

Ordered by: CRRC-Armenia

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Initial Data Analysis

Slide #2: General Information

The data used within this study are based on three separate datasets produced by CRRC:

1) 2004 data on socio-demographic and attitudinal/lifestyle characteristics of individuals and their households residing in three capital cities of the South Caucasus (SC). In total, 4,461 households were surveyed in Yerevan, Baku, and Tbilisi.

2) 2005 data on the same characteristics of individuals and their households residing in three capital cities as well as in the Kotayk, Shida Kartli, and Aran regions of the SC. The total number of surveyed households is 4,500.

3) 2006 data on socio-demographic and attitudinal/lifestyle characteristics of individuals and their households residing in three capital cities as well as in the regions of the SC. More than 6,800 households were surveyed in the three countries.

The datasets of all three years are merged for making cross-country analysis for 2004-2006 period.

The following analysis consists of two sections. The first part presents findings on all household members, and the second part presents findings regarding the respondents.

1. ANALYSIS PERTAINING TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Slide #4: The average age of population by country (years)

The average age of individuals in the SC ranges from 31.2 years (rural communities of Azerbaijan) to 37.8 years (rural communities of Georgia). Overall, Azerbaijani population is the youngest and the Georgian population is the oldest in the SC. In Armenia, the average age of population in Yerevan (37.1 years) is higher as compared with other regions.

Slide #5: Gender distribution by age groups (% of total)

In Armenia, there are more males under 18 years of age than females. This proportion, however, changes significantly as we move to higher age groups. At the last age category, the share of females becomes much higher relative to males. Specifically, the share of females ranges from 56.4% (rural communities) to 60.1% (Yerevan) for those who are 61 years of age and older.

Slide #6: Education of individuals aged 18 and higher (% of total)

In all three countries the level of education is higher in the capital cities relative to the other regions. Moreover, relative to the other republics, the share of respondents with higher or incomplete higher education is bigger in Georgia (49%, vs. 42% in Armenia and 26% in Azerbaijan).

Slide #7: Share of households with individuals living abroad for 3 or more months during the last 3 years (% of total households)

The share of households with individuals living abroad for 3 or more months during the last 3 years is the highest in Armenia and the lowest in Azerbaijan. The main contribution to number of migrants in

Armenia is provided by the other cities (12.1%). Only 0.3 % of households residing in Baku had a family member living abroad for 3 or more month during the last 3 years.

Slide #8: Countries of migration (% of total migrated)

Russia is the main destination for migrants from Armenia and Azerbaijan. Migrants from Georgia prefer Europe as much as Russia. It is interesting to mention that all migrants from Baku leave only for Russia (100%), whereas majority of migrants from Tbilisi (41%) go to Europe, and only 31% go to Russia. As a country of destination, the U.S.A. is preferred by people living in Yerevan (20%) relative to those residing in the other locations of the SC.

Slide #9: Reasons of leaving the home country (% of total migrated for those who are aged 16 and higher)

There were three main reasons for Armenians to leave the motherland: most of them could not get a job in their country, some claimed that money they could earn was not enough to sustain a household, and others mentioned that they could not obtain a job that would correspond to their qualifications. Almost 80% of people in rural areas were unable to get a job, while in Yerevan this proportion is significantly lower (57%), although quite high.

Slide #10: The main facilitator of migration (% of total migrated for those who are aged 16 and higher)

In all three countries the main facilitators of migration were private people or there was no facilitator at all.

Slide #11: Occupation of the migrant before and during migration (% of total migrated for those who are 16 and more)

Before migration, large share of migrants in all three countries were unemployed and looking for work. During migration, however, each country has a different pattern. For example, seventy four percent of Armenians work as an employee in private organization/company/enterprise, sixty three percent of Azerbaijanis are self employed, and the Georgians do not have a dominating occupation.

2. ANALYSIS PERTAINING TO RESPONDENTS

Slide #13: Marital status (% of total)

While vast majority of respondents (over 60%) in Armenia and Azerbaijan are married and live with the spouse, the share of respondents in Tbilisi and other cities of Georgia who live with spouse is quite low and about the same as the share of those who are cohabiting “citizen marriage” (~30%).

Slide #14: Current occupation (% of total)

The distribution of individuals according to their occupation in the 2006 sample for Yerevan is as follows: approximately 14% are employed in private sector, 18% are employed in public sector, 5% are self-employed, 15% are unemployed, 23% are pensioners, including disabled, and 23% have other (i.e. not a major category) occupation.

The picture is about the same in other cities, while in the rural area the number of the self employed is dominating (39%).

Slide #15: Current Occupation (% of total)

If we compare occupation of Yerevan residents over the past 3 years, we will see no major changes, except for the number of unemployed, which was about 19% in 2004, 11% in 2005 and became 15% in 2006.

Slide #16: Employment spheres (% of total)

The three main spheres of employment in Armenia are agriculture (32%), trade (18%), and science/education (13%). Yerevan, other cities and rural area have rather different composition of employment spheres; almost 70% of rural population in Armenia works in the sphere of agriculture, and about 7% in science/education and the same proportion – in trade. 33% of Yerevan residents are involved in trade and about 22% work in the area of science or education. In the other cities about 18% of population is employed in the industry.

Slide #17: Share of unemployed people by age groups (% of total)

The share of unemployed young people is the highest (41%) and the percent of unemployed for those who are aged 61 and higher is lowest (2.3%) in Armenia. In Yerevan the highest share of unemployment is registered for those who are 46 – 60 years old.

Slide #18: Share of unemployed who are not registered in employment agencies (% of total)

About 85% of unemployed people in Armenia are not registered at the appropriate employment state and/or private agency. Yerevan and the other cities have roughly the same share of unemployed individuals who are not registered at the employment agencies (81%). Moreover, rural areas have the highest percent of unemployed who are not registered at the appropriate employment state and/or private agency (95%).

Slide #19: Share of respondents involved in education or attending various training programs (% of total adults)

In the SC the share of people involved in any kind of educational institute or attending any other educational or professional training is the largest in Armenia, followed by Azerbaijan. It is noticeable that this share is not very different between the rural and the urban areas of Armenia, while in Baku the proportion of people involved in any kind of educational activities is about 5 times greater, than that in rural areas of Azerbaijan.

Slide #20: The decision maker for respondent's Involvement in the educational program (% of total)

In 2006 in Armenia the decision making for respondent's involvement in the educational program was mainly the responsibility of respondent himself. Nevertheless, in rural areas and other cities people are also likely to advice with parents and/or follow the parents' decision.

Slide #21: The main motivation for involvement in educational program (% of total)

There are several reasons for getting involved in the educational programs in Armenia; the most popular reason is being fond of the particular profession. The study shows that having successful career in the country is mostly desired by male and female in Yerevan (57% and 43%, accordingly), and only the females in rural areas mentioned study and professional development as a tool for getting a job abroad.

Slide #22: The main motivation for involvement in educational program (% of total)

This slide shows that the professional development reasons change over time in Armenia. The share of people who was just willing to receive a diploma had decreased from about 14% in 2004 to 7% in 2006, meanwhile the share of those who believes to have successful career in country had increased from 27% in 2004 to 47% in 2006.

Slide #23: The most important factor for getting a good job in Armenia (% of total)

The most important factors for getting a good job in Armenia are connections, education, professional abilities, hard work and money. The answer trends haven't change much for the last 3 years. In 2006, 43% of people reported that connections is the most important factor for having a good job in Armenia, 16% assigned it to the education and 12% to professional abilities and talents.

Slide #24: Regular smokers by age groups (% of total)

The share of individuals who smoked regularly and continue to smoke in Armenia is the highest in rural areas and for those who are in the age group of 31 to 60. Yerevan has the least percent of smokers in most age groups, except for the group of people who are 18 to 30 years old.

Slide #25: Regular smokers by gender (% of total)

Comparing the share of smokers by gender, we can say that 61 % of males and only 2% of females in Armenia smoke regularly. Most of the female smokers live in Yerevan (4%), and there are no female smokers in the rural areas. The opposite picture holds for the males – there is a greater share of smokers in the rural areas, than in the capital.

Slide #26: Regular smokers (% of total)

On average, the share of those who smoked regularly and continues to smoke had decreased in Yerevan and Tbilisi for the past 3 years, and the same proportion had increased in Baku (from 7% in 2004 to 24% in 2006).

Slide #27: Health – 2006:

The share of individuals who has been sick and felt the need of a doctor during the last 12 months ranges from 42 % (Baku and Georgia) to 63% (Yerevan). When sick, lower percent of Armenians have applied to a doctor or prophylactics relative to Georgians and Azerbaijanis.

Slide #28: Interested in politics (% of total)

While in Georgia the share of people interested in politics is not very high, relative to those not interested in it at all, in Armenia and Azerbaijan those proportions differ a lot. In Baku, in the rural areas, and in the other cities of Azerbaijan the proportions are 47%, 48%, and 37%, respectively. People are rather interested in politics in the rural areas Armenia (39%).

Slide #29: Interested in politics (% of total)

The trends for the past three years are such that respondents in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan are rather losing interest in politics. The share of people very much interested is steadily declining, while share of those who are not at all interested in politics remained almost unchanged in Armenia and increased in the other republics.

Slide #30: Participation in parliamentary/presidential elections (% of total)

The share of people participating in the last parliamentary and presidential elections shows that in all three countries people in rural areas are more politically active than in the capitals. Nevertheless, Azerbaijan has the highest indicators and Armenia – the lowest.

Slide #31: Attitude towards becoming a NATO member (% of total)

Attitudes towards becoming a NATO member are rather different in the three South Caucasus countries. In Georgia and Azerbaijan there is significantly larger share of people who fully support becoming a NATO member relative to those who are fully against it. In Armenia, however, larger share of residents are fully against becoming a NATO member than those who are fully supportive of this idea. It should be also mentioned that the share of people who fully support becoming a NATO member has decreased significantly in Yerevan (from 19% to 10%) and in Tbilisi (from 65% to 47%) during the last two years.

Slide #32: Trust towards parliament/president (% of total)

In all the three countries trust towards president is higher relative to the parliament. Parliament is particularly distrusted in Armenia, where the share of people who distrust the parliament varies from 61% (rural communities) to 68% (Yerevan). In all three countries larger share of people who live in the rural communities trust their president relative to those living in the cities.

Slide #33: Trust towards president (average score)

During the last two years there has been a significant decrease in the average score of the trust towards president in Tbilisi. Specifically, this average score went down from 4.4 in 2004 to 3.1 in 2005. In the other two capitals the average trust score towards the president varies from 2.6 to 2.9 in Yerevan and from 3.8 to 4.2 in Baku.

Slide #34: Trust towards president (average score)

There are visible regional differences in terms of the level of trust towards the president in Armenia. The highest trust level is recorded in Tavush Marz (3.9) and the lowest trust level is observed in Yerevan, Aragatsotn, and Gegharkounik Marzes (2.7 each).

Slide #35: Membership to a political party (% of total)

Armenia and Azerbaijan have much higher share of individuals being a member of a political party relative to Georgia. In Armenia and Azerbaijan the share of people who are a member of a political party is much higher in the other cities relative to the other communities. In Yerevan, the share of political party members decreased from 2.7% to 1.9% during 2004-2005 and then increased to 5.6% in 2006.

Slide #36: Share of respondents who think that it is very likely they will be a victim of violence on the part of (% of total)

Most of the respondents in all three countries believe that family is a very quite environment in terms of violence. Larger share of people residing in the other cities and the rural communities believe that it is very likely to become a victim of violence on the part of police than on the part of organized crime.

Slide #37: Share of households, which have their own shelter (i.e., flat or house) (% of total)

Large majority of the households in all three countries have their own shelter. Among the three capital cities, the share of households, which have their own shelter the highest in Yerevan (98%) and the lowest in Tbilisi (72%).

Slide #38: Share of households, which have the following possessions (% of total)

Relative to the other capital cities in the SC, the residents of Baku either prefer not to have their own car or are unable to afford one. The level of computerization ranges from 2% (rural communities in Georgia) to 26% (Tbilisi). In the rural communities in the South Caucasus the share of the households that have cell phones is highest in Armenia (39%) and lowest in Azerbaijan (29%).

It should be mentioned that the share of households which have at least one mobile phone has increased dramatically during 2004-2005. During that period, in Yerevan, the share of the households, which possess mobile phones has increased from 23.4% to 60%.

Slide #39: Sources of household income (% of total)

Salary from the main place of employment is the main source of income for households located in the cities in Armenia. Moreover, income from the agricultural activity (52%) followed by salary from the main place of employment (34%) are the two main sources of income for households located in the rural communities.

Slide #40: Respondents who believe that their household belongs to the lowest social stratum of the society (% of total); Respondents' perception about the economic condition of their households (% of total)

In Armenia and Azerbaijan, there is a higher share of those who believe that their households belong to the lowest social stratum of the society in the other cities and the rural communities relative to the capital city. Majority of people in Armenian think that the economic condition of their households is fair. Moreover, relative to Azerbaijanis and Georgians, larger share of Armenians think that the economic condition of their households is good (37% in Armenia vs. 26% in Azerbaijan 22% in Georgia).

Slide #41: Respondents' perception about the change in the household economic condition over the past 3 years (% of total)

In Armenia, the share of those who think that the economic condition in their households has improved ranges from 35% (Yerevan) to 40.4% (other cities). Moreover, much lower share of people living in Georgia think that the economic condition of their household has improved relative to those in Georgia and Azerbaijan.