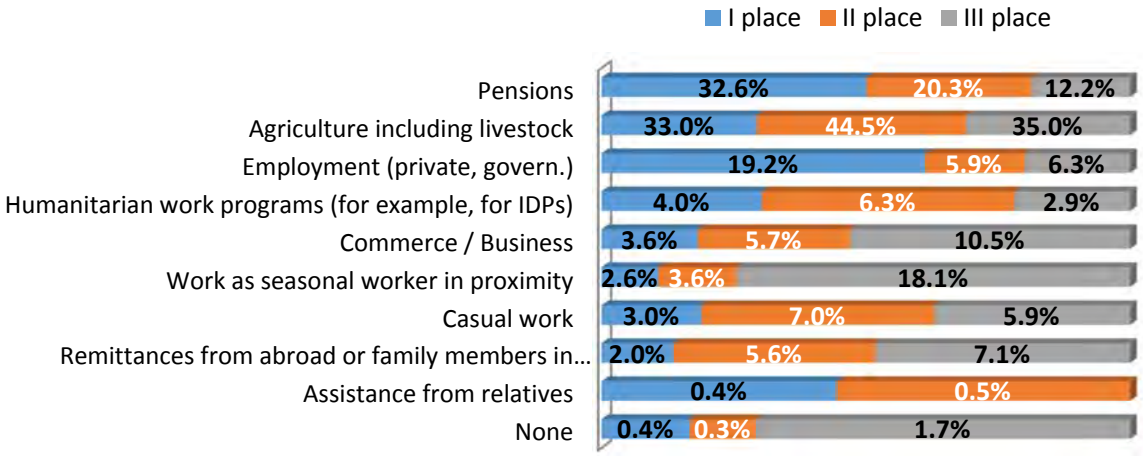
Diagram 11. Key problems related to accommodation



Incomes and economic conditions of the families

With equal frequency, families state that their basic source of income is agricultural products and the state pension[3] (33.5% of the families). 19% of interviewed families name salary / earned pay as basic source of income. Share per basic sources of income is given in diagram 12.

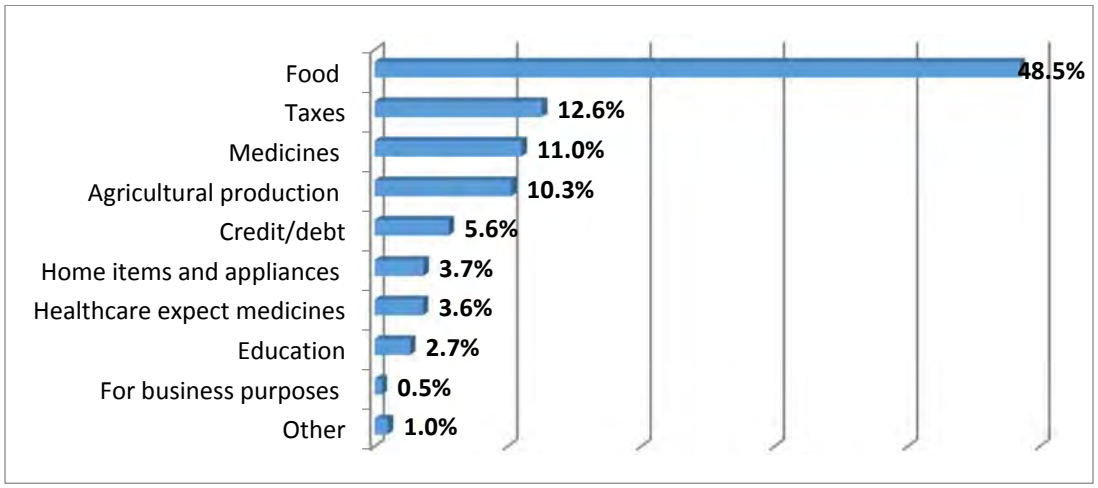
Diagram 12. What are your three main sources of income?



As is mentioned above, the average family income is GEL 378. As per the outcomes of the survey, almost half of the income is spent on food (49%), which suggests that the volume of food products produced by the household fails to meet the needs of the family. 12% of respondents' monthly income is spent on utilities, and 11% - on medicine. 0.3 % of monthly income was spent on business development. This data indicate to less than desirable living conditions of the respondents.

[3] State pension is disbursed on the basis of reaching the retirement age, disability and the loss of a breadwinner in order to provide them with minimum subsistence means.

