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National Statistics Service of the Republic of Armenia

REPORT ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON MIGRATION IN ARMENIA



European Union



United Nations Economic Commission
for Europe



Russian-Armenian
(Slavonic) University



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Report on Household Survey on Migration in Armenia

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UNECE

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Russian-Armenian (Slavonic)
University

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Expert: Pedro Góis, PhD

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Report on Household Survey on Migration in Armenia

Preface, foreword, abstract, acknowledgements

This survey is the most comprehensive specialized survey on migration in Armenia. It captures 7890 households, a sampling which provides data representative not only on the national level but at the level of administrative units of Armenia. The survey addresses not only internal and external movements, scopes of immigration and emigration and return, but also the migrants' savings and remittances and migration's development effect on population and households.

The survey was unique in that it pooled resources from three projects, hence ensuring synergy among international development actors and the state resources of the Republic of Armenia: two IOM projects: the “Strengthening Evidence-Based Management of Labour Migration in Armenia” project (funded by the European Commission and IOM Development Fund), “Enhancing Knowledge and Policy Dialogue on the Role of Migration in Armenia’s Economic Development and Poverty Reduction” project (funded by the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University with funding from the MacArthur Foundation), as well as the “Sample Survey to Assess Migration Situation of the Republic of Armenia” project (funded by the State Committee of Science of the Ministry of Education and Science and implemented by the Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University (RAU)).

Prior to the implementation of the survey, the IOM organized an extensive training in migration data management in Armenia. In 2009 to 2010 a needs assessment of migration data was conducted and a report was produced. Building on the findings of the IOM “Migration Data Management Needs Assessment in Armenia”¹ (which recommends a coordinated way of collecting, exchanging and analysing migration statistics as required by international and regional standards), the principles for a sustainable system for migration data collection and sharing among relevant agencies were drafted as an internationally compatible and country specific methodology and procedures for producing a regular report on migration stocks and flows in the country. The methodology for the survey was framed in “Objectives and key topics of migration, impact and remittances survey in Armenia”. The objectives of the nationwide migration survey and the survey questionnaire were developed by IOM in partnership with the project partners, and discussed with Armenia’s main stakeholders engaged in migration data gathering and policy development and implementation.

The objectives and key topics of the 2013 Migration, impact and remittances survey in Armenia stipulate: (i) assessing the prevalence of migration in Armenia; (ii) identifying the main categories of migrants; (iii) assessing the impact of migration on both migrants and households; and (iv) describing remittance patterns and overall financial behaviour of migrants and households. A comparison of the findings was drawn with the ILO surveys of 2006 and 2009², as well as with the UNFPA survey of 2007-2008³. The

¹Manke, Marina for the International Organization for Migration, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia: Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report, International Organization for Migration, 2010. Report is available at http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41_7&products_id=1179.

²International Labour Organization and National Statistics Service of Armenia, Report labour migration in Armenia. The results of a pilot sample survey, 2007 (the report is available at http://www.armstat.am/file/article/mig_rep_07e.pdf); and International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration and Development. Armenia Country Study, 2009 (the report is available at http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/moscow/info/publ/migr_dev_study_en.pdf).

³United Nations Population Fund and National Statistics Service of Armenia, Sample Survey on External and Internal Migration in Armenia, 2008. It evaluated changes in migration trends in 2002-2007 caused by socio-economic reforms implemented in the country, as well as assessed the quantitative and qualitative characteristics, socio-demographic and economic characteristics and future migration plans of different groups involved in migration processes. Report is available at <http://www.unfpa.am/en/migration-survey>.



2013 Migration survey addressed the: (i) general features of migration in Armenia; (ii) main types of migration in Armenia; (iii) characteristics (sociodemographic, socioeconomic/skill profile) of migrants compared to the overall population; and (iv) impact of migration (health, financial well-being, career development, social impact, remittances and their usage). These objectives formed the core of the survey methodology which is based on international and EU standards for migration data collection and sharing in Armenia.

The survey methodology and the questionnaire were developed in close cooperation among the representatives of the stakeholder institutions in Armenia, such as the Armenia National Statistics Service (ArmStat), as well as with the relevant international organizations – the IOM and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

In implementation of the national survey on migration in Armenia, the IOM partnered with the ArmStat and Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University (RAU), which enabled joining efforts to cover a larger scope of the survey. The RAU's "Sample Survey to Assess Migration Situation of the Republic of Armenia" project, funded by the Armenian State Committee of Science of the Ministry of Education and Science, envisaged conducting a sample survey to evaluate the volume and structure of migration flows. To ensure complementarities and to avoid duplication of efforts, the project team entered into negotiations with the State Migration Service (SMS) and other relevant stakeholders on how to combine the resources foreseen within this project and the state funding, to ensure a greater impact and better quality of results. As a result, the project team, the State Migration Service and ArmStat agreed to conduct a more comprehensive survey covering a larger number of households, followed up by a thorough analysis of the existing methodology of statistical data collection on migration and its compliance with international practices and standards. In this respect, a tripartite Memorandum of Cooperation was concluded by ArmStat, IOM and RAU on collaboration on the migration survey (signed on April 22, 2013). Another bilateral Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between IOM and ArmStat (again on April 22, 2013), to set the cooperation framework for survey implementation and modalities.

The division of labour was set between the RAU and IOM as follows:

The RAU participated in development of the survey methodology, questionnaires and other tools, and sponsored and implemented the field work of interviewing the 2,200 sample households in the city of Yerevan.

The IOM-implemented projects sponsored the training of all interviewers, piloting of the survey, publication of the questionnaires, implementation of the field work for 5,690 households, data entry and coding for all 7,890 completed questionnaires, writing of the survey analytical report by an international expert, translation of the final report and publication of the report in the Armenian and English languages.

The report was developed by an international expert and commented on by the SMS and ArmStat (the latter - only on methodology).

The report was published by financial support of the IOM Development Fund.

Immense information was collected in the result of the survey and it was not possible to cover all the issues in one report. The survey anonymous database is therefore available online (<http://armstat.am/file/doc/99486863.7z>) and can be used by for further research on migration in Armenia.



We would like to acknowledge the great work done by the team which worked on the survey and its report: Dr Pedro Góis (report author), Dr Marina Manke (elaboration of methodology and training), Dr Jason Schachter (elaboration of methodology and training), Thomas Mortensen (training), Dr Ruben Yeganyan (survey coordinator for RAU), Ms Lusine Kalantaryan (ArmStat), Ms Karine Kuyumjyan (ArmStat), and Ms Kristina Galstyan (IOM Project manager), Ms Nune Asatryan (IOM), who all contributed to the survey.

We would like to thank the Project Donors, the European Union, the McArthur Foundation, the IOM Development Fund, and the Armenian Ministry of Education and Science, for the opportunity to provide technical assistance in migration data management in Armenia and for their financial support to fund the survey and report.

The survey and report benefited greatly from the input and guidance of Armenian Government officials, academia and intergovernmental organizations. We would like to express our gratitude to the Armenian National Statistics Council and in particular Mr Gagik Gevorgyan for his valuable guidance and support. We are very grateful for the guidance received from the Armenian State Migration Service and its head, Dr Gagik Yeganyan.

The team could not have efficiently carried out its task without the valuable support of the Armenian Government, which provided help and direction in welcoming and guiding the expert team – particularly, the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, the Police, the Central Bank, the National Security Service, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others. We would also like to thank the Russian Armenian (Slavonic) University and Rector Academician Armen Darbinyan and the State Committee of Science of Armenia for their cooperation.

We extend our gratitude to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

We are confident that the main findings of the survey and report will be widely used and will provide evidence base for migration policy planning in Armenia.



Dr Stepan Mnatsakanian
Chairman
National Statistics Council

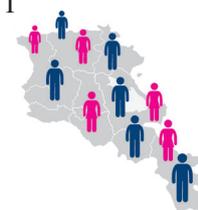


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Table of contents

Preface, foreword, abstract, acknowledgements.....	4
Table of contents.....	7
List of acronyms and abbreviations.....	9
List of tables.....	10
List of figures.....	12
Executive Summary.....	14
Chapter 1 – Introduction.....	28
Chapter 2 – Survey Design, Implementation and Methodology.....	32
Purpose and objectives of the survey.....	32
Selection of households.....	34
Calculation of weights.....	34
Implementation of the survey.....	34
Organization of the survey.....	35
Problems encountered in the field.....	35
Non-response section.....	35
Limitations of the data.....	36
The portrayal of the questionnaires used/ contents of the questionnaire.....	36
Data entry and data processing (coding and checking the data).....	37
Consistency and cross-checking.....	38
Chapter 3 - Characteristics of the Households Surveyed (Household roster).....	39
Description of Sampling Population.....	39
Background Characteristics of the Households.....	41
Household size.....	42
Demographic Characteristics.....	42
Gender and age distribution of the members of the surveyed households.....	43
Distribution of the members of the households under survey by their place of birth.....	44
Distribution of the respondents of the households by nationality.....	44
Distribution of the respondents of the households by native language.....	45
Household respondents' Marital Status.....	45
Distribution of the Household members by their level of education.....	46
Economic Characteristics of the households surveyed.....	48
Profession and Occupation of the surveyed household members.....	50
Employment sector of the surveyed household members.....	52
Sector of employment of the household members respondents.....	54
Migration potential of the RA population.....	56
Education level and intention to migrate.....	57
Intention to migrate in the near future.....	58
Reasons for migration among potential migrants.....	59
Migration from former household members.....	60
Household members involved in migration events since 2007.....	60
Chapter 4 - Characteristics of migrant population (out-flows) (emigrants).....	63
Socio-demographic characteristics.....	63
The relationship between education and emigration.....	65
Economic and professional status of the emigrants before leaving the RA.....	66
Destinations.....	69
Emigrants' status in the country of destination.....	71
Networks and mediators.....	71



Economic Characteristics of the migrants in the country of destination.....	73
Economic status of the emigrants in the destination country.....	73
Figuring out the circularity and migration nexus.....	74
Communication and Contact Between the Migrant and Family Members.....	76
On-going migration project evaluation and plans.....	76
Migration from the Republic of Armenia before 2007.....	77
Departure of the emigrants of the surveyed households from RA (those who left before 2007).....	78
Household members who left the household permanently after 2007.....	79
Future migration plans.....	79
Change in the Social Status of the Migrant Sending Households.....	80
Chapter 5 - Characteristics of returnmigrants.....	81
Demographic characteristics of the returned migrants.....	81
Migration and brain gain and Migration and skill gain.....	83
Returned migrants' network in the country of destination.....	84
Host countries before return.....	86
Returned migrants' status in the host country.....	87
Economic insertion in the country of destination.....	89
Problems abroad.....	93
Reasons for return.....	95
Reintegration programs.....	97
Chapter 6 - Characteristics of migrant population (in-flows) (including NKR) – (immigrants).....	98
Characteristics of household respondents migrated from foreign countries.....	100
Citizenship versus nationality of the newcomers.....	102
The Republic of Armenia as the destination country.....	102
Socio-economic characteristics of the population in-flows.....	104
Legal status and relation with the RA authorities.....	107
Chapter 7 – Remittances, their usage and financial prosperity.....	109
Remittances sent to the RA by current emigrants.....	110
Remittances sent to RA by returned migrants.....	111
Ways of transferring financial assistance from abroad.....	112
Households receiving remittances from abroad in the RA.....	113
Economic impact of migration remittances.....	114
Remittances sent from the RA to a HH living in a foreign country.....	115
Use of remittances received from abroad.....	117
Conclusion and recommendations.....	119
Bibliography.....	124
Annexes/appendices.....	127



List of acronyms and abbreviations

AMD	Armenian Dram
ARMSTAT	National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro currency
HH	Household
ILCS	Integrated Living Conditions Survey
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Armenia
MRC	Migration Resource Center
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NKR	Nagorno-Karabakh
RA	Republic of Armenia
RAU	Russian Armenian (Slavonic) University
RUB	Russian Roubles
RF	Russian Federation
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USA	United States of America
USD	United States dollar
WU	Western Union
YSU	Yerevan State University



List of tables

Table 1. Main sample characteristics	33
Table 2. Non-response characteristics and weight.....	36
Table 3. Number and distribution of the surveyed households by marzes	40
Table 4. Household members interviewed by marz in frequency and percentage.....	40
Table 5. Distribution of the households under survey by their residence areas as of January 1, 2007.....	41
Table 6. Distribution of the households that changed their dwelling, by the main purpose of moving.....	41
Table 7. Distribution of the surveyed households, by number of their members (%)	42
Table 8. Age structure of the surveyed population, by gender (%).....	44
Table 9. Distribution of the household members under survey, by their place of birth (%).....	44
Table 10. Distribution of the household members, by nationality and sex (%).....	45
Table 11. Main language of communication at home, by nationality of respondents (main nationalities) (%).....	45
Table 12. Marital status by gender (%).....	46
Table 13. Distribution of the Household members, by the level of education.....	46
Table 14. Education level of the household members, according to their age group	47
Table 15. Education level of the household members, according to marz of settlement (%).....	47
Table 16. Education level of the household members, by gender (%).....	48
Table 17. Employment Status / basic socio-economic status of the household respondents, by sex (%)	48
Table 18. Employment Status/basic socio-economic status of the household respondents, by age group (%).....	49
Table 19. Employment Status / basic socio-economic status of the household respondents by respondents, marz of residence (%).....	50
Table 20. Profession and Occupation of the household members, by gender (%)	50
Table 21. Profession and Occupation of the household members, by age group (%)	51
Table 22. Profession and Occupation of the household members, by marz (%)	52
Table 23. Type of employment of the surveyed household members, by gender (%).....	52
Table 24. Type of employment of the surveyed household members, by marz (%).....	53
Table 25. Type of employment of the surveyed household members, by age group (%).....	53
Table 26. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members, by gender (%).....	54
Table 27. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members, by marz (%)	55
Table 28. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members, by age group (%).....	55
Table 29. Location of work of the surveyed household members, by gender (%)	56
Table 30. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months, by gender (%)	56
Table 31. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months, by gender (weight sample)	57
Table 32. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months, by marital status (%).....	57
Table 33. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months, by education level (%).....	58
Table 34. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months, by age groups (%).....	58
Table 35. Household members with a migration trip for 3 or more months (since 2007) by marz.....	61
Table 36. Those who have gone for migration trips since 2007 by age groups.....	61
Table 37. Year of the trip versus Purpose of the trip (%).....	62
Table 38. Household members who left for abroad after January 2007, by age group (weighted)	64
Table 39. Household members who left for abroad after January 2007, by marz	65
Table 40. Education Status of emigrants.....	66
Table 41. Socio-economic status of the household respondents who left for abroad (%)	66



Table 42. Emigrants' socio-economic status before leaving the Republic of Armenia (%)	67
Table 43. Country/marz of the last trip	70
Table 44. Month of the trip (weighted)	75
Table 45. Age distribution of the surveyed households emigrants from the RA (those who left before 2007) (%).....	77
Table 46. Socio-economic status of the household respondents who left RA before 2007, by gender ..	77
Table 47 Education Status of the returned migrants	78
Table 48. Education Status of the returned migrants	83
Table 49. Education acquired abroad by returned migrants from Armenia (%).....	84
Table 50. Assistance from relatives/friends during the initial phase of migration.....	84
Table 51. Nature of support of the migration trip (%)	85
Table 52. Returnees' socio-economic status before leaving the Republic of Armenia and after return (%).....	90
Table 53. Education Status of the internal migrants (%)	101
Table 54. Socio-economic status before arrival in Armenia	104
Table 55. Main current sources of HH means of subsistence (%)	115



List of figures

Figure 1. Age distribution of the surveyed households' members by sex and selected age groups.....	43
Figure 2. Reasons for departure (%).....	59
Figure 3. Emigrants gross revenue before leaving RA (%).....	68
Figure 4. Main reasons for migration from the Republic of Armenia (%).....	69
Figure 5. Main reasons to choose a specific destination country (%).....	70
Figure 6. Status in the country of destination.....	71
Figure 7. Support received from family/friends in the destination country before departing RA.....	72
Figure 8. Comparison of the support received from family/friends in the destination/host country before departing the RA (emigrants versus returned migrants).....	72
Figure 9. Individual or institution accountable for the job offer.....	73
Figure 10. Distribution of the consecutive trips per migrants (%).....	75
Figure 11. Communication with absentee family and/or friends (%).....	76
Figure 12. Contemporary emigrants' future plans.....	79
Figure 13. Main causes for return.....	80
Figure 14. Returnees from abroad by group age (weighted).....	82
Figure 15. Household members who have returned from abroad versus emigrants, by marz.....	82
Figure 16. Reasons for departure (return migrants).....	85
Figure 17. Reasons for departure (comparing return migrants; potential migrants; emigrants)...	86
Figure 18. Main reasons to have chosen a specific host country in the case of the return migrants (%).....	86
Figure 19. Comparison of the main reasons to choose a specific destination country (return migrants versus emigrants) (%).....	87
Figure 20. Return migrants status in the host country.....	88
Figure 21. Comparison of return migrants versus emigrants' status in the host country.....	88
Figure 22. Support received from family/friends in the host country before departing for the RA.....	89
Figure 23. Comparison between the nature of work before leaving RA and at host country (%).....	90
Figure 24. Comparison between working sectors before and during migration (%).....	91
Figure 25. Comparison between weekly working hours in the RA and in host country.....	92
Figure 26. Spending of the HH income while in the host country (%).....	93
Figure 27. Problems linked to work in destination countries (%).....	94
Figure 28. Institutions that helped in the solution of problems while abroad (%).....	94
Figure 29. Main reasons for return (%).....	95
Figure 30. Unemployment, employment and job search after return (%).....	96
Figure 31. Rank of difficulties while readapting to the RA (5).....	97
Figure 32. Kind of courses useful for the returned migrants (%).....	97
Figure 33. Comparing gender composition of the different migration flows (%).....	98
Figure 34. Household members who first arrived from abroad after January 2007, by marz.....	99
Figure 35. Regional distribution of immigrants within the Republic of Armenia (%).....	99
Figure 36. Comparative household sizes (persons in the household).....	100
Figure 37. Comparison of the marital status among migration flows (%).....	100
Figure 38. Household members who first arrived from abroad after January 2007, by age group (weighted).....	101
Figure 39. Educational institution attended before arrival in RA.....	102
Figure 40. Main reasons for leaving home country and to migrate to the RA (%).....	103
Figure 41. Main reasons to choose RA as destination country.....	103
Figure 42. Monthly average salary in home country (in USD).....	105
Figure 43. Last 6 months labour insertion in RA (%).....	105



Figure 44. Sectors of employment in RA (%).....	106
Figure 45. Institution that help to find a job in RA (%).....	107
Figure 46. Legal status in the Republic of Armenia (%).....	107
Figure 47. Problems encountered in adapting to RA (%).....	108
Figure 48. Received money from abroad during the last 12 months by migratory flows (%)....	110
Figure 49. Frequency of financial support given to HH members by current emigrants.....	111
Figure 50. Financial support given to HH members by emigrants versus returned migrants (%)	112
Figure 51. Ways of transferring financial remittances from abroad, emigrants versus returned migrants (%)	113
Figure 52. Remittances from abroad received in households (by marz) (%)	113
Figure 53. Regional distribution of HH linked to emigration, returned migration and HH recipients of remittances (%)	114
Figure 54. Sent money or goods abroad during the last 12 months by group (%)	116
Figure 55. Frequency of financial support sent abroad to HH members (%)	116
Figure 56. Money received from abroad represents an opportunity to.....	117
Figure 57. Goods received from abroad by migrant group (%).....	118



Executive Summary

There is common agreement that existing migration statistics in the Republic of Armenia tend to be scarce and susceptible to problems of comparability. The weakness of current data in the country, particularly accurate administrative data, increases the potential of using surveys to fill these gaps. This final report presents a comprehensive review of the migration situation in Armenia in 2013 based on a large and nationally representative household survey of the Republic of Armenia.

This household migration survey studies the general characteristics of migration to, from, and within, the Republic of Armenia. It intended to collect migration and related indicators essential to identifying profiles of various migrant categories in the country and for establishing priorities for evidence-based planning, decision-making and reporting. The sample provides seemingly robust estimates of the selected migration and population indicators required for effective planning and management purposes.

Given the long-standing need for improved migration data in the Republic of Armenia, household surveys have the most potential for collecting comprehensive and accurate data in the country. However, given the limitations faced by household surveys, such as their costs and complexity, it would also be in the best interest of the Republic of Armenia to try and better develop administrative data sources at its disposal. Nevertheless, taking into account the prevalence of non-registered emigration in the country, gathering administrative data on emigration may be limited unless there is a collaboration of destination countries. Quality survey sample and questionnaire design is needed, as is funding to sustain such quality and very specialized research. In addition to conducting large-scale specialized migration surveys, efforts should be directed towards capturing some migration information in on-going house-hold surveys in a regular and consistent manner. Without migration data from the entire region and standardized statistics, the complete picture will remain unclear and the ability to effectively inform migration policy diminished.

The primary focus of the current household survey was to collect comprehensive and multi-faceted information on migration and migration processes and the questionnaire was tailored to measure migration-related phenomena in a sample that represents the population of the whole Republic of Armenia. The present survey, as with most similar sample surveys, was conducted to make inferences about overall population characteristics, such as means (or proportions) or totals. The population under study was viewed as fixed and finite, and a probability sample was selected from that population. Nevertheless, there are distinctive groups of interest in the current sample survey: current migrants (both immigrants and emigrants), return migrants (those who previously lived abroad but have returned), internal migrants, and those who have never migrated (to evaluate their intention to move, or as a comparison group).

The current report provides an overview of the information collected, which highlights the major migration and population characteristics of the Republic of Armenia (RA). This report also assesses the strengths and weaknesses of using household surveys based on a representative sample of a population from an entire country to measure a migration phenomenon that has low weight and, as such, emerges as a mitigated phenomenon since migration is not only relatively rare but its study represents targeting an unknown and, sometimes, hidden population⁴.

⁴With this kind of population, traditional finite population sampling is not allowed essentially due to the following reasons: The population size N is unknown and exhaustive lists of the target population are not readily available so that labeling is not possible. In addition, units usually require remaining anonymous and, in general, there is a detectability problem.



Main Findings

Fieldwork was conducted in July-August 2013. The survey response rate was approximately 52 per cent⁵.

The final sample size is composed of 7,890 household (HH) respondents, representative of the population of RA with a margin of error of 3 per cent at the 95 per cent level of confidence and incorporates a total of 31,118 household members surveyed.

The present survey departs from a *de jure* (the place of usual residence) definition of household towards a *de facto* (the place where each person stayed the night before the survey interview) definition. Furthermore, the survey contains information on 1,972 household members who left for abroad before 2007 but are still considered members of the household; that is, in total, the household survey captured information regarding 33,090 household members.

The number of households interviewed that were associated with migration was, on average, very high in the whole sample, reaching almost one out of two households related to migrants (48.6% of the total households interviewed were associated with migration movements since January 2007).

The households with no migration-related members reached, on average, in Aragatsotn, 74.5 per cent (3 out of four HH were not associated with migration) and the lowest number occurred in Tavush (only 1.86% of the interviewed HH were not associated with migration or, 92 per cent of the HH were associated with migration movements of different natures). In Yerevan, 63.1 per cent of the interviewed households had no migrants; while in Ararat, 42 per cent; Armavir, 57.6 per cent; Gegharkunik, 47.9 per cent; Lori, 54.1 per cent; Kotayk, 22,1 per cent; Shirak, 27.1 per cent; Syunik, 63.7 per cent and Vayots Dzor, 42.8 per cent of the interviewed households had no migrants.

The gender distribution of all household members shows that women slightly outnumber men. According to the survey data, 47.5 per cent of the household members surveyed were males (n=14.788) and 52.5 per cent women (n=16.330).

The interviewee in the household was the most informed member of the household. As a rule, the respondent was the household head, who possessed comprehensive information on the household's activities and the socio-demographic characteristics of all household members. In 71 per cent of the surveyed households, the interviewee was the man as head of the household; in 22 per cent of the cases, the women as head of the household; in 4.4 per cent, the daughter or the son of the family, in 2.2 per cent, the mother or father (of the) household head of family and, in less than 1 per cent (0.4%), other family or household members.

As at January 1, 2007 (or later) 89.3 per cent of the households under survey were residing in the given settlement; 2 per cent were residing in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia; 1 per cent were residing in a foreign country and 7.7 per cent of household members were born after January 1, 2007. Moreover, the survey acknowledged that 3.9 per cent of the households under survey transferred themselves to another abode in the given settlement between January 1, 2007 and the present-day.

The size of the households surveyed varies between the simplest of households, the “one-person household” where a person lives alone in a whole or part of a housing unit and has independent

⁵In this survey have been used an old list of database of addresses of private households based on the results of the 2001 Population Census that can help to explain this response rate.



consumption, and a 14-member unit household. According to data, 21 per cent of the surveyed households have 4 members, 18 per cent, 5 members; 14.4 per cent, 3 members; 14 per cent, 2 members; 12.5 per cent, 6 members; 6.6 per cent, 7 members, and 2 per cent, 8 or more members.

The surveyed household members' distribution by age group and by sex shows symmetry between the sexes along the age groups, with a bias for the oldest age groups regarding females. The age groups 0 to 14 and 65+ form 16.7 per cent and 11.6 per cent of the population, respectively, while the age group 15 to 59 constitutes 66.4 per cent of the household population, being part of what we call "active age".

The prevailing majority of the respondents; namely, 99.1 per cent, were ethnically Armenians, 0.4 per cent were Yazidis, and 0.3 per cent were Russians. The selection also involved other ethnic groups like Kurds, Ukrainians, Assyrians, Greeks, Persians and Indians, but their proportion was lower than 0.1 per cent.

As to the respondents' marital status, about 61.3 per cent of the adults in the sample stated that they were married and 25.4 per cent were never married. 10.4 per cent of the adults in the sample were widows or widowers, 2.9 per cent were divorced.

The educational level of the household members showed an educated population with more than 80 per cent of the interviewees having at least completed general secondary education. The majority of the household respondents had secondary education (37.3%), 0.4 per cent completed a post-graduation course; 22.1 per cent, a tertiary education; 18.5 per cent, secondary specialized training and 2.2 per cent, a vocational grade course.

Around 38 per cent of the 31,118 household respondents described themselves as labour force participants (employed including self-employed) and, of those, 61 per cent were males. About 13.9 per cent were out of employment and, of those, 59.5 per cent were females. Pensioners and allowance recipients made up about 14.9 per cent of the sample, housekeepers made up close to 8.6 per cent of the sample (of those 97% were females), pupils and students account for 15.5 per cent of the total, and other dependents accounted for about 8.5 per cent of the respondents.

When analysing these indicators by age group, one can note the higher frequency of unemployment in the age groups between 20 to 29-year-olds and the prevalence of employed/self-employed between the 35 and 54-year-old groups. As expected, the prevalence of students/pupils occurs in the group aged 19 and under. The number of pensioners/beneficiaries starts to rise after the age of 60, which is normal and predictable.

Only 8.2 per cent of the surveyed HH members have plans to move abroad. If the weight sample is considered, the number of individuals in the total population of the Republic of Armenia who see migration as an option for the future will be 213,468. The survey reveals clear differences between men and women in the serious intention to move abroad. Approximately 53.4 per cent of potential male migrants declared that they were seriously thinking of moving abroad, whereas only 46.6 per cent of potential female migrants reported an already prepared move abroad. If the potential to move is still an intention (probably yes) the gender gap increases even more (55.7% for men versus 44.3% for women).

Of those intending to migrate in the future, 56 per cent plan to migrate in the subsequent 12 months, a statement that denotes a robust migration project. Of those too, we find the strongest commitment to migration amongst male respondents. 27 per cent of the household respondents who intend to migrate within the following 12 months have already made some arrangements



(for example; purchase of ticket, work-related or other arrangements). This is a sign of a reliable migration potential of one out of ten of the household members interviewed. From the data, we get a potential migration of around 115,000 individuals and of those, 29 per cent (or nearly 33,300 individuals) have already made some appropriate arrangements to fulfil their migration project. This is a reliable (and in fact predictable) projection and in line with the recent annual average out-flows.

The reasons for migrating among potential migrants in the Republic of Armenia were overwhelmingly economic. Among the reasons for migration there are four big motivations: the absence of jobs in the Republic of Armenia; the unsatisfactory amount of remuneration received in the Republic of Armenia; earning money for the household; and uncertainty towards the future.

Current emigrants

From the survey data we apprehend that around 7.2 per cent of the surveyed household members were associated to emigration (out-flows) corresponding to a total of 2,250 respondents or representing a figure around 224,000 persons from the Republic of Armenia population, if sample weight is taken in consideration. This is an indicator of the continuity (or even a small increase in the migration out-flows) of the level of population out-flow in previous periods as suggested in the UNFPA survey of 2008⁶ or the 2009 ILO report⁷. From the present survey it is possible to determine that on average up to 35,000 people have been emigrating from Armenia annually in the period 2007 to 2013⁸. This is an expected result due to the post economic crisis of 2008 but, as we will show, could be related to a change in the destination countries and an expansion of the Russian Federation as the main destination country for Armenians in recent years.

Of those emigrants, 82.1 per cent were males and 17.9 per cent were females. This denotes a very high level of masculinisation of migration in the country.

An analysis of the emigrants' age groups revealed a first profile on the different contemporaneous emigrant types in the Republic of Armenia with a high concentration of emigration among active age groups (20 to 54) and a lower number of occurrences in both younger age groups and older age groups.

Based on educational status, the emigrants from the RA can be divided into at least four categories: (1) Educated migrants with education up to a graduate degree, constituting 17.2 per cent of the total emigrants; (2) highly qualified migrants comprising of individuals with post graduate degrees, constituting 0.6 per cent; (3) low-skilled migrants with education up to general secondary constituting 49.8 per cent of the total emigrants and (4) individuals with a vocational or secondary specialized education (23.9%).

Data shows a complex, multidirectional and therefore uncertain relationship between education

⁶United Nations Population Fund and National Statistics Service of Armenia, Sample Survey on External and Internal Migration in Armenia, 2008. Report is available at <http://www.unfpa.am/en/migration-survey>.

⁷International Labour Organization, Migration and Development. Armenia Country Study, 2009. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/moscow/info/publ/migr_dev_study_en.pdf.

⁸The survey identifies 224,048 individuals (household members) who went for (one or more) migration trip since 2007 (number of individuals identified by "Leave for abroad" question in Section 2 of the survey questionnaire). The collection of the data took place after the first semester of 2013 therefore this year is counted as 0.5. Consequently divisor of 6.5 to the 224,048 dividend was applied.



and emigration with no consistent overall pattern emerging from the relationship between the two. Thus, from this survey it is not possible to identify a massive exodus of qualified professionals. Nevertheless, almost 39,000 individuals with a tertiary or post-graduated education are estimated to have left the country in the last 6 years (but 21,000 individuals with a tertiary and/or post-graduated education returned from abroad or immigrated to the RA within the same period).

62.8 per cent of identified emigrants had been unemployed in the Republic of Armenia immediately before emigrating; only one out of four (25.1%) had been employed (including self-employment); 5.2 per cent had been students; 2.3 per cent had been household keepers and 3.6 per cent had been under care. Of those individuals, three out of four had not had a job in the previous 6 months before leaving the RA and only 14 per cent had worked the full 6 months. Those are meaningful push factors to emigration.

In total, 51.8 per cent of the emigrants were not looking for a job in the 6 months before leaving (corresponding to despondent jobless), but 22.5 per cent had looked actively for a job for the full half year before departing without finding a job opportunity. The push factor was, for those individuals, the absence of jobs or the lack of job opportunities and this fact confirms that the fundamental causes of modern migration from Armenia are economic factors.

The funds to support the migration project are mainly auto-financed in 35.5 per cent of the cases by HH savings; selling assets (4.8%); uncompensated care (9.7%). In 12.9 per cent of the cases the employer supports the resources for migration. There is also very important financial support coming from financial institutions: bank loan (5.5%); property mortgage (1.2%) and above all debts (28.9%). There are also 1.3 per cent of other, undefined financial sources.

From the data, one understands that the main migration destination is the Russian Federation (RF), a country that is relatively close to Armenia geographically, seen as a friendly state boasting a vast growing economy, and with a visa-free entry regime with Armenia. It is not surprising then, that when analyzing the last migration trip we learn that there are more people emigrating to the RF than migrating internally within the RA.

The data from the survey concerning the destination of the last migration trip abroad reveals the Russian Federation (90.6%) as the prevalent destination. Nagorno Karabakh (NKR) (1,3%); USA (0.8%); Ukraine (0.6%); Poland (0.4%); Belgium (0.2%); Germany (0.6%); France (1.2%); Spain (0.8%); Georgia (0.3%); Turkey (0.4%); Brazil (0.1%); and Iran (0.4%) are also destination hubs. If the 28 Members States of the European Union are combined, then the EU becomes the second more important destination with attracting 4.1 per cent of the total emigration.

Around eight out of ten of the household members' respondents had had a network of friends and/or relatives in the destination country before leaving the Republic of Armenia. This is a very high proportion and is linked to Armenia's long history of migration, both in the twentieth century and at present. The existence of a widespread diaspora and the continuous flows of departures during the last two decades assures newcomers of a low risk of migration and explains the migrants' location decision through three channels: firstly, they provide information about the host country/region labour market; secondly, the benefits for the migrants increase with the amount of ethnic goods available in a location; thirdly, migrants expect former migrants to help them in the settlement process.

The effect of network externalities may vary for different types of migrants. For example, migrants with an irregular status or working in the informal labour market may depend more on migration networks than migrants with regular migration status.

The evidence of a labour migration flow is confirmed by the fact that 79.3 per cent of the emigrants



had had the intention to work abroad before leaving the RA. Of those household respondents, 71.5 per cent had secured a promise of a job before leaving the RA; 4.4 per cent had concluded a written agreement to work and 1.1 per cent had made other arrangements to get a job. 22.9 per cent of the interviewed respondents didn't have any kind of job offer or agreement.

The economic status of the emigrants seems to improve in the overwhelming majority of the respondents *vis-a-vis* their prior condition in the RA. The shift in labour-market status is significant for the unemployed, many of whom were able to find paid employment after migrating.

Although it is known that Armenian migrants would often engage in temporary migration, such as moving to a country and seeking low skilled employment in construction or cleaning before returning to RA, which is not explicitly framed in the present survey. The exception is found in the data on the return migrants. In one question about the reason not to communicate the return to RA authorities, 8.2 per cent of the return migrants declared they were temporary migrants (less than 6 months absentee from the Republic of Armenia's territory). This proportion corresponded to nearly 4,000 individuals in a weighted sample.

The migrants that were/are in foreign countries (emigrants; return migrants and immigrants) completed an average of 3.2 trips between 2007 and 2013.

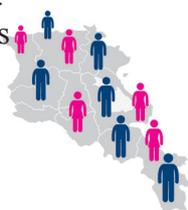
The migrants have regular contact with their families back home, often every day (52% of the household respondents living abroad communicate with family and/or friends every day; 38.5%, once a week; 8%, once a month and 1.5%, rarely). The majority of the migrants use phones as their mode of communication (57% of the total). Internet is also playing an important role in communication (email and Skype are used by 15.4% of the respondents). In fact, technological developments, such as mobile phones, cheap long-distance phone-calls, social networking pages and Skype have made it easier for migrants to stay in touch with family and friends at home and thus made migration seem easier. To some extent, e-mail, Skype, and affordable telephone calls may allow them to maintain strong links with family and friends in the country of origin.

For 22.9 per cent of the respondents their professional knowledge and skills improved significantly during the emigration period; for 43.1 per cent their professional knowledge and skills improved to some extent; and for 30.6 per cent their professional knowledge and skills did not develop.

According to the received and compiled responses, the portion of the households that had household members, who had emigrated some time prior to 2007, was one out of ten. This is around 10.3 per cent of the 7,890 HH interviewed. Within those HH, of the household member respondents that emigrated before 2007 and have not returned from abroad (n=2.360), 60 per cent were male migrants and 40 per cent female migrants. This corresponds to around 245,000 individuals in the weighted sample.

According to this age distribution, the vast majority of the emigrants who left before 2007 are in the working age population group (79.5% of the emigrants of the total surveyed households, who left the RA before 2007, were part of the age range 20 to 65); 2.2 per cent of this sub-sample were born abroad after 2007 and 2 per cent of the total emigrants passed away while abroad.

The data substantiates that 35.3 per cent of the emigrants who left before 2007 had a general secondary education (compared to 37.3% of the average RA population in the sample); 2.3 per cent had a diploma from a vocational (college) education (2.2% of the average RA population in the sample); 18.6 per cent had a secondary specialized diploma (compared to 18.5% of the average RA population in the sample). According to the survey data, the date of departure of the emigrants of the surveyed households



in RA who had left before 2007 is presented in the following proportions: 36.4 per cent left the Republic of Armenia between 1991 and 1999 (62% of these were male migrants); and 46.5 per cent left the Republic of Armenia between 2000 and 2006 (59% of these were male migrants).

Of those who moved before 2007 (n=1.924), 77 per cent moved to the Russian Federation (61% male migrants); 14.8 per cent moved to another marz or abroad (55% male migrants); 6.3 per cent moved to the USA (53.3% male migrants) and 1 per cent to NKR (67.9% male migrants). Less than 1 per cent did not mention the marz/country of destination.

Future migration plans seem to depend on the evolution of the social and economic situation in both the Republic of Armenia and the host country. In 37.8 per cent of the emigrants the intention is to return in 2013; 5.1 per cent intends to return in 2014; 10.8 per cent will return, eventually (we must underline that a total of 54.7 per cent of the respondents have plans to return). For 22.7 per cent it will depend on how the situation progresses; 12.7 per cent are considering not returning to RA; 5.1 per cent has plans to reunite with their family in the host country; and a small number (0.2%) is considering re-emigrating to a different host country.

The main reasons for return are family related causes such as: family reunification (34.9%); marriage (5.7%); other family circumstances (9.9%); the accomplishment of the migratory project (22.8%); lack of work in host country (12.9%); job offer in RA (3.8%); bad working conditions (3.7%); education or qualification (0.5%) and others (5.8%).

While most of the emigrants have not taken the citizenship of the country of current residence, a significant proportion of this very recent emigrant population (6.8%) have already taken up citizenship.

The prevalent majority has legal status; a high proportion (two out of three) has only a temporary registration. A total of 4.9 per cent of the respondents had undocumented status in the host country.

The emigrants normally live in rented apartments/houses (34.5%); rented rooms (23.7); house of a relative or a friend (15.6%); dormitories (11.5%); non-residential accommodations (8.2%); and, personal houses (5.1%).

As regards health insurance, for 76.7 per cent of the identified emigrants, this was non-existent while 6.1 per cent had permanent insurance and 12.6 per cent, temporary insurance.



Return migrants

Return migration describes a situation where migrants return to the Republic of Armenia, usually by their own choice, often after a significant period of residence abroad. The share of household members who were directly associated to a return from abroad (n=828) was 2.7 per cent. The share of emigrants who returned was 37.8 per cent of the out-migration flows in the period from 2007 to 2013, corresponding in a weighted sample to 82,530 individuals. These numbers suggest that return migration is quite substantial and return should be addressed directly by policies designed for improving the success of this migratory in-flow.

A total of 66 per cent of the returned migrants were males, confirming the bias towards males in the out-flows in the Republic of Armenia.

The regional distribution of the return migrants differs from the regional distribution of emigrants with a noticeable distinction between regions. One can observe that the Yerevan region receives an average of 35 per cent of the returned migrants but it is only the region of origin for 18.4 per cent of the emigrants. Inversely, a region like Shirak receives only 6.7 per cent of the return migrants but is the region of origin of 17.6 per cent of the total emigrants. This data suggests redistribution of population within Armenia with a potential depopulation induced by migratory flows in some RA marzes and a diverse phenomenon in others.

Findings from the survey show that return migrants have a marginally improved education than the average population of RA. The data corroborates that 41.7 per cent of the returned emigrants have a general secondary education (compared to 37.3% of the average RA population in the sample); 3.1 per cent have a diploma from a vocational (college) education (2.2% of the average RA population in the sample); and 21.5 per cent - a secondary specialized diploma (compared to 18.5% of the average RA population in the sample).

An analysis of the survey data doesn't show an exodus of highly educated individuals or the existence of a sharp brain drain, at least in recent years, as presented above. Neither does brain gain appear to be present in the return flow.

As regards a potential skill gain, one in two of the HH respondents returned from abroad declared they had increased their professional knowledge and skills while abroad (for 15.5%, increased significantly; 36.9%, increased to some extent). For 47.5 per cent their professional knowledge and skills did not increase while abroad).

A total of 78.5 per cent of the interviewees that returned from abroad (n=766) had relatives / friends in the country of destination before leaving the Republic of Armenia, which is an indication of a strong support network. This support network is visible in the type of assistance they have: 29.6 per cent had help to find a job; 24.2 per cent had assistance in finding a domicile; 18 per cent had assistance on the travelling costs; 13.7 per cent had help for food or an abode; 1.4 per cent had support in getting a visa and 0.5 per cent had other kinds of assistance. Only 12.6 per cent had no help at all.

39.2 per cent of the returned migrants supported their migratory trip with household savings, 26.1 per cent financed their trip through debts, 16.6 per cent through uncompensated aid, 6.4 per cent were backed by the employer, 4.6 per cent supported their trip selling assets, 3 per cent with a bank loan and 1 per cent obtained funds for the trip through a property mortgage or credit.



The main reasons to choose a specific destination country show the prevalence of a network migration (existence of a network of friends and/or relatives in the destination country) in 40.5 per cent of the occurrences. Also worth mentioning is the labour market appeal (job offers determined 21.9% of the selected destination); the language factor (knowledge of the language explains 11.7% of the destination country's option; the absence of entry visa (5.7%); or the nonexistence of alternatives (6.3%). A previous residence experienced in a destination country explains the recurrent preferred destination for 3 per cent of the household respondents.

Regarding the registration in the consulate of the Republic of Armenia in the host country, only 26.4 per cent of the total return migrants were registered in the diplomatic representations abroad. For 6.8 per cent the reason for non-registration was a short-term migration (less than 6 months); 30.4 per cent stated that they were not informed of the obligation to register; 43.8 per cent decided not to register because they had not found a reason to do so; 2.5 per cent alleged they had not had time to do it; 4.1 per cent indicated there was an excess of bureaucracy; for 7 per cent of the returned migrants there was no consulate of RA in the destination country (or in the region); for 3.2 per cent, it was difficult to reach a consulate of the Republic of Armenia; and for 1.9% there were other, not specified reasons.

Almost one in 10 of the returned migrants have taken the citizenship of the host country (8.5%); a significant proportion of the return migrant population (15% per cent) had residence permission; 44% had temporary registration; 18.9 per cent had permission to work; 0.8 per cent were refugees; 0.8 per cent were asylum seekers; 0.6 per cent had other unspecified statuses. Although the prevalent majority had legal status, a high proportion (more than one in ten or 11% of the respondents) had illegal status in the host country.

While in the host country, the household respondents who had returned from emigration normally resided: in rented apartments/houses (30%); with acquaintances or relatives (29%); rented rooms (19.7%); dormitories (7.3%); personal houses (6.7%); non-residential accommodation (5.4%); and other, unspecified dwellings (1.8%).

The overwhelming majority of the returned migrants had not had health insurance when residing abroad; 13.7 per cent had temporary health insurance and 8.2 per cent had permanent health insurance.

A total of 70.4 per cent of the returnees had intended to work abroad before leaving the Republic of Armenia. The evidence of a labour migration flow is, once more, confirmed by the fact that, of those household respondents, 58.3 per cent had had a promise of a job before leaving the RA; 5.9 per cent had concluded a written agreement to work and 0.7 per cent had made other arrangements to get a job, while 34.9 per cent of the interviewed returned respondents had not had any kind of job offer or agreement.

The job arrangements came from foreign employers, intermediaries or foremen in 70 per cent of the occurrences. The foremen or intermediaries and the private and public agencies in the Republic of Armenia were associated to 24.6 per cent of the job arrangements.

For 5.4 per cent of the total, these job arrangements had not been carried out. For 40.9 per cent of the household respondents, they had been fully carried out; for 38.3 per cent, basically carried out; and for 15.4 per cent, they had been at least partially carried out. The cause of shortcomings was attributed to an unforeseen situation in 40.3 per cent of the events; to the employer in 29.2 per cent or to the intermediary in 23.6 per cent of the incidents.

A total of 36.3 per cent of the surveyed return migrants had no job for the full 6 months before the survey and 40.6 per cent had worked the full 6 months. If we add the pensioner/beneficiary (5.9%)



to the last group, we realize that bread-earners add up to less than 50 per cent of the returnees. In total, only 13.4 per cent of the jobless returning emigrants were not looking for a job in the 6 months before the survey; the remaining 86.4 per cent were actively trying to find a job opportunity.

The increase in employment probabilities was quite intense for this group of return migrants. Though, prior to returning, 7.8 per cent had had temporary work of less than 3 months; 48.4 per cent, a temporary contract of less than one year and 42.6 per cent, a termless contract. Comparisons between the nature of work before and after migration show interesting changes (see figure 26). The transition from short-time employment to a less precarious job seems to be very pronounced.

Of those, 60.7 per cent worked in the construction sector; 10.2 per cent in trade and repair; 8.6 per cent in industry; 1.4 per cent in education; 1.2 per cent in agriculture; 0.8% in public administration and 16.6 per cent in other services. Comparisons between the sectors of employment before leaving the RA and at the host country show transference from agriculture to construction as the most noticeable fact (see figure 24).

For 23.8 per cent of the respondents, as to their employment in the host country (n=488), the job they had fully matched their profession; in 19.3 per cent of the cases it matched at least partially; in 12.1 per cent it was above their profession and in 21.5 per cent there was a professional devaluation. In 23.4 per cent of the cases they stated that they had not had a profession before emigration.

As regards qualifications: for 38.7 per cent of the household respondents, the job matched fully and for 35.7 per cent, partially. In 22.1 per cent of the cases, the job they had was below their qualification and in 2.0 per cent of the cases it was above their qualification. It seems, similarly to recent emigrants, that many of the returnees saw migration as an alternative to unemployment in their home country or an alternative to the lack of opportunities for the skills they had developed.

There is also information in the survey concerning the weekly working hours: 4.4 per cent of the household respondents' worked between 4 and 35 hours a week; 12.5 per cent, between 36 and 40 hours a week; 25.5 per cent, between 41 and 50 hours a week; 24.5 per cent, between 51 and 60 hours a week; 25 per cent, more than 61 hours a week, while 7.9 per cent decided not to respond to this question. A comparison between weekly working hours, before and after leaving the RA, shows evidence of an increment in the number of working hours in absolute terms and in percentage.

Of the returnees, 11.3 per cent were self-employed in migration. In 9.8 per cent of the total, the employer was an Armenian compatriot; in 49.2 per cent, a local compatriot; in 24.2 per cent, a local resident or local institution; in 4.7 per cent the State, and in 0.8 per cent other unspecified employers.

The respondents found their jobs through a foreign acquaintance or intermediary in the host country in 44 per cent of the total; through an acquaintance or intermediary in RA in 19.6 per cent of the total; through a foreign employer in 13.1 per cent of the total; through a foreman in the RA in 4.2 per cent; through a foreign agency in 2.7 per cent of the cases; through their own or family business abroad 2.3 per cent; through an employer living in the RA; through the internet 1.3 per cent; through a foreign state agency 1.1 per cent; a private agency 1 per cent; other, not specified, 2.7 per cent of the total. Employment was found through the RA public employment service in the case of just one individual.

The total revenue was insufficient to generate any savings in 47.9 per cent of the household respondents (2% stated that they had debts because of very low income). For 8.2 per cent of the respondents the revenue was enough to generate savings; 29.6 per cent stated that it was partially possible to save some money; 8 per cent of the respondents could save only very little money from their income.



Among the expenditure of the earnings mentioned above, the largest portion was for current household needs (40.8%). A considerable portion of the expenses corresponded to communal expenses (13%) or to social needs such as education, health and so on (9.1%); unforeseen circumstances accounted for 7.6 per cent of the disbursement and savings corresponded to 11.5 per cent of the revenue.

The prevalent majority of the returned migrants declared they had not had problems while abroad (86.2%). Of the remained respondents, 5.1 per cent had had problems with the police in the host country; 3.1 per cent with their employer, and health problems accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total.

In 38.7 per cent of the cases, these problems were solved by acquaintances among host country locals; for 21.7 per cent these were not solved at all; in 12.3 per cent of the cases problems were solved by the employer and, in a small number of cases, by court intervention (6.6%) or by the police (7.5%).

The decision to return seems to be strongly linked to the family (56.1% of the total) rather than to the income opportunities in different countries (see figure 31 below). It seems that return migration becomes utilitarian in the context of household decisions. Return also happens over a finite life-cycle, when the migratory project is complete (20.9%). Households also choose the length of stay overseas that balances the marginal benefit from higher savings overseas (and thus higher lifetime consumption) against the marginal utility cost of overseas work. This means for certain migrants a very short, temporary, seasonal or circulatory migration, with repetitive returns and to others a period (brief or long) depending on the financial needs and expectations from the household.

The evaluation of the migratory project in terms of competitiveness in the RA labour market after return is not, on average, optimistic. For 47.5 per cent of the respondents their competitiveness in the labour market has not improved; for 18.3 per cent it seems not to have improved. For 13.4 per cent of the respondents the migratory project corresponds to a competitive gain in comparison with the RA labour market and 20.1 per cent believe that it was rather positive.

One of the major problems faced by return migrants is the lack of information, which becomes an obstacle for return and resettlement. This information can be reciprocally advantageous but one needs to build a structure of data collection in order to focus on the country and migrants' needs.

Only 30.4 per cent of the returned migrants informed the RA Police Passport and Visa Department about their return.

For 52.7 per cent of the return migrants, their situation had not changed after return; it had worsened for 32.8 per cent; it had improved for 12.8 per cent and had basically improved for 1.6 per cent of the migrants who had returned to the Republic of Armenia.

A prevalent majority had no difficulties in Armenia after the return (67.1%) and 14.9 per cent had just a few problems. For 8.1 per cent the return was problematic and for 9.8 per cent rather problematic.

The major problems in readapting to Armenia were related to the reintegration into the labour market (46% answered that problems were highly related to work) and to opportunities for leisure (24.8% stated that the problems they had were highly related to opportunities for leisure).



Immigrants (in-flows)

In this household survey there was a set of questions (37 in total) on the issue of migration in-flows (see section 5 of the questionnaire in annex). Selectivity of immigrants can be seen through demographic and socio-economic characteristics compared to similar characteristics from non-migrants at the destination country or to the other migratory flows.

A very small number of respondents arrived from abroad for the first time (specifically, immigrants and Armenian descendants born abroad) totalling 129 individuals corresponding in a weight sample to 14,312 individuals. This very limited number of respondents has, as expected, statistical consequences in many of the variables, not allowing a deeper analysis.

From the total of respondents, 41.2 per cent were males (corresponding to 5,893 individuals in a weighted sample) and 58.8 per cent were females (corresponding to 8,419 individuals in a weighted sample).

Yerevan emerges as the main destination for in-flows (immigration and return migration) but not as the prevalent destination for internal migration. Ararat is the second destination for immigrants and Kotayk is an important destination for internal migration.

The decision to migrate to the Republic of Armenia was taken personally by 34.3 per cent of the respondents, while it was a family decision in the remaining 65.7 per cent.

Among the foreign-born individuals surveyed, only 43.3 per cent were married, the smallest proportion among all the surveyed migration groups.

An analysis of the immigrants' age groups revealed a first profile on the different contemporaneous in-flows to the Republic of Armenia with a high concentration of immigration among young age groups (0-24) and a lower number of occurrences in active age groups (25-59). In fact, in a prevalent number of cases this in-flow is not directly linked with an immigration flow but is the result of a return of second-generation emigrants, born abroad and returning with their parents to the Republic of Armenia. A total of 13, 2 per cent of the newcomers were born after 2007. This, in part, reflects the past migratory history of the RA and, simultaneously, the geo-political insertion of the country in a post-conflict region.

The share of pre-secondary respondents is disproportionate compared to the average of the RA and to the other migration groups under analysis. This dichotomy in educational attainment between the native and the newcomer populations is likely to narrow in the future if the in-flow population is integrated in the RA educational system.

As noted earlier, an important distinction can be made between data resulting from the variables "citizenship" and "nationality". An unexpected fact coming from the survey reports to the nationality of the interviewed members of the households that migrated from abroad: 34.2 per cent were foreign-born nationals of the Republic of Armenia; 24 per cent of those household members had Armenian nationality and another one, that is, dual citizenship; 40.7 per cent had foreign citizenship and 1.1 per cent did not have a citizenship.

As for nationality, 97.9 per cent declared themselves as Armenians; 0.7 per cent, Russians; 0.6 per cent, Indians; 0.8 per cent, other nationalities.



In this immigration flow “push” factors seem to be the main factor. An interesting disclosure from data is that geo-political instability generates an important reason to leave the host country (37.4%); an extra 2.8 per cent of political persecuted persons declared this as the reason for migration. Family reasons are linked to 36.5 per cent of the reasons for emigration; lack of employment or other economic reasons are related to a very small number of respondents.

The rationale to choose the RA as the destination country is mainly connected to emotional reasons or family (58.2% of the total); in a small number of respondents economic or employment reasons were underlined (4.7%); education or training was important in 4.6 per cent of the total; other unspecified motives accounted for 10.3 per cent.

For a total of 65.5 per cent of the respondents, migration to the Republic of Armenia was the only destination available. Further inquiry is needed to understand the reason for this.

The characteristics of the in-flow population differ in some important respects from the previous migrant profiles presented above. An analysis of the data concerning the socio-economic status before arrival in the Republic of Armenia shows a large number of inactivity among the respondents (60.6%); one in five was jobless before migration. Despite the fact that it is too simplistic to stress a relationship between immigration, inactivity rate and unemployment, one should expect in a migration inflow a higher number of labour migrants. These features also direct us towards a hypothesis: this flow is a counter flow of historical emigration movements rather than a labour migration flow.

Regarding the legal status of the foreign-born in the Republic of Armenia, 41.3 per cent are citizens of RA; 17.4 per cent of the foreign-born applied to receive RA citizenship; 4.8 per cent of the foreign-born possess a residence permit; 2.5 per cent have the right to work; 14.5 per cent of the foreign-born have temporary registration and 17.6 per cent of the foreign-born (corresponding to a weighted value of 1,787 individuals) do not have legal status.

Economy and Remittances

The large remittances sent by RA emigrants to their families back home has helped reduce poverty, furthered human development and eased social tensions. Armenia is among the top 20 countries that receive the highest amount of remittances (in relation to its GDP) (Makaryan and Galstyan, 2012: 7).

As expected, the remittances received are proportionally higher among contemporary emigrant households as 78.5 per cent of the households with emigrants received remittances from abroad during the last 12 months. One out of four of the internal migrants received remittances from abroad in the last year; four out of ten of the returned migrants received remittances from abroad in the last 12 months and one out of two foreign-born residents also received remittances from abroad in the last 12 months.

Two out of four of returned migrants sent remittances to their HH members when abroad. A total of 47.7 per cent of the respondents did it regularly; 13.1 per cent, occasionally and 4.4 per cent, rarely. Around 15.9 per cent could not help their household; in 11.4 per cent of the cases it was not needed and in 0.7 per cent of the total it was the HH in the RA that sent money abroad.

If one compares the configurations of money transfers between present and past emigrants, the picture looks very clearly structured. Nowadays emigrants tend to send money more regularly to their HH (as



economic reasons were the main motive for them to leave the RA, this seems normal). For a certain proportion of returned migrants it was impossible to send remittances home (and we can assume that for a portion of those, this was the main reason to return).

Contemporary migrants abroad usually send financial remittances to the Republic of Armenia by bank transfer (82.8%); remittance service providers (like Western Union) (8.5%); by post (0.2%); by courier (0.2%); they carry the money themselves on visits home (3.8%) or they send money by a carrier (4.5%).

Past migrants show a very similar structure. The preferred mode of sending remittances to the households is through banks (79.1%); remittance service providers (like Western Union) (7.3%); by post (0.4%); and by courier (0.2%). A proportion of money is also transferred through friends and relatives when they visit the country (5.3%); or carried by migrants themselves on visits home (7.3%).

In this survey one out of four of the migrant households interviewed (25%) declared to have received remittances from their migrant counterparts. This corresponds to approximately 25.5 per cent of the internal migrants. This is slightly lower than the state average of 28 per cent considering the respondents' total.

Financial remittances, which are received by one quarter of the Republic of Armenia households, have become nowadays an important way to improve the socioeconomic situation of many households.

Remittances are not equally distributed across the territory of Armenia. There is a large discrepancy between regions: four out of ten households in Tavush received remittances from abroad (40.7%); in Yerevan only two out of ten (19.6%) received remittances from abroad and in Aragatsotn only 16.7 per cent of the households were receivers of remittances from abroad.

For about 1.9 per cent of the respondents (61,063 individuals in a weighted sample) the main source of subsistence was the earnings of household members permanently residing abroad. These remittances were a very important source of subsistence for more than 127,000 individuals (or 4%) of the Republic of Armenia population.

For a total of 11.2 per cent of the respondents (353,869 individuals in a weighted sample) the main source of subsistence was the earnings of household members temporarily residing abroad. These remittances were a very important source of subsistence for more than 500,000 individuals (or 17%) of the Republic of Armenia population.

As expected, most of the remittances are used in consumption and other first need items and services (e.g. medical services). The differences between the distinct migrant groups are not substantial. Migrants also occasionally send money for specific purposes, mostly to cover expenses like marriage, pay for medical services, and so on.

Only a small part of the respondents received goods from abroad. The variances are not significant between all the migrant groups, compared to the group of internal migrants, as the group with a lower proportion of receivers (3.7%). We found the highest proportion of households receiving goods from abroad among the return migrants.



Chapter 1 – Introduction

As international migration continues to become increasingly important on a global scale, so does the need to improve the collection and quality of migration data. This need is a result of many factors, including difficulty accepting common definitions of migration, data collection issues, problems measuring the true size of migration, as well as lack of information to measure the impact of migration for both receiving and sending countries. To alleviate this dearth in information, household surveys can play an important role in collecting and improving data on migration, particularly with regards to the impact and characteristics of current and former migrants (Schachter, 2008). Nonetheless, migrant household surveys present a methodological challenge, especially in countries of origin. In measuring international migration, researchers must set up a good sample framework and develop a way to handle the large sample size and the complexity of the survey itself.

At the most fundamental level, household surveys collect information by asking questions to people interviewed. However, one of the biggest challenges faced when implementing migration household surveys is to locate those relatively rare households that include migrants. Authors like McKenzie and Mistiaen (2007) note that, even in countries with a high incidence of international migration, finding a household with an emigrant abroad or a returned migrant can be challenging because migration is always a relatively rare event.

Sample surveys are comparable to a Census, but are instead administered to a limited number of persons who represent the population as a whole. Because only a sample of the population is asked questions, sample surveys are much less costly than a population Census, and can be conducted more frequently. They also allow for more flexibility on the number and types of questions that can be asked. Surveys can be either cross-sectional (conducted at one point in time, like a Census) or longitudinal (follow a person or household members over time, e.g. panel data). Researchers often use cross-sectional surveys to measure historical data by asking retrospective life-history questions (Schachter, 2008). In the case of this project it was not economically viable and cost-effective to capture exclusively data on the geographical distribution of households with migrants and therefore the sample survey did not directly and uniquely target households with migrants. The results obtained can, however, be extrapolated to the entire population of the Republic of Armenia as the sample was designed to be representative (see below). By representative, we do not mean representative of households with migrants, but representative of the population of the Republic of Armenia including the percentage of population linked to migration flows and dynamics.

As stated above, if accurately designed, migrant household surveys can be the mainstay of micro-level data for analysing hidden migrant populations. They are particularly important in resource-poor country settings where data cannot be produced by routine or administrative data systems. As aforementioned the quality of sample survey data is directly related to the quality of its sampling design. If the sample is large enough and drawn from a representative group of the population, inferences applicable to the entire population can be made. Sample size is important since a larger sample size usually reduces the standard error associated with the sample mean (from which estimates are derived), though the actual size needed depends on the amount of variance in the population. The need for quality sampling design is even more important for measuring migration, since it is a relatively rare event compared to other characteristics of the population, as the current research will show. Migration flows, patterns and processes are part of the demography of the country but, as the analysis of the present survey will demonstrate, they have been apprehended in a comprehensive and qualitative approach, although in relation to the entire population of the Republic of Armenia.



In this specific survey the ‘statistical household’ was defined in a very similar way to other household surveys recently gathered in the Republic of Armenia (e.g. ILCS); that is, as a socio-economic unit that consists of one or more persons with common living and catering arrangements. Such persons are usually (though not always) related to each other by blood or by marriage and we should underline the difference between family and household. This survey is not a migration family survey but instead a migration oriented household survey. This ‘process definition’ was not produced with the intention of creating an analytical variable to research specifically migration flows and processes, but rather as a representation of the demographic landscape of the Republic of Armenia. We are aware that it is difficult to measure emigrants who are not currently present in a household. Responses are dependent namely on: the migrant still having some connection to a household in the Republic of Armenia; how household membership was defined in the particular survey and how proxy respondents express their knowledge about these topics.

There are a number of advantages to using household sample surveys to measure migration, particularly in countries that lack alternative data sources. In particular, household surveys have more flexibility in which questions can be asked so that one can measure specific topics related to migration. Although there are limits to the number of questions that can be asked (depending on many factors, usually cost), questions can be tailored to specific research needs or policy concerns, which is extremely important. There are also other advantages when compared to a decennial Census, in that using a representative sample of the population reduces cost and increases frequency of data collection. However, household surveys are faced with their own limitations, including cost of conducting them, need for large sample sizes to measure flows, difficulty finding migrants in regular sampling frames (coverage and non-response), question sensitivity (particularly money-related, e.g. remittances), respondent recall and respondent burden, and other data quality concerns exacerbated by the use of proxy respondents (Schachter, 2008).

The size of international migration is measured using two concepts: stocks and flows. International migrant stock is the total number of international migrants living in a country at a particular point in time, either measured by foreign-born (country of birth) or foreigners (nationality). Migration flows occur between two geographic areas, consisting of both an origin and a destination. In-flows are the number moving into a given geographic area (e.g. country of destination) over a given period of time (usually 12 months), while out-flows are the number moving away from that same area (for instance marz or RA) and time-period. Flows can be measured in terms of international or internal geographic areas (Schachter, 2008).

As aforementioned, defining a reference period is important for expressing and measuring the size of migration, as is identifying the origin and destination of a move. Some surveys consider any duration of stay of 6 months or longer as sufficient for identifying a migrant, while the UN recommendations call for 12 months for long-term migrants and 3 months for short-term migrants. For return migrants, who could have migrated at any period of their life, a reference period is used to restrict measurement to relatively recent return migration. In the case of this survey it was in the last 6 years (or since 2007). This chapter includes information about those members of the households whose migration movements with duration of more than three months during the period of 2007 to 2013 (and to a lesser extent, regarding a period before 2007) have taken place beyond the borders of the Republic of Armenia; that is, those household members that were/are residing in foreign countries. To sum up, in the current household survey we recognise different sets of information on international emigration from the Republic of Armenia: one is related to migration out-flows that occurred before 2007, with a second set of questions for the household members who left the country after 2007.



Concerning this last set of information, the survey scanned household members for information on their migrant members currently living away, if any. Proxy respondents (current non-migrants) were asked questions (age, sex, current residence, country and time of first departure, and some information about work history, reasons for move, legal status in country of destination, visa type, questions about migrant social integration, social networks, and so on) to collect information on household members living abroad. Obviously, data derived from this module is partial and biased, since an unknown number of migrants have no close relatives in their places of origin⁹. This module concerning relatives away is especially important however, for assessing financial flows (e.g. remittances) and other links with current migrants, and also shedding additional light on the migrants themselves, their characteristics, their places of residence, and so on.

Specialized migration surveys like the present one, have the advantage of being tailored to measure migration-related phenomena. Thus questions can be as detailed as necessary. The limits are also very visible; namely, in the frequency numbers of the household members involved in migration, which are always a very small portion of the household survey full sample.

Responses to the household survey questions allow the researchers to derive sample statistics such as means or proportions. These statistics are used to generalize from the sample to the entire population (in the case of the current survey this was adjusted through weight parameterization). Sample statistics provide a point estimate of the true population parameter. However, due to sampling error, it would be an exceptional coincidence if the point estimate provided by the sample statistic were identical to the population parameter.

The analytical report will be primarily based on a nationwide survey on migration in Armenia made in the first semester of 2013: “Integrated survey on the migration of the RA population 2007-2013”. A consortium that includes the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (ArmStat), the Armenian Russian Slavonic University, and the International Organization for Migration conducted the survey. Data collected in the survey is quite extensive, providing ample opportunities for future research to address many of the issues at hand more thoroughly.

The survey intended to measure immigration, emigration, internal migration, return, and also addressed migrants’ savings, remittances and migration’s development effects on population and households. The survey is part of a “Strengthening Evidence Based Management of Labour Migration in Armenia” (SEBMLM) Project funded by the European Commission and the co-funding Project “Enhancing Knowledge and Policy Dialogue on the Role of Migration in Armenia’s Economic Development and Poverty Reduction” funded by Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University.

Chapter 2 includes clarification on the purpose and objectives of the survey; a description of target groups, the portrayal of the questionnaires used, the justification of the sampling techniques, the process and problems in the field and the methodology followed for the analysis of data. This chapter explains how research was designed and the variables and statistical methods that were used, including an explanation on the type and number of the selected participants.

⁹An observation of table 2 (non-responses at the moment of the survey) suggests an indirect indicator of the high rate of migration in several territories. An average of 21.3 per cent of the non-responses were due to the nonattendance of households due to emigration. If we look at different marzes this number might be very high: 62.5 per cent of the non-responses in Tavush; 54.3 per cent of the non-responses in Gegharkunik; 42.2 per cent of the non-responses in Shirak and 28 per cent of the non-responses in Vayots Dzor, are credited to absenteeism of members abroad.



Chapter 3 deals with the household characterization from the sample data and provides a descriptive overview of the survey results illustrated by cross-tabulation of the data of several critical variables. Basic demographic characteristics like age, sex, education, marital status or nationality are described. We also analyse labour-force characteristics like employment status, occupation and income and household characteristics (e.g. size, composition, regional distribution) of the sample as a whole. We acknowledge that the characteristics of non-migrants are important as a comparison group to migrants and, in the case of this research they correspond to the overwhelming majority of the respondents (87%). The results of the survey are for the most part presented in the form of tables, although some graphs are also included for a better visualization of data.

Chapter 4 focuses on the findings of the field survey on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of migrant population (out-flows); namely, percentage of households involved; average duration; key destination countries; push/pull factors; reasons for migration; legal status in destination countries; networks and mediators. Migration is a complex, multifaceted process. It involves a variety of actors and factors contributing to its occurrence at both places of origin and destination. In addition to, or instead of, the “benefits” of migration for the individual migrants and their families, it has a varying impact on the people and communities of sending and receiving areas. To measure the impact of migration, we’ve analysed the characteristics of people both before (pre-migration situation) and after their move (current characteristics).

Chapter 5 presents statistical data on those members of the household who had returned to Armenia but had been residing in a foreign country for more than three months during the period prior to 2007 and in the period 2007 to 2013, namely: percentage of households involved; average duration; key destination countries; push/pull factors; reasons for migration; legal status in destination countries; networks and mediators; economic integration; problems found. Return migrants were also asked for their reasons for moving, which is particularly important for distinguishing between labour migrants, students, family-based migrants, or refugees. Reasons can be either collected objectively (what was their legal status in country/visa type?) or subjectively (why did they move?), by asking the reasons for leaving the country of origin and/or for returning. Finally, questions about migrant social integration were also analysed. During the last two decades, Armenia experienced an unprecedented high rate of migration but, on the other hand thanks to the returned migrants the migration history can be better understood.

Chapter 6 concentrates on the findings of the field survey on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the migrant population (in-flows). In the survey there was a set of questions (37 in total) on the issue of migration in-flows (see section 5 of the questionnaire in annex). Selectivity of immigrants can be seen through demographic and socioeconomic characteristics compared to similar characteristics from non-migrants at the destination country or to the other migratory flows.

Chapter 7 focuses on the findings of the field survey on remittances.

In the conclusion chapter we will discuss key conclusions and policy recommendations based on the survey results.



Chapter 2 – Survey Design, Implementation and Methodology

According to Carletto and de Braw (2008), there are two types of household surveys that collect migration data: a) specialized surveys and b) general-purpose surveys (such as the Integrated Living Conditions Survey). In the present research, the decision was made to use a specialized survey directed to capture details on migration to, from, and within, the Republic of Armenia. The above-mentioned authors noted that there are two alternative sampling designs that could be applied to collect information on migration: 1) disproportionate sampling of high migration in the primary sample units (PSUs) and 2) stratified random sampling within PSUs (two stage sampling) (Braw and Carletto 2008). According to these authors, these two methods can either be used individually or in combination with one another but if the decision not to use these strategies is taken, our objectives to survey migrants may be missed, as they appear to always be rare populations. Bilborrow and others (1997) suggest that to find households with international migrants, it is best to conduct stratified disproportionate sampling with fractions. McKenzie and Mistien (2007) outline three approaches to sampling rare elements: (i) stratified sampling using disproportionate sampling fractions with two-phase sampling, (ii) snowball sampling and (iii) time and space sampling. Neither of these strategies was followed in the present research and one of the difficulties faced (the representation of migrant population in the sample) derives from the fact that this possibility had not been initially foreseen and thus the strategy for locating households with migrants failed at least partially.

Purpose and objectives of the survey

The 2001 Republic of Armenia population Census provided a frame for sample selection. The sample is stratified according to the following variables: geographic region, urbanisation and population size of locality. The surveys, in general, are typically designed to provide relatively precise population level estimates by age groups, sex, urban/rural residence and regions. In this survey there were two sampling stages and the ultimate-sampling unit was the household. The statistical aim was to generate survey data that was representative at the level of marzes. To this end, the team sought to find a representative sample of the Republic of Armenia population despite the fact that one out of three categories was not present (households with internal migrants, households with international migrants, and households with no migrants). Given the dual purpose of measuring migration flows and explaining the process of migration, a specialized migration survey that captures information at the individual and household level was used.

The final sample size is composed of 7,890 household respondents (this is, representative of the population of RA and comparable to ILCS sample size comprising 7,872 H/H)¹⁰ and incorporates a total of 31,118 household members surveyed. Furthermore, the survey contains information on 1,972 household members who left for abroad before 2007. In total, the household survey captured information regarding 33,090 household members.

The survey covers: the usual residents present; the usual residents temporarily absent; migrants (internal and international migrants whom, as of January 1 2007, were part of the household plus including basic questions on a subsample of H/H members who left for abroad before 2007 and have not returned to RA since then). The sample includes subsamples of individuals, who either

¹⁰The Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) was first conducted in Armenia in 1996 (in a one-month period), followed by another one in 1998/99. Thereafter, it has been conducted every year since 2001.



intend to migrate, or who have left the country and later returned; third countries nationals, and internal migrants¹¹. Migration is defined here as a move from one place of residence in order to go and live in another place, for a continuous period of at least three months¹². The sample was proportionately allocated across the 10 marzes and Yerevan City on the basis of the total population in each of the regions. The number of households sampled; the distribution by sampled areas by marzes; and the response of eligible target groups and individuals for the country are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Main sample characteristics

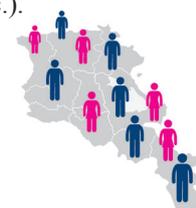
RA Marzes and Yerevan City	D	R	Households successfully interviewed	Total number of households by migration status of actual or former household member				
				Non migrants	Emigrants	Internal migrants	Immigrants	Returned Migrants
Yerevan City	0.018	0.082	2.200	1388	364	150	58	240
Aragatzotn	0.045	0.125	400	298	80	7	0	15
Ararat	0.033	0.100	660	277	158	104	27	94
Armavir	0.024	0.045	620	357	162	37	11	53
Gegharkunik	0.041	0.160	620	297	275	36	3	9
Lori	0.042	0.180	680	368	205	25	2	80
Kotayk	0.025	0.059	740	164	271	176	9	120
Shirak	0.042	0.176	620	168	340	57	3	52
Syunik	0.033	0.080	520	331	104	59	2	24
Vayots Dzor	0.049	0.144	400	171	112	82	1	34
Tavush	0.045	0.134	430	8	179	113	13	107
Total	0.011	0.107	7.890	3837	2250	846	129	828

Notes: r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) for the indicator being estimated (response rate of population, %) (Taken from results of ILCS); d is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence

The number of households interviewed that were related with migration was, on average, very high in the whole sample, reaching almost one out of two households related to migrants (48.6% of the total households interviewed were linked with migration movements since January 2007). As we analyse data referring to the percentage of migration participated households in the full sample it turns out that the number of individuals by household linked with migration is imbalanced by marz. The households with no migration-related members reached, on average, in Aragatsotn, 74.5 per cent (3 out of four HH were not related with migration) and the lowest number occurs in Tavush (only 1.86% of the interviewed HH were not associated to migration). In Yerevan, 63.1 per cent of the interviewed households had no migrants; Ararat 42 per cent; Armavir 57.6 per cent; Gegharkunik 47.9 per cent; Lori 54.1 per cent; Kotayk 22.1 per cent; Shirak 27.1 per cent; Siunik 63.7 per cent and in Vayots Dzor 42.8 per cent of the interviewed households had no migrants.

¹¹Data on individuals who have left (emigrated) from households was obtained from household members remaining behind (proxy respondents) but there are, obviously, limitations in the data obtained from those types of respondents.

¹²The options available were: Job / Looking for a job; Family reasons (family unification, marriage, divorce, etc.). Permanent residence; Study/education; Forced migration / escape



Selection of households

The study used the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia sampling frame that has marzes as stratum comprising both urban and rural areas¹³. The sample design for the study was multi-stage, with the first stage covering the marzes developed during the 2001 Census. The frame for sample selection was designed according to the database of addresses of private households based on the results of the 2001 Population Census¹⁴. For the purpose of drawing the sample, the general population was divided into 48 strata including 12 communities of Yerevan City (currently, the administrative districts). According to this division, a two-tier sample was drawn stratified by regions and by Yerevan. All regions and Yerevan, as well as all urban and rural communities were included in the sample in accordance to the shares of their resident households within the total number of households in the country. In the first round, enumeration area – that is, primary sample units were selected by using PPS method. The households to be surveyed were selected in the second round from each PSU (enumeration area) by using systematic random selection method. At the household level, interviews were held with the most informed household member. This is a technique commonly used in most household surveys in developing countries; that is, based on stratified multi-stage area probability designs. The first-stage units, or primary sampling units, are usually geographic area units. At the second stage, a list of households or dwelling units is created, from which the sample of households is selected. At the last stage, a list of house members or residents is created, from which the sample of persons is selected.

Calculation of weights

The survey producers stipulated weights in their data files to allow estimation of characteristics of their finite target population (the population of Republic of Armenia). These weights contain adjustments for known differences between the survey producer's survey and target populations (H/H). Sampling weights were needed to correct imperfections in the sample that might lead to bias and other departures between the sample and the reference population.

Implementation of the survey

The main mode of data collection was face-to-face interviews (paper and pencil). The interviews took place exclusively at the respondents' place of residence, that is, in apartments or houses. The field staff was mainly recruited specifically for the survey. The respondents' participation in the survey was not compulsory. In the case of an ultimate sampling unit that could not be identified, it was replaced. In the case of an ultimate sampling unit that could not be contacted it was replaced. In the case of an ultimate sampling unit refusing to participate, it was replaced.

¹³Geographically, Armenia is divided into 11 marzes, including the capital city. Two-thirds of Armenia's total population of about 3.2 million resides in the 10 marzes outside Yerevan: Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk, Shirak, Syunik, Vayots Dzor, and Tavush. The capital city, Yerevan, is home to the rest.

¹⁴The developing of a new database considering the results of the 2011 Population Census is still in process and, as such, has not been used in this stage.



Organization of the survey

Training courses were organized for the field and post-field staff. Fieldwork was conducted from July to August 2013, with visits of interviewers to households. The paper version of the questionnaire was completed in pen, while fieldwork was checked by means of double rechecking interviews (selectively). With the several groups of respondents (where it was possible) the main mode of data collection was direct face-to-face interviews; otherwise, the interview was done with the most informed member of HH.

Interviewers submitted completed questionnaires to the head office for verification and coding. Collected information was coded using corresponding classifiers. It was exposed to logical check and double input. Afterwards, the two databases were compared, passing logical programming check and correction. This resulted in a database composed of 7,890 households.

Problems encountered in the field

The main issues faced during the fieldwork were: (a) the departure from an old list of addresses, which created difficulties for interviewers in several aspects (workload, time, etc.); (b) respondents' willingness to participate in the survey due to, for instance, painful subject of survey, sizeable amount of sensitive (especially income-related) questions, length of interview because of quite long questionnaire.

Non-response section

Non-response is a commonly encountered phenomenon in social surveys. Non-response rates have been used as a proxy for survey quality as they indicate the relative potential for non-response bias. Whether non-response affects the statistical analysis of the survey data depends on the variables one is interested in. If one aims to use the survey to estimate the fraction in the population with a certain characteristic, then a systematically high or low non-response among those who have this characteristic biases the estimate. If one aims to estimate a model, and the only difference between the ultimate sample of respondents and the intended survey sample lies in the distribution of explanatory variables (on which one conditions in the analysis), then non-response does not affect estimation results.

In the Integrated Survey of the Migration of the Republic of Armenia Population 2007-2013 there was a high level of non-response mainly due to key problems encountered in the field. The survey response rate was approximately 52 per cent¹⁵. The main reasons for non-response are transcribed in the table 2 below. Among the different reasons for non-response one needs to look carefully at the indicator on “closed door (empty dwelling) because household members are absent abroad” and the indicator on “the refusal to answer the survey questionnaire”. The issue of “closed doors” has emerged as a significant problem. The locked houses often belonged to entire families who have migrated, either within the Republic of Armenia or overseas, thus leaving no household member residing in the domicile during the time of the interview. Given the restrictions of this survey process and limited reach, the survey was not able to capture the members of such

¹⁵In this survey have been used an old list of database of addresses of private households based on the results of the 2001 Population Census that can help to explain this response rate.



households. Hence, this could be seen as a limitation of the survey. A synthesis on the non-response characteristics and weight can be perceived in the next table.

Table 2. Non-response characteristics and weight

RA Marzes and Yerevan City	Interview took place fully	Closed door (empty dwelling): HH in RA	Closed door (empty dwelling): HH abroad	Address not found	Address used for another purpose	Refused HH	Interview is not possible in Armenian	Non-response: other reasons	Total non-response
Yerevan City	2.200	625	163	244	32	779	24	909	2.776
Aragatzotn	400	129	51	7	3	22	0	24	236
Ararat	660	167	151	0	0	20	0	12	350
Armavir	620	269	153	34	3	21	0	41	521
Gegharkunik	620	231	298	13	0	6	1	0	549
Lori	680	439	231	44	8	68	10	19	819
Kotayk	740	405	207	13	2	74	0	9	710
Shirak	620	159	158	71	25	45	0	11	469
Syunik	520	366	39	7	26	1	0	10	449
Vayots Dzor	400	128	21	13	1	4	0	0	167
Tavush	430	248	112	5	3	28	0	1	397
Total	7.890	3.166	1.584	451	103	1.068	35	1.036	7.443

Limitations of the data

There are a number of important methodological and data issues that users need to be aware of when using data from this survey. Like all sample surveys, this migration and remittances household survey can only produce estimates and these estimates are limited by a number of factors, namely, sampling variability, that is, all samples can differ from the population by chance. This is referred to as “sampling error”. Findings from the survey seem to corroborate previous findings from other surveys on certain variables but, in this specific survey, if a sample under-represents sections of the population or if a large proportion of people does not answer some questions, the estimates may differ substantially from the population that are not a result of chance (that is, there is possibly a bias in the achieved sample vis-à-vis migration in the Republic of Armenia).

The portrayal of the questionnaires used/ contents of the questionnaire

The survey questionnaire obtained information on a variety of demographic, social, and economic characteristics, such as education, marriage status, housing conditions, labour force participation, skills, languages, and access to finance. These topics were embedded in modules comprising eight sections (see the questionnaire in Appendix 1):

Section 1 includes sociodemographic, economic and labour market insertion characteristics of each of the household members under survey: the households residing since January, 1, 2007 including the resettled ones from foreign countries, from other marzes of Republic of Armenia or from other settlements of the same marz. Section 1 also includes a set of questions on household members’ migration prospectives, plans, destinations and needs.



Section 2 includes questions in reference to the present and former members of the households and their migration movements (departures and arrivals as well as internal migration within the Republic of Armenia) since 2007. This covers migration information—current place of residence, reasons for moving, education level of the migrant, employment situation (pre- and post-migration), demographic characteristics, and so forth.

Section 3 includes questions on returnees from abroad, including NKR. A return migrant was defined as an adult member (over 16 years old) currently living in the household, who had lived in another country or another place in Republic of Armenia for at least 3 months in the 6 years preceding the survey. The information sought in this section related to the last migration episode for each return migrant. The questions refer to the factors that instigated the return migration, the social and economic status of the return migrants, the area of their activity, their earnings, their savings, specific integration indicators, labour and housing indicators, characterization of remittances, difficulties lived and their prospective migration plans.

Section 4 includes questions on those household members, citizens of Republic of Armenia, who are abroad. The questions refer to the factors that instigated the out-migration, the legal, social and economic status of emigrants, the area of their activity, their earnings, their savings, specific integration indicators, labour and housing indicators, characteristics and strategies of communication, characterization of remittances, difficulties lived and their prospective migration and/or return plans.

Section 5 includes questions on immigrants or those who arrived in the Republic of Armenia, including the ones coming from Nagorno-Karabakh. The questions refer to the factors that instigated the in-migration, the legal, social and economic status of immigrants, the area of their activity, their earnings, their savings, specific integration indicators, labour indicators, difficulties lived and their evaluation of the migratory project.

Section 6 includes questions on those who travelled within Armenia, migrants that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia and/or migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia. The questions refer to the factors that instigated the internal migration, the social and economic status of internal migrants, and the area of their activity, their earnings, their savings, specific integration indicators, labour indicators and difficulties.

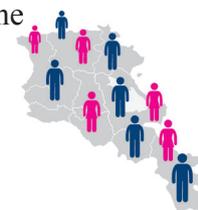
Section 7A includes questions on general information on the Household and on household members who left for abroad before 2007 and have not returned since, including people who died.

Section 7B includes questions on remittances (remittances behaviour, channels for sending remittances, amounts sent, and so on) and on the financial prosperity of the Household.

In addition, one single and separate page captured details of the interview including the interviewer's name, and the date, duration and outcome of the interview.

Data entry and data processing (coding and checking the data)

Once the fieldwork was finalized, the survey teams proceeded to manually control the content of the completed questionnaires. After data cleaning, the present results were then calibrated using the



Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Data on the questionnaires needed to be subjected to different types of checks; these typically include range checks, checks against reference data, skip checks, consistency checks and typographic checks (Munoz 2003). Removing name fields, addresses and the names of the interviewers has anonymised the data obtained. In the process of validation and error correction, imputation was avoided in the case of missing values.

A multifaceted analytic framework was used to develop the present report. Data analysis comprises a collection of methods to deal with data/information obtained through the survey. The aim and purpose of data analysis was to extract as much information as possible that is pertinent to the subject under consideration. Majority of the results are obtained using statistical tabulations, providing summary statistics.

The analytical method followed took the sample weights into consideration and used a design-based approach for analysing survey data. This is the most commonly used approach for estimating finite population quantities for large-scale surveys. Survey weighting was used to produce estimates of unknown finite population quantities – which are the descriptive quantities of interest in the case of a finite target population.

The survey data was analysed using the SPSS software package. The current reports present a detailed picture of the situation in the Republic of Armenia based on the analyses produced by an international consultant with support from IOM office in Armenia. As the main SPSS datasets include more than 500 variables for the survey, the presentation of data has necessarily been selective. The current research project employs mostly descriptive statistical techniques such as frequencies and cross-tabulations. This report presents a descriptive analysis of the results by key variables and key subjects and then moves on to analyse key assumptions in conclusion chapters.

Consistency and cross checking

The very large questionnaire length (277 questions) was alleviated by the fact that some of the questions were guided to specific characteristics of the migratory process (for example, in or out migration, return migration or internal migration). The length of the interviews depended on the size and the migration experience of households. On average, the interview time was 45 minutes and the mode was 40 minutes.

The interviewee in the household was the most informed member of the household. As a rule, the respondent was the household head, who possessed comprehensive information on the household's activities and the socio-demographic characteristics of all household members. In 71 per cent of the surveyed households, the interviewee was the man; in 22 per cent of the cases, the woman; in 4.4 per cent, the daughter or the son of the family, in 2.2 per cent, the mother or father (of the) household head of family and, in less than 1 per cent, other family or household members.



Chapter 3 - Characteristics of the Households Surveyed (Household roster)

This chapter will focus on the findings of field survey on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of household members, although the main unit of analysis used will typically be the individual. However, we also report on the migration behaviour of households. Households are, therefore, divided into migrant households and non-migrant households for analytical purposes. This chapter provides a descriptive overview of the survey results illustrated by cross-tabulations the data of several variables. Basic demographic characteristics like age, sex, education, marital status or nationality are described. We also analysed labour-force characteristics like employment status, occupation or income and the household characteristics (e.g. size, composition, regional distribution) of the sample as a whole.

We understand characteristics of non-migrants to be important as a comparison group to migrants and, in the case of this research, they correspond to the overwhelming majority of the respondents (around 87% of the household members respondents were not (or are) not migrants).

A migrant household is defined as a household in which at least one household member is a migrant as defined above. A non-migrant household is a household from which no member has ever left the usual place of current residence, or has an intention of staying away, for a period of at least three months.

In the past, very few nationally representative household surveys have collected detailed data on migration and remittances in the Republic of Armenia, with the exceptions of the recent “Sample survey on external and internal migration in Republic of Armenia” funded by the United Nations Population Fund in 2008, and the ETF large-scale migration and skills survey carried out in Armenia in 2011 and 2012. As a result, little is known about the characteristics of households that have former and current members who are internal or international migrants or who have received internal and international remittances from former and current household members. Even less is known about the age, gender, and skill composition of internal and international migrants in the Republic of Armenia. For these reasons, this household migration survey represents a unique source of information on household composition and characteristics and individual-level out and in-migration; and internal migration remittances and return migration patterns.

Description of Sampling Population

The final sample is composed of 7,890 household respondents, comprising a total of 31,118 household members surveyed. Furthermore, the survey contains information on 1,972 household members who went abroad before 2007. In total, the household survey captured information regarding 33,090 household members. The present survey departs from a *de jure* (the place of usual residence) definition of household and not a *de facto* (the place where each person stayed the night before the survey interview) definition. Those 1,972 household members who left before 2007 will be analysed in a separate section. The number, sample coverage, share in the sample and distribution of the surveyed households by marzes is shown in Table 3 below.



Table 3. Number and distribution of the surveyed households by marzes

RA Marzes and Yerevan City	D	R	Sample coverage	Share in the Sample (%)
Yerevan City	0.018	0.082	2200	27.9
Aragatzotn	0.045	0.125	400	5.1
Ararat	0.033	0.100	660	8.4
Armavir	0.024	0.045	620	7.9
Gegharkunik	0.041	0.160	620	7.9
Lori	0.042	0.180	680	8.6
Kotayk	0.025	0.059	740	9.4
Shirak	0.042	0.176	620	7.9
Syunik	0.033	0.080	520	6.5
Vayots Dzor	0.049	0.144	400	5.1
Tavush	0.045	0.134	430	5.5
Total	0.011	0.107	7890	100

Notes: r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) for the indicator being estimated (response rate of population, %) (Taken from results of ILCs); d is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence

Table 3 represents the number and structure of the households under survey, by marzes. The largest portion, as expected, is representing the city of Yerevan (27.9%), followed by Kotayk (9.4%) and Lori (8.6%) and Ararat (8.4%), Armavir, Gegharkunik and Shirak with an equal proportion (7,9%), Syunik (6.5%), Tavush (5.5%) and Aragatsotn and Vayots Dzor (5.1%). On average, the households' interviewees were described as 71.7 per cent urban households and 28.3 per cent rural households.

The gender distribution of all household members shows that women slightly outnumber men. Females constitute 52.5 per cent of the household population interviewed, with males constituting the remaining 47.5 per cent.

The regional distribution of the household members in frequency resulting from the survey is portrayed in the table 4 below.

Table 4. Household members interviewed by marz in frequency and percentage

RA Marzes and Yerevan City	Frequency	Percentage
Yerevan City	8.854	27.5
Aragatzotn	1.567	5
Ararat	2.383	7.7
Armavir	2.560	8.2
Gegharkunik	2.500	8.0
Lori	2.408	7.7
Kotayk	3.280	10.5
Shirak	2.576	8.3
Syunik	1.778	5.7
Vayots Dzor	1.672	5.4
Tavush	1.840	5.9
Total	31.118	100



Background Characteristics of the Households

According to the survey, 99.8 per cent of the households surveyed were established before 2007, that is, prior to the reference year for this survey. Only 0.2 per cent were formed after January 1, 2007.

Table 5. Distribution of the households under survey by their residence areas as of January 1, 2007

	Percentage
The given settlement	89.3
Other settlement of RA	2.0
Abroad (included NKR)	1.0
Was born after 01.01.2007	7.7

Additionally, the survey identified the areas of residence of the households under survey in 2007 (see Table 5 above). As of January 1, 2007 (or later) 89.3 per cent of the households under survey were residing in the given settlement; 2 per cent were residing in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia; 1 per cent were residing in a foreign country and 7.7 per cent of the household members were born after January 1, 2007. Moreover, the survey acknowledged that 3.9 per cent of the households under survey transferred themselves to another abode in the given settlement between January 1, 2007 and the present-day.

Table 6. Distribution of the households that changed their dwelling, by the main purpose of moving

	Percentage
Improvement of housing conditions	18.9
Improvement of the residential environment	7.9
Separation from the parental H/H	25.2
Family circumstances	28.5
Solution of household's financial problems	10.3
Other	9
Not mentioned	0.2
Total	100

A review of the data received for this topic (n=445) reveals that more than 50 per cent of the households that changed their dwellings have done so due to related family occurrences and, of those, 28.5 per cent due to family circumstances (not defined) and 25.2 per cent due to separation from the parental household (see table 6). One out of ten (10.3%) changed their dwelling due to financial problems, 18.9 per cent moved to improve housing conditions and 7.9 per cent in order to improve the residential environment.

According to the received and compiled responses (n=445), 30.1 per cent of the house's previous residents moved to another domicile in the given settlement, 6.7 per cent moved to another settlement in the Republic of Armenia; 27 per cent moved to a foreign country. In 24 per cent of the answers there was no one living in the abode prior to the surveyed household, 1.3 per cent still lives in the same dwelling, and 5.6 per cent of the surveyed household prefer not to answer this question.

We have information on the country of destination of those 27 per cent who moved abroad (n=125): 59 per cent moved to the Russian Federation; 9.6 per cent to the United States of America; 2.4 per cent to the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh and 15.2 per cent to other countries (13.6% did not



mentioned the country of destination)¹⁶.

Household size

The surveyed households had an average household size of 3.89 at the time of the survey, compared to 3.95 persons per household in January 2007. The household size fluctuates greatly across the sample (see table 7 below). The size of the household surveyed varies between the simplest of the households, the “one-person household” where a person lives alone in a whole or part of a housing unit and has an independent consumption, and a 14-member-unit household. According to data, 21 per cent of the surveyed households have 4 members; 18 per cent, 5 members; 14.4 per cent, 3 members; 14 per cent, 2 members; 12.5 per cent, 6 members; 6.6 per cent, 7 members and 2 per cent, 8 or more members. This data compares with the results of the UNFPA 2008 survey, where the households comprised of 2-5 members amounted to 68.4 per cent, whereas by the Census of 2001, that index was 66.6 per cent. As compared to the results of the 2001 Census, only slight changes occurred as to the specific weight of the households comprised of 4 members, but there was an increase in the proportion of the households containing 5 and 6 persons by 0.6 percentage points and 0.8 percentage points, respectively. Apart from that, a decrease was observed in the specific weight of the households comprised of 1 or 2 persons (by 1.7 percentage points) and 7 and more persons (by 1.1 percentage points). The average number of the household members was 4.1 persons according to the results of both the UNFPA survey (2007) and the census and decreased to 3.89 persons in the present survey.

Table 7. Distribution of the surveyed households by number of their members (%)

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person	8 and more persons	Average number	Total
IOM survey	7.11	14	14.4	21	18.5	12.5	6.6	2	3.89	100
2008 UNFPA sample	9.8	11.8	13.4	22	21.2	13.8	4.8	3.2	4.1	100
Per 2001 census	11	12.8	13.2	22	18.6	11.9	5.8	4.7	4.2	100

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics are the quantifiable statistics of a given population. A demographic profile of the total households surveyed including household composition, age, sex, place of birth, nationality, marital status and education profile is presented in this report in order to facilitate the profiling and the construction of a typology on the different migrants and migration households.

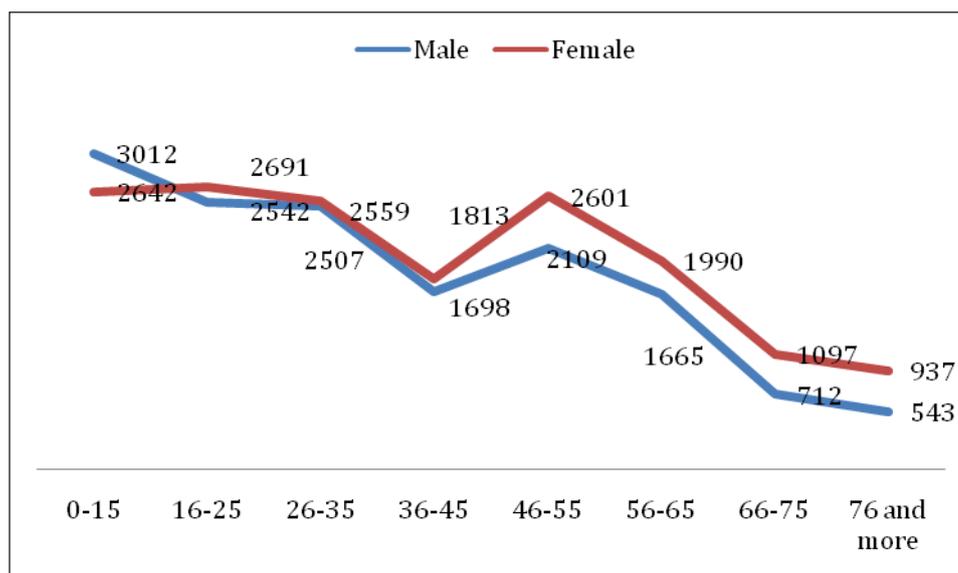
¹⁶Beside those major destinations, from the 27per cent who moved to a foreign country we have information on the following countries: France; Belgium; Germany; Greece; Kazakhstan; The Netherlands; Ukraine.



Gender and age distribution of the surveyed households members

According to the survey data, 47.5 per cent of the household members surveyed were males (n= 14.788) and 52.5 per cent, women (n=16.330). These proportions are comparable to the results of the 2008 UNFPA survey and the results of the 2001 Census (48% male & 52% female. The distribution by gender is in line with the expected result based on the theoretical construction of the sample. (See Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Age distribution of the members of the surveyed households by sex and selected age groups



The surveyed household members' distribution by age group and by sex shows symmetry between the sexes along the age groups with a bias for the oldest age groups regarding females (see figure 1 above for absolute figures). The age groups 0-14 and 60+ form 16.7 percent and 16.9 per cent of the population, respectively, while the age group 15-59 constitutes 66.5 percent of the household population being part of what we call "active age".

According to the survey data, the age structure is represented by the following proportions: 16,7 per cent aged 0 to 14 years old; 66.5 per cent, labour capable age (15- 59 years old) and 16.9 per cent people above the labour capable age (60-64 years old 5.3% and 65 and more years old 11.6%). Young people aged 15-29 comprised 25.7 per cent of the respondent population (within this cohort 49.5% were men and 50.5% were women). (See Table 8 below).



Table 8. Age structure of the surveyed population by gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
0-4	7	5.6	6.3
5-9	6.2	4.6	5.4
10-14	5.5	4.4	5
15-19	6.8	6.2	6.5
20-24	10	9.7	9.9
25-29	9.8	8.8	9.3
30-34	7.8	7.3	7.5
35-39	6	5.7	5.8
40-44	5.5	5.6	5.5
45-49	5.9	6.8	6.4
50-54	7.9	8.7	8.3
55-59	7.2	7.3	7.3
60-64	4.9	5.6	5.3
65 and more	9.4	13.6	11.6
Total	100	100	100

Distribution of the household members under survey by their place of birth

As of January 1, 2007 (or later) 77.1 per cent of the members of households under survey were residing in the same settlement where they were born (n=24.078); 6.8 per cent were born in other settlements in the same marz; 9.9 per cent were born in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia, and 6.2 per cent of the household members were born abroad (including NKR) (n=1.774); that is, nearly 17 per cent of the households members were born elsewhere. A total of 7.7 per cent of the surveyed household members were born after January of 2007. This data gives us a first indication on the migratory processes to, from, and within, the Republic of Armenia. The prevalent processes are of immobility (77.1%) but 22.9 per cent of the interviewees were/are involved in migratory processes.

Table 9. Distribution of the household members under survey by their place of birth (%)

	Percent
The given settlement	77.1
Other settlements of the same marz	6.8
Other marzes of RA	9.9
Abroad (included NKR)	6.2
Born after 01.01.2007	7.7

Distribution of the households respondents by nationality

The prevailing majority of the respondents, namely 99.1 per cent, were Armenians, 0.4 per cent were Yazidis, and 0.3 per cent were Russians. The selection also involved other ethnic groups like Kurds, Ukrainians, Assyrians, Greeks, Persians and Indians, but their proportion was very low, below 0.1 per cent, therefore they have not been represented separately.



There were certain differences between nationality and sex of the non-Armenian respondents that are worth mentioning (see table 10 below).

Table 10. Distribution of the household members by nationality and sex (%)

	Male	Female
Armenian	47.6	52.4
Russian	18.5	81.5
Yazidi	55.5	44.5
Kurdish	42.9	57.1
Assyrian	42.9	57.1
Greek	0	100
Ukrainian	0	100
Persian	66.7	33.3
Indian	50	50
Other	41.7	58.3
Total	47.5	52.5

Among the Armenian nationals, 0.6 per cent (n=183) had dual citizenship and 18 respondents stated that they did not possess any citizenship (stateless). 1.1 per cent of the household respondents are foreigners.

Distribution of the households respondents by native language

While Armenian is the predominant language spoken by household member respondents (98.8% use Armenian as first language) other language groups are significant among respondents namely Russian, Yazidi, Kurdish, Assyrian and Ukrainian (see table 11 below).

Table 11. Main language of communication at home by nationality of respondents (main nationalities) (%)

	Armenian	Russian	Yazidi	Kurdish	Assyrian	Ukrainian	Total
Armenian	99.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	100
Russian	24.7	75.3	-	-	-	-	100
Yezidi	8.8	-	91.2	-	-	-	100
Kurdish	85.7	-	-	14.3	-	-	100
Assyrian	14.3	14.3	-	-	71.4	-	100
Ukrainian	40	30	-	-	-	30	100

Household respondents' Marital Status

As to respondents' marital status, about 61.3 per cent of the adults in the sample stated that they were married, while 25.4 per cent had never been married; 10.4 per cent of the adults in the sample were widows or widowers, and 2.9 per cent were divorced. There were certain differences between the marital status of male and female. When analysing more closely the data on marital status of the interviewees one realises that more females were widowed (84.8% of the widowed household respondents were



females) and divorced (78.2% of the HH divorced were females) than male respondents. More male respondents were single (56.5% of the HH single were males) and also more male respondents were married (although only 48.7% of the married household respondents were males).

Table 12. Marital status by gender (%)

	Male	Female
Never married	30.9	20.6
Married	64.3	58.7
Widowed	3.4	16.5
Divorced	1.4	4.2

Distribution of the Household members by their level of education

The educational level of the household members showed an educated population with more than 80 per cent of the interviewees having at least a completed general secondary education. The majority of the household respondents had secondary education (37.3%), 0.4 per cent had completed a post graduation course, 22.1 per cent, a tertiary education, 18.5 per cent, a secondary specialized training and 2.2 per cent, a vocational grade course (see table 13). The gender variation in education level is significant. Women are generally better educated than men. The female respondents present a higher educated profile corresponding to a greater number of women with secondary specialized training (4.5% above the average) and tertiary education (2.2% above the average). Male household respondents are somewhat above the average regarding postgraduate education (0.5% versus 0.3%) and in vocational (college) education. The following table shows the distribution of respondents by their educational attainment.

Table 13. Distribution of the Household members by the level of education

	Male	Female	Average total
Primary and lower	11.2	9.7	10.4
Basic school (grades 8-9)	9.7	8.4	9
General secondary	38.8	35.9	37.3
Vocational (college)	2.7	1.8	2.2
Secondary specialized	16.1	20.6	18.5
Tertiary	20.9	23.1	22.1
Post-graduate	0.5	0.3	0.4

Cross tabulation of the variables “age group” and “education level” produces interesting results, some of them hardly surprising. Firstly, old generations have less post secondary grades and it is among young generations that one can find more post graduate individuals. Secondly, there seems to be a changing profile in the population regarding the diminished secondary specialized education in favour of a tertiary education. Thirdly, there is a 100 per cent school enrolment for juveniles.



Table 14. Education level of the household members according to their age group

	Primary and lower	Basic school (grades 8-9)	General secondary	Vocational (college)	Secondary specialized	Tertiary	Post-graduate
0-9	1.399	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	1.099	413	38	0	1	0	0
15-19	5	632	1.136	25	93	103	0
20-24	9	85	1.306	76	442	1.077	27
25-29	13	123	1.167	60	474	1.026	20
30-34	12	132	1.029	45	486	683	16
35-39	8	74	821	49	409	459	7
40-44	7	81	677	53	459	422	8
45-49	4	64	806	53	537	482	5
50-54	7	118	1.071	86	739	570	6
55-59	16	129	902	66	611	525	6
60-64	12	111	612	52	466	403	6
65 and more	416	639	1.170	76	601	611	16
Total	3,007 (10.4%)	2,601 (9.%)	10,735 (37.3%)	641 (2.2%)	5,318 (18.5%)	6,361 (22.1%)	117 (0.4%)

When we cross education and marz of residence variables, for example, we find that there are remarkable differences. Yerevan shows the most qualified population with more tertiary educated respondents (12.3% above the national average) and double the postgraduate individuals vis-à-vis the Republic of Armenia's average. By contrast, Gegharkunik presents one of the highest levels of respondents with only primary and lower education achievement (12.1%) and the lowest number of respondents with a secondary specialized diploma (12.3%).

Table 15. Education level of the household members according to marz of settlement (%)

	Primary and lower	Basic school (grades 8-9)	General secondary	Vocational (college)	Secondary specialized	Tertiary	Post-graduate
Yerevan	9.6	7.6	27.6	1.5	18.5	34.4	0.9
Aragatsotn	12.1	10.2	45.6	2.1	12.8	16.8	0.4
Ararat	9.3	8.5	35.7	1.5	24.4	20.5	0.1
Armavir	9.5	8.3	45.7	4	17.2	15.2	0.1
Gegharkunik	12.1	9.4	49.6	0.2	12.3	16.1	0.3
Lori	9.8	12	40.3	1.2	19.4	17	0.3
Kotayk	12.4	10.2	40.9	3	17.4	15.8	0.3
Shirak	8.5	8.2	44.7	3.1	15.9	19.5	0.1
Syunik	10.8	7.8	30.5	5.9	23.1	21.4	0.6
Vayots Dzor	9.4	8	40.8	1.1	24.1	16.4	0.3
Tavush	14.5	13.2	31.5	3.5	20.8	16.5	0
Total	10.4	9	37.3	2.2	18.5	22.1	0.4

When analyzing the figures concerning education by gender we recognize that the educational level among men exceeded that among women in primary and lower education (by 1.5%), general



secondary education (by 2.9%), vocational education by (0.9%) and post-graduate education (by 0.2%). The educational level among women exceeded that among men in secondary specialized education (4.5%) and tertiary education (by 2.2%).

Table 16. Education level of the household members by gender (%)

	Primary and lower	Basic school (grades 8-9)	General secondary	Vocational (college)	Secondary specialized	Tertiary	Post-graduate
Male	11.2	9.7	38.8	2.7	16.1	20.9	0.5
Female	9.7	8.4	35.9	1.8	20.6	23.1	0.3
Total	10.4	9	37.3	2.2	18.5	22.1	0.4

Economic Characteristics of the households surveyed

Economic characteristics that profile the population consist of employment status, type of professional status, private or public employment status, existence of written contract, nature of work, working hours, salary, occupation of the unemployed, and the location of jobs. In addition, several characteristics can be combined from the household sample to provide information on employment situation or employment status by cross tabulation with independent variables.

All the surveyed household members in the sample were asked to describe their current basic socio-economic status. According to Table 17, about 38 percent of the sample out of the 31,118 household respondents described themselves as labour-force participants (employed (including self-employed)), and of those, 61% were males. About 13.9 percent were unemployed but actively seeking work (looked for an income generating employment/job during the last 4 weeks) and, from those, 59.5 per cent were females. Retired adults, pensioners and allowance recipients made up about 14.9 per cent of the sample, housekeepers made up close to 8.6 percent of the sample (of those, 97% were females), pupils and students account for 15.5 per cent of the total, and other dependents accounted for about 8.5 per cent of the respondents. It is important to note that only 47 per cent of the surveyed respondents worked at least one hour in the week preceding the survey¹⁷.

Table 17. Employment Status / basic socio-economic status of the household respondents by sex (%)

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Employed (including self-employed)	48.7	28.2	38
Pupil/student	16.5	14.7	15.5
H/H keeper	0.5	15.8	8.6
Pensioner/beneficiary	12	17.5	14.9
Dependents	9.4	7.7	8.5
Jobless	11.8	15.7	13.9
Other	1.1	0.3	0.7
Total	100	100	100

¹⁷The 2010 labour force survey showed that 19per cent of all employment in Armenia takes the form of temporary, seasonal, occasional or one-off activities. A sizeable proportion of the population therefore has no social protection except whatever they can provide for themselves (European Training Foundation, 2013: 6).



If one compares the results from the present survey with the UNFPA 2008 survey we clearly note the rise in unemployment (from 9.2 % of the respondents in 2008 to 13.9% in 2013); the decrease in the employed/self-employed respondents (from 40.4% in 2008 to 38% in 2013); the shrinkage in the percentage of the household keepers (from 10.3% in 2008 to 8.6% in 2013) and the rise of pensioners/dependents (from 13.1 in 2008 to 14.9 in 2013)¹⁸.

When analyzing these indicators by age group (see table 18 below) one can note the higher frequency of unemployment in the age groups between 20-29 years old and the prevalence of employed/self-employed between 35 and 54 years old age groups. As expected, the prevalence of students/pupils occurs in the 19 and under age group. The number of pensioners/beneficiaries starts to rise after 60 years old.

Table 18. Employment Status/basic socio-economic status of the household respondents by age group (%)

	Employed (including self- employed)	Pupil/ student	H/H Keeper	Pensioner/ beneficiary	Dependents	Jobless	Other
0-4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
5-9	0	72.5	0	0.1	26.9	0.5	0
10-14	0.1	98.6	0	0	1.3	0	0
15-19	4.4	68.4	1.2	0.4	2.4	18.5	4.7
20-24	35.8	18.5	9.6	0.7	1.2	32.8	1.4
25-29	54.2	2.2	16.1	1.4	1	24.6	0.5
30-34	59.5	0.9	15.9	2.5	1	19.7	0.4
35-39	65	0.2	13.6	3.7	0.7	16.5	0.4
40-44	66.8	0	12.5	4.3	0.3	15.5	0.5
45-49	66.4	0	15	4.7	0.5	13.1	0.4
50-54	63.7	0.1	13.1	7.1	0.4	15.3	0.3
55-59	58.4	0	12.2	11.7	0.3	16.9	0.5
60-64	46.1	0	7.2	36.6	0.3	9.6	0.1
65 and more	8.2	0	0.4	91.1	0.1	0	0.2
Average total	38	15.5	8.6	14.9	8.5	13.9	0.7

The analysis of the employment status of the household member respondents by region of settlement allows us to apprehend the differences between the diverse environments inside the Republic of Armenia. If one analyses the employment/self-employment status we stress the fact that respondents from Aragatsotn are 10 percent below the average of the country and almost 8 percent above the average regarding unemployment. On the contrary, we observe that the respondents in Syunik are more than 7 percent above the average of RA regarding employment and self-employment and 5 percent below the average regarding jobless status of the respondents. Similar to Syunik is the marz of Gegharkunik (7 % above the average of RA regarding employment and self-employment and 4 % below the average regarding jobless status of the respondents).

¹⁸In 2011, the total employment rate was 51.4%, with unemployment at 18.4%. Youth unemployment was particularly high (39% in 2010) and tends to be higher among women and urban and better-educated youth. Moreover, the rate of informal employment (self-employment and unregistered employment) is very high, accounting for 59.2% of the total working age population (ILO, 2011).



Table 19. Employment Status / basic socio-economic status of the household respondents by respondents' marz of residence (%)

	Employed (including self-employed)	Pupil/student	H/H Keeper	Pensioner/beneficiary	Dependents	Jobless	Other
Yerevan	35.2	15.7	8.6	14.8	7.7	17.9	0.2
Aragatsotn	28.2	17.3	8	17	6.6	21.4	1.4
Ararat	44.5	14.5	10	11.7	9.4	9.3	0.5
Armavir	39.5	15.2	10.8	12.1	8.4	13	1.1
Gegharkunik	45.1	15.4	5.8	15	8.2	9.2	1.4
Lori	36.8	15.9	7.1	18.1	7.1	14.2	0.8
Kotayk	34.7	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.4	12.9	0.9
Shirak	37.8	14.2	8	16.8	8.5	13.6	1.1
Syunik	45.3	16.5	5.6	15.8	8.2	8	0.6
Vayots Dzor	37.6	14.1	5.6	18.4	10.4	13.5	0.6
Tavush	39.9	16.8	7.4	15.5	10.5	9.3	0.4
Average Total	38	15.5	8.6	14.9	8.5	13.9	0.7

Profession and Occupation of the surveyed household members

Among the surveyed respondents the occupation that represented the largest number of residents was the highly qualified specialist category (24.8%), the qualified specialist category represented 20 per cent of the total respondents. The service sector employees accounted for 2.5 per cent of the respondents; skilled workers in the agricultural sector, 4.5 per cent; skilled workers in non-agricultural sector were 8.2 per cent of the total; office workers, around 0.7 per cent; and military personnel, 0.6 per cent. Finally, 38.6 per cent of the total respondents stated they did not have a profession.

Table 20. Profession and Occupation of the household members by gender (%)

Profession and Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Highly qualified specialist	22.5	24.5	24.8
Qualified specialist	18.4	22.8	20
Office workers	0.4	1.1	0.7
Service sector employee	3.7	2.4	2.5
Skilled worker in agricultural sector	4	4.2	4.5
Skilled worker non-agricultural sector	13.6	3.6	8.2
Military personnel	1.3	0	0.6
Do/does not have profession	36	41.5	38.6
Total	100	100	100

An analysis of the same statistics by gender introduces new data to be considered (see table 20 above). 55.7 per cent of the highly-qualified specialists are females. 58.8 per cent of the qualified specialists are also female and the same is valid for office workers (77% are females) and skilled workers in the



agricultural sector. On the contrary, 57.1 per cent of the respondents that do not have a profession are also females. The males are the prevalent sex in the service sector employee category (56.6%), the skilled worker non-agricultural sector category (76.8%), and the military personnel category (97.5%).

The cross tabulation between age groups and profession and occupation indicates a higher predominance of highly qualified specialists in the ages between 20 and 29; a prevalence of skilled workers in the agricultural sector in the ages of 50 to 59 and a higher frequency of skilled workers in non agricultural sector in the age groups of 30 to 44 years old. A cross-tabulation between profession and occupation of the household members and age is shown in Table 21.

Table 21. Profession and Occupation of the household members by age group (%)

	Highly qualified specialist	Qualified specialist	Office worker	Service sector employee	Skilled worker in agricultural sector	Skilled worker non-agricultural sector	Military personnel	Do/does not have profession	Total
15-19	4.6	4.9	0.1	1	0.3	0.9	1.4	86.9	100
20-24	34.4	15.6	0.5	2.4	1.3	5.7	1	39	100
25-29	33.9	17.5	0.7	3.5	2.2	7.9	1.2	33.1	100
30-34	26.9	20.3	0.9	3.5	2.7	10.5	1.2	34	100
35-39	24	22.9	1.2	5.1	4.2	10.3	0.4	32	100
40-44	23.8	26.2	1	3.8	4.1	11.4	0.5	29.2	100
45-49	23.7	27.4	1	3.5	5.9	8.7	0.6	29.2	100
50-54	21	28.2	0.7	3.3	7.5	10.1	0.2	28.9	100
55-59	22.4	27.1	0.9	3.9	6.1	9.3	0.2	30	100
60-64	23.6	26.2	1.1	3.5	5.4	8	0.1	32	100
65 and more	16.7	17.5	0.5	1.3	5.5	8.4	0	50.1	100
Average total	23.6	20.7	0.7	3	4.1	8.2	0.6	39	100

An analysis of the cross tabulation of the variable “profession and occupation” by marz is significant and suggests differences as shown in the next table. We find a higher proportion of highly qualified specialists among the respondents from Yerevan (14.2% above the national average). Respondents from Vayots Dzor represent the higher percentage of qualified specialists (5.5% above average). Skilled workers in agricultural sector are over-represented in Gegharkunik (13.2% above RA average).



Table 22. Profession and Occupation of the household members by marz (%)

	Highly qualified specialist	Qualified specialist	Office worker	Service sector employee	Skilled worker in agricultural sector	Skilled worker non-agricultural sector	Military personnel	Do/does not have profession	Total
Yerevan	37.8	21.3	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.2	35.3	100
Aragatsotn	16.9	17.5	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.1	55.6	100
Ararat	21.7	22.9	0.6	4.2	5.4	11.3	0.5	33.2	100
Armavir	15.1	21.1	0.5	2.8	2.8	6.2	0.7	50.7	100
Gegharkunik	17.8	12	0.3	4.1	17.3	16.8	0.4	31.3	100
Lori	16.6	23.1	0.7	1.2	6.3	14.2	0.9	37	100
Kotayk	17.5	18.9	1	6.1	2.2	13.7	0.8	40	100
Shirak	19.2	20.6	1	2.4	4.6	7.6	0.6	44	100
Syunik	21.9	26	2	5.4	2.2	10.2	1.3	30.9	100
Vayots Dzor	17.4	26.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	52.4	100
Tavush	18	19.8	1.9	7.7	11	8.1	1.3	32.1	100
Average total	23.6	20.7	0.7	3.0	4.1	8.2	0.6	39	100

Employment sector of the surveyed household members

Regarding the employment sector of the surveyed household members, a cross tabulation by gender shows significant differences concerning the characterization of the population. Female respondents are over-represented in the ‘employee in public sector’ category, the ‘own-account worker in agriculture’ category, and the unpaid family worker category. (See table 23 below).

Table 23. Type of employment of the surveyed household members by gender (%)

Sector of employment	Male	Female	Average Total
Employee in public sector	18.6	37.3	26
Employee in private sector	52.4	31.1	43.9
Employer	1.6	0.5	1.2
Own-account worker in agriculture	12.4	19.2	15.1
Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	12.6	6.2	10
Unpaid (contributing) family worker	2.3	5.5	3.6
Not mentioned	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100

An analysis of the cross tabulation of the variable “type of employment” by marz is significant and suggests differences as shown in the next table. We find a higher proportion of employees in the public sector among the respondents from Aragatsotn (8.4% above the national average). The respondents from Yerevan represented the higher percentage of employees in the private sector (11.2% above the average). The own-account workers in agricultural sector are over-represented in Gegharkunik (8.4% above the



RA average) and in Vayots Dzor (15.9% above the RA average) and under-represented in Yerevan. Unpaid family workers were not part of the sample in Yerevan and were almost double the RA average in Tavush.

Table 24. Type of employment of the surveyed household members by marz (%)

	Employee in public sector	Employee in private sector	Employer	Own-account worker in agriculture	Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	Unpaid (contributing) family worker	Not mentioned	Total
Yerevan	33.9	54.1	1.3	0.5	9.9	0	0.2	100
Aragatsotn	35.6	42.9	0.7	15.3	4.4	1.1	0	100
Ararat	27.3	41.1	1.4	18.7	9	2.3	0.2	100
Armavir	21	38.1	1.4	19.3	12.8	7.4	0	100
Gegharkunik	17.4	35.1	1.5	24.7	11.2	10.1	0	100
Lori	24.2	37.7	0.6	24	10.7	2.6	0.2	100
Kotayk	23.1	52.7	1.3	11.9	9.6	1.5	0	100
Shirak	18	48.3	0.7	18.2	7.5	7.2	0.2	100
Syunik	27.8	35.8	1.3	17.1	13.4	4.7	0	100
Vayots Dzor	23.9	35.5	1.6	31.2	6.8	0.5	0.5	100
Tavush	25.5	34.1	0.4	19.2	12.9	7.9	0	100
Average total	26	43.9	1.2	15.1	10	3.6	0.1	100

The cross tabulation between ‘age groups’ and ‘type of employment’ indicates a higher predominance of employees in the private sector in the younger age groups; a prevalence of employees in the public sector in the older ages groups (older than 45 to 49 years old) and a higher prevalence of unpaid workers in the younger age groups. A cross-tabulation between type of employment of the household member respondents and age is shown in Table 25.

Table 25. Type of employment of the surveyed household members by age group (%)

	Employee in public sector	Employee in private sector	Employer	Own-account worker in agriculture	Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	Unpaid (contributing) family worker	Not mentioned	Total
15-19	11.2	50.5	0	7.5	9.3	20.6	0.9	100
20-24	20.9	57.9	0.5	6.6	8.3	5.7	0.1	100
25-29	26.7	52.1	0.8	6.6	9.2	4.5	0.1	100
30-34	24.6	50.4	1	8.9	11.8	3.1	0.3	100
35-39	24.7	45.2	1.6	13.5	12	2.8	0.3	100
40-44	25.8	41.9	1.5	15.4	13.3	1.6	0.6	100
45-49	25.4	41.4	1.4	18.2	9.8	3.7	0.1	100
50-54	26.4	38.7	1.2	21.4	9.2	3.1	0	100
55-59	28.4	38.7	1.2	18.8	9.8	3	0	100
60-64	34.8	32.3	1	20	8.4	3.5	0	100
65 and more	26.2	23.1	2.2	38.4	6	4.2	0	100
Average total	26	43.9	1.2	15.1	10	3.6	0.1	100



Sector of employment of the household members respondents

In order to understand the dependency of sector of employment and gender we present in the next table an analytical cross-tabulation placing the categories of the dependent variable (gender) as column headings, and the independent variable (sector of employment) as row headings. One can observe an over-representation of female respondents vis-a-vis the insertion in the agricultural sector, education and healthcare and, as expected, a very low presence in the construction sector.

Table 26. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members by gender (%)

Sector of employment	Male	Female	Average total
Agriculture	17.2	26.7	21
Industry	8.6	6	7.5
Construction	26.2	0.9	16.1
Trade and Repair	12.2	11.7	12
Public Administration	7.7	6.6	7.3
Education	2.9	18.8	9.2
Healthcare	1.7	9.4	4.8
Other services	23.3	19.7	21.9
Not mentioned	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100

An analysis of the cross tabulation of the sector of employment of the respondents by marz is significant and suggests regional differences as shown in the next table. We find among the respondents from Yerevan the lowest proportion of employed individuals in the agriculture sector. The agriculture sector is over represented in the respondents from Gegharkunik, Armavir and Vayots Dzor. Industry is the sector of employment of nearly 15 per cent of Kotayk marz (almost double the average total for the RA). The construction sector serves as a good example for the analysis of the sector of employment in the Republic of Armenia. Only 9.9 per cent of the respondents in Yerevan worked in this sector, 26 per cent of the respondents (almost all male) worked in this sector in Shirak and 22.9 per cent in Gegharkunik. We also need to highlight the prevalence of the “other services” in Yerevan (39.3% of the respondents). It is well known that imbalances in labour-markets within a country and/or a region drive and will continue to drive migratory processes so this is an indicator we will continue to explore below in this report.



Table 27. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members by marz (%)

	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Trade & Repair	Public administration	Education	Healthcare	Other services	Not mentioned	Total
Yerevan	1.6	8.2	9.9	14.5	7.9	10.6	7.7	39.3	0.3	100
Aragatsotn	17.7	4.6	17.9	7.1	13.7	14.6	5.1	19.2	0	100
Ararat	24.6	13.2	13.6	13.5	4.7	11.1	5.8	13.3	0.2	100
Armavir	34.2	2.6	14.3	10.8	8.1	6.4	2.3	21.2	0.1	100
Gegharkunik	36.4	2.4	22.9	10.2	4.9	8.6	3.9	10.7	0	100
Lori	28.9	5.9	22.1	11.3	6	8.2	3.6	13.2	0.6	100
Kotayk	15.6	14.8	21.6	10	8.4	6.1	4.2	19.3	0	100
Shirak	26	4.8	26	12	3	10.7	2.5	15	0.1	100
Syunik	25.2	12.4	10.6	10.6	8.9	9.9	3.7	18.6	0	100
Vayots Dzor	33.9	7.2	12.1	10.4	8.5	5.6	5.1	16.6	0.6	100
Tavush	27.3	2.9	16.5	13.9	9.5	9.6	2.6	17.6	0	100
Average total	21	7.5	16.1	12	7.3	9.2	4.8	21.9	0.1	100

The cross tabulation between ‘age groups’ and ‘sector of employment’ indicates a higher predominance of polarized employees in the agriculture sector of both younger and older age groups; and a prevalence of under 35 year-olds in “other services” sector. A cross-tabulation between sector of employment of the household member respondents and age is shown in Table 28.

Table 28. Sector of employment of the surveyed household members by age group (%)

	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Trade & Repair	Public administration	Education	Healthcare	Other services	Not mentioned
15-19	34.6	4.7	14	13.1	2.8	7.5	1.9	20.6	0.9
20-24	14.2	6.8	19.7	14.3	7.9	6.3	3.7	26.9	0.3
25-29	12.5	8.1	19.5	14.2	8.6	7	4.3	25.7	0.2
30-34	14.4	6.6	18.6	13.7	9.3	6.9	4.3	25.9	0.2
35-39	17.4	7	19.3	14.3	7.2	8	4.1	22.7	0.2
40-44	19.4	7.6	15.8	15.4	8.1	9.5	5.3	18.5	0.5
45-49	25.4	7	15	10.3	6.8	10	5	20.3	0.3
50-54	26.9	9.1	14.9	9.3	5.7	10.5	5.4	18.1	0.1
55-59	24.5	8.2	13.4	9.7	5.9	11	5.8	21.4	0.1
60-64	25.8	7.2	11.2	8.3	7.4	15.4	5.5	19.3	0
65 and more	44.3	6.4	5.5	6.4	5.1	11.3	5.1	15.7	0
Average total	21	7.5	16.1	12	7.3	9.2	4.8	21.9	0.1

Employment and income generation are fundamental elements for the characterization of the respondents’ economic status. From the analysis, we found that only 47.5 per cent of the sample respondents had an income generating employment/job at least for one hour during the last 7 days preceding the survey (n=25.831). Of those, 60.2 per cent were males, that is, there is a bias towards males having an income generating employment vis-à-vis females.



When asked where their place of work was, 81.7 per cent of the respondents declared they work in the same marz where they live (1.6% of the total worked in a different settlement in the same marz so they were local commuters); 3.2 per cent worked in a different marz (regional commuters) and 15.1 per cent worked abroad (included NKR). The frequency total was 12,272 respondents to this question.

Table 29. Locale of work of the surveyed household members by gender (%)

	Male	Female	Total
In the same settlement	53.4	46.6	100
In another settlement of this RA marz	64.7	35.3	100
In another RA marz	75.7	24.3	100
Abroad (included NKR)	90.7	9.3	100
Average total	60.2	39.8	100

Migration potential of the RA population

The survey also collected information on the migration intention of the household members. The data is very elucidative regarding various dimensions. First of all, there is a clarification on the weight of the migration on the household members total reaching 8.1 per cent of the total of the surveyed household members (that is, 8.1% stated that household members are already abroad when asked intention to go abroad for 3 or more months). Secondly, there is a sex bias regarding migration: 84.1% of those household members already abroad were males and the intention to migrate is biased towards males while the intention not to migrate is biased towards females (see table 30 below).

The data on prospective migrants is taken from the results of the respondents' answer to the question 'Do/does you/your H/H member intend to leave for migration trip for abroad for 3 of more months?' Those who answered 'yes' are prospective migrants and those who answered 'no' are classified as non-migrants. The data on potential migrants was weighted to represent the population as a whole and to show the real potential of international migration in the Republic of Armenia.

Table 30. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months by gender (%)

	Male	Female	Average total
No	42.5	57.5	76.5
Rather No	43.8	56.2	8
Already abroad	84.1	15.9	8.1
Rather Yes	55.7	44.3	2.8
Yes	53.4	46.6	4.6
Total	46.8	53.2	100

Only 7.4 per cent of the surveyed HH members have plans to move abroad (2.8% + 4.6%). If the weight sample is considered, the number will be above 213,000 individuals seeing migration



as an option for the future in the Republic of Armenia total population. The survey reveals clear differences between men and women in the serious intention to move abroad. Approximately 53.4 per cent of men declared that they were seriously thinking of moving abroad, whereas only 46.6 per cent of women reported a planned move abroad. If the potential to move is still an intention (rather yes) the gap increases even more (55.7% for men versus 44.3% for women).

Table 31. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months by gender (weight sample)

	Male	Female	Total
No	828,680	1,128,785	1,957,465
Rather No	98,746	123,882	222,628
Already abroad	172,750	123,882	204,259
Rather Yes	47,285	36,696	83,981
Yes	69,298	60,188	129,486
Not mentioned	305	460	725
Total	1,217,064	1,381,520	2,598,584

Non-migrants were the majority in the Republic of Armenia survey sample and the percentage of respondents not seriously considering a move abroad is thus prevalent (76.5% answer ‘No’; and 8 per cent ‘Rather No’ to the question ‘Do/does you/your H/H member intend to leave for migration trip for abroad for 3 or more months?’) if a weight sample is considered, this is approximately 5 out of 6 individuals in the sample don’t intend to move abroad. Those seriously considering working abroad were classified as prospective migrants, corresponding to answer totals of 2.8 per cent of the household respondents ‘Rather yes’ and 4.6 per cent ‘Yes’ to the above question. If the weight sample is considered, the number will be above 200,000 individuals seeing migration as an option for the future.

Table 32. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months by marital status (%)

	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Average total
No	74	74.5	88.3	78.8	76.5
Rather No	8	8.3	5.8	7.5	8
Already Abroad	9.3	9	1.2	3.8	8.1
Yes	3.3	2.8	1.6	3.7	2.8
Rather yes	5.4	4.4	3.2	6.3	4.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Expectations regarding the marital status of prospective migrants were not fulfilled (see table 32). One expects the never married individuals to have more inclination to migrate; nonetheless data suggests very similar distribution among marital status groups. Prospective migrants are equally likely to be married (4.4% of the respondents answer yes and 2.8% rather yes); not married (5.4% of the respondents answer yes and 3.3% rather yes) or widowed (1.6% of the respondents answer yes and 3.2% rather yes).

Education level and intention to migrate

A cross tabulation involving ‘the intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months’ and ‘education level’ of the respondents shows a greater propensity to migrate by the highly educated individuals (see table 33 below) that turns to a very high propensity to migrate among the individuals with a tertiary or higher education.



There is also an interesting relationship between the comparative education levels of men and women and the intention to migrate. The overall trend for the Republic of Armenia is that the intention to migrate is more significant at the lower levels of education for men but at the higher levels for women. This structure of potential migrants can have a significant impact on the nature of the emigrant population and the type of employment obtained abroad.

Table 33. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months by education level (%)

	Primary and lower	Basic School (grades 8-9)	General Secondary	Vocational (college)	Secondary specialized	Tertiary	Postgraduate	Total
No	2.4	9.1	41	2.4	20.5	24.2	0.4	100
Rather No	0.7	8	42.1	3.1	20.1	25.5	0.5	100
Already Abroad	0.2	5.5	51.1	3.3	21.6	17.7	0.6	100
Rather yes	0.4	7.9	37.3	2.5	22.3	29	0.6	100
Yes	1	6.2	38.3	1.2	21.9	30.8	0.6	100
Average total	2	8.6	41.6	2.5	20.6	24.2	0.4	100

Additionally, information was compiled about the intention to migrate of the household members of over 15 years old by age groups. The distribution is very homogeneous vis-à-vis the national average, although we can find more individuals intending to migrate in the age groups 20-44 years old (see table 34 below).

Table 34. Intention to leave for abroad for 3 or more months by age groups (%)

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and +	Average total
No	85.4	71.4	65.9	68.3	70.3	72.2	74.4	76.2	79.1	83.4	91.1	76.5
Rather No	7.3	9.7	10.2	9.4	9.1	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.6	6.7	5.4	8
Already Abroad	2	9.7	13.4	13.2	11.3	11.5	9.9	9	6.9	3.6	0.6	8.1
Rather yes	2	3.4	4.3	3.7	4	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.1	2.8
Yes	3.3	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.9	3.9	4.1	1.8	4.6
Total	100											

Intention to migrate in the near future

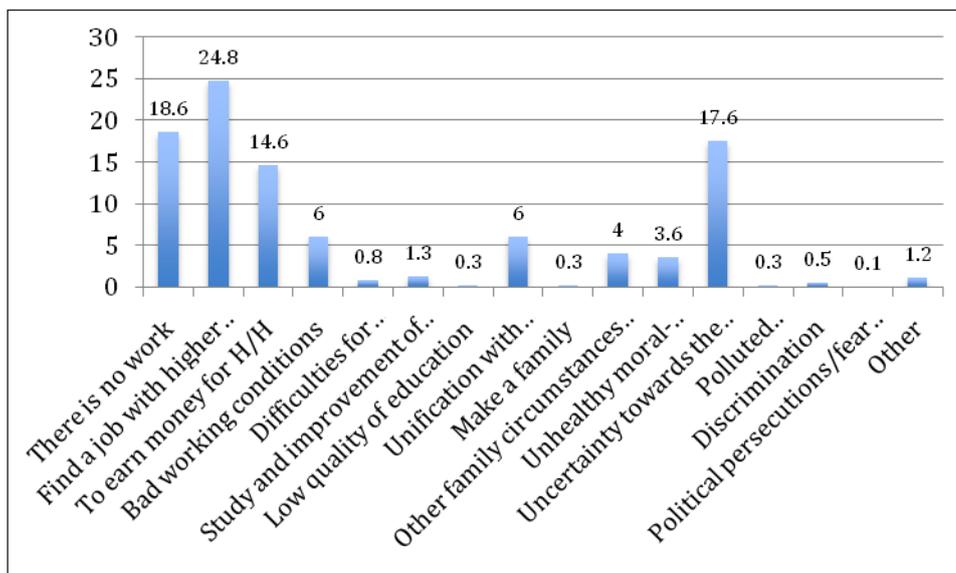
Of those intending to migrate in the future, 56 per cent plan to migrate in the subsequent 12 months, a statement that denotes a robust migration project and, again, we find the strongest commitment to migration amongst male respondents. 27 per cent of the household respondents who intend to migrate within the following 12 months have already made some arrangements (e.g. purchase of ticket, work related or other arrangements). This is a sign of a reliable migration potential of one out of ten of the household members interviewed. From the data we get a potential migration of around 115,000 individuals and of those, 29 per cent (or nearly 33,300 individuals) have already made some appropriate arrangements to fulfil their migration project. This is a trustable (and in fact predictable) projection and in line with the recent annual average out-flows.



Reasons for migration among potential migrants

The reasons for migrating among potential migrants in the Republic of Armenia were overwhelmingly economic. Among the reasons for migration there are four big motivations: the absence of jobs in the Republic of Armenia; the unsatisfactory amount of remuneration received in the Republic of Armenia; earning money for the Household; and uncertainty towards the future. Together these motivations represent three out of four of the reasons to emigrate (see figure 2 below).

Figure 2. Reasons for departure (%)

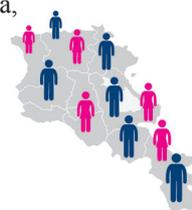


While those are the main reasons for departure, the surveyed household members that intended to migrate in the subsequent 12 months stated different purposes for leaving the Republic of Armenia. Among male prospective migrants the main reason to leave is to look for a job (70.3%); to obtain permanent residence abroad (22.3%); family reasons (4.7%); education related reasons (1.3%) or other reasons not defined (1.3%). Among the female household members that intend to migrate in the subsequent 12 months, the influential reasons are very different. The main reason to leave is to look for a job but in a smallest proportion than males (39.8%) or to obtain permanent residence abroad (33.8%). Family reasons account for one out of five reasons (20%) and education was three times higher stated as important than for the male counterpart household respondents (3.8%) finally, 2.6 per cent declared other non specified purposes as push factors to leave the Republic of Armenia.

Regarding the prospective emigrants, around six out of ten anticipate some sort of support vis-à-vis their migratory trip. The main expected support is, in decreasing order of importance: finding a job; help for lodging; funding to pay for the voyage; sponsorship to get a visa. This support is expected from people residing abroad (76.8%), from both people residing in the Republic of Armenia and abroad (14.1%) or from people residing in the Republic of Armenia (8.7%).

As expected, the main envisaged destination hubs are: the Russian Federation (76%), EU countries (7.5%), USA (7.2%), NKR (2%) and other non-specified countries accounted for 8% of the total¹⁹. One must highlight the existent bias of the intention to migrate concerning female respondents towards NKR (seven out of ten of the prospective/potential migrants for NKR are women) and male

¹⁹Brazil, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Iran, Lebanon, Latvia, Norway, Switzerland, Arabic Republic of Syria, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.



respondents (six out of ten migrants towards Russian Federation are men). It must be emphasized that visa constraints tend to affect migrant flows: Armenians do not need a visa to enter Russian Federation but they still need a visa for both the EU countries and USA.

Migration from former household members

The survey included a set of questions related to previous members of the household and their relation to migration. Around 1.5 per cent of the sample total, corresponding to 47,000 individuals left their dwellings for abroad, according to the current residents in those abodes.

Another set of questions was asked concerning HH members who left after January 1st 2007. Of those, only a small number of individuals were associated to migration (n=132) while a higher number simply left the household (n=342) corresponding to a total of around 15,000 individuals. From those linked with migration, 93 per cent took one trip with the aim of migrating, 2.9 per cent of the individuals took two trips with the aim of migrating, 3.8 per cent of the individuals took three trips with the aim of migrating and 0.3 per cent accomplished 5 trips with the aim of migrating. This indicates a low level of circularity from those household members.

Household members involved in migration events since 2007

The data for this tendency are obtained from the household questionnaire that lists all individuals who were/are part of the household but took part in one or more trips with the objective of migration since 2007.

Those numbers included the internal migrants, and the international migrants (out-flows, in-flows and return migration). Of the total intertwined household members 12.8 per cent were part of one or more migration trip which occurred after 2007. Of those, 66.8 per cent were males and 33.2 per cent were females suggesting a bias on males regarding migration flows in RA [a slightly increase on the proportion of males when one compares the present survey with the UNFPA survey of 2007 (62.3% of males and 37.7% of females)].

When disaggregated by marz we can obtain a more distinct regional distribution of the migrants (see table 35 below) controlling for their regional distribution within the country.



Table 35. Household members with a migration trip for 3 or more months (since 2007) by marz

	Percent	Frequency
Yerevan	19.4	815
Aragatsotn	2.6	102
Ararat	9.1	383
Armavir	6.7	263
Gegharkunik	8.1	323
Lori	7.9	312
Kotayk	14.1	576
Shirak	11.2	452
Syunik	4.8	189
Vayots Dzor	5.8	229
Tavush	10.3	412
Total	100	4,056

There is a concentration of migration trips among active age groups (20-54) and a lower number of occurrences in young age groups and older age groups (see table 36 below). This scattering of the occurrences along the age groups is not unexpected and is linked with a typically labour migration flow but also with different types of flow that occur simultaneously with this labour migration. Family reunion flows, return flows and circulatory migration flows are also a portion of this statistical distribution.

Table 36. Those who have gone for migration trips since 2007 by age groups

	Percent	Frequency
0-4	2.5	103
5-9	3.5	141
10-14	2.4	98
15-19	3.3	134
20-24	15.6	634
25-29	18.1	733
30-34	12.9	522
35-39	8.2	331
40-44	7.3	295
45-49	6.8	274
50-54	8.6	348
55-59	6	244
60-64	2.6	104
65 and more	2.3	95
Total	100	4,056

When analysing the profile of these migrants in the last 6 years, that is, who the household members associated to migration by place of residence in January 2007 are, we uncovered the fact that: those individuals inhabited the same settlement in 69.6 per cent of the cases; were internal migrants (from other settlements of the same marz of the Republic of Armenia in 8.5 per cent of the cases (local migrants) and in 13.5 per cent (regional migrants) from other marzes of the Republic of Armenia); and/or immigrated or returned from abroad (including from NKR) in 8.6 per cent of the cases.



When one does a cross tabulation between those ‘who have gone for migration trips since 2007’ and ‘Nationality’ we can see that 98.9 per cent of those migrants were Armenian nationals, 0.4 per cent, Russians; 0.5 per cent, Yazidis and 0.2 per cent, from other nationalities.

The main reason that migrants leave RA is to pursue economic opportunity, followed by marriage or family reasons; to acquire a permanent residence abroad; and finally, education. On average 55.8 per cent of the household members that travelled with the intention of migrating in the period 2007 to 2013 did so in search of, or because of, a job; one out of 3 (30.1%) due to family reasons; 10.2 per cent to take up permanent residence; 3.2 per cent for education or study reasons and 0.7 per cent due to reasons of forced migration.

Table 37. Year of the trip versus Purpose of the trip (%)

	Job / Looking for a job	Family reasons (family unification, marriage, divorce, etc.)	Permanent residence	Study/ education	Forced migration / escape	Total
2007	47.5	39.3	10.1	3.0	0.1	100
2008	47.6	34.1	15.8	2.5	0	100
2009	57.3	25.8	12.1	4.7	0	100
2010	56.7	30.6	8.5	4.3	0	100
2011	59.4	30.3	7.4	2.9	0	100
2012	55.5	30.1	8.4	4.0	2.0	100
2013	69.3	17.5	9.8	1.3	2.1	100
Average total	55.8	30.1	10.2	3.2	0.7	100

In the following chapters we will analyse the distinct type of migration that those migration trips lead to; namely, emigration, internal migration and return migration. The differences and similarities between those types of flows and a characterization of the individual migrants related with those flows will be demonstrated. The chapter will normally be based on answers from proxy household members once the emigrants were absent from the abode.



Chapter 4 - Characteristics of migrant's population (out-flows) (emigrants)

This chapter will focus on the findings of the field survey on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of migrant population (out-flows) namely: percentage of households involved; average duration; key destination countries; push/pull factors; reasons for migration; legal status in destination countries; networks and mediators.

Throughout the history of Armenia as an independent state, the emigration flow has always dominated the migration picture. Although it was huge during the 90s, it has gradually decreased down to the present. Thus, according to estimations, 1.0 to 1.1 million people emigrated from Armenia from 1988 to 2001, and 150,000 from 2002 to 2007 (Chobanyan, 2012: 3). The present survey will generally analyse out-migration flows from 2007 onwards.

For this survey, an emigrant is a person who used to live in a household in the Republic of Armenia, but left before the interview to live abroad for at least 3 months.

Socio-demographic characteristics

A number of questions were used to measure the stock and flow (size) of migrants from the Republic of Armenia. As usual, place of birth was used to determine population stock, while previous place of residence (marz) was used to measure migration flows. The reference period was before and after January 1st 2007.

From the survey data we apprehend that around 7.2 per cent of the surveyed household members were associated to emigration (out-flows) corresponding to a total of 2,250 respondents or representing a figure around 224,000 persons from the Republic of Armenia population, if sample weight is taken into consideration. This is an indicator of the continuity (or even a small increase in the migration out-flow) of the level of population out-flow in previous periods, as suggested in the UNFPA survey of 2008 or the 2009 ILO's Report. From the present survey it is possible to determine that an average of up to 35,000 people have been emigrating annually from Armenia in the period 2007 to 2013²⁰. This is an unexpected result due to the post economic crisis of 2008 but, as we will show, could be related with a change in the destination countries and with an expansion of the Russian Federation as the main destination country for Armenians in recent years.

Of those emigrants, 82.1 per cent were males and 17.9 per cent females, which denotes a high level of masculinization of migration in the country, which needs to be addressed and further problematized by migration research and RA migration policies. Masculinization of international migration should be understood as a combination of a number of structural factors at the macro, meso and micro level in both sending and receiving societies. At macro level, one needs to tackle historical events, macroeconomic trends, demographic transitions, political institutional characteristics, macro-economic shifts in gender systems and migration networks. We also need to comprehend, at the meso level, specifically, the cultural and sociological characteristics of the

²⁰ The survey identifies 224,048 individuals (household members) who went for (one or more) migration trip since 2007 (number of individuals identified by "Leave for abroad" question in Section 2 of the survey questionnaire). The collection of the data took place after the first semester of 2013 therefore this year is counted as 0.5. Consequently divisor of 6.5 to the 224,048 dividend was applied



sending society that push or obstruct the females as independent migrants.

An analysis of the emigrants’ age groups revealed a first profile on the different contemporaneous emigrant types in the Republic of Armenia. While one must underline the presence of emigrants in all the age groups representing the entire RA population, there is a high concentration of emigration among active age groups (20-54) and a smaller number of occurrences in both young age groups and older age groups. The prevalent differential vis-a-vis the same groups in the representative sample of the entire population of the Republic of Armenia occurs in the age groups 20-54 years old (see table 38 below).

Table 38. Household members who left for abroad after January 2007 by age group (weighted)

	Male	Female	RA average total	Migrants by age group
0-4	7	5.6	6.3	1.8
5-9	6.2	4.6	5.4	2.2
10-14	5.5	4.4	5	1.2
15-19	6.8	6.2	6.5	1.4
20-24	10	9.7	9.9	13.7
25-29	9.8	8.8	9.3	18.3
30-34	7.8	7.3	7.5	13.6
35-39	6	5.7	5.8	9.2
40-44	5.5	5.6	5.5	9.0
45-49	5.9	6.8	6.4	9.0
50-54	7.9	8.7	8.3	10.3
55-59	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.7
60-64	4.9	5.6	5.3	2.6
65 and more	9.4	13.6	11.6	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

As we analyse the data referring to the number of individuals by household linked with emigration, we note that the data is imbalanced by marz. The proportion of the households members involved in out-flows from Yerevan corresponds to 16.2 per cent of the total emigration flow, 15.1 in Shirak, 12.2 per cent in Gegharkunik, 12 per cent in Kotayk, 8 per cent in Tavush, 7.2 per cent in Armavir, 7.0 per cent in Ararat, 5 per cent in Vayots Dzor, 4.6 per cent in Syunik, and 3.6 per cent in Aragatsotn (see table 39 below). The first conclusion is that emigration is not affecting the Republic of Armenia regions in a homogeneous way and it is possible that one might find different varieties of migration in RA. The root of the emigration causality seems to be the jobless growth in the Republic of Armenia economy. This trend of rising unemployment is compounded by the existence of regional imbalances in development within the country, which might have collectively accelerated the phenomenon of migration. All theories of migration concede that migration occurs when the region of origin lacks the opportunities that the destination region promises. It is inherently a combination of pull and push factors. Variation in economic development across regions is a primary motive for migration to greener pastures. Data from the economic insertion of migrants before and after migration will help to explain this hypothesis.



Table 39. Household members who left for abroad after January 2007 by marz

	Frequency	Frequency weighted	Percent
Yerevan	364	41,218	16.2
Aragatsotn	80	7,339	3.6
Ararat	158	14,227	7.0
Armavir	162	18,650	7.2
Gegharkunik	275	26,213	12.2
Lori	205	25,798	9.1
Kotayk	271	25,065	12.0
Shirak	340	39,449	15.1
Syunik	104	7,307	4.6
Vayots Dzor	112	3,944	5
Tavush	179	14,788	8
Total	2,250	224,048	100

The relationship between education and emigration

The question controlling a traditional liaison between emigration and education can be stated very simply: is there a unidirectional relationship between education and migration, with a higher probability that either higher educated or lower educated individuals will be more likely to migrate?

Based on educational status, emigrants from RA can be divided into at least four categories: (1) Educated migrants with education up to a graduate degree, constituting 17.2 per cent of the total emigrants; (2) highly qualified migrants comprising of individuals with post graduate degrees, constituting 0.6 per cent; (3) low-skilled migrants with education up to general secondary constituting 49.8 per cent of the total emigrants; and (4) individuals with a vocational or secondary specialized education (23.9%) (See table 40 below). When analysing the variances between the sub-sample of emigrants with the total sample, we recognize that the emigrants in the sample are on average more educated than the average sample, with the exception of the interviewed emigrants with a tertiary education. This data can guide us to move away from the hypothesis that there is a higher probability that either higher educated or lower educated individuals will be more likely to migrate. The data suggest, on the contrary, that intermediate educated individuals (general secondary educated) will have, on average, a slightly higher probability to migrate for abroad.

Our data shows, consequently, a more complex, multidirectional and therefore uncertain relationship between education and emigration with no consistent overall pattern emerging from the relationship between education and emigration. Thus, from this survey it is not possible to identify a massive exodus of qualified professionals, although a number near 39,000 individuals with a tertiary or post-graduated education is estimated to have left the country in the last 6 years (but 21,000 individuals with a tertiary and/or post-graduated education returned from abroad or immigrated to RA within the same period).



Table 40. Education Status of emigrants

	Average Total RA	Return from abroad	Immigrants	Internal migrants	Emigrants %
Primary and lower	10.4	5.2	18.7	7.7	3
Basic school (grades 8-9)	9	8	21.3	4.8	5.5
General secondary	37.3	41.7	27.8	32.2	49.8
Vocational (college)	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.8	3
Secondary specialized	18.5	21.5	11.1	17.7	20.9
Tertiary	22.1	20.6	19.4	35.1	17.2
Post-graduate	0.4	0	0.9	0.8	0.6

Economic and professional status of the emigrants before leaving the RA

The major elements to underline in relation to the economic insertion are that 62.8 per cent of the interviewed were unemployed in the Republic of Armenia immediately before leaving for emigration; only one out of four (25.1%) was employed (including self-employment), 5.2 per cent were students, 2.3 per cent were household keepers and 3.6 per cent were under care. Of those individuals, three out of four had no job in the last 6 months before leaving RA and only 14 per cent worked the full 6 months. These are meaningful push factors to emigration. Not surprisingly, the long-term unemployed get despondent.

In total, 51.8 per cent of the emigrants were not looking for a job in the 6 months before leaving (corresponding to despondent jobless), but 22.5 per cent looked actively for a job for the full half year before departing without finding a job opportunity. The push factor was, for those individuals, the absence of jobs or the lack of job opportunities and this fact confirms that the fundamental cause of modern migration from Armenia is “economic factors”.

Table 41. Socio-economic status of the household respondents who left for abroad (%)

	Before leaving (%)
Employed (including self-employment)	25.1
Pupil/student	5.2
H/H keeper	2.3
Pensioner / allowance, beneficiary	0.5
Under care	3.6
Jobless	62.8
Other	0.5

Of those household members interviewed that were employed before their departure, 53 per cent had a written contract and 47 per cent worked without a contract; that is, in the informal economy. Moreover, data shows that the state authorized body did not register up to 90.4 per cent of the activity exerted. The fact that emigrants were unemployed, were linked to labour precariousness and worked in the informal



labour market, simultaneously reinforces their risks of becoming unemployed and of being excluded from the national labour market and, therefore, seems to act as a push factor to emigration.

Table 42. Emigrants' socio-economic status before leaving the Republic of Armenia (%)

	Before leaving RA (%)
Employee in public sector	6.8
Employee in private sector	52
Own-account worker in agricultural sector	21
Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	16.8
Unpaid (contributing) family worker	3.4
Total	100

Table 42 shows the prevalence of the RA private sector as employer for those emigrants (52%) and twenty one per cent of the household respondent members were self-employed persons in agricultural sector or in non-agricultural sector (16.8%). Six point eight per cent of the total were employees of the RA public sector and 3.4 per cent were unpaid family workers.

The nature of the work of emigrants before leaving Republic of Armenia was defined in 70.1 per cent of the cases, as termless and in 26.7 per cent of the cases, as temporary (7.9% less than 3 months plus 18.6% less than one year).

Prior to the departure, emigrants from the RA had been engaged in agriculture (27.1%); construction (25.4%); other services (20.1%); trade and repair (12%); industry (7.9%); public administration (6.8%) and healthcare (0.7%).

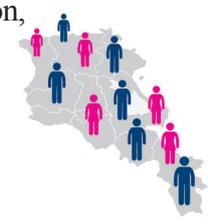
In twenty six percent of the respondents that were employed in RA before departure (n=558) the job fully matched their profession; in 17 per cent it matched at least partially; in 14 per cent it was above their profession; and in 21.8 per cent there was a professional devaluation. In 21.3 per cent of the cases they stated that they did not have a profession before emigration.

As regards qualifications: for 38.9 per cent of the household respondent the job matched fully and for 28.1 per cent, partially. In 30.1 per cent of the cases the job was below their qualification and in 2.2 per cent, above their qualification. It seems that many of the respondents saw migration as an alternative to unemployment in their home country or an alternative to the lack of opportunities for the skills they have developed.

There is also information in the survey concerning the weekly working hours. 19 per cent of the respondents' worked between 10 and 35 hours a week; 25.5 per cent, between 35 and 40 hours a week; 21.5 per cent, between 41 and 50 hours a week; 13.8 per cent, between 51 and 60 hours a week; and 14 per cent, more than 61 hours a week.

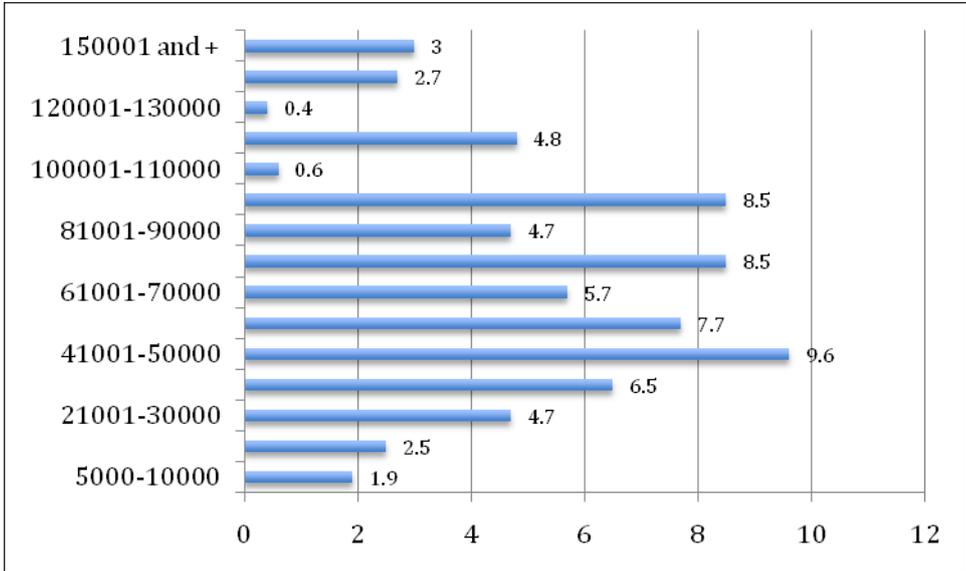
A total of 34.6 per cent of the respondents had a day-off regularly; 40.9 per cent had a day-off but not regularly and 23.5 per cent of the respondents almost never had a day off from work.

As shown in figure 3, there is a broad range of salaries earned by emigrants before leaving the Republic of Armenia. One out of three respondents had a monthly salary below 60.000 Armenian Dram (AMD) before taxes; one out of three received more than 60.001 AMD a month before taxes. Additionally, 5.6 per cent of the household respondents to this question had other sources of income (for instance, pension,



allowance, income from property rent) corresponding to an income of less than 30.000 AMD in 55 per cent of the occurrences. In general, as expected, there were a large number of individuals that did not answer this question.

Figure 3. Emigrants gross revenue before leaving RA (%)

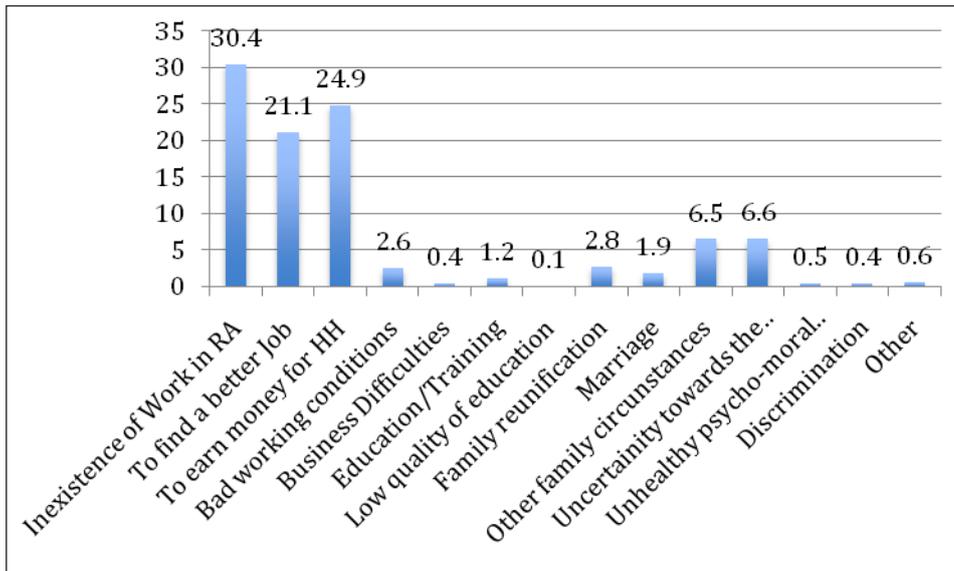


The total revenue was insufficient to generate any savings for 92 per cent of the household respondents (15.1% stated they had debts because of scarce revenue). Only 0.1 per cent of the household members respondents affirmed that the income they had in RA before emigrating was enough to accumulate money.

After the analysis of the data it comes as no surprise that economic reasons pushed the majority of the migration flows from RA. The reason for migration has, primarily, been the search for a job or better employment, but family related reasons were also found to be an important motive for migration. The emigrated household members were offered a list of factors and asked to pick the three main reasons that compelled them to leave. The results obtained point to the fact that the absence of jobs (30.4%) the need to improve the revenue in order to support the HH (24.9%), and the search for a better job (21.1) were the principal reasons endorsed. Different and complementary family reasons were also migration push factors such as family reunification (2.8%); marriage (1.9%); and other family reasons (6.5%). This data compares with previous analysis from the UNFPA (2007) report (75% of migrants were labour migrants; the rest were their family members) and also with the data from the ILO report (2009) that identified Armenia’s emigration flows during 2002-08 as predominantly involving labour migrants.



Figure 4. Main reasons for migration from the Republic of Armenia (%)



Decision to migrate is normally taken inside the family, either by the migrant himself (53.9%) or the family (45%). Only in a small number of cases was the decision external to the migrant or his/her family. More often the migrant is motivated by his/ her immediate family members to migrate and his or her relatives help them in the initial phase of emigration, either with financial support or supporting with the relocation (housing or help to find a job) in the country of destination.

The funds to support the migration project are mainly auto-financed: in 35.5 per cent of the cases by HH savings; selling assets (4.8%); uncompensated care (9.7%). In 12.9percent of the cases the employer supports the resources for migration. There is also very important financial support coming from financial institutions: bank loan (5.5%); property mortgage (1.2%) and above all debts (28.9%). There are also 1.3percent of other financial sources not defined.

Destinations

From the literature on the last decade's history of migration from the Republic of Armenia, it is generally believed that the traditional destinations for Armenian migrants have been the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United States of America. The survey reveals that while the RF and the UE continue to be the preferred destinations, the low numbers of migrants heading to the USA and the dispersion of destination countries is also an important result from the survey.

According to the World Bank (2011) the top destination countries from Armenia were the Russian Federation, USA, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Germany, France, Spain and Greece. When analyzing the data from the survey, the destination of the last migration trip abroad reveals the Russian Federation (90.6%) as the prevalent destination. NKR (1,3%), USA (0.8%); Ukraine (0.6%); Poland (0.4%); Belgium (0.2%); Germany (0.6%); France (1.2%); Spain (0.8%); Georgia (0.3%); Turkey (0.4%); Brazil (0.1%); and Iran (0.4%) are also destination hubs. If we combine the 28 European Union countries, then the EU becomes the second more important destination with 4.1% of the total.



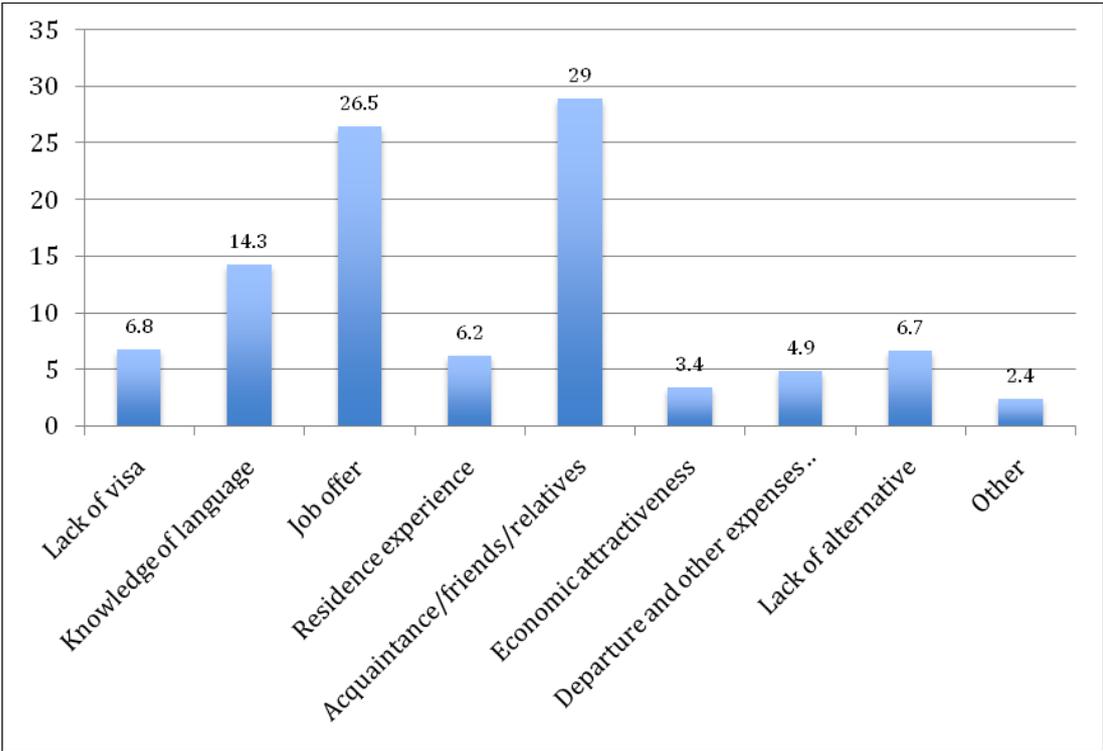
From the data one realizes that the main migration destination is the Russian Federation, a country that is relatively close to RA geographically, seen as a friendly state boasting a vast growing economy, and with a visa-free border entry regime with Armenia. It is not surprising then that, when analyzing the last migration trip, we learn that there are more people emigrating to RF than migrating internally within the RA.

Table 43. Destination of the last trip

	Frequency	Per cent
RA	846	20.9
NKR	112	2.8
Russian Federation	2734	67.5
USA	31	0.8
Other	330	9.1
Total	4,043	100

The main reasons to choose a specific destination country were also the object of a set of specific questions. When the 3 main options completed by respondents are added, the results show the prevalence of the network migration (existence of a network of friends and/or relatives in the destination country) in almost 30 per cent of the occurrences, that is, the previous migration flows explain the current ones. Also worth mentioning is the labour market appeal (job offers determined 26.5% of the elected destination); the language burden (knowledge of the language explains 14.3% of the destination country option; absence of entry visa (6.8%); or the nonexistence of alternatives (6.7%). A previous residence experienced in a destination country explains the recurrent preferred destination for 6.2 per cent of the household members' respondents. This is a strong pointer of a potential high level of circulatory or repetitive migration among current emigrants that needs to be corroborated.

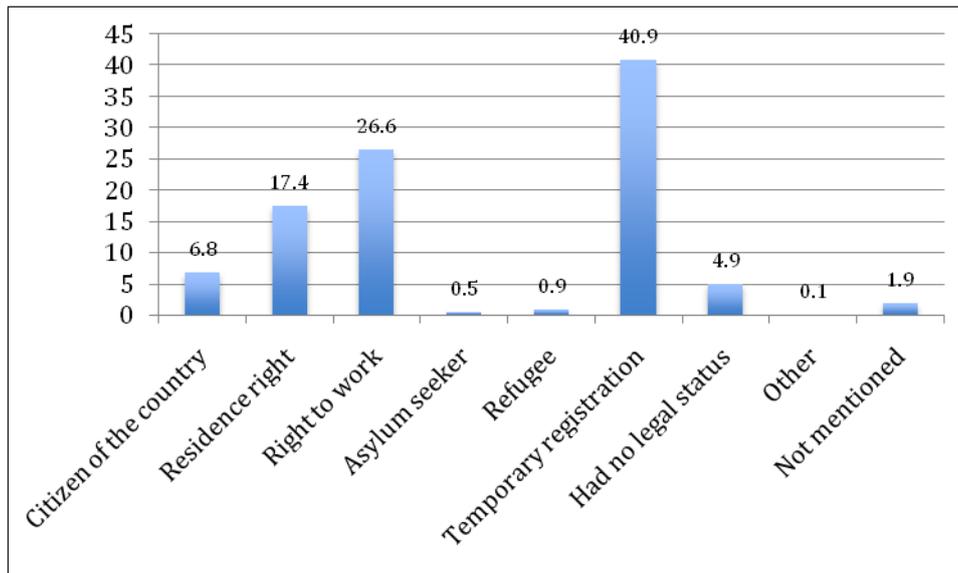
Figure 5. Main reasons to choose a specific destination country (%)



Emigrants' status in the country of destination

The findings on the emigrants' status in the country of destination reveals interesting trends: while most migrants have not taken up citizenship of the country of current residence, a significant proportion of these very recent emigrant population (6.8 per cent) has already taken up citizenship (see figure 6 below). Although the prevalent majority had legal status, while a high proportion (two out of three) had only temporary or not permanent registration. 4.9 per cent of the respondents had illegal status in the host country.

Figure 6. Status in the country of destination



The household emigrants normally live in rented apartments/houses (34.5%); rented rooms (23.7%); house of a relative or a friend (15.6%); dormitories (11.5%); non-residential accommodations (8.2%); and, personal homes (5.1%).

As regards health insurance, for 76.7 per cent of the total respondents this was non-existent, while 6.1 per cent had permanent insurance and 12.6 per cent, temporary insurance.

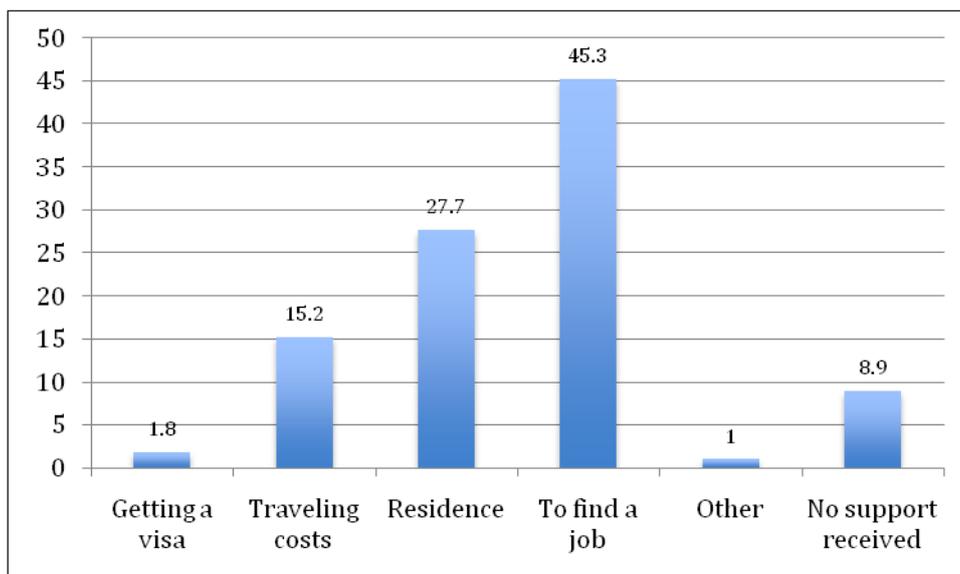
Networks and mediators

Around eight out of ten of the household members' respondents had a network of friends and/or relatives in the destination country before leaving the Republic of Armenia. This is a very high proportion and is linked to Armenia's long history of migration both in the XX century and at present. The existence of a wide spread diaspora and the continuous flows of departures during the last two decades assures newcomers a low risk of migration and explains migrants' location decision through three channels: first, they provide information about the host country/region labour-market; second, migrants' utility increases with the amount of ethnic goods available in a location; third, migrants expect previous migrants to help them in the settlement process.

The effect of network externalities may vary for different types of migrants. For example, migrants with an illegal status or working in the informal labour-market may depend more on migration networks than legal migrants.

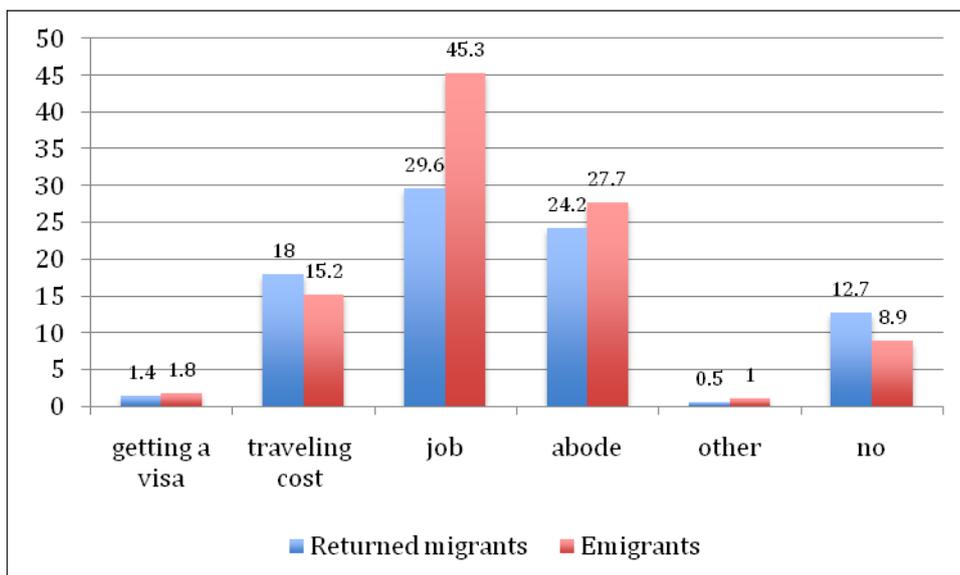


Figure 7. Support received from family/friends in the destination country before departing RA



When one compares the patterns of the support received in the past by migrants from RA (this is, return migrants) and the patterns of the support received in recent years by new migrants, they overlap in all categories except in relation to the help to get a job in the destination country (see figure 8 below). Reasoning on the prevalence of support received can be found in the rational of the migration network nowadays which is more dense and effective in specific labour-markets (e.g. in Russian Federation) and potentially more accurate in finding jobs for co-nationals.

Figure 8. Comparison in the support received from family/friends in the destination/host country before departing the RA (emigrants versus return migrants)

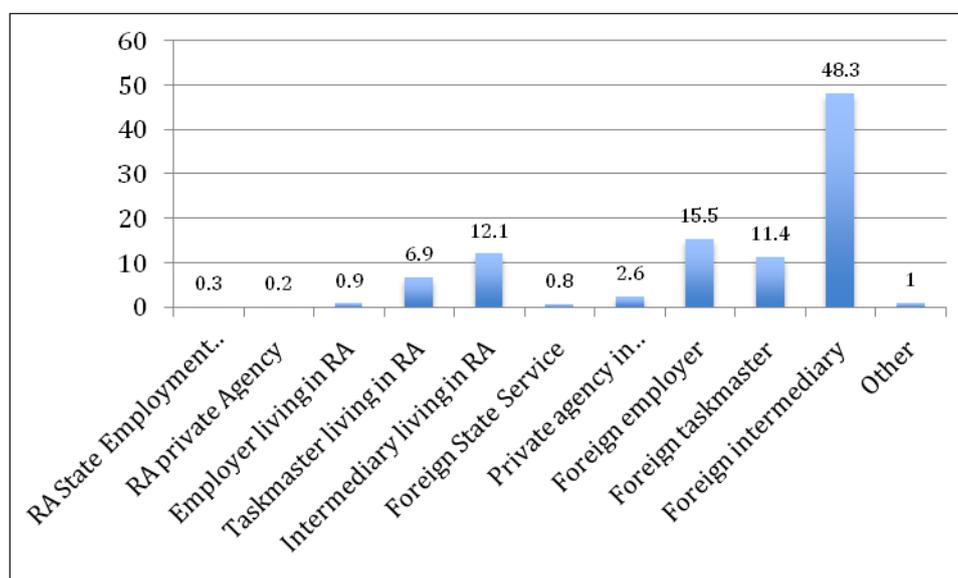


Economic Characteristics of the migrants in the country of destination

The evidence of a labour migration flow is confirmed by the fact that 79.3 per cent of the emigrants had the intention to work abroad before leaving the RA. Of those household respondents, 71.5 per cent had a promise of a job before leaving the RA; 4.4 per cent, a written agreement to work and 1.1 per cent, other arrangements to get a job. 22.9 per cent of the interviewed respondents didn't have any kind of job offer or agreement.

As we can see from figure 9, those arrangements came from foreign employers, intermediaries or foremen in 3 out of four of the occurrences. The foremen or intermediaries living in the Republic of Armenia were reliable for 19 per cent of the job arrangements.

Figure 9. Individual or institution accountable for the job offer



In only 1.7 per cent of the total these job arrangements were not carried out. For 39.7 per cent of the household respondents they were fully carried out; for 48.9 per cent basically carried out and for 9.3 per cent at least partially carried out. The cause of failings was attributed to an unforeseen situation in 46.1 per cent of the events; to the employer in 29.1 per cent or to the intermediary in 19.1 per cent of the incidents.

Economic status of the emigrants in the destination country

We learned from literature on migration that migrants are normally willing to accept low-paid jobs because they believe that these jobs are only temporary and for the short-term. On the other hand, these jobs pay more than what they would have earned in their home countries and, thus, they can remit more and accumulate more wealth in a short time. In the case of the present survey one may confirm this trend, as the economic status of the emigrants seems to improve in the overwhelming majority of the respondents vis-a-vis their prior condition in the RA. The shift in labour-market status is significant for unemployed, many of whom were able to find paid employment after migrating.



A total of 12.9 per cent of the surveyed household members' emigrants had no job for the full 6 months before the survey and 36.3 per cent worked the full 6 months. In total, only 12 per cent of the jobless emigrants were not looking for a job in the 6 months before the survey, all the other complementary 88 per cent were actively trying to find a job opportunity.

Figuring out the circularity and migration nexus

The benefits of a labour movement “back and forth” between the home and host countries is now assumed by the literature on migration, migration policies and different agencies related with migration. The emerging importance of circular or repeated migration comes from its potential benefits to all countries involved in migration - be it the home or sending country, the host or receiving country or a third country, as well as to the migrants themselves. But the big question remains: how can we figure out and measure the importance of circular or repeat migration within migration flows? Unfortunately, empirical evidence about circular migration is scarce and empirical analyses are limited due to missing or problematic data.

How can we define circular migration? Firstly, circular migration should be differentiated from the one-time emigration or out-migration and the eventual permanent return migration. Secondly, there is a full typology of circular migration ranging from seasonal and non-seasonal migration; and mobility of professionals or brain circulation and one needs to differentiate between those different varieties. Thirdly, unregulated systems and spontaneous circulation (e.g. nomads and traders) should also be differentiated from regulated systems and managed circulation. Formal circulatory migration can be regulated politically. Informal circulatory or repeated migration should be comprehended profoundly (Newland et al., 2008).

In the present survey, several questions are directed to reveal if there is a sizeable circular or repetitive migration between the Republic of Armenia nationals and one or several destination countries. Data on the number of trips related to migration, months and year of those trips, information on before and after migration experiences can contribute to our knowledge about circular migration. Nevertheless, there are some limitations on the data collected, namely, the duration of migration trips or the country of destination of every one of those migration journeys is not explicit in the survey. Other limitations arise, since this survey just collected the migration history for a limited period of time (last six years) and reported related observations of only parts of migrants' lives.

Bearing the statistical caveats in mind, when one observes the data from different trips alongside the month calendar checking for repetitive trips every year within the same season it is not possible to determine a regular pattern related to a circular migration or even special seasons for a seasonal migration (see Table 44 below). Although it is known that Armenian migrants would often engage in temporary migration moving to a country and seeking low skilled employment such as construction or cleaning, before returning to RA, that is not explicitly framed in the present survey. The exception is found on the data on the return migrants. In one question about the reason not to communicate the return to RA authorities, 8.2 per cent of the return migrants declared they were temporary migrants (less than 6 months absent from the Republic of Armenia territory). This proportion corresponded to near 4,000 individuals in a weighted sample.

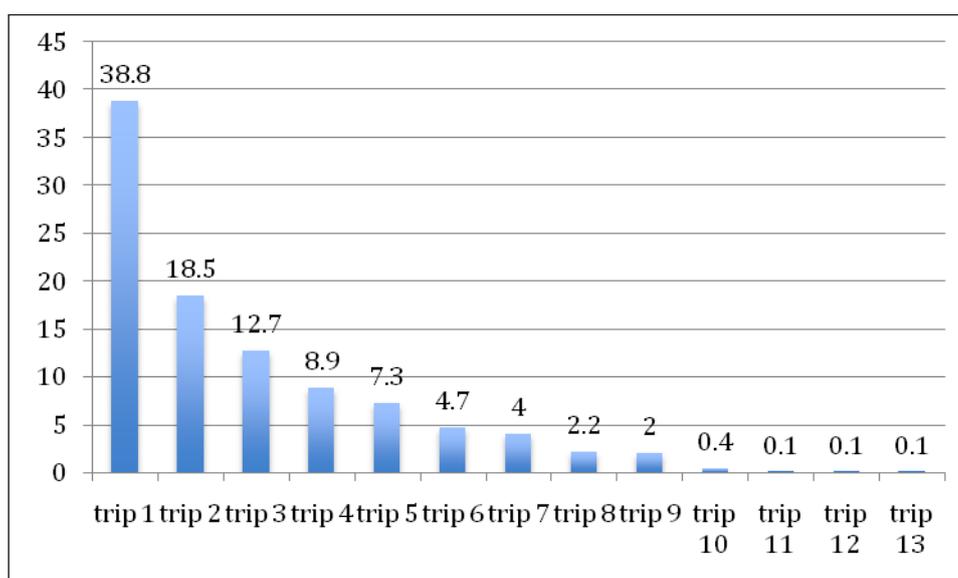
The migrants that were/are in foreign countries (emigrants; return migrants and immigrants) did an average of 3.2 trips between 2007 and 2013.



Table 44. Month of the trip (weighted)

	trip 1	trip 2	trip 3	trip 4	trip 5	trip 6	trip 7	trip 8	trip 9	trip 10	trip 11	trip 12	trip 13
January	6% 23,961	4.6% 8,647	6.7% 8,718	2.9% 2,683	6.7% 4,978	3.4% 1,656	7.1% 2,927	2.9% 666	5.2% 1,081	3.8% 170	14.6% 279	0% 0	0% 0
February	11.2% 44,841	4.1% 7,725	16.2% 21,040	3.8% 3,512	13.4% 9,995	3.2% 1,564	13.8% 5,730	3.2% 730	12.7% 2,643	1.6% 70	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0
March	19% 75,683	3.6% 6,811	27.5% 35,797	3.8% 3,445	37.3% 27,856	3% 1,444	32.3% 13,410	5.2% 1,191	39.6% 8,237	22.7% 1,004	35.7% 684	0% 0	64.3% 677
April	15.7% 62,483	3.9% 7,381	19.6% 25,458	2.9% 2,687	20.7% 15,504	2.5% 1,239	27.8% 11,546	2.3% 527	21.6% 4,505	4.5% 201	37.6% 721	8.7% 100	18.5% 195
May	12% 47,925	6.5% 12,417	8.6% 11,208	4.3% 3,937	7.7% 5,737	2.9% 1,408	8.2% 3,414	2.0% 453	8.1% 1,694	12.7% 562	4.2% 81	0% 0	17.2% 181
June	7.8% 30,989	5.9% 11,144	5.3% 6,912	2.1% 1,939	2.9% 2,171	3.7% 1,792	1.7% 695	1.6% 381	1.8% 373	3.4% 153	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0
July	4.1% 16,326	2.6% 4,950	2.0% 2,625	1% 927	0.3% 216	1.0% 497	0.7% 271	1.4% 317	1.3% 260	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0
August	6.4% 25,460	4.3% 8,106	1.3% 1,731	1.7% 1,515	1% 768	1.4% 661	1% 397	4.3% 984	0.6% 130	3.9% 174	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0
September	6.5% 25,904	6.3% 12,003	3.7% 4,787	3.1% 2,838	4.3% 3,228	3.6% 1,733	1.9% 805	1.8% 412	3.0% 620	0% 0	8% 153	0% 0	0% 0
October	4.8% 19,354	19.6% 37,242	2.8% 3,657	25% 22,806	2.1% 1,541	27.5% 13,394	2.4% 1,004	30.9% 7,146	2.6% 531	12.3% 546	0% 0	22.4% 259	0% 0
November	3.4% 13,753	21.7% 41,239	2.0% 2,640	26.9% 24,594	2.3% 1,683	27.5% 13,394	1.1% 465	26.1% 6,041	2.5% 527	16.9% 747	0% 0	50% 576	0% 0
December	3.1% 12,397	17% 32,313	4.3% 5,619	22.4% 20,495	1.4% 1,068	21% 10,220	2.0% 821	18.5% 4,267	1.0% 212	18.1% 802	0% 0	18.9% 218	0% 0

Figure 10. Distribution of the consecutive trips per migrants (%)

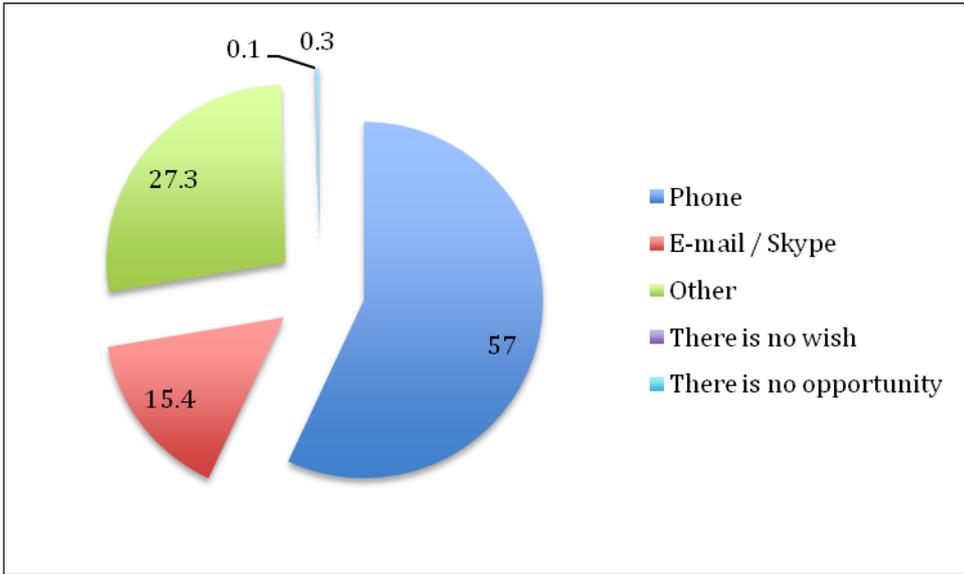


Two out of three respondents did between one and three trips between RA and the host country in the last 6 years. Unfortunately, we don't have data on the duration of the trips and the regularity of those trips so it is not possible to define a pattern on circulatory or recurrent migration. Future research must address this issue in a more direct way in order to separate the seasonal migration flows to those definable as circulatory movements.

Communication and Contact between the Migrant and Family Members

This section gives details about the contact and communication between the migrant and his/ her family back home. The migrants have regular contact with their families back home, often every day (52% of the household respondents living abroad communicate with family and/or friends every day; 38.5% once a week; 8% once a month; and, 1.5% rarely). The majority of the migrants use phones as their mode of communication (57% of the total). Internet is also playing an important role in communication (email and Skype are used by 15.4% of the respondents). In fact, technological developments, such as mobile phones, cheap long-distance phone-calls, social networking pages and Skype have made it easier for migrants to stay in touch with family and friends at home and thus made migration seem easier. To some extent, e-mail, Skype, and affordable telephone calls may allow them to maintain strong links with family and friends in the country of origin.

Figure 11. Communication with absentee family and/or friends (%)



On-going migration project evaluation and plans

For 22.9 per cent of the respondents their professional knowledge and skills improved significantly during the emigration period; for 43.1 per cent their professional knowledge and skills improved to some extent; and for 30.6 per cent their professional knowledge and skills did not develop.



Migration from the Republic of Armenia before 2007

The Armenian diaspora is divided into “old” and “new”. The “old” are the descendants of the “ethnic Armenians” (communities that emerged more in the beginning of the 20th century after the Genocide and mass deportations of Western Armenians from the Ottoman Empire²¹). Those who left Soviet Armenia after the collapse of the USSR and Armenia became an independent state (since 1991) are considered “new” diaspora members.

According to the received and compiled responses, the portion of the households that had household members who had emigrated some time prior to 2007 was one out of ten. This is around 10.3 per cent of the 7,890 HH interviewed. Within those HH, of the household member respondents that emigrated before 2007 and have not returned from abroad (n=2.360), 60 per cent were male migrants and 40 per cent female migrants. This corresponds to around 245,000 individuals in the weighted sample.

Table 45. Age distribution of the surveyed households emigrants from the RA (those who left before 2007) (%)

Age groups	Percent
0-9	5
10-19	10
20-29	15
30-39	24
40-49	25
50-59	13
60-69	3
70+	1
Not mentioned	4
Total	100

According to this age distribution, the vast majority of the emigrants who left before 2007 are in the working age population group (79.5% of the total surveyed households emigrants from RA who left before 2007 were part of the age range 20-65); 2.2 per cent of this sub-sample were born abroad after 2007 and 2 per cent of the total emigrants passed away while abroad.

Table 46. Socio-economic status of the household respondents who left RA before 2007 by gender

	Male	Female
Employed (including self-employment)	89.8	10.2
Pupil/student	58.6	41.4
H/H keeper	2	98
Pensioner/ allowance, beneficiary	45.5	54.5
Under care	57.5	42.5
Jobless	85.6	14.4
Other	90.9	9.1
Average total	82.2	17.8

²¹Rossi-Longhi, Pier, Thérèse Lindström and Kristina Galstyan for the International Organization for Migration, “Review of Migration Management in the Republic of Armenia. Assessment Mission Report.” International Organization for Migration / Yerevan: Lusakn Publishing (2008)



The data corroborates that 35.3 per cent of the emigrants who left before 2007 had a general secondary education (compared to 37.3% of the average RA population in the sample); 2.3 per cent had a diploma from a vocational (college) education (2.2% of the average RA population in the sample); and 18.6 per cent, a secondary specialized diploma (compared to 18.5% of the average RA population in the sample).

Table 47. Education Status of the return migrants

	Average Total RA	Return from abroad	immigrants	Internal migrants	Emigrants %	Emigrants that left before 2007
Primary and lower	10.4	5.2	18.7	7.7	3	9.6
Basic school (grades 8-9)	9	8	21.3	4.8	5.5	10.7
General secondary	37.3	41.7	27.8	32.2	49.8	35.3
Vocational (college)	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.8	3	2.3
Secondary specialized	18.5	21.5	11.1	17.7	20.9	18.6
Tertiary	22.1	20.6	19.4	35.1	17.2	23.2
Post-graduate	0.4	0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2

Departure of the surveyed households emigrants from RA (those who left before 2007)

Armenia has a very significant and ancient diaspora that is estimated at around 8 million people, compared to a national population of just over 3.2 million in 2010. This diaspora population includes many generations of migrants and refugees and the most recent flows of people born in Armenia are still substantial: 870,200 migrants were registered as living out of the country in 2010 (28.3% of the total population) (European Training Foundation 2013).

Armenia gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1990 and like most former Soviet republics, experienced significant emigration immediately after independence, primarily of ethnic minorities (mostly Russians). In 2010, the population of Armenia was estimated at 3 million, a decline of almost one million since independence.

According to the survey data, the date of departure of the surveyed households emigrants from RA who left before 2007 is represented by the following proportions: 36.4 per cent left the Republic of Armenia between 1991 and 1999 (of those, 62% were male migrants); 46.5 per cent left the Republic of Armenia between 2000 and 2006 (of those, 59% were male migrants).

From those who moved before 2007 (n=1.924), 77 per cent moved to the Russian Federation (61% male migrants); 14.8 per cent moved to other marzes or abroad (55% male migrants); 6.3 per cent moved to the USA (53.3% male migrants) and 1 per cent to NKR (67.9% male migrants). The marz/country of destination for less than 1 per cent is not mentioned.



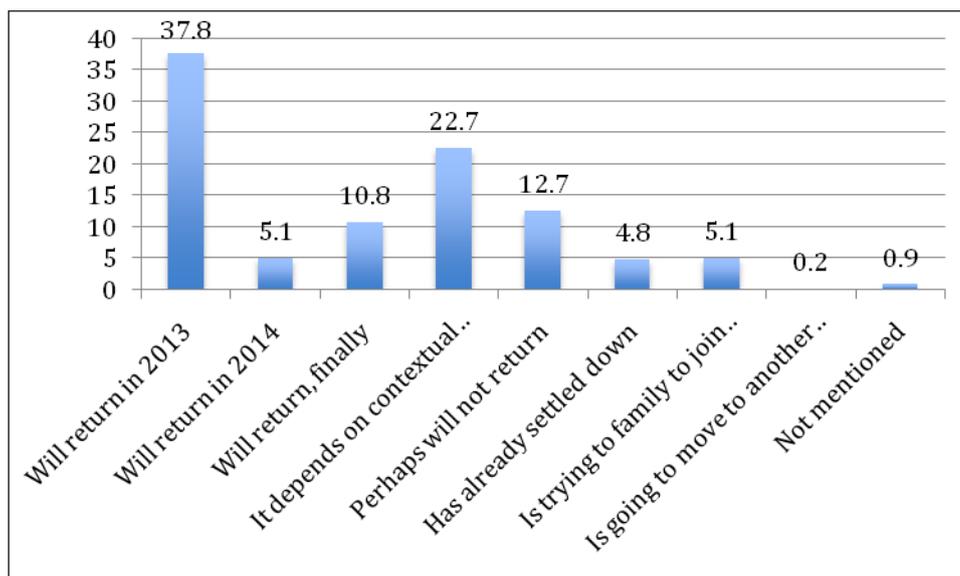
Household members who left the household in a permanent condition after 2007

We also have information on household members who left the household permanently after 2007 (n=470 or 1.5% of the HH members sample total). Of those, 470 individuals, 28 per cent undertook migration and among those, in 93 per cent of the cases, this corresponded to only one migration trip (3% were involved in 2 migration trips; 4% in 3 migration trips). This data suggests a low level of circularity or at least that there are no records specifically pertaining to a migration circular process.

Future migration plans

Future migration plans seem to be dependent on the social and economic development both of the Republic of Armenia and the host country. For 37.8 per cent of the respondents the intention is to return in 2013; 5.1 per cent intend to return in 2014; 10.8 per cent will return eventually (we must underline that a total of 54.7 per cent of the respondents have return plans). For 22.7 per cent it will depend on how the situation progresses; 12.7 per cent are considering not returning to RA; 5.1 per cent have plans to reunite with the family in the host country; a small number (0.2%) is considering re-emigrating to a different host country.

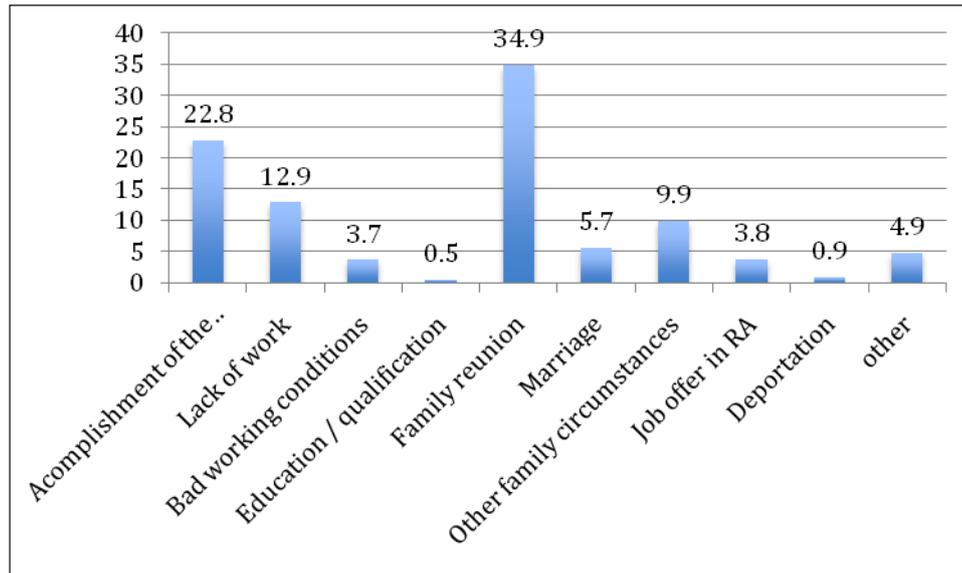
Figure 12. Contemporary emigrants' future plans



The main causes for return are family related causes; that is, family reunification (34.9%); marriage (5.7%); other family circumstances (9.9%); the accomplishment of the migratory project (22.8%); lack of work in the host country (12.9%); job offer in RA (3.8%); bad working conditions (3.7%); education or qualification (0,5%) other causes (4,9%).



Figure 13. Main causes for return



Change in the Social Status of the Migrant Sending Households

It is expected that immigrants improve their occupational position over their migration cycle. This suggests that out-migration favours those in the upper part of the skill distribution. On the other hand, the percentage of those in the intermediate category increases slightly, while those classified as low skilled remain roughly stable.



Chapter 5 - Characteristics of return migrants

This chapter will present statistical data on those members of the household who have returned to Armenia but had been residing in a foreign country for more than three months during the period 2007 to 2013. An important amount of the data and socio-economic description has common characteristics with the previous chapter, meaning that current migrants and returned migrants share different patterns and characters, displaying the continuity of the out-flow movements. Nonetheless, data presented in this chapter is collected directly from returned migrant respondents while in the previous chapter it was normally collected from proxy respondents.

Armenia has a long history of migration, and return has always been part of its migration cycle. However, as is the case in the overwhelming majority of countries, Armenia does not record returned migrants. As a consequence, there are few statistics available for deriving a comprehensive and accurate appreciation of the return phenomenon²².

Demographic characteristics of the returned migrants

In this household survey there was a set of questions on the issue of return migration (see section 3 of the questionnaire in annex) and it is possible to draw some extrapolations on the profile of returnees. Return migration describes a situation where migrants return to the Republic of Armenia, usually of their own choice, often after a significant period abroad. There were 2.7 per cent of the household members directly associated to a return from abroad (n=828). The share of emigrants who returned was 37.8 per cent of the out-migration flows in the period 2007 to 2013, corresponding in a weighted sample to 82,530 individuals. These numbers suggest that return migration is quite substantial and return should be addressed directly by policies designed for improving the success of this migratory in-flow.

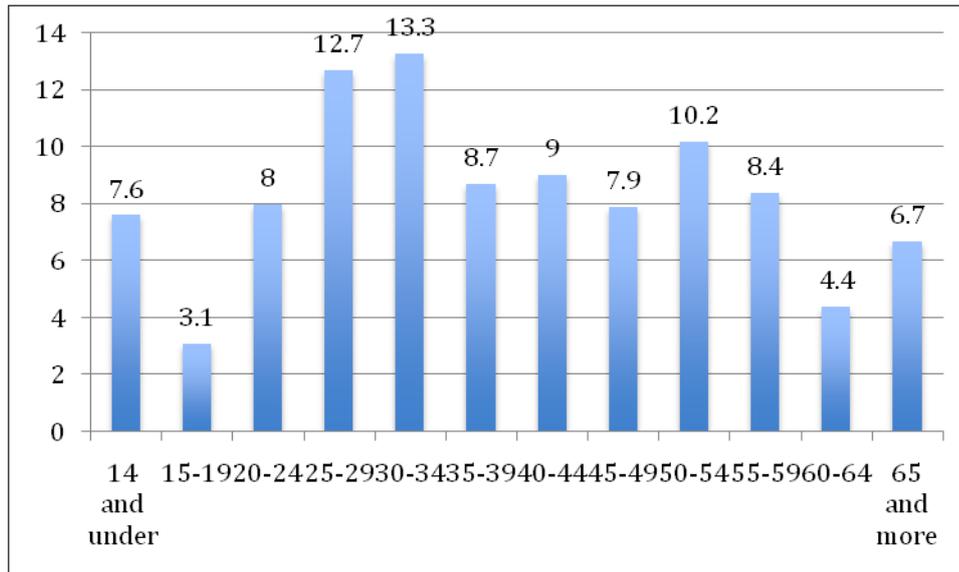
According to previous surveys, the return to Armenia was mainly affected by “push” factors in host countries rather than “pull” factors in Armenia. Returnees to Armenia seem to have diverse socio-economic backgrounds and migration experiences. Among returnees one can find students, labour migrants (high-skilled, low-skilled, seasonal), migrants that moved with the intention of permanent residence, rejected asylum seekers, irregular migrants, retired persons, and so on.

As expected, the returns correspond, as far as gender imbalance is concerned, to the departures of migrants. A total of 66 per cent of the returned migrants were males, confirming the bias towards males in the out-flows of the Republic of Armenia.

²²Chobanyan, Haykanush (2012) Return Migration to Armenia: Issues of Reintegration, CRIS Brief, 2012/01, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Florence.

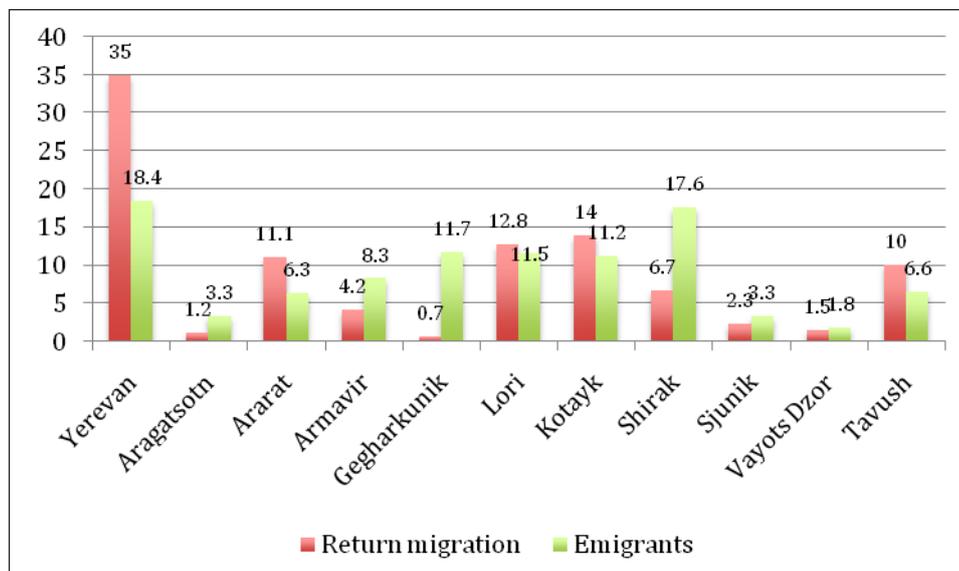


Figure 14. Returnees from abroad by group age (weighted)



The data represented in the table above indicates that the characteristics of the age groups of the returned migrants differ from what we could expect in a contemporary labour flow. The returns are spread over all the age groups, with a concentration of 81.3 per cent in the active age groups. This data may, potentially, reveal a special kind of migration out-flow, a seasonal, circular or repetitive migration and that the return flow may be the visible part of a considerably more complex dynamic of migration. In current research on return migration, there is so far no consensus on the extent to which the durations of migrants stays overseas are determined primarily by straightforward life cycle considerations, as opposed to being driven by the need to reach target-earnings levels. Nevertheless, data does not show a life-cycle return migration in the overwhelming percentage of the returns. Thus, more research is needed to understand the migration return dynamics. As we will show below, this corresponds in fact to the sum of both return of permanent migration and return of circulatory, repeated or seasonal flows. The influence of the different return flows in the RA should be tackled within distinct strategies.

Figure 15. Household members who have returned from abroad versus emigrants by marz



The regional distribution of returned migrants differs from the regional distribution of emigrants with a noticeable distinction between regions. One can observe that the Yerevan region receives an average of 35 per cent of the returned migrants but it is only the origin region for 18.4 per cent of the emigrants. Inversely, a region like Shirak receives only 6.7 of the returned migrants but is the origin region of 17.6 per cent of the total emigrants. This data suggest a potential depopulation induced by migratory flows in certain regions and the diverse phenomenon in other marzes of the Republic of Armenia.

Table 48. Education Status of the return migrants

	Average total RA	Return from abroad	Return migrants (weighted)	Immigrants	Internal migrants	Emigrants %
Primary and lower	10.4	5.2	4,476	18.7	7.7	3
Basic school (grades 8-9)	9	8	6,607	21.3	4.8	5.5
General secondary	37.3	41.7	34,592	27.8	32.2	49.8
Vocational (college)	2.2	3.1	2,395	0.9	1.8	3
Secondary specialized	18.5	21.5	16,174	11.1	17.7	20.9
Tertiary	22.1	20.6	18,286	19.4	35.1	17.2
Post-graduate	0.4	0	-	0.9	0.8	0.6

Since data was collected for both migrants and non-migrant household members, we can compare across groups. Findings from the survey show that returned migrants have a marginally improved education than the average population of RA. The data corroborate that 41.7 per cent of the returned migrants have a general secondary education (compared to 37.3% of the average RA population in the sample); 3.1 per cent have a diploma from a vocational (college) education (2.2% of the average RA population in the sample); 21.5 per cent a secondary specialized diploma (compared to 18.5% of the average RA population in the sample). Nonetheless, based on table 48 one may also hypothesize to be in presence of a generational difference behind the lower education levels of some of the returned migrants in Armenia, particularly with respect to tertiary education as the last diploma achieved when compared with the total sample or with the emigrants sub-sample.

Migration and brain gain and Migration and skill gain

An analysis of the survey data as presented above does not show an exodus of highly educated individuals or the existence of a sharp brain drain, at least in recent years. Nevertheless, neither does there appear to be a brain gain present in the return flow. There is no evidence in the data that returned migrants received education or training in the host country of destination. As we can observe in the table 49 below, only a small percentage of Armenian returnees studied and/or attended formal training abroad. Of those, around 2 in 5 attended a college, university or post-graduation education.



Table 49. Education acquired abroad by returned migrants from Armenia (%)

	Frequency	Frequency Weighted	Percent
School	53	5,117	6.6
Vocational college	2	286	0.2
College	5	396	0.6
University	13	1,728	1.6
PhD	2	226	0.2
Short-term courses	11	1,002	1.4
N/A	717	72,868	89.3
Total	803	81,623	100

As regards a potential skill gain, one in two of the HH respondents who had returned from abroad declared that they had increased their professional knowledge and skills while abroad (for 15.5% increased significantly; 36.9% increased to some extent). For 47.5 per cent, their professional knowledge and skills had not increased while abroad.

Returned migrants' network in the country of destination

A total of 78.5 per cent of the interviewees that returned from abroad (n=766) had relatives / friends in the country of destination before leaving the Republic of Armenia, which is an indication of a potentially strong support network. This support network is visible in the type of assistance they received: 29.6 per cent had help to find a job; 24.2 per cent, assistance to find a domicile; 18 per cent had assistance on the travelling costs; 13.7 per cent, for food or an abode; 1.4 per cent, support in getting a visa and 0.5 per cent, other kinds of assistance. Only 12.6 per cent had no help at all.

Table 50. Assistance from relatives/friends during the migration initial phase

	Percent
Yes, getting a visa	1.4
Yes, traveling costs	18
Yes, for food/abode	13.7
Yes, to find a job	29.6
Yes, to find an abode	24.2
Other	0.5
No	12.6
Total	100

The decision to migrate was in most cases taken by the individuals themselves (52.5%) and in 46.6 per cent was part of a family migration project.

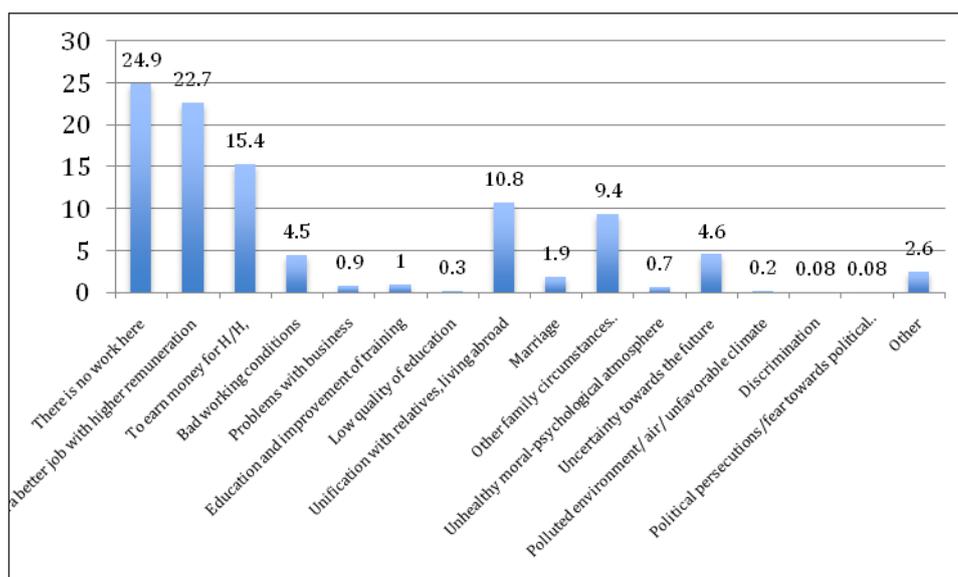


Table 51. Nature of support of the migration trip (%)

	Percent
H/H savings	39.3
Selling assets	4.6
Uncompensated care	16.6
Property mortgage/credit	1
Bank loan	3
Debt	26.1
Employer	6.4
Other	2.5
Total	100

As indicated in the Table 51 above, 39.3 per cent of the returned migrants supported their migratory trip with household savings, 26.1 per cent financed their trip through debts, 16.6 per cent through uncompensated care, 6.4 per cent were backed by the employer, 4.6 per cent supported their trip selling assets, 3 per cent with a bank loan and 1 per cent obtained funds for the trip throughout a property mortgage or credit.

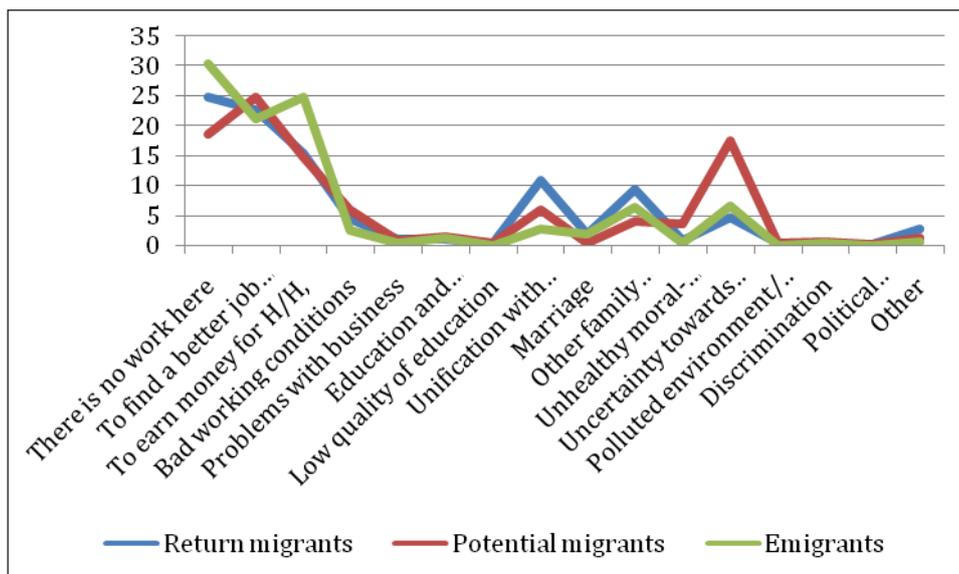
Figure 16. Reasons for departure (return migrants)



If one compares different migration groups, the push factors remain equivalent giving us the confidence to define the economic conditions in the home country as the main reason to migrate.



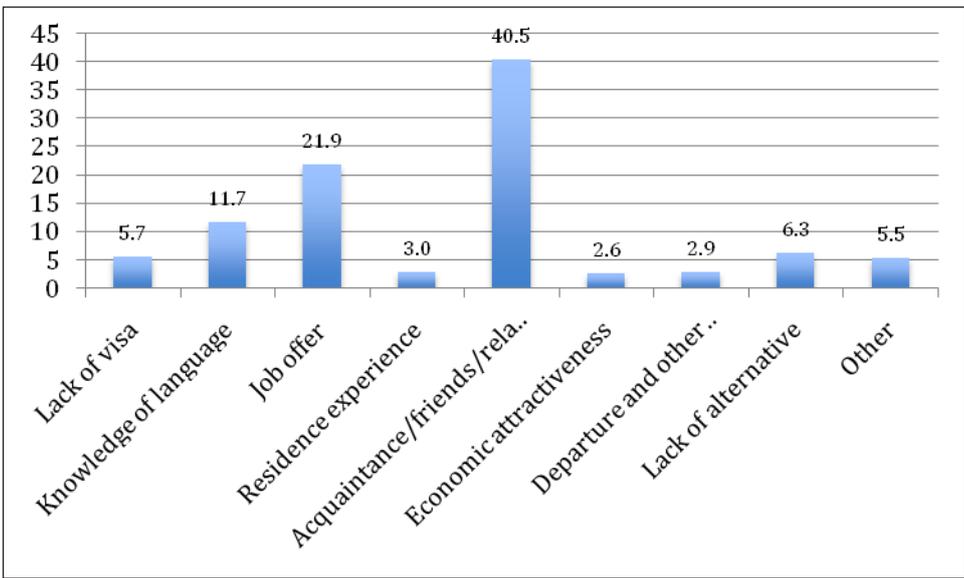
Figure 17. Reasons for departure (comparing return migrants; potential migrants; emigrants)



Host countries before return

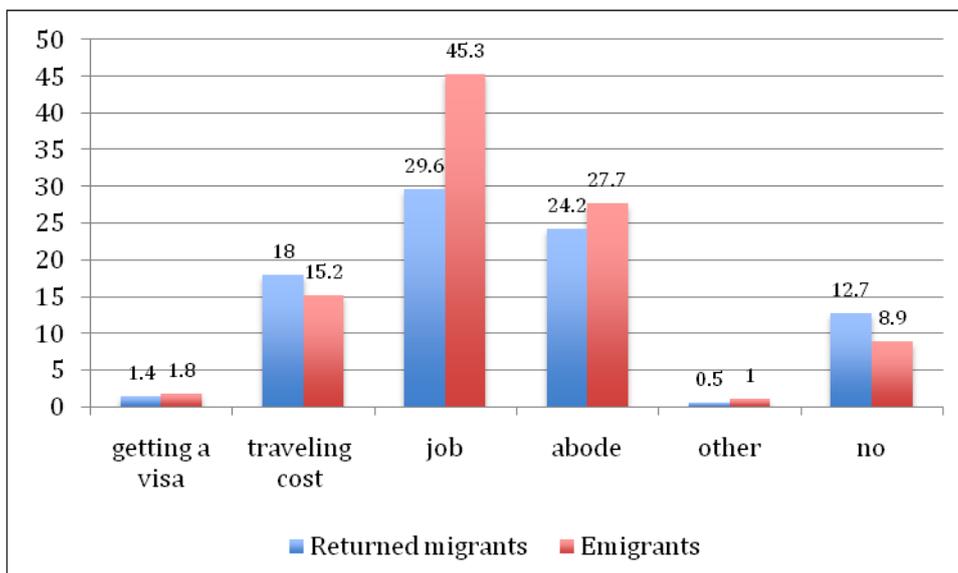
The main reasons to choose a specific destination country were also the object of a set of specific questions regarding the returned migrants. When the main options chosen by respondents were added, the results show the prevalence of a network migration (existence of a network of friends and/or relatives in the destination country) in 40.5 per cent of the occurrences. Also worth mentioning is the labour market appeal (job offers determined 21.9% of the elected destination); the language burden (knowledge of the language explains 11.7% of the destination country’s option; absence of entry visa (5.7%); or the nonexistence of alternatives (6.3%). A previous residence experienced in a destination country explains the recurrent preferred destination for 3 per cent of the household respondents.

Figure 18. Main reasons to have chosen a specific host country in the case of the return migrants (%)



As it is possible to check after a comparison between the returned migrants and the emigrants, the reasons for selecting a specific destination country are quite similar with the exception of a minor proportion of the kinship or friend network tied motives in the case of the returned migrants.

Figure 19. Comparison of the main reasons to choose a specific destination country (return migrants versus emigrants) (%)



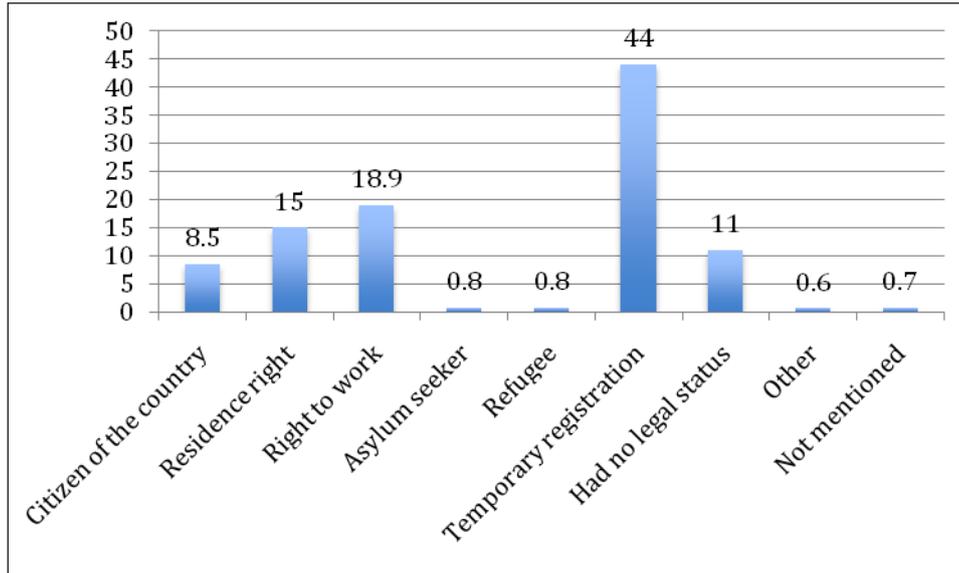
Regarding the registration in the consulate of the Republic of Armenia in the host country, only 26.4 per cent of the total returned migrants registered. For a total of 6.8 per cent the reason was a short term migration (less than 6 months); 30.4 per cent stated that they were not informed of the obligation to register; 43.8 per cent decided not to register because they had not found a reason to do it; 2.5 per cent alleged they did not had time to do it; 4.1 per cent indicated there was an excess of bureaucracy. For 7 per cent of the returned migrants there was no RA consulate in the destination country (or in the region); for 3.2 per cent it was difficult to reach an RA consulate; for 1.9 per cent there were other unspecified reasons.

Returned migrants' status in the host country

The findings on the return migrants' status in the host country reveal interesting trends: almost one in 10 of the returned migrants have taken the citizenship of the country of current residence (8.5%); a significant proportion of this returned migrant population (15%) had residence permission; 44 per cent had temporary registration; 18.9 per cent had permission to work; 0.8 per cent were refugees; 0.8 per cent asylum seekers; 0.6 per cent had other unspecified status (see figure 20 below). Although the prevalent majority had legal status, a high proportion (more than one in ten or 11% of the respondents) had illegal status in the host country.

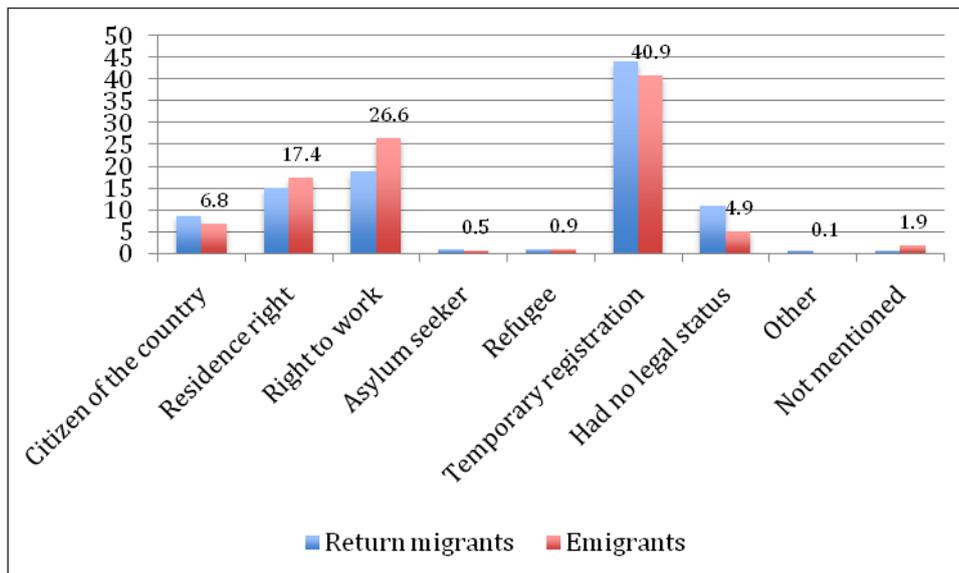


Figure 20. Return migrants status in the host country



Once again, the differences between the out-flow (emigrants) and the in-flow (return migration) are very insignificant, showing a pattern of the migratory flows from the Republic of Armenia, namely, with a high proportion of temporary migration and a relevant proportion of illegal migrants in host countries.

Figure 21. Comparison of return migrants versus emigrants' status in the host country



While in the host country, the household respondents who had returned from emigration, normally resided in rented apartments/houses (30%); with acquaintances or relatives (29%); rented rooms (19.7%); dormitory (7.3%); personal house (6.7%); non-residential accommodation (5.4%) and other, unspecified, abodes (1.8%).

The overwhelming majority of the returned migrants did not have health insurance when residing abroad; 13.7 per cent had temporary health insurance and 8.2 per cent had permanent health insurance.



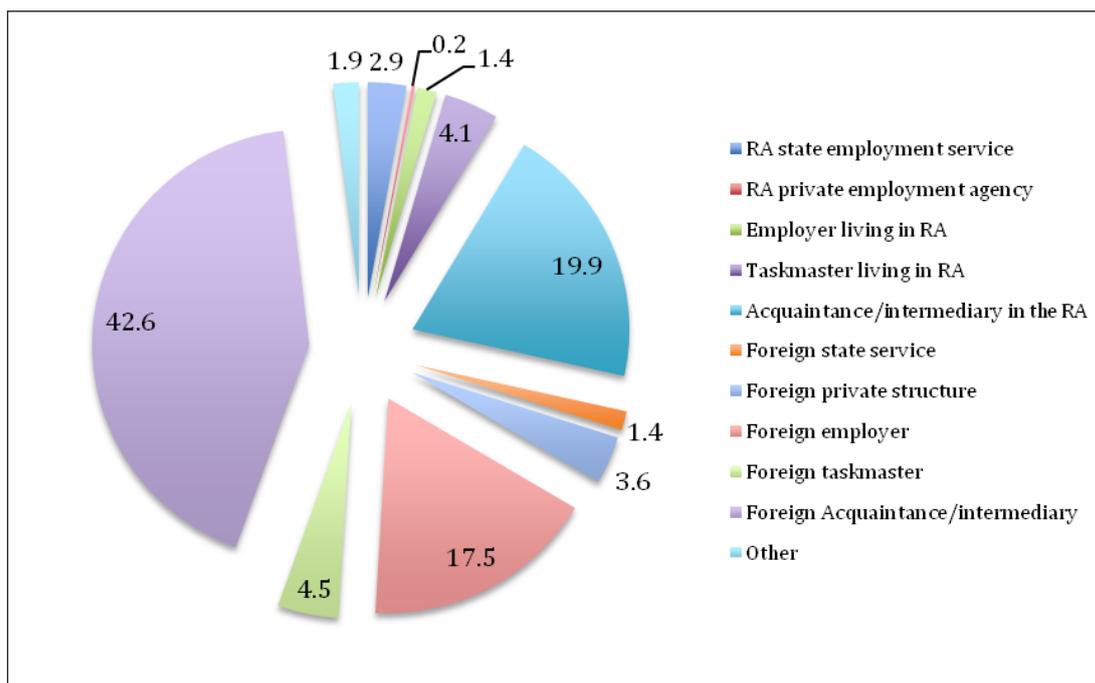
The health status, at the time of leaving for abroad, was declared as good by 55.6 per cent of the return migrants household respondents; as satisfactory by 30.9 per cent; as excellent by 10.4 per cent and as bad by 3 per cent of the interviewed HH members. After their return, their health had deteriorated, as only 9.4 per cent of the respondents declared that they are in excellent health; 49.6 per cent, good health; 30.8 per cent, satisfactory and 10.2 per cent stated they were in bad health.

Economic insertion in the country of destination

A total of 70.4 per cent of the questioned HH members had the intention to work abroad before leaving the Republic of Armenia. The evidence of a labour migration flow is, once more, confirmed by the fact that, of those household respondents, 58.3 per cent had a promise of a job before leaving the RA; 5.9 per cent had a written agreement to work and 0.7 per cent had other arrangement to get a job. 34.9 per cent of the interviewed respondents did not have any kind of job offer or agreement.

As we recognize from figure 22, those arrangements came from foreign employers, intermediaries or foremen in 70 per cent of the occurrences. The foremen or intermediaries, the private and public agencies in the Republic of Armenia were reliable for 24.6 per cent of the job arrangements.

Figure 22. Support received from family/friends in the host country before departing for the RA



For 5.4 per cent of the total, these job arrangements were not carried out. For 40.9 per cent of the household respondents they were fully carried out; for 38.3 per cent, basically carried out; and for 15.4 per cent, at least partially carried out. The cause of failings was attributed to an unforeseen situation in 40.3 per cent of the events; to the employer in 29.2 per cent or to the intermediary in 23.6 per cent of the incidents.

A total of 36.3 per cent of the returned migrants of the surveyed households had no job for the full 6 months before the survey and 40.6 per cent worked the full 6 months. If we add the pensioner/beneficiary (5.9%) to the last group, we realize that bread-earners totalize less than 50 per cent of the returnees. In



total, only 13.4 per cent of the jobless emigrants were not looking for a job in the 6 months before the survey; all the other complementary 86.4 per cent were actively trying to find a job opportunity.

Table 52. Returnees’ socio-economic status before leaving the Republic of Armenia and after return (%)

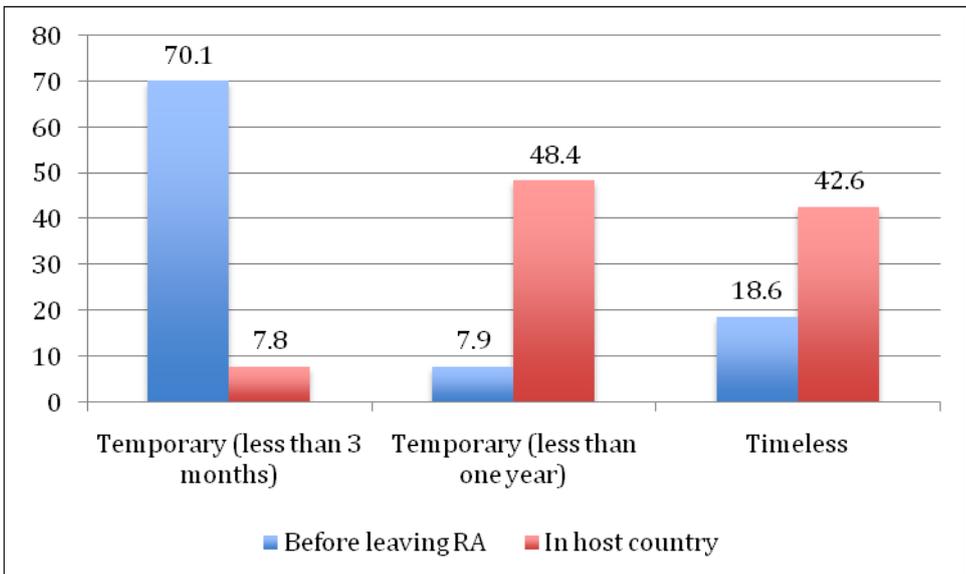
	Before leaving RA	After returning to RA
Employee in public sector	8.9	2.0
Employee in non-public sector	15.7	86.7
Employer	0.6	0.8
Own-account worker in agricultural sector	7.4	10.2*
Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	5.3	
Unpaid (contributing) family worker	2.7	0.2
Pupil/student	8.5	-
H/H keeper	5	-
Pensioner / beneficiary	5.9	-
Under care	4.8	-
Jobless	35.1	-
Total	100	100

*own-account worker without division between sectors

Of those interviewed that were employed in the host country, only 22.9 per cent had a written contract and three in four worked deprived of a contract, that is, laboured in the informal or shadow economy. Moreover, the state authorized body did not register 63.6 per cent of the activity exerted, steering these migrants into a difficult situation in case of accident, labour abuse or dismissal.

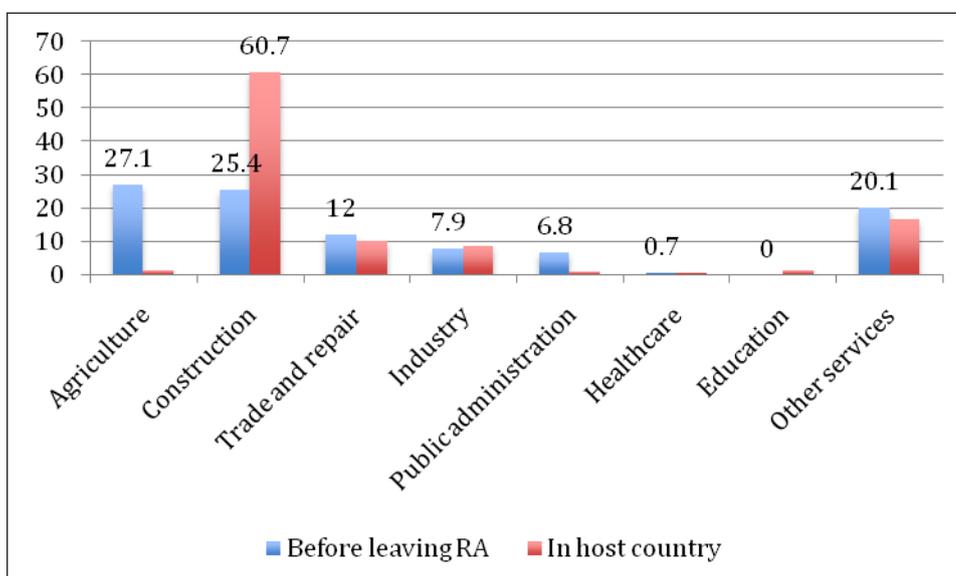
The increase in employment probabilities was quite intense for this group of returned migrants. Though, prior to returning, 7.8 per cent had had temporary work of less than 3 months; 48.4 per cent had a temporary contract of less than one year and 42.6%, a termless contract. Comparisons between the nature of work before and after migration show interesting changes (see figure 26 below). The transition from short-time employment to a less precarious job seems to be very clear.

Figure 23. Comparison between the nature of work before leaving RA and at host country (%)



Before leaving the Republic of Armenia, 60.7 per cent of the migrants worked in the construction sector; 10.2 per cent in trade and repair; 8.6 per cent in industry; 1.4 per cent in education; 1.2 per cent in agriculture; 0.8 per cent in public administration and 16.6 per cent worked in other services. Comparisons between the sectors of employment before leaving the RA and at the host country show transference from agriculture to construction as the most noticeable fact (see figure below).

Figure 24. Comparison between working sectors before and during migration (%)



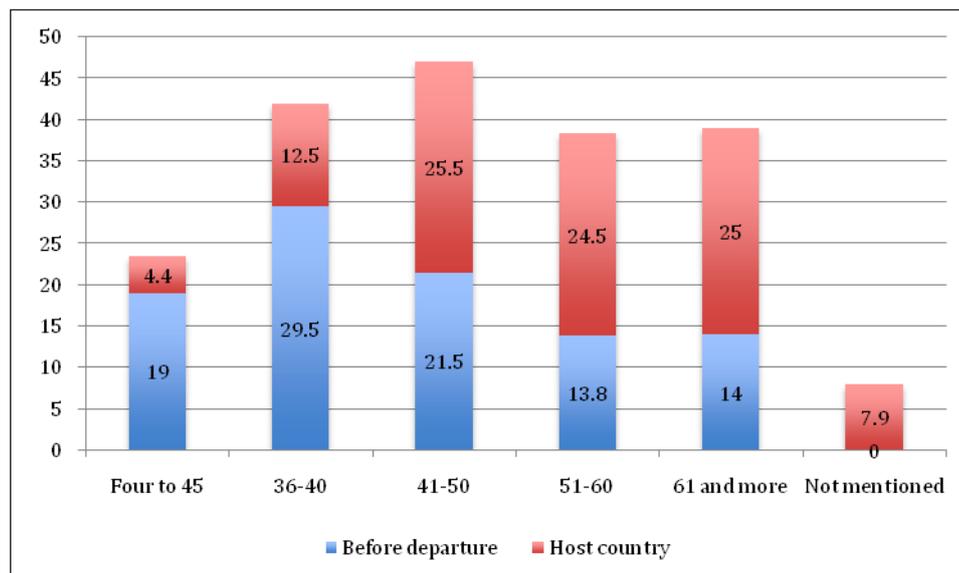
In 23.8 per cent of the respondents, as to their employment in the host country (n=488) the job they had matched fully their profession; in 19.3 per cent of the cases it matched at least partially; in 12.1 per cent it was above their profession and in 21.5 per cent there was a professional devaluation. In 23.4 per cent of the cases they stated that they did not have a profession before emigration.

As regard to qualifications, for 38.7 per cent of the household respondents the job matched fully and for 35.7 per cent, partially. In 22.1 per cent of the cases, the job they had was below their qualification and in 2.0 per cent of the cases beyond their qualification. It seems, much like recent emigrants, that many of the respondents saw migration as an alternative to unemployment in their home country or an alternative to the lack of opportunities for the skills they have developed.

There is also information in the survey concerning the weekly working hours. 4.4 per cent of the household respondents worked between 4 and 35 hours a week; 12.5 per cent, between 36 and 40 hours a week; 25.5 per cent, between 41 and 50 hours a week; 24.5 per cent, between 51 and 60 hours a week; and 25 per cent, more than 61 hours a week. 7.9 per cent decided not to respond to this question. A comparison between weekly working hours, before and after leaving the RA, show evidence of an increment in the number of working hours in absolute terms and in percentage.



Figure 25. Comparison between weekly working hours in the RA and in host country



A total of 34.4 per cent of the respondents had a day-off regularly; 44.1 per cent had a day-off but not regularly and 20.7 per cent of the respondents almost never had a day off from work.

There is a broad range of salaries gained by emigrants in the host country, between 0 and 4.000.000 Armenian Dram or 0 and 7.000 dollars (USD). As expected, there were a very large number of individuals, who did not answer this question, either in AMD or in USD (an average of four out of five refused to answer or declared a zero wage). As regard to the same question in Roubles (RUB) two out of three of the total respondents did not answer this question or declared a zero wage. There is a broad range of salaries earned by emigrants in the host country between 0 and 45.000 RUB. Within the same question but in Euros (EUR), 98.8 per cent have declared zero as income. Taking into account the small number of respondents it is not possible to get strong indications due to the dispersion of declared revenues.

From the respondents, 11.3 per cent were self-employed; in 9.8 per cent of the total, the employer was an Armenian compatriot; in 49.2 per cent a local compatriot; in 24.2 per cent a local resident or local institution; in 4.7 per cent the State and in 0.8 per cent other unspecified employers.

The respondents found their jobs through foreign acquaintances or intermediaries in the host country in 44 per cent of the total; through acquaintances or intermediaries in the RA in 19.6 per cent of the total; through a foreign employer in 13.1 per cent of the total; through a foreman in the RA in 4.2 per cent; through a foreign agency in 2.7 per cent of the cases; through their own or family business abroad in 2.3 per cent; through an employer living in the RA; through the internet 1.3 per cent; through a foreign state agency 1.1 per cent; a private agency 1 per cent; other, unspecified, 2.7 per cent of the total; the employment was found through the RA public employment service in the case of just one individual.

94.3 per cent of the respondents did not have any social or economic income apart from the one coming from labour during their stay abroad (that is, pension, allowance, income from property rent, etc.).

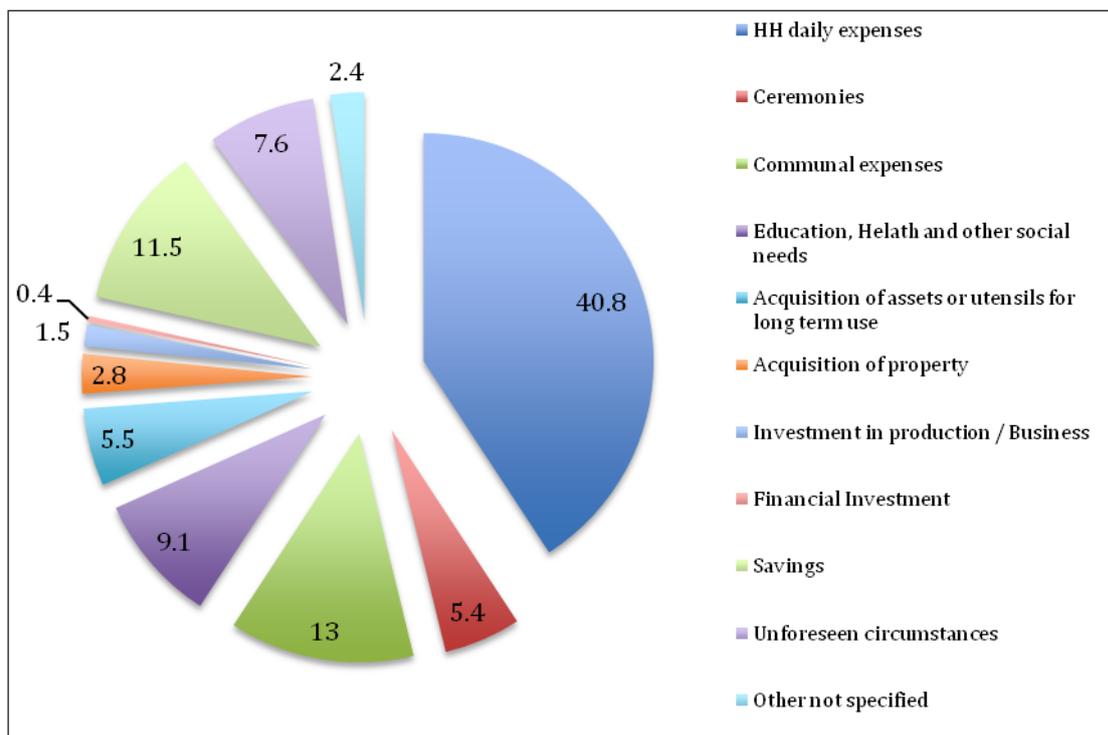
The total revenue was insufficient to generate any savings in 47.9 per cent of the household respondents (2% stated that they had debts because of their very low income). For 8.2 per cent



of the respondents the revenue was enough to generate savings; 29.6 per cent stated that it was partially possible to save some money; 8 per cent of the respondents could save only very few money from their income.

Among the expenditures of the earnings mentioned above, the largest portion was for current household needs (40.8%). A considerable portion of the expenses corresponded to communal expenses (13%) or to social needs such as education, health and so on (9.1%); unforeseen circumstances accounted for 7.6 per cent of the disbursement and savings corresponded to 11.5 per cent of the revenue.

Figure 26. Spending of the HH income while in the host country (%)

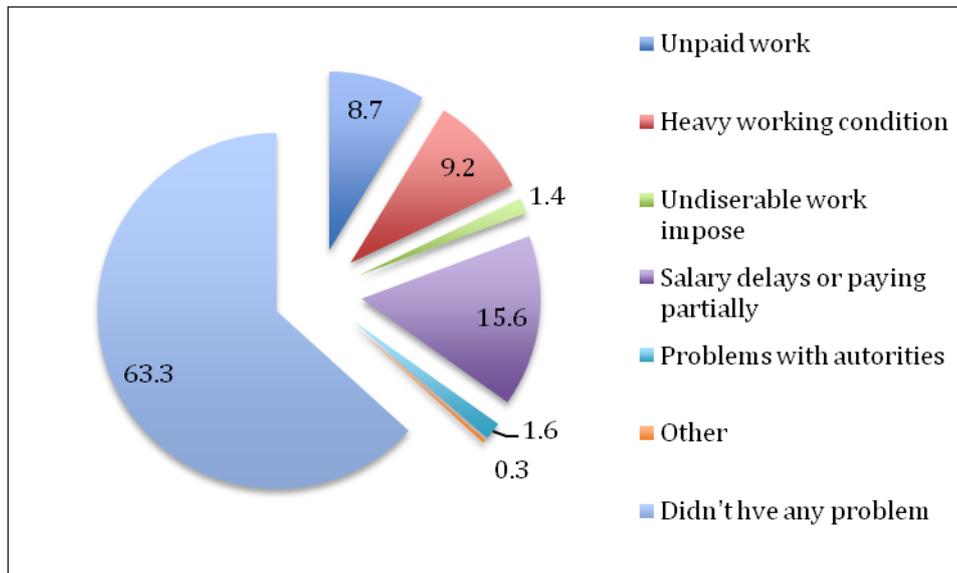


Problems abroad

63.3 per cent of the respondents had no problems related to their work abroad. Nevertheless, 15.6 per cent had salary delays or were paid partially; 9.2 per cent had hard working conditions; 8.7 per cent were working without receiving any salary.



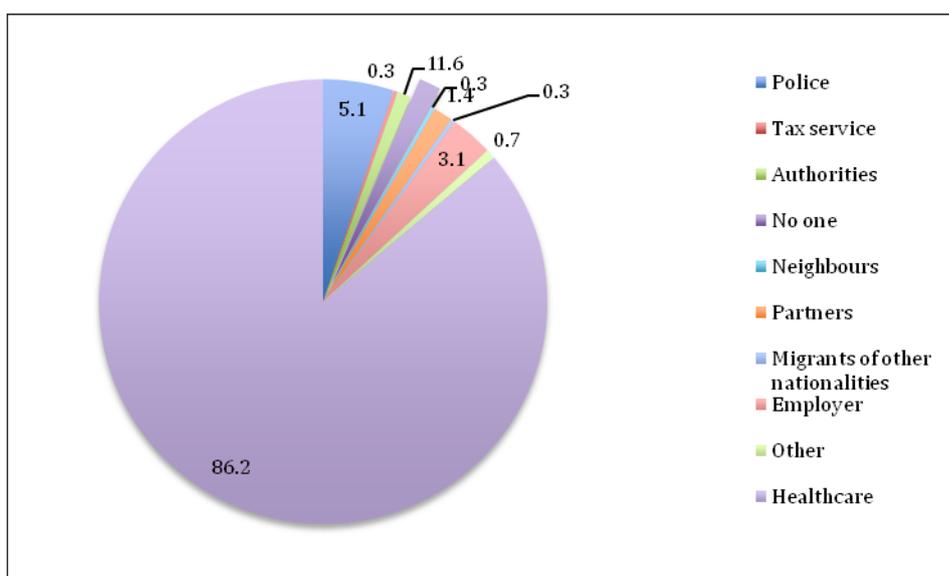
Figure 27. Problems linked to work in destination countries (%)



The prevalent majority of the returned migrants declared that they did not have problems while abroad (86.2%). From the remained respondents, 5.1 per cent had problems with the police in the host country; 3.1 per cent had problems with their employer and health problems accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total.

In 38.7 per cent of the cases, these problems were solved by acquaintances among the locals in the host countries. For 21.7 per cent these problems were not solved at all. In 12.3 per cent of the cases, problems were solved by the employer and in a small number of cases by court intervention (6.6%) or by the police (7.5%).

Figure 28. Institutions that helped in the solution of problems while abroad (%)



For 54.7 per cent of the respondents receiving a consultation on legal issues, existing risks, rights and responsibilities before departure would have been most welcome.

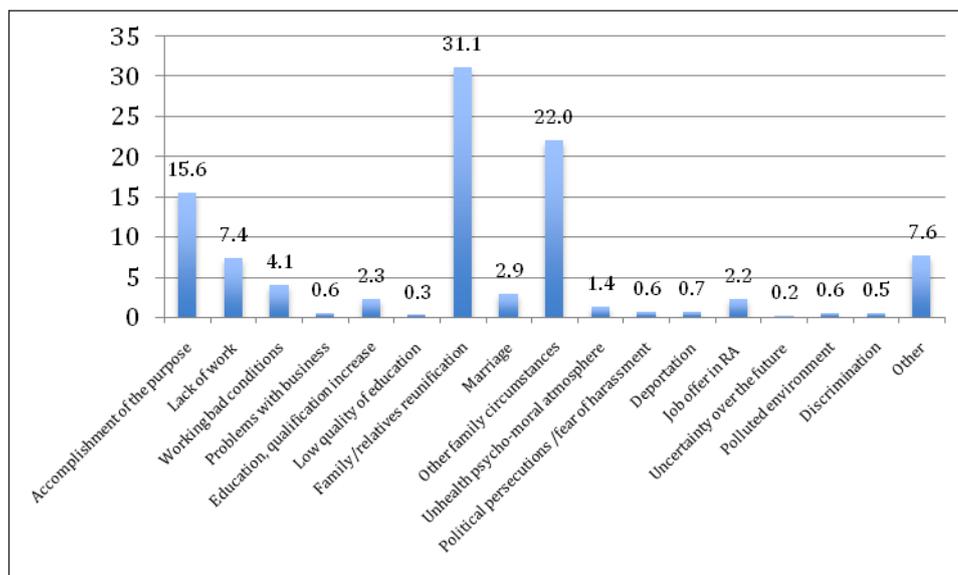
An overwhelming majority of 91.4 per cent of the respondents did not participate in any integration program provided by the state (e.g. language courses, vocational trainings, etc.) during their residence abroad.

A total of 77.2 per cent of the respondents did not feel that they needed any kind of support from Armenian compatriots while in the host country. When support was needed, 13.7 per cent did not look for help inside Armenian communities; 1.3 per cent turned to the Armenian communities when facing problems but did not get support and in 2.1 per cent of the cases, they got the support they needed. For 13.7 per cent there was no Armenian community in the host country.

Reasons for return

The decision to return seems to be strongly associated to family (56.1% of the total) rather than to the income opportunities in different countries (see figure 31 below). It seems that return migration becomes utilitarian in the context of the household decision. Return is also happening over a finite life cycle when the migratory project is complete (20.9%). Households also choose the length of stay overseas that balances the marginal benefit from higher savings overseas (and thus higher lifetime consumption) against the marginal utility cost of overseas work. This means for certain migrants a very short, temporary, seasonal or circulatory migration, with repetitive returns and to others a period (brief or long) depending on the financial needs and expectations of the household (see also the chapter on remittances).

Figure 29. Main reasons for return (%)



The evaluation of the migratory project in terms of competitiveness in the RA labour market after return is not, on average, optimistic. For 47.5 per cent of the respondents their competitiveness in the labour market has not improved; for 18.3 per cent it seems not to have improved. For 13.4 per cent of the respondents the migratory project corresponds to a competitive gain in comparison with the RA labour market and 20.1 per cent believe that it was rather positive.



One of the major problems faced by return migrants is the lack of information, which turns into an obstacle for return and resettlement. This information can be reciprocally advantageous but one needs to build a structure of data collection.

Only 30.4 per cent of the returned migrants informed the RA Police Passport and Visa Department about their return.

Information about the reasons not to communicate their return is very explicit and explains the different profiles of the returned migrants; namely, 8.2 per cent were temporary migrants (absent from the RA for 6 months or less); 43.3 per cent felt that there was no sense in communicating the return; 38.9 per cent of the respondents said that they were not aware that they had to formally communicate their return; for 0.6 per cent it was too bureaucratic; 5.3 per cent had no time to do it and in the case of others, no reasons were presented (2.8%).

The overwhelming majority of the respondent returnees had found a job after 6 months. 5.9 per cent were still looking for one, in comparison with a departure proportion of 72.3 per cent at the exact moment of return to the RA. One in five had no job and was not looking for one after 6 months.

Figure 30. Unemployment, employment and job search after return (%)



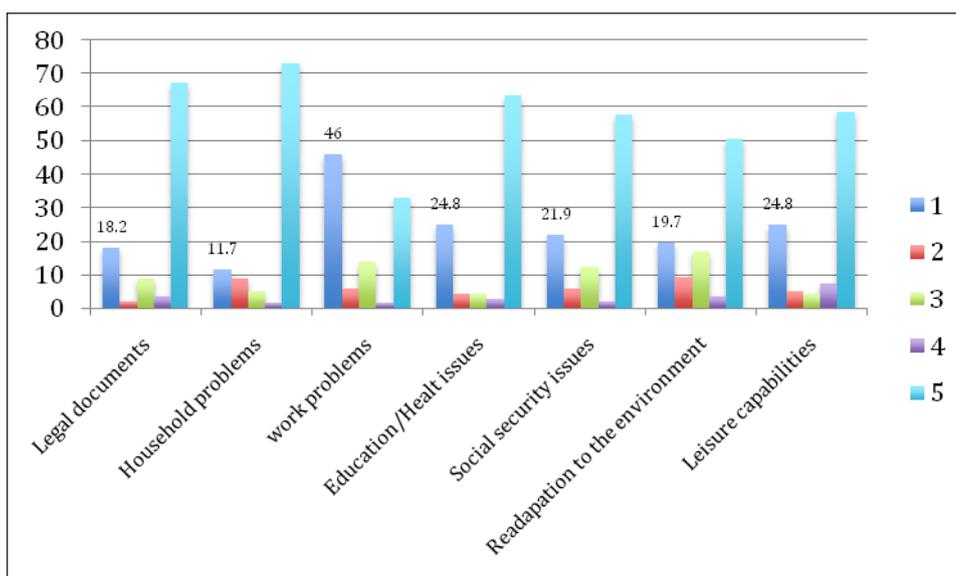
For 52.7 per cent of the returned migrants, their situation had not changed after return; it had worsened for 32.8 per cent; it had improved for 12.8 per cent and had basically improved for 1.6 per cent of the migrants returned to the Republic of Armenia.

A prevalent majority had no difficulties in Armenia after the return (67.1%) and 14.9 per cent had just a few problems. For 8.1 per cent the return was problematic and for 9.8 per cent rather problematic.

The major problems in readapting to Armenia were related to the reintegration in the labour market (46% answered that problems were highly related to work) and to leisure capabilities (24.8% stated that the problems they had were highly related to leisure capabilities). (See figure 31 below).



Figure 31. Rank of difficulties while readapting to the RA (5)



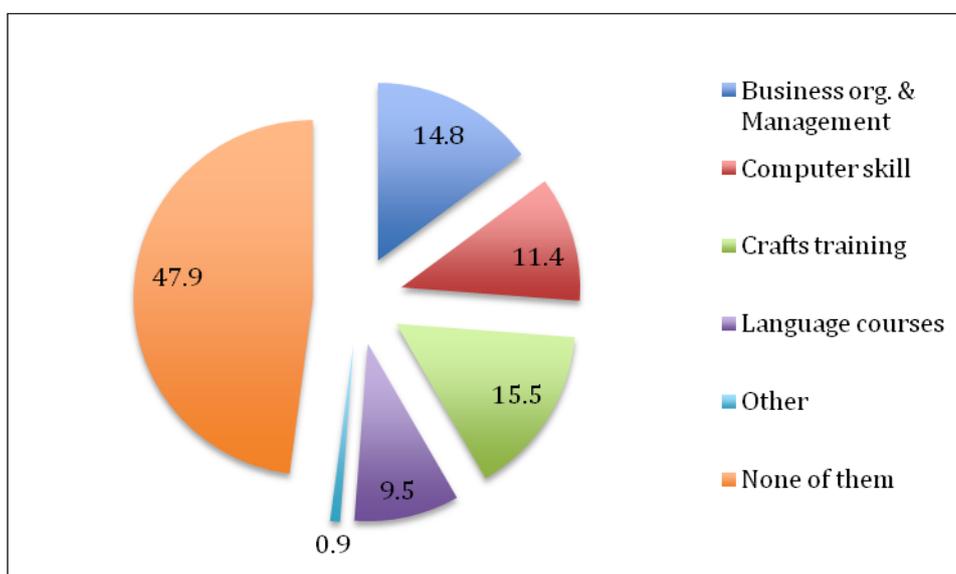
Scale = from "1" (highly related) to "5" (not related)

Reintegration programs

79.6 per cent of the returned migrants had never heard about reintegration programs aimed at returned migrants and 99.4 per cent had never been involved in a single one of the programs. Of those who were aware, 11.6 per cent did not participate because they thought that the existing programs were either not useful or interesting; 3.3 per cent because the conditions were not satisfactory; 3.3 per cent were not informed in due time.

Confronted with the typology of courses to be chosen from after returning, 47.9 per cent thought that none of the courses offered would be useful; 15.5 per cent considered that the crafts courses would be useful; 14.8 per cent, the business and management courses; 11.4 per cent, the informatics courses and 9.5 per cent, the language courses.

Figure 32. Kind of courses useful for the returned migrants (%)



Chapter 6 - Characteristics of migrant populations (in-flows) (including NKR) – (immigrants)

This chapter will focus on the findings of the field survey on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the migrant population (in-flows).

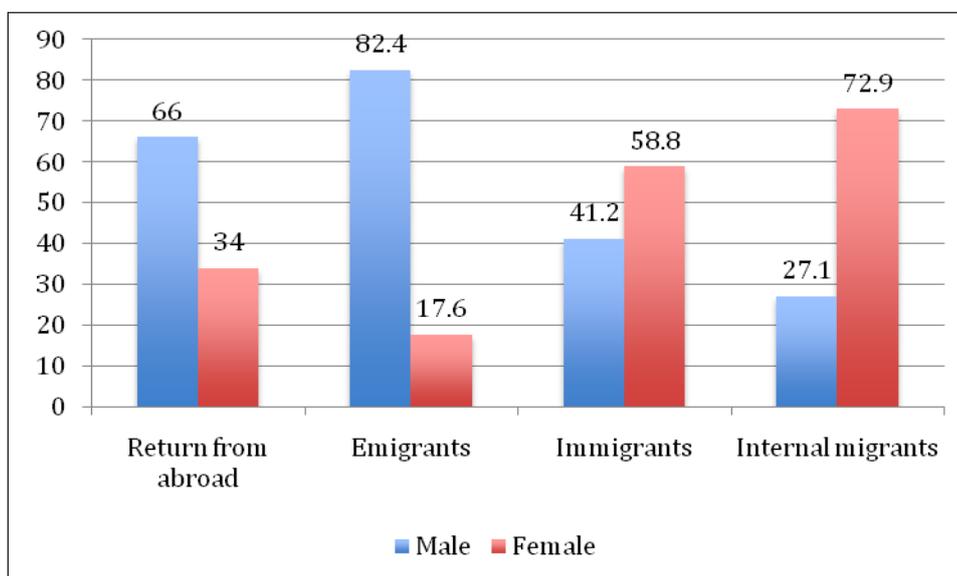
In this household survey there was a set of questions (37 in total) on the issue of migration in-flows (see section 5 of the questionnaire in annex). Selectivity of immigrants can be seen through demographic and socio-economic characteristics compared to similar characteristics from non-migrants at the destination country, or to the other migratory flows.

A very small number of respondents arrived from abroad for the first time (specifically, immigrants and Armenian descendants born abroad) totalling 129 individuals corresponding in a weight sample to 14,312 individuals. This very limited number of respondents has, as expected, statistical consequences in many of the variables, not allowing a deeper analysis.

Of the total number of respondents, 41.2 per cent were males (corresponding to 5,893 individuals in a weighted sample) and 58.8 per cent were females (corresponding to 8,419 individuals in a weighted sample).

As we can observe in the next figure, a comparison between the different migration flows shows a very distinct gender composition with an inversion of the prevalence of the males (linked to international out and in flows of Armenians) and to internal migrants or the in-flow from migrants to RA.

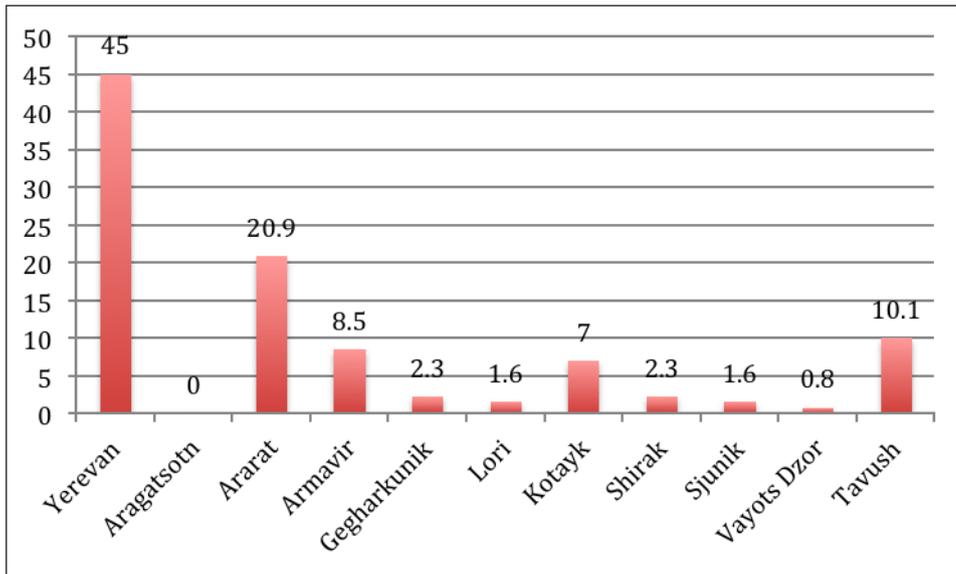
Figure 33. Comparing gender composition of the different migration flows (%)



The flows into the Republic of Armenia show a distinct pattern in relation to the other migration flows in this research survey concerning their geographical distribution. The majority of the overseas-born persons have moved to Yerevan, Ararat and Tavush. Nonetheless, as shown by Figure 34, Yerevan is the prevalent destination for in-flows (45% of the total).

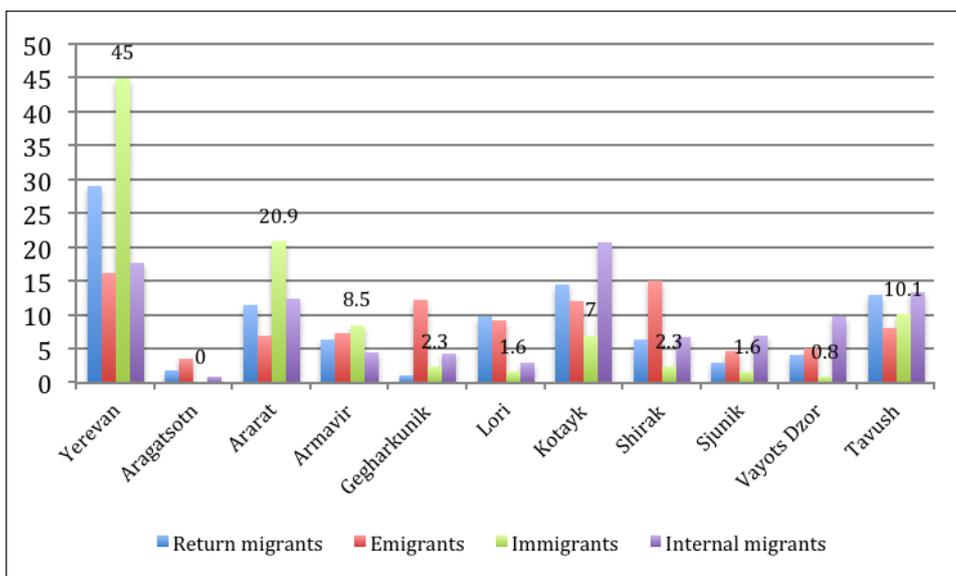


Figure 34. Household members who first arrived from abroad after January 2007, by marz



When comparing the different migration flows in the Republic of Armenia, differentiations begin to appear (see figure 35 below). Yerevan emerges as the main destination for in-flows (immigration and return migration) but not as the prevalent destination for internal migration. Ararat is the second destination for immigrants and Kotayk is an important destination for internal migration.

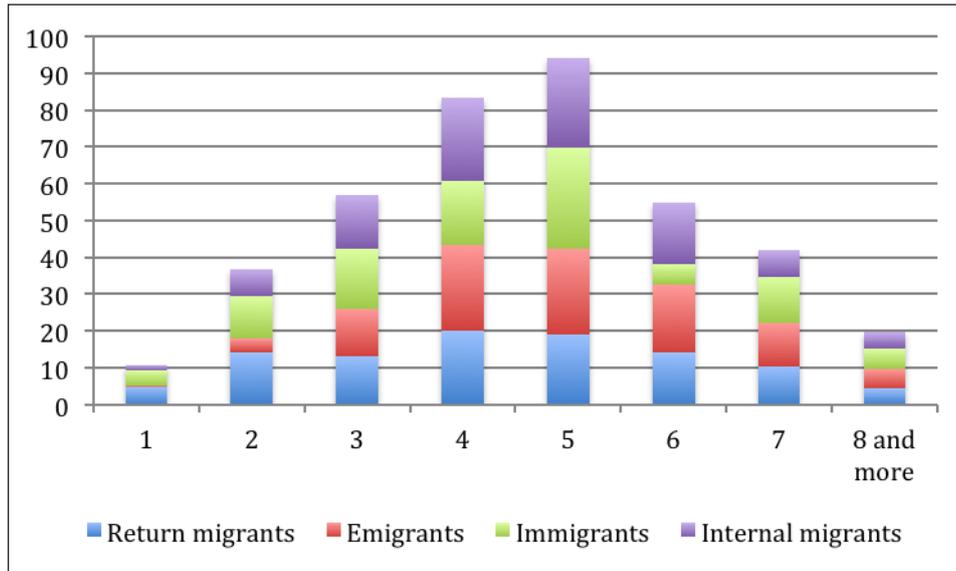
Figure 35. Regional distribution of migrants within the Republic of Armenia (%)



The distribution of households by size differs sharply between migratory flows as shown in the next figure. Among foreign-born households, about the same proportion had 1 member (4.3%) and 8 or more members (5.5%). Two in three households had between 3 and 5 members.



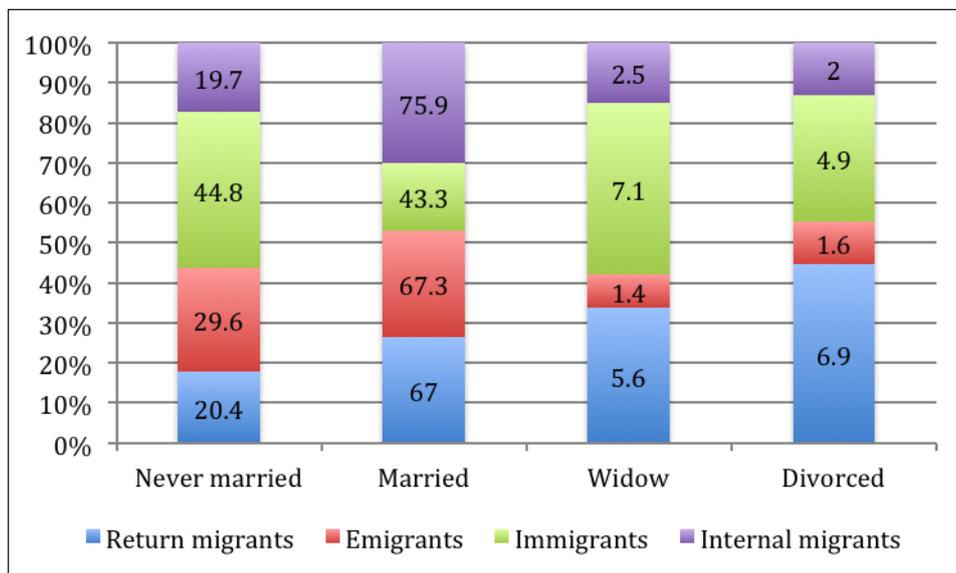
Figure 36. Comparative household sizes (persons in the household)



The decision to migrate to the Republic of Armenia was in 34.3 per cent taken by the individuals themselves and in the remaining 65.7 per cent, it was a family decision.

Among the foreign-born surveyed, only 43.3 per cent were married, the smallest proportion among all the surveyed migration groups. One explanation can be found in the age composition of this migratory flow (as shown below).

Figure 37. Comparison of the marital status among migration flows (%)



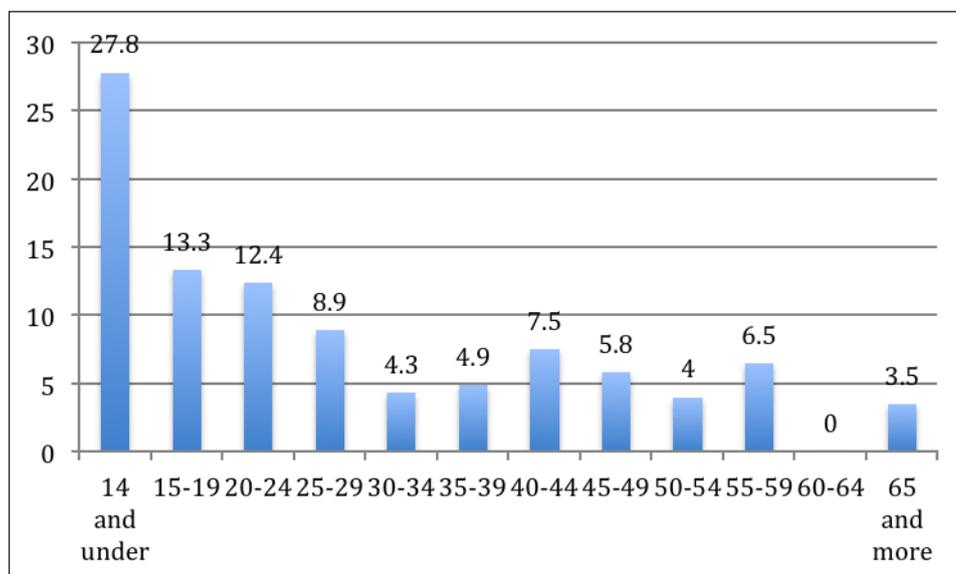
Characteristics of household respondents migrated from foreign countries

An analysis of the immigrants' age groups revealed a first profile on the different contemporaneous in-flows to the Republic of Armenia with a high concentration of immigration among young age groups



(0-24) and a lower number of occurrences in active age groups (25-59). In fact, in a prevalent number of cases this in-flow is not directly linked with an immigration flow but it is the result of a return of second-generation emigrants, born abroad and returning with their parents to the Republic of Armenia. A total of 13.2 per cent of the newcomers were born after 2007. This, in part, reflects the past migratory history of the RA and, simultaneously, the geo-political insertion of the country in a post-conflict region.

Figure 38. Household members who first arrived from abroad after January 2007, by age group (weighted)



The share of pre-secondary respondents is disproportionate compared to the average of the RA and to the other migration groups under analysis. This dichotomy in educational attainment between the native and the newcomer populations is likely to narrow in the future, if the in-flow population is integrated in the RA educational system.

Table 53. Education Status of the internal migrants (%)

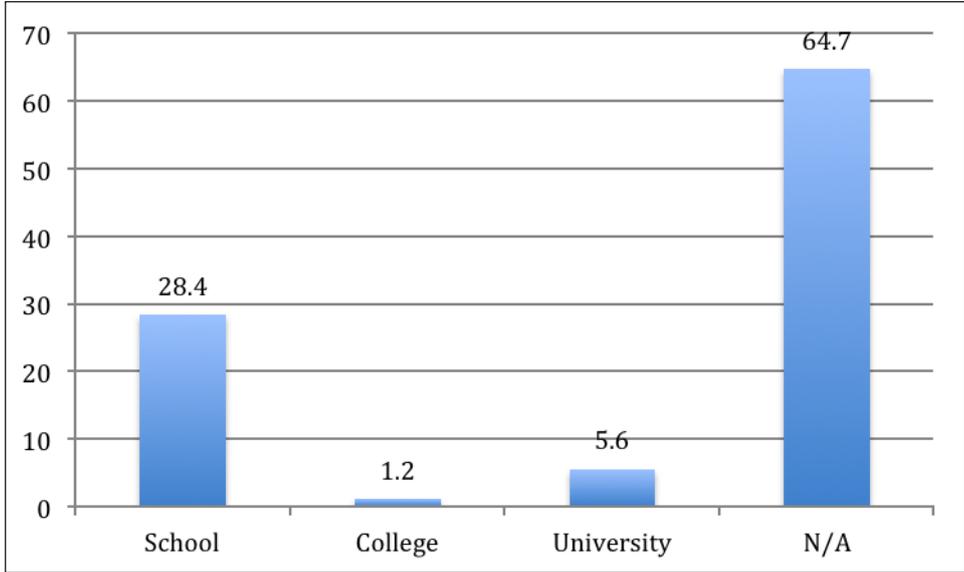
	Average total RA	Return from abroad	Immigrants	Internal migrants	Emigrants
Primary and lower	10.4	5.2	18.7	7.7	3
Basic school (grades 8-9)	9	8	21.3	4.8	5.5
General secondary	37.3	41.7	27.8	32.2	49.8
Vocational (college)	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.8	3
Secondary specialized	18.5	21.5	11.1	17.7	20.9
Tertiary	22.1	20.6	19.4	35.1	17.2
Post-graduate	0.4	0	0.9	0.8	0.6

From a political perspective, it is important to receive international migrants with educated and skilled persons for the future development of the country. In the case of the in-flows to the RA, data shows an interesting proportion of post-graduate individuals (0.9%). This is above the average of



the RA. However, as expected, due to the age distribution of immigrants, the prevalent majority of the respondents can be found in the secondary or primary segments (see figure 38 above).

Figure 39. Educational institution attended before arrival in RA



Regarding educational institutions attained before arrival in the Republic of Armenia, as shown by figure 36, the prevalent majority did not provide any information. From the small proportion of respondents (one third) responding to this question: 5.6 per cent attended a university; 1.2 per cent a college and 28.4 per cent a school.

Citizenship versus nationality of the newcomers

As noted earlier, an important distinction can be made between data resulting from the variables “citizenship” and “nationality”. An unexpected fact coming from the survey reports to the nationality of the interviewed members of the households that migrated from abroad: 34.2 per cent were foreign-born nationals of the Republic of Armenia; 24 per cent of those household members had Armenian nationality and also another one, that is, dual citizenship; 40.7 per cent had foreign citizenship and 1.1 per cent did not have any citizenship.

As for nationality, 97.9 per cent declared themselves as Armenians; 0.7 per cent, Russians; 0.6 per cent, Indians; and 0.8 per cent, other nationalities.

This nationality versus citizenship profile of the newcomers seems to indicate a special type of immigration resulting from previous emigration flows and also as counter-flows from previous migration out-flows (spouses, husbands).

The Republic of Armenia as the destination country

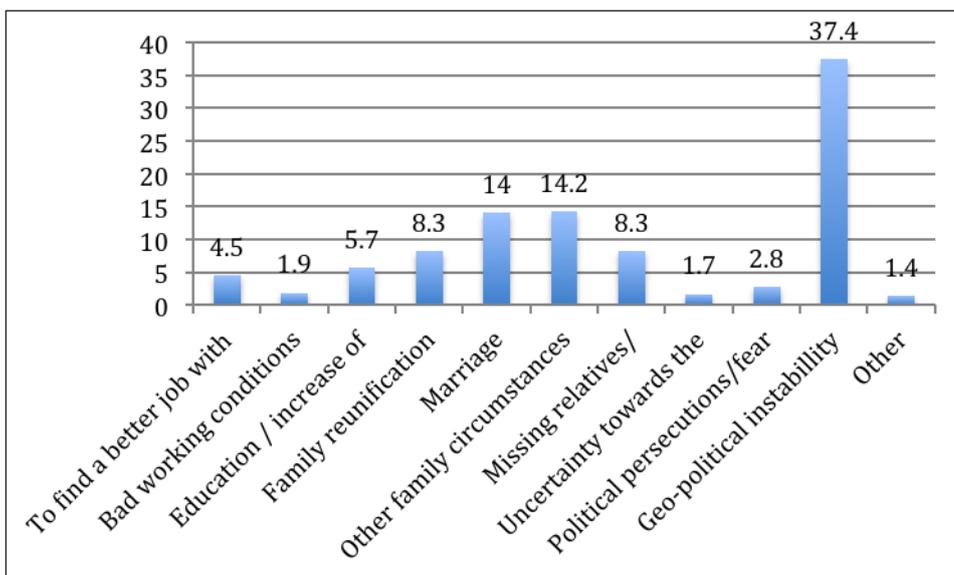
Knowledge on why some people migrate, why they choose a specific destination and how they integrate in the destination society still remains fairly slim. Two general influences on the incentive to emigrate are usually distinguished: “push”, or supply side factors affecting the interest and



willingness to emigrate and “pull”, or demand side factors that affect the demand for immigrants in the destination country.

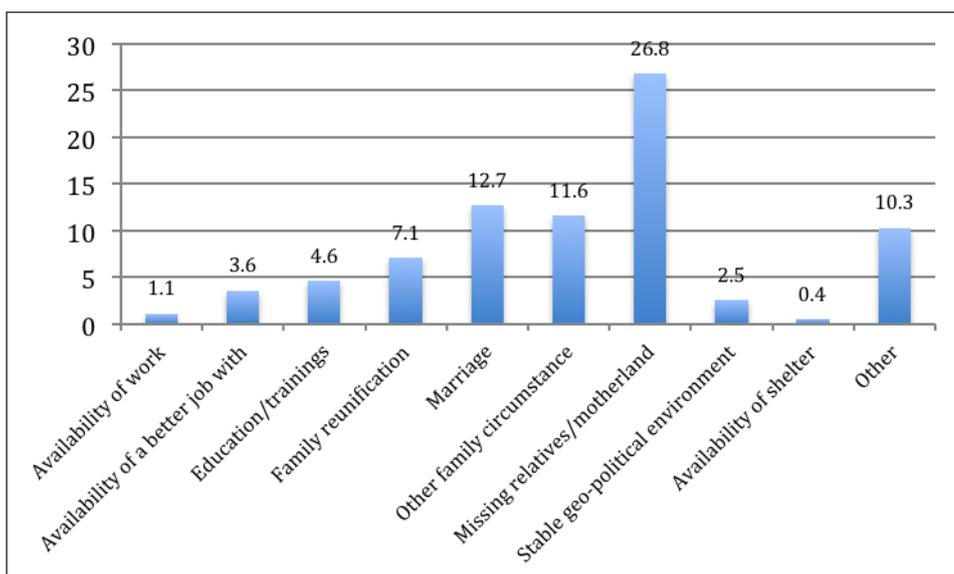
In this immigration flow “push” factors seem to be the main factor. An interesting disclosure from data is that geo-political instability generates an important reason to leave the host country (37.4%); an extra 2.8 per cent of politically persecuted persons declared this as the reason for migration. Family reasons are linked to 36.5 per cent of the reasons for emigration; lack of employment or other economic reasons are related to a very small number of respondents.

Figure 40. Main reasons for leaving home country and to migrate to the RA (%)



The rationale to choosing the RA as the destination country is mainly connected to emotional reasons or family (58.2% of the total); in a small number of respondents economic or employment reasons were underlined (4.7%); education or training was important in 4.6 per cent of the total; other non specified motives accounted for 10.3 per cent.

Figure 41. Main reasons to choose RA as destination country



For a total of 65.5 per cent of the respondents, migration to the Republic of Armenia was the only destination available. Further inquiry is needed to understand the reason for this.

Socio-economic characteristics of the population in-flows

The characteristics of the in-flow population differ in some important respects from the previous migrant profiles presented above. An analysis of the data concerning the socio-economic status before arrival to the Republic of Armenia shows a large number of inactivity among the respondents (60.6%); one in five was jobless before migration. Despite the fact that it is too simplistic to stress a relationship between immigration, inactivity rate and unemployment, one should expect a higher number of labour migrants in a migration inflow. These features also direct us towards a hypothesis: this flow is a counter flow of historical emigration movements rather than a labour migration flow.

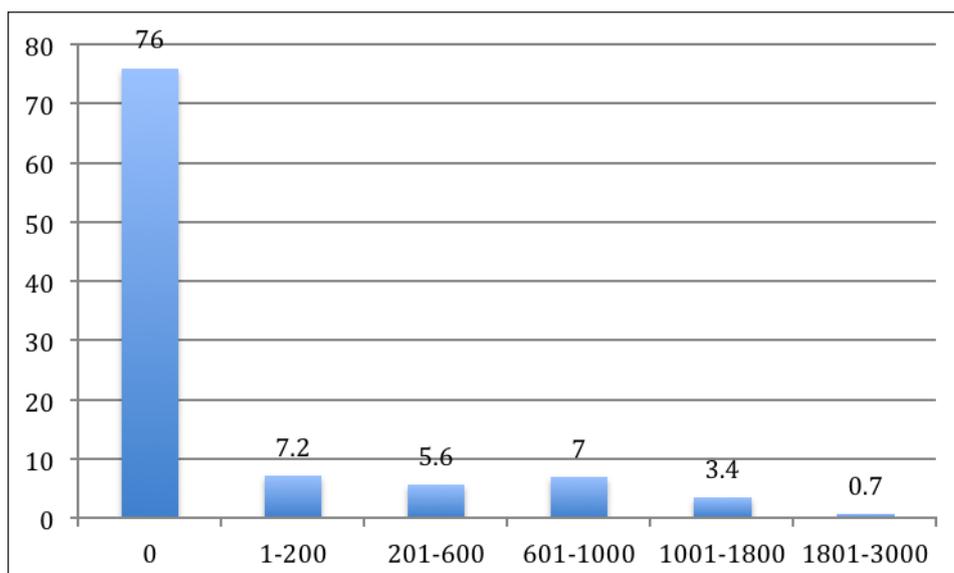
Table 54. Socio-economic status before arrival in Armenia

	Frequency	Frequency weighted	Percent
Employed in public sector	5	742	3.9
Employed in non-public sector	10	1,466	7.8
Employer	1	61	0.8
Own-account worker in non-agricultural sector	15	1,908	11.6
Unpaid (contributing) family worker	2	221	1.6
Pupil / student	41	4,461	31.8
H/H keeper	5	494	3.9
Pensioner / allowance beneficiary	4	506	3.1
Under care	26	2,211	20.2
Jobless persons	20	2,244	15.5
Total	129	14,314	100

The monthly average salary of the foreign-born in the home country was below 200 USD/month for 89 per cent of the respondents. We should note that there are a large number of questions related to revenue, with a very high non-response rate.



Figure 42. Monthly average salary in home country (in USD)

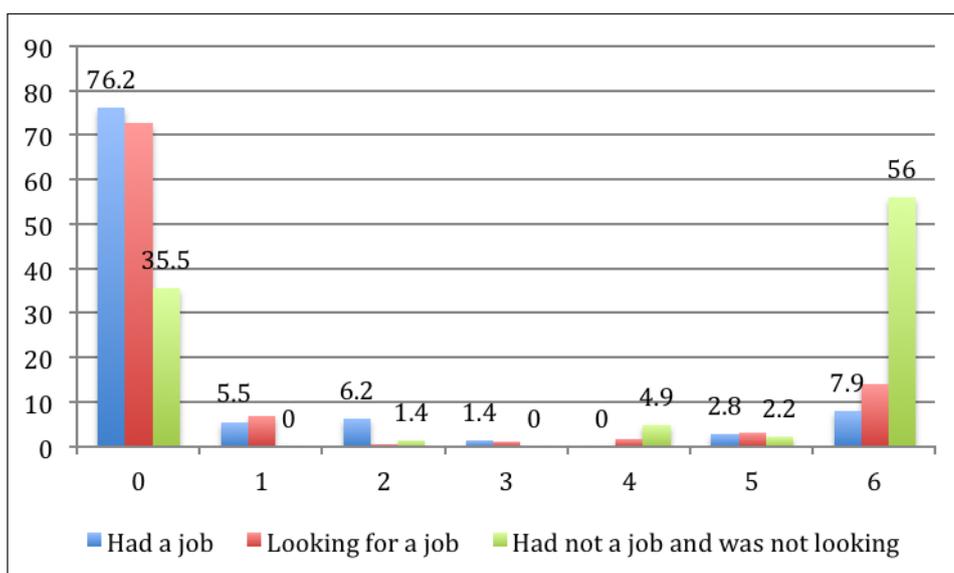


Regarding other sources of income abroad, only 8.3 per cent of the foreign-born respondents received a pension, allowance, income from properties, etc.

Among the foreign-born the entire revenue was insufficient to generate any savings in 54.7 per cent of the immigrants' household respondents. For 17.5 per cent of the respondents the revenue was enough to generate savings; 20.8 per cent stated that it was partially possible to save some money; 6.2 per cent of the respondents could save only very little money from their income.

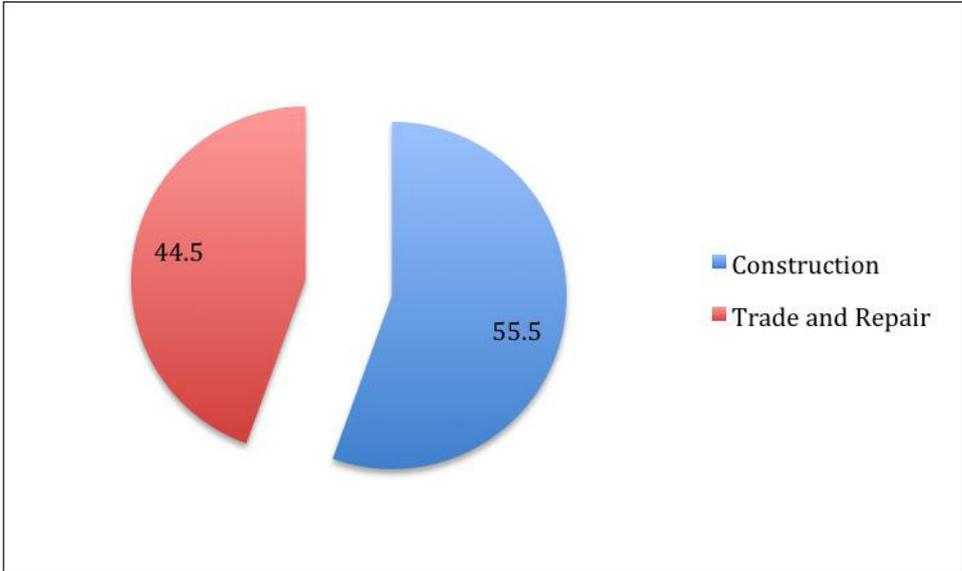
As to the existence of a work contract or a promise before leaving the country of origin, 96.1 per cent of the foreign-born respondents had no contract or promise; 2.5 per cent had only a promise of a work contract and 1.4 per cent of the foreign-born respondents had a written contract.

Figure 43. Last 6 months labour insertion in RA (%)



Each and every one of the foreign-born respondents, if employed, was working in the non-public sector. Of those, 78 per cent had no written contract. 72.5 per cent of the contracts were not limited in time and in 27.5 per cent of the cases, they were temporary (less than one year).

Figure 44. Sectors of employment in RA (%)



Of those foreign-born employed, 55.5 per cent had a job in construction and 44.5 per cent in trade and repair, the only two sectors mentioned. 49.4 per cent of the respondents had no profession. For 22.6 per cent their job matched their profession and for 28 per cent, it did not match.

For 72 per cent of the foreign-born respondents the job matched at least partially their qualification and for the remaining 28 per cent it was below their qualification. Furthermore, for 49.4 per cent the job was basically satisfactory; for 22.6 per cent it was fully satisfactory and for 28 per cent was not at all satisfactory.

A total of 55.5 per cent of the foreign-born declared that they worked 48 hours a week; 22.6 per cent worked 50 hours a week and 22 per cent worked an average of 54 hours a week.

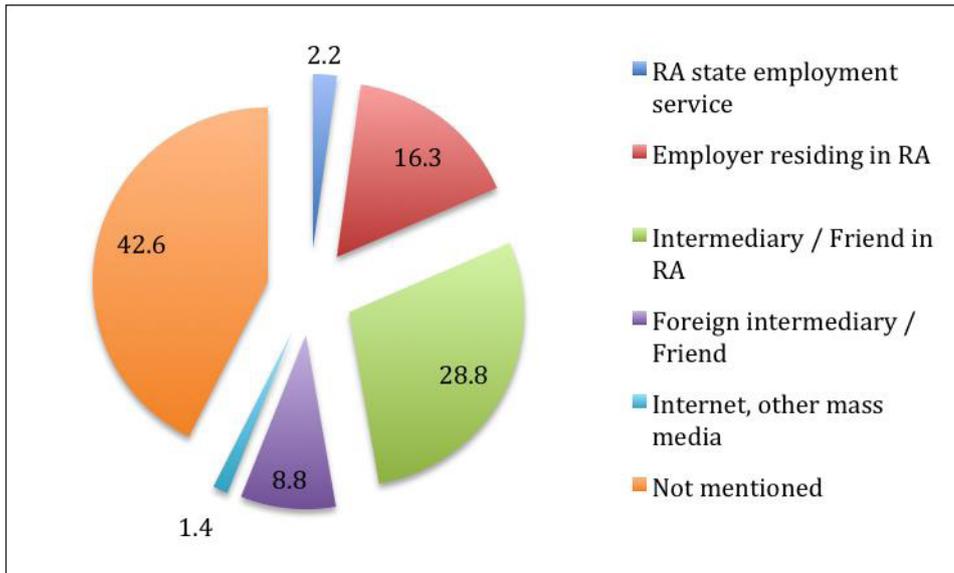
All the working foreign-born respondents (100%) stated that they had days off but not regularly.

A total of 27.5 per cent of the foreign-born respondents earned up to 50.000 AMD on average per month without taxes; 28 per cent earned up to 60.000 AMD on average per month; 22 per cent earned up to 120.000 AMD on average per month; 22.6 per cent did not answer this question.

For 90.4 per cent of the foreign-born respondents, the salary was the exclusive source of income and for 94.5 per cent it was not possible, with this income, to save any money.



Figure 45. Institution that help to find a job in RA (%)

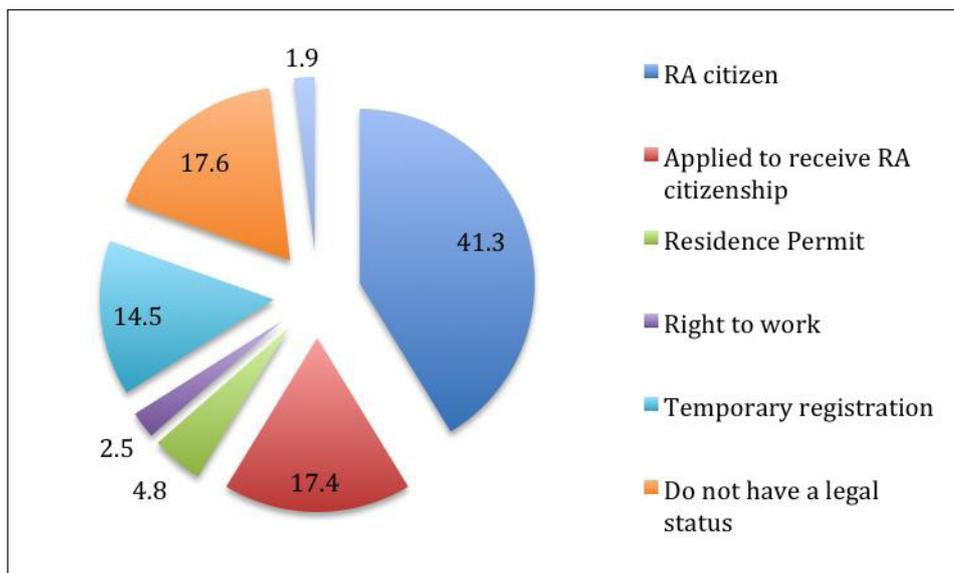


Intermediaries in the Republic of Armenia (28.8%); employers living in the Republic of Armenia (16.3%) and foreign intermediaries or foreign friends were the main intermediaries between jobseekers and the labour market in the RA.

Legal status and relation with the RA authorities

Regarding the legal status of the foreign-born in the Republic of Armenia: 41.3 per cent are citizens of RA; 17.4 per cent of the foreign-born applied to receive RA citizenship; 4.8 per cent of the foreign-born possess a residence permit; 2.5 per cent have the right to work; 14.5 per cent of the foreign-born have a temporary registration and 17.6 per cent of the foreign-born (corresponding to a weighted value of 1,787 individuals) do not have a legal status.

Figure 46. Legal status in the Republic of Armenia (%)



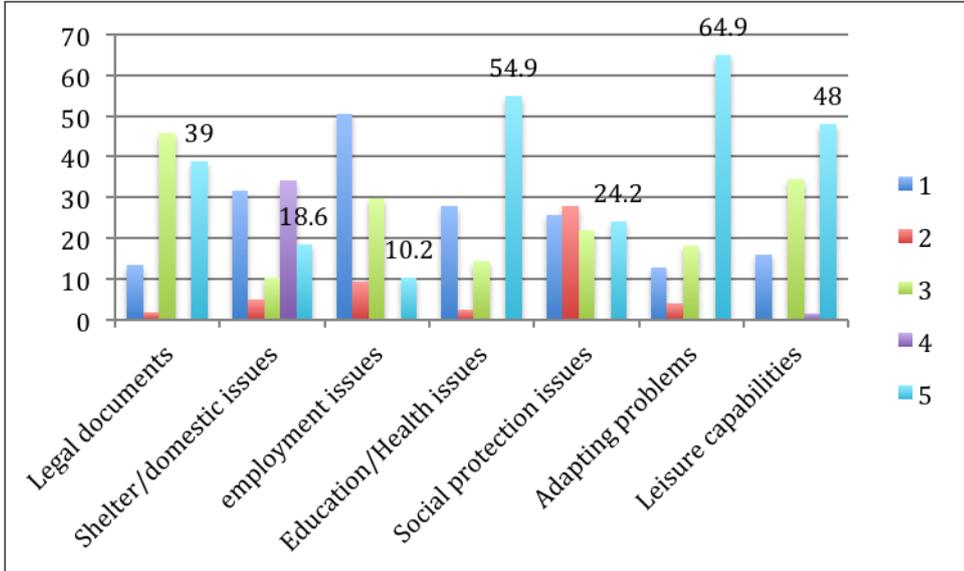
A total of 42.9 per cent of the newcomers informed the Ministry of Diaspora upon their arrival; 40.4 per cent, the Visa and Passport department of police; and 15 per cent of the total foreign-born newcomers did not informed the RA authorities.

A large number of foreign-born individuals (98.9% of the respondents) answered that they never had problems in the RA, but the small number of respondents that had problems solved them with a gift/bribe.

For the majority of the foreign-born respondents, the migratory project in the Republic of Armenia was fully successful (22.6%) or at least partially successful (39.2%). A total of 35.7 per cent of the respondents declared that the migratory project was not so fruitful or that it was not really rewarding (2.5%).

A prevalent majority of the foreign-born (48.2%) had no difficulties to adapt to the RA; 4.2 per cent had small difficulties; 23.3 per cent had medium difficulties and 24.3 per cent had serious difficulties.

Figure 47. Problems encountered in adapting to RA (%)



Scale = from “1” (highly related) to “5” (not related)

The major problems the foreign-born found in adapting to Armenia were related to integration into Armenian society (64.9 per cent answered that problems were highly related to adaptation in general); to education (54.9 per cent) and to leisure capabilities (48 per cent stated that the problems they had were highly related to leisure capabilities). (See figure 47 above).



Chapter 7 – Remittances, their usage and financial prosperity

This chapter will focus on the findings of the field survey on remittances, namely: amount remitted to households in Armenia; amount remitted from Armenia; frequency of remission; method of remitting; usage (for consumption, education, improvement of housing conditions, for re-migrating, for investing into own business, etc.); and financial behaviour and entrepreneurship potential. In this household survey there was a set of questions (28 in total) on the issue of remittances and financial prosperity (see section 7b of the questionnaire in annex); 2 questions more in section 3 (returnees from abroad) and 2 more in section 4 (those who are abroad).

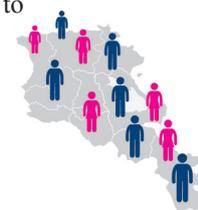
The large remittances sent by the RA emigrants to their families back home has helped reduce poverty, furthered human development and eased social tensions. Armenia is among the top-20 countries that receive the highest amount of remittances (in relation to its GDP) (Makaryan and Galstyan, 2012: 7).

In fact, Armenia is unusually dependent on remittances. From 2003 to 2007 remittances accounted for 17 per cent to 24 per cent of GDP, and some 36 per cent of all households in the country are said to have received remittances (ILO 2009). Since its independence, Armenia has sought to safeguard continued emigration through bilateral agreements on migration with four destination countries (Georgia, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus) although implementation is not always effective. It has also signed readmission agreements with ten countries since independence, including several EU member states (European Training Foundation 2013: 6). For instance, Armenia signed a Mobility Partnership with the EU in 2011²³. In its most simplistic sense, remittances are all the household income obtained from or sent abroad (between resident and non-resident households), regardless of the relationship between sender and receiver. “Household income” not only includes money, but also remittances made in-kind. It is interesting to note that from emigrants point of view remittances are seen as a regular, fixed kind of expenditure. This explains why there is no contradiction with the data presented above regarding the very low number of emigrants who could save any money.

Household surveys can inform us about the characteristics of migrant remittance senders, as well as the characteristics of remittance recipients. These in turn can help measure the impact that remittances have on individuals residing in migrant sending and receiving countries. To measure remittances, the most basic question is whether or not a person (or household) sent or received money (or goods) to or from a person living abroad, normally over a 12 month’ period, as well as the amount received. Additional questions are often asked about the frequency of sending, how remittances were sent as well as information about transactions and what the money was used for.

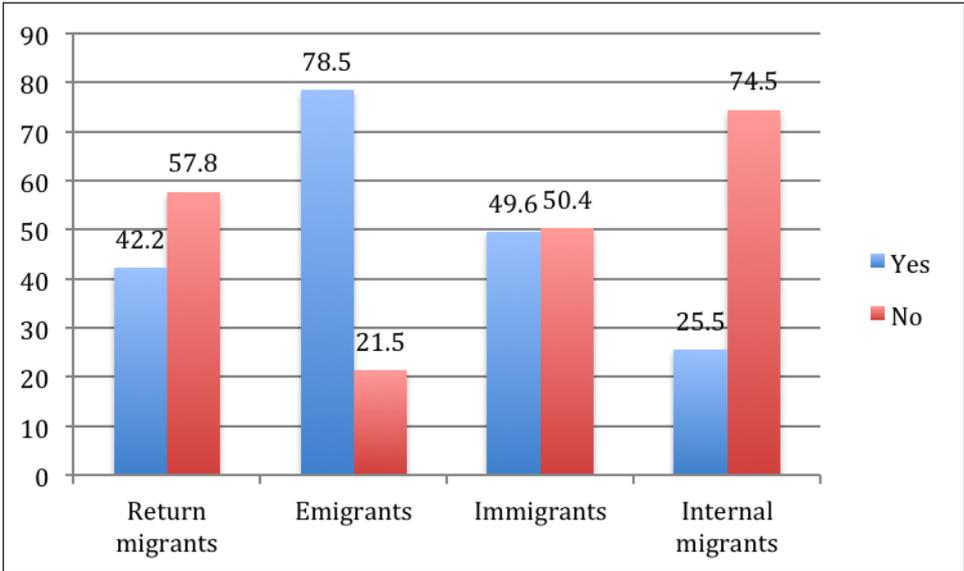
Monetary remittances include cash sent or given to other people, as well as payment made through money transfers, cheques, etc. through either formal or informal channels. “In-Kind” remittances should include a number of things, such as goods, donations and payments made on behalf of others (Schachter, 2008). Remittances are an integral part of migration and are resilient to any economic recession or business cycle. This financial aid helps individual recipients at the micro-level, as well as governments at the macro-level.

²³Taking into consideration the European integration as a political priority for the development of the Republic of Armenia, the mobility facilitation of people and stimulation and intensification of contacts between citizens of Armenia and citizens of the EU as important elements of Armenia’s European rapprochement, we highlight the Joint Declaration on a Mobility Partnership between Armenia and the EU signed on October 27, 2011. Ten EU member states (Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Sweden) participated. This is a flexible and non-legally binding framework for well-managed movements of people, and it is expected to enhance Armenia’s ability to manage migration, inform, integrate and protect migrants and returnees, as well as to boost Armenia’s capacity to curb irregular migration and human trafficking.



A summary of remittances received from abroad by the different migratory flows show different remittance profiles (see figure 48 below). As expected, the remittances received are proportionally higher among the contemporary emigrant households as 78.5 per cent of the households with emigrants received remittances from abroad during the last 12 months. One out of four of the internal migrants received remittances from abroad in the last year; four out of ten of the returned migrants received remittances from abroad in the last 12 months and one out of two foreign-born residents also received remittances from abroad in the last 12 months.

Figure 48. Received money from abroad during the last 12 months by migratory flows (%)

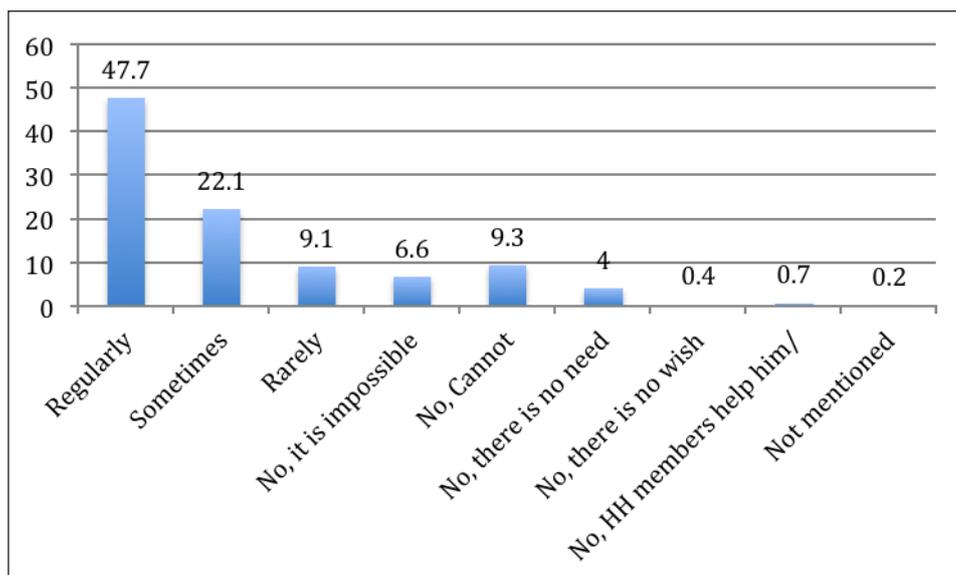


Remittances sent to the RA by current emigrants

When asked if the household members abroad support the household (or other persons living in the RA), the results show that there is a clear dependency nexus (see figure 49 below). Not only did three out of four receive remittances from abroad during the last 12 months but also 47.7 per cent of the HH respondents received remittances on a regular basis; 22.1 per cent received remittances occasionally and 9.1 per cent rarely received money from abroad. Around 15 per cent are not able to help their households; in 4 per cent of the cases it is not necessary and in 0.7 per cent of the total it is the HH in the RA that sends money abroad.



Figure 49. Frequency of financial support given to HH members by current emigrants



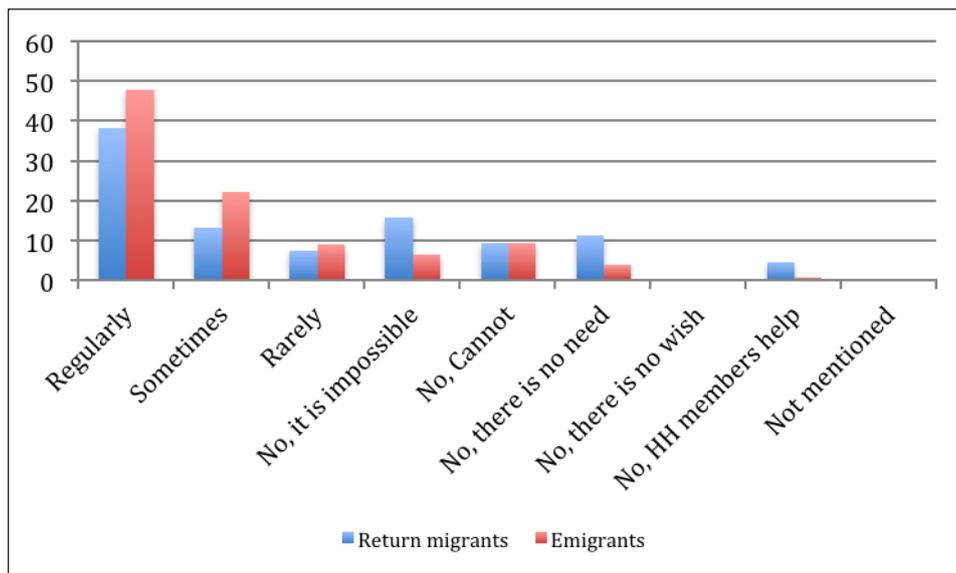
Remittances sent to RA by returned migrants

When we ask contemporaneous returned migrants if they supported the household members while abroad, the results show there is a dependency nexus (see figure 48 above). Two out of four of returned migrants sent remittances to their HH members when abroad. A total of 47.7 per cent of the respondents did it regularly; 13.1 per cent occasionally and 4.4 per cent rarely. Around 15.9 per cent could not help their household; in 11.4 per cent of the cases it was not need and in 0.7 per cent of the total it was the HH in the RA that sent money abroad.

If one compares the configurations of money transfers between present and past emigrants, the picture looks very clearly structured. Nowadays emigrants tend to send money more regularly to their HH (as economic reasons were the main motive for them to leave the RA, this seems normal). For a certain proportion of returned migrants it was impossible to send remittances home (and we can assume that for a portion of those, this was the main reason to return).



Figure 50. Financial support given to HH members by emigrants versus returned migrants (%)



Ways of transferring financial assistance from abroad

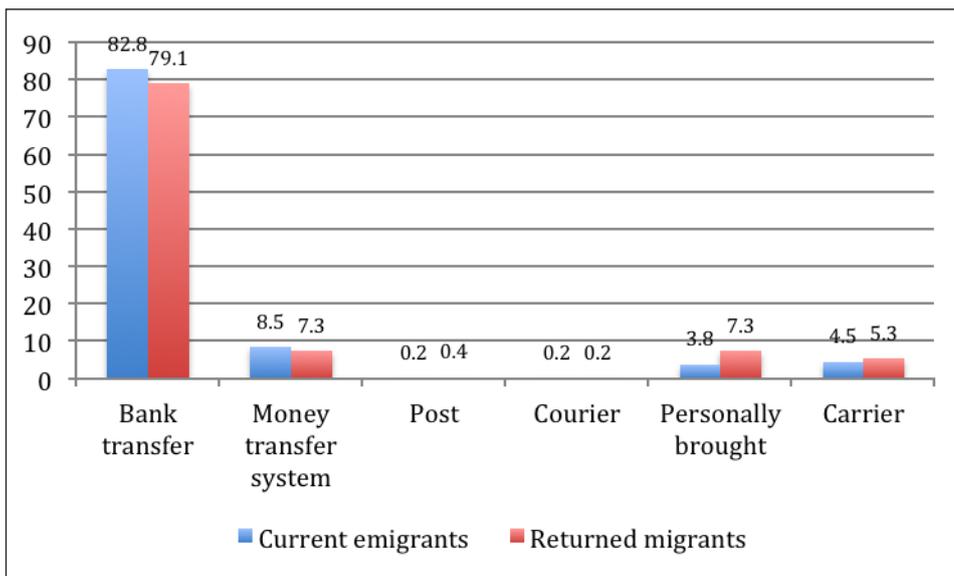
Household survey data can not only help measure the size and trends of remittance flows through measurement of remittances made in-cash and in-kind, but also by determining the means of remittance transmittal, e.g. what percentage of remittances are sent or received via non-bank or informal channels.

Contemporary migrants abroad usually send financial remittances to the Republic of Armenia by bank transfer (82.8%); remittance service providers (like Western Union) (8.5%); by post (0.2%); by courier (0.2%); they carry the money themselves on visits home (3.8%) or they send money by a carrier (4.5%).

Past migrants show a very similar structure. The preferred mode of sending remittances to the households is through the banking channel (79.1%); remittance service providers (like Western Union) (7.3%); by post (0.4%); by courier (0.2%). A proportion of money is also transferred through friends and relatives when they visit the country (5.3%); or carried by migrants themselves on visits home (7.3%). (See figure 52 below). The 2007 ILO survey showed a structure of remittances different from the present survey namely, bank transfers (40.0%); through friends/relatives travelling home (27.5%) and money transfer organizations (18.3%) (ILO 2009).



Figure 51. Ways of transferring financial remittances from abroad, emigrants versus returned migrants (%)

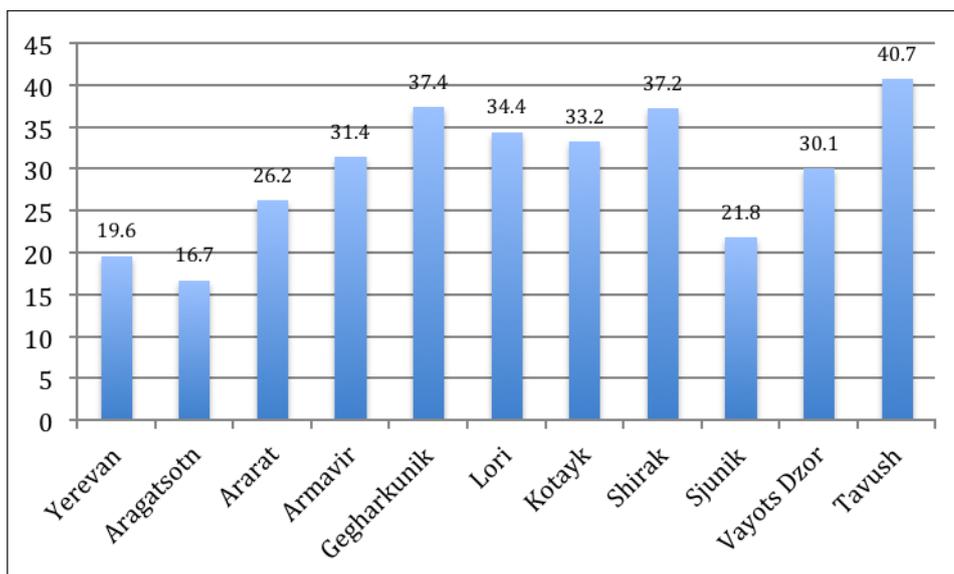


Households receiving remittances from abroad in the RA

Non-migrants can provide information about remittances received from persons living abroad. In this survey one out of four of the migrant households has received remittances from their migrant counterparts. This corresponds to approximately 25.5 per cent of the internal migrants. This is slightly lower than the state average of 28% considering the total respondents.

Financial remittances, which are received by one quarter of the Republic of Armenia households, have become an important way to improve the socioeconomic situation of many households.

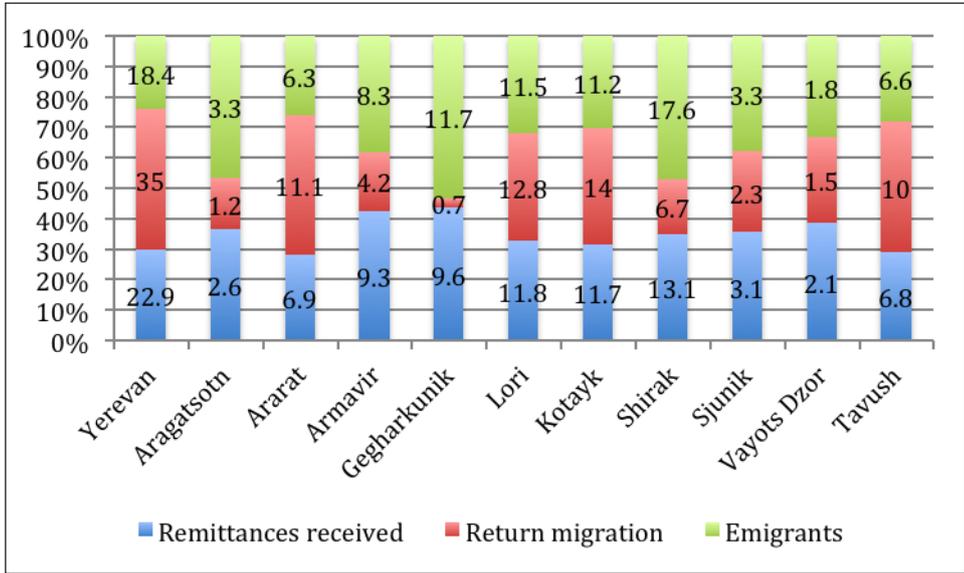
Figure 52. Remittances from abroad received in households (by marz) (%)



Remittances are not broadly distributed across the territory of Armenia (see figure 52 above). There is a large discrepancy between regions: four out of ten households in Tavush received remittances from abroad (40.7%); in Yerevan only two out of ten (19.6%) received remittances from abroad and in Aragatsotn only 16.7 per cent of the households were receivers of remittances from abroad.

Comparisons with the regional distribution of emigrants and/or return migrants show another disproportion in the reception of remittances. Households in regions like Shirak are disproportionately negative receivers vis-à-vis the proportion of emigrants and, contrariwise, HH in regions like Yerevan are positive receivers. This can be linked to overlapped migration flows (e.g. internal migration flows and international migration flows); to different time frames of migration flows from different regions and to different destination countries and to the conjuncture or economic difference in between those destination countries.

Figure 53. Regional distribution of HH linked to emigration, returned migration and HH recipients of remittances (%)



Economic impact of migration remittances

The economic impact of migration remittances can be evaluated by the number of individuals reliant on the money sent from abroad. In the survey, different questions helped to measure this impact but the percentages (or the absolute number of individuals depending on remittances) show a very significant picture regarding the remittance dependency nexus.



Table 55. Main current sources of HH means of subsistence (%)

Main current sources of HH means of subsistence	%	Frequency weighted
Earnings of HH permanently residing abroad	1.9	61,063
Temporary job of HH members abroad	11.2	353,869
Support from other persons staying abroad	1.6	49,497
Permanent Job in RA	53.4	1,693,534
Occasional earnings in RA	4.3	136,158
Pension/Benefit	14.7	466,299
Support from those living in RA	0.7	23,008
Personal business	10.9	346,637
Other source	1.3	43,738

For a total of 1.9 per cent of the respondents (61,063 individuals in a weighted sample) the main source of subsistence was the earnings of household members permanently residing abroad. These remittances were a very important source of subsistence for more than 127,000 individuals (or 4%) of the Republic of Armenia population.

For a total of 11.2 per cent of the respondents (353,869 individuals in a weighted sample) the main source of subsistence was the earnings of household members temporary residing abroad. These remittances were a very important source of subsistence for more than 500,000 individuals (or 17%) of the Republic of Armenia population.

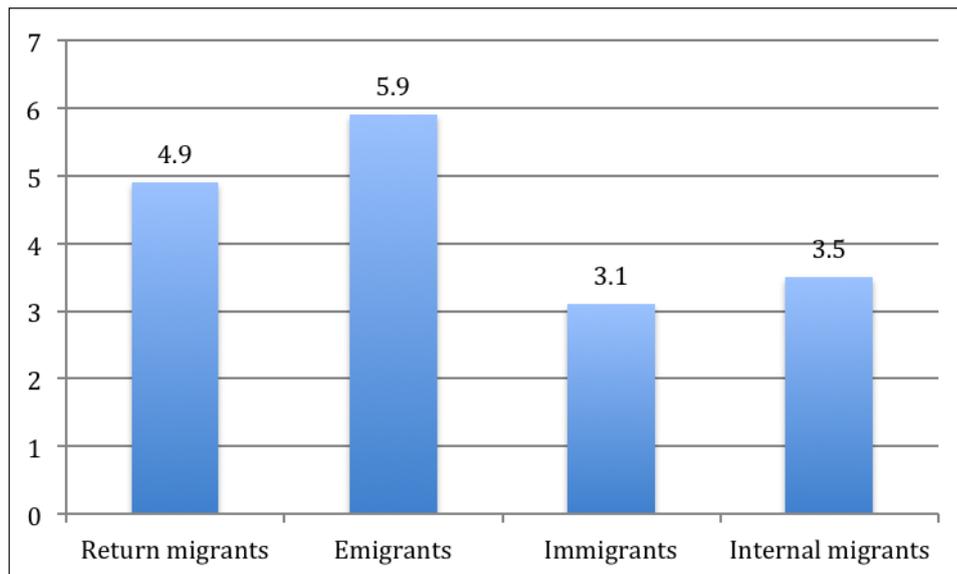
A total of 14.7 per cent of the respondents declared that remittances were the main current source of subsistence for their household and for 28 per cent they were a very important source of subsistence; that is, remittances from abroad were an important source of income for more than 870,000 individuals in the Republic of Armenia.

Remittances sent from the RA to a HH living in a foreign country

A very large majority among all migrant groups did not sent money or goods abroad in the last 12 months (see figure below). Even among immigrants (new arrival to the RA from abroad for the first time) the number is very low.

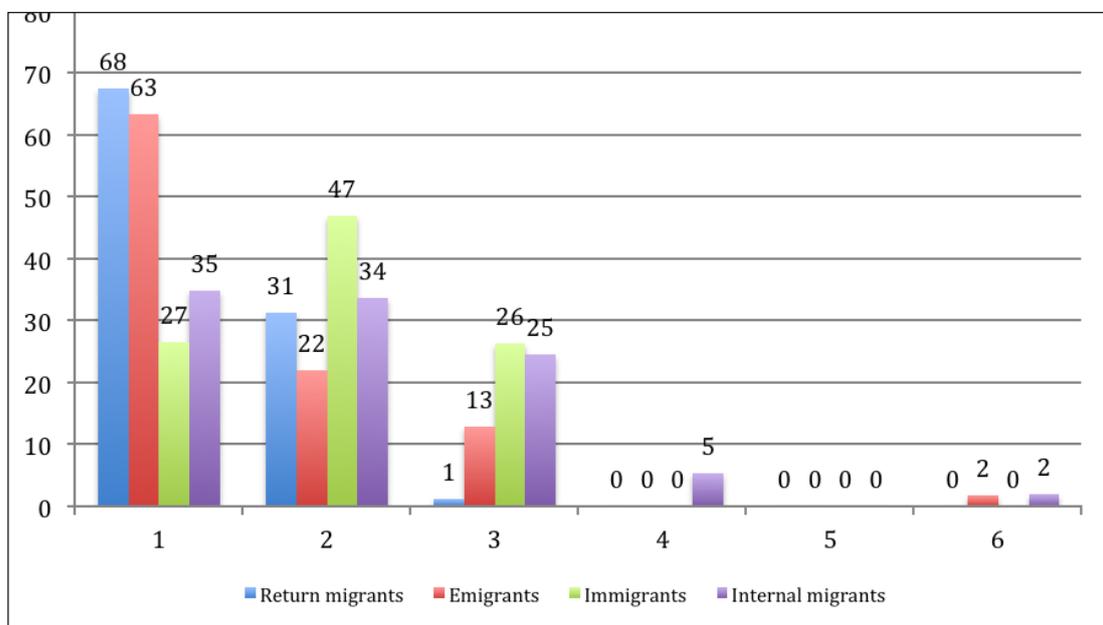


Figure 54. Sent money or goods abroad during the last 12 months by group (%)



When asked ‘How many times have you sent money in the last 12 months?’ a total of 68 per cent (returned migrants); 63 per cent of the emigrants and 35 per cent of the internal migrants and 25 per cent (immigrants) of the respondents noted that they had sent money only once. 47 per cent of the immigrants; 34 per cent of the internal migrants; 31 per cent of the return migrants and 22 per cent of the emigrants had sent money abroad to HH members twice. A total of 26 per cent of the immigrants as well as 25 per cent of the internal migrants and 13 per cent of the immigrants had sent money on three occasions.

Figure 55. Frequency of financial support sent abroad to HH members (%)

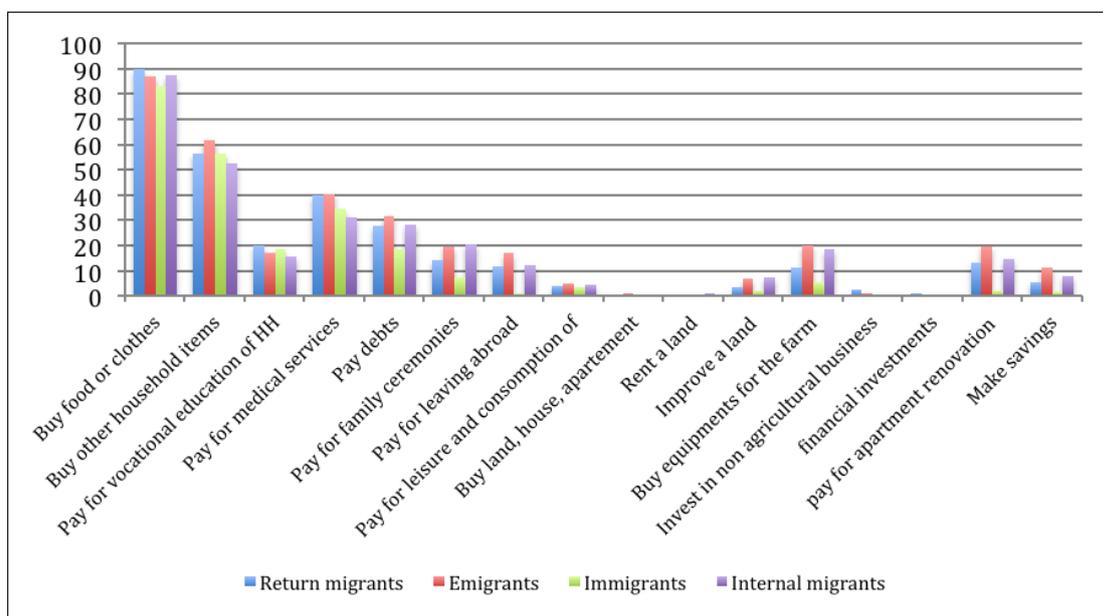


Use of remittances received from abroad

A less well-known, but potentially more significant, impact of migration on levels of human capital relates to how remittances are spent. The ways people use remittances have traditionally been criticised by development economists because this money is typically used to finance consumption, a practice not considered productive in development terms. In this context, education should have been seen as a productive expenditure, but it rarely figures among the uses of remittances reported by families of migrants.

As expected, most of the remittances are used in consumption and other first need items and services (e.g. medical services). The differences between the distinct migrant groups are not substantial (see figure 56 below). Migrants also occasionally send money for specific purposes, mostly to cover expenses like marriage, pay for medical services, and so on.

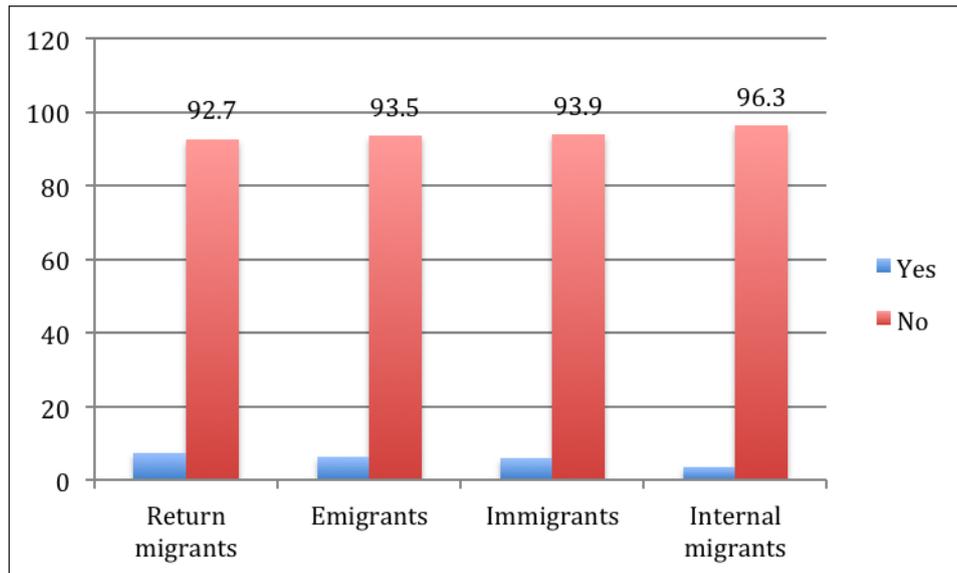
Figure 56. Money received from abroad represents an opportunity to...



Only a