Diagram 13. Distribution of family's monthly income on expenses



Besides the above, social conditions were assessed by looking at different household items and aspects that are typical of an active social life. During the survey the respondents were asked the following question: "is your family able to carry out the below activities, and does your family own the listed items in an operational state?"

According to the outcomes of the survey, more than half of the respondent's state that they are unable to buy a washing machine; also, the majority of the respondents (61 %) do not have a computer, access to internet or a vehicle – due to financial hardship. The vast majority of the respondents negatively answered the question whether they can manage to go for a vacation at least once a year. It is mainly caused by financial problems and seldom by lack of time, as indicated in private talks.

Diagram 14. Do you own the listed items?

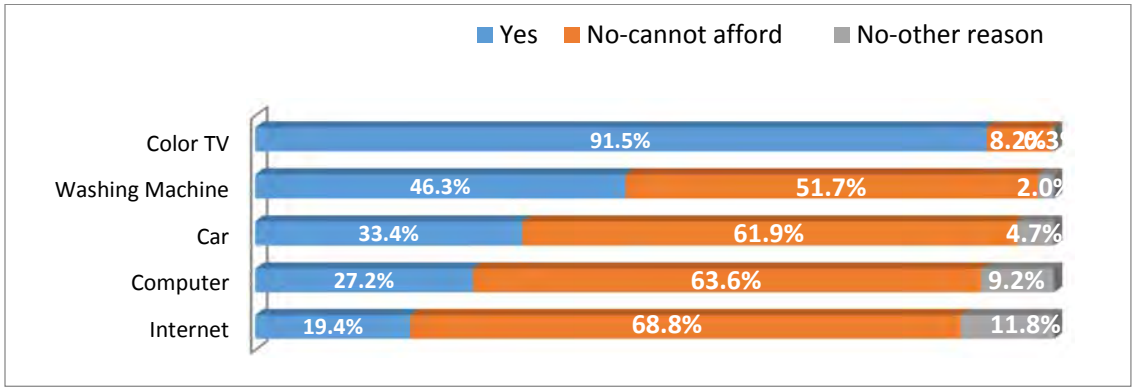
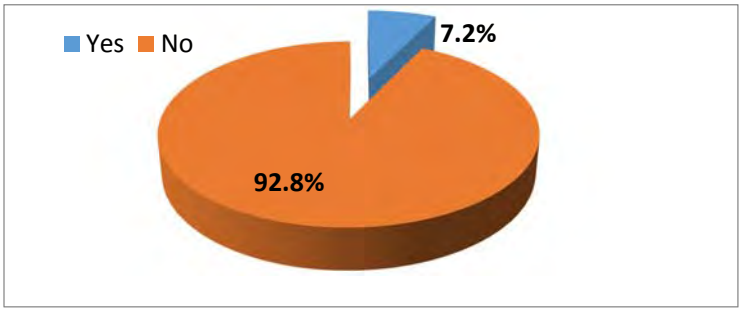


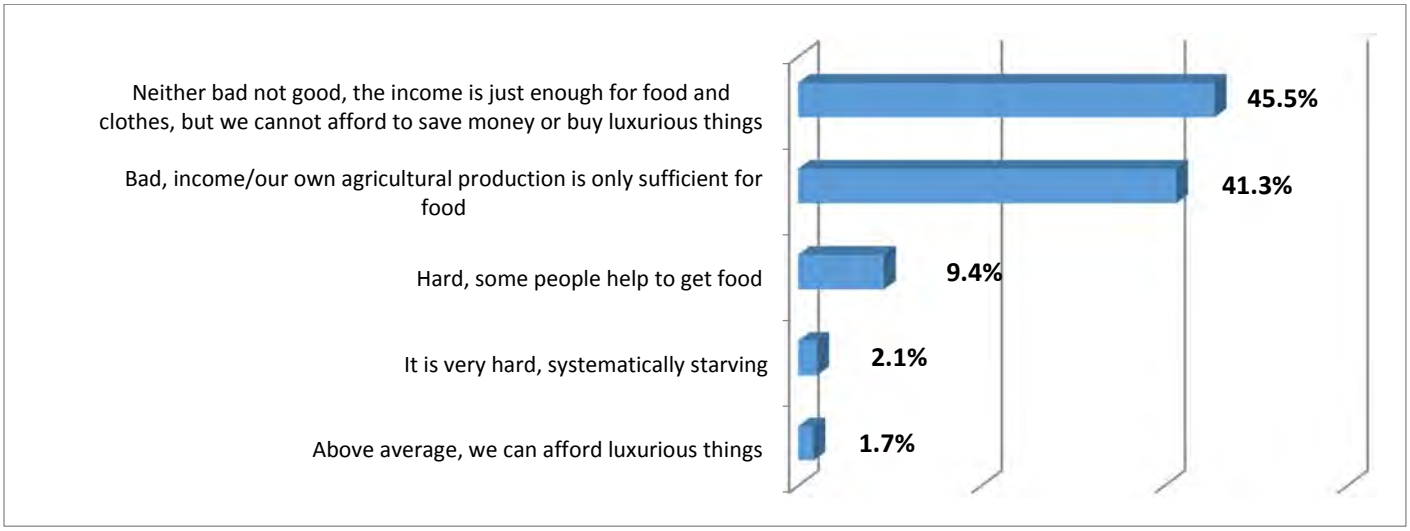
Diagram 15. Do you manage to go for vacation at least once a year?



The respondents were asked the question: "what's the economic condition of your family?" in order to answer this question, they used the following scale:

1. Very hard, we are systematically starving.
2. Hard, different people help us out in getting food.
3. Bad. Harvest/produce is sufficient for our consumption only.
4. Average. Our income provides food and clothes, but we cannot save money to buy expensive good.
5. Higher than average. Our income allows us to buy expensive goods.

Diagram 16. What's the economic condition of your family?



As it is shown in the diagram, more than half of the respondents evaluates his/her condition as bad. As per 11 % of the respondents, their conditions are extremely hard, 45.5 % of the respondents are in an average condition.

Gender roles

In order to inquire about gender attitudes, we offered different provision to the respondents, which were based on the common stereotypes about the gender behavior. The respondents were given 4 provisions for assessment. They were supposed to be assessed on 3-point scale (where 1 means "totally agree", 2 – „neither agree, nor disagree", 3 – "totally disagree").

Table 17. To what extent do you agree with the statements below?

Statement	Agree			Neither agree not disagree			Disagree			No answer
	Male	Female	General	Male	Female	General	Male	Female	General	
For woman it is important to have a family and children and for male it is more important to have a career and earn money	73.40%	70.10%	71.1%	12.00%	14.90%	13.6%	10.00%	13.10%	12%	1.80%
A good wife always obeys her husband even when she does not agree with him	63.40%	51.50%	56.9%	17.70%	23.50%	20.9%	12.60%	21.70%	17.6%	3.30%
There are jobs for man and for woman, the woman must not do the man's job and vice versa	57.90%	57.40%	57.6%	17.70%	23.50%	24.8%	9.30%	14.80%	12.3%	3.30%
After a divorce, the ownership of agricultural land should be evenly split.	46.10%	54.60%	50.8%	23.90%	20.60%	22.1%	12.60%	12.20%	22.1%	12.60%

As we see, the respondents have quite strong gender stereotypes in the areas such as "woman's role in family and community". As it is identified from the data, more than half of the respondents believe that the male and female occupational area is differentiated according to gender; in addition, according to 2/3 of the respondents, the family should be the top priority for women, but for men it's their job; the fact that half of the respondents believe that women must obey men, despite having a different opinion, indicates the dominant position of men in decision making.

According to the outcomes of the survey, in a little over half of the interviewed families the men are financial supporters of the families (56%); in every fifth family the key supporter is a woman (20%), and 24% state that man and woman equally support the family budget. The outcomes of the survey unveil liberal trends. Key decisions on important matters are made together, by all members of the family. Though, from an agricultural perspective, the man holds the dominant position. See Table 20 below.

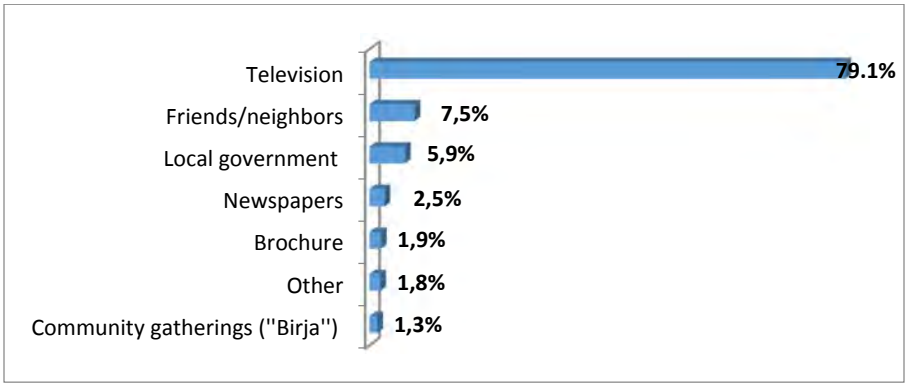
Table 18. Who is the decision maker for the listed categories below?

	Female	Male	Every member of the family	No response
Making decisions about purchases for daily needs	31,5%	32,1%	35,8%	0,5%
Making decisions about large household purchases	25,5%	23,0%	44,9%	6,4%
Managing the household land plots, including their agricultural uses	14,5%	56,1%	23,3%	5,8%
Making decisions about purchases of inputs for use in agricultural production	14,7%	57,0%	19,1%	9,1%
Making decisions about selling agricultural products	21,7%	42,3%	17,3%	18,7%
Making decisions about hiring agricultural workers	12,0%	49,7%	8,3%	29,7%
Making decisions about payments for hired agricultural workers	12,2%	47,9%	8,4%	31,3%
Visit to the veterinary	18,3%	48,5%	13,4%	19,6%
Making decisions about loans, including initiating loans and repaying them?	14,4%	41,7%	27,6%	16,3%
Inviting guests	18,0%	24,2%	52,3%	5,4%
Taking part in meetings at village level	15,0%	49,1%	20,2%	15,7%

Awareness about Farmers' Cooperatives

29 percent of interviewed respondents state that they have heard about farmers' cooperatives; and they named Television (80%) as the key source of information. 7.5% of the respondents have learned about farmers' cooperatives from their friends/relatives and 6% from local self-government (6%). (See Diagram 17)

Diagram 17. How did you learn about the farmers' cooperatives?



Only 17.4 percent of the respondents are interested in becoming a member of a farmers' cooperative; 2/3 are not willing to become members of a farmers' cooperative at this stage. Among the reasons given for wanting to join a cooperative 28% state an increased harvest, 22% increased income and 10.4% improved service quality. (See Diagram 18):

Diagram 18. Reasons for being interested in any type of agricultural cooperative:

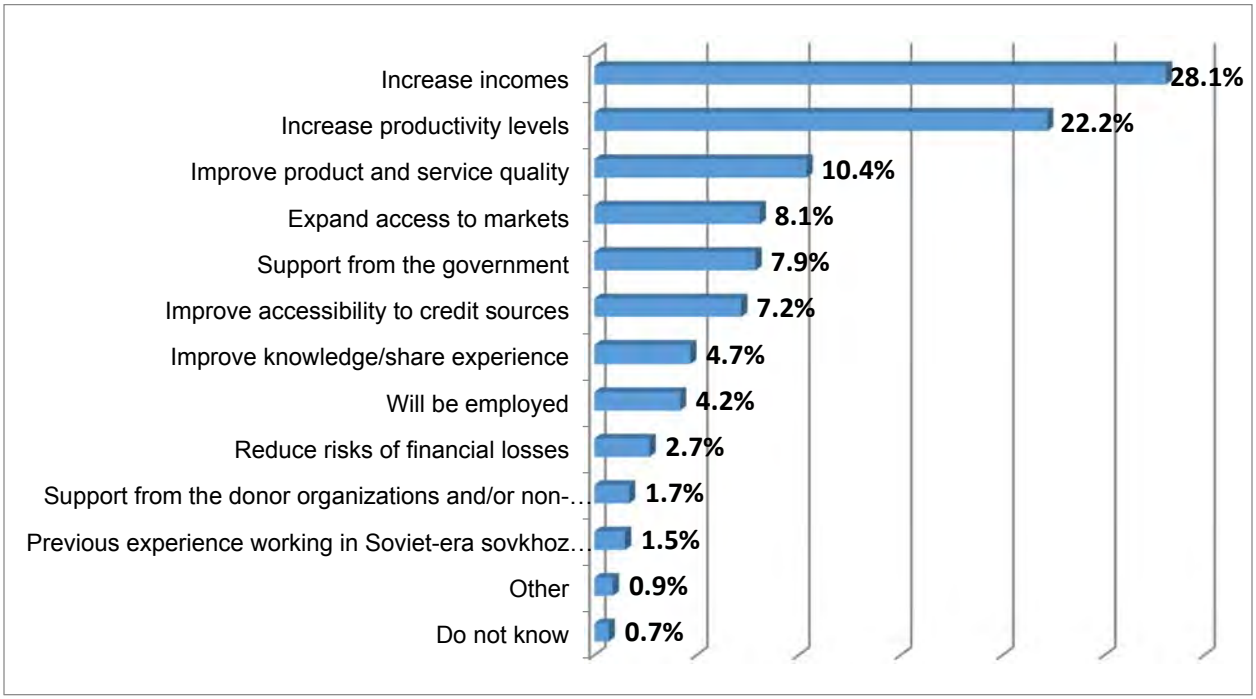
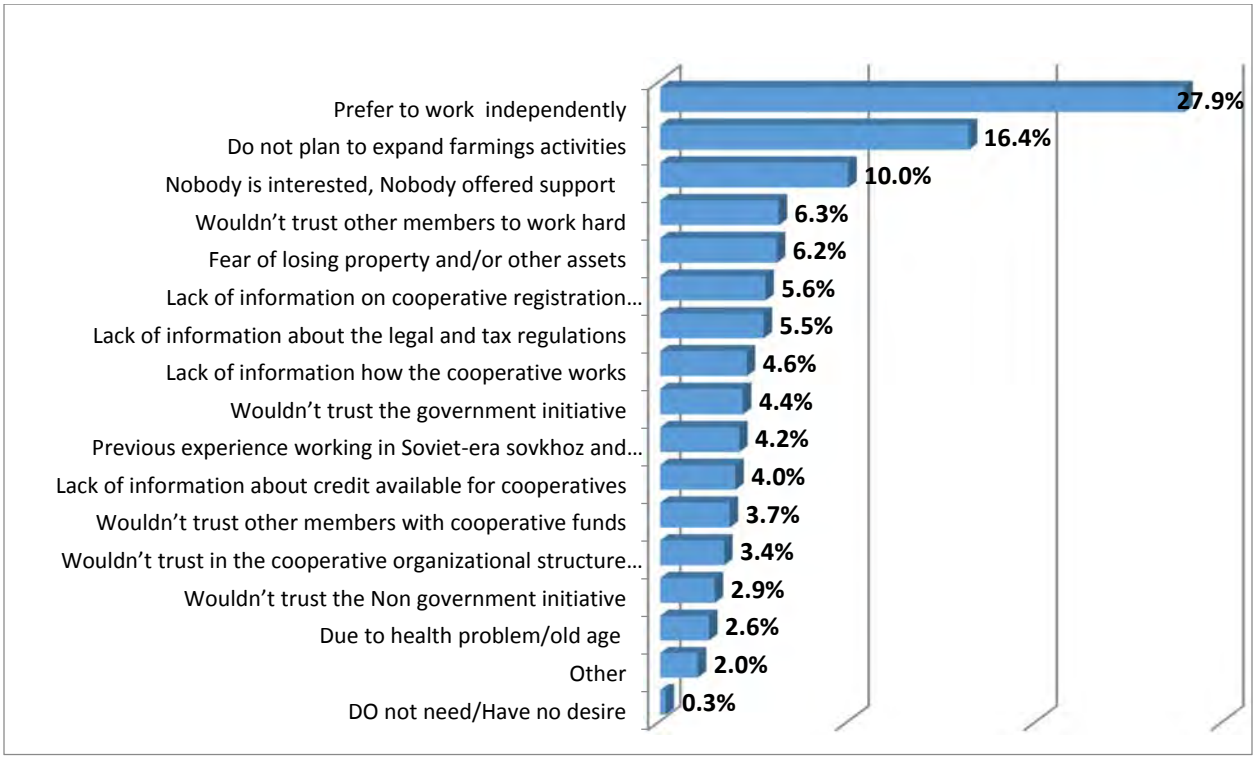


Diagram 19. Reasons for not being interested in any type of agricultural cooperative:



As we see in diagram 19, of those respondents who are not willing to become members of farmers' cooperative 28 % prefer to work independently and 16.4% is not planning to increase their farm size. Though, at this stage, the reasons for not being interested also include lack of information about different aspects of farmers' cooperation; with 5.6% saying it is a lack of information about the registration requirements of farmers' cooperatives, 5.5% indicate a lack of information about tax liabilities and 4.6% about the principle of operation of farmers' cooperatives. 10 % of the respondents are passive at this time, waiting to see how things develop. Some of the respondents experience lack of trust towards government and non-governmental initiatives (5.5%). Others are concerned about the joint management of tangible and intangible assets – "I am afraid to lose the land or the property" (6.2%). A further 6.2% cite a lack of trust - "I don't trust other members, I don't believe that they will work and others (3.7%) financial reasons - "I don't believe that the cooperative money will be properly managed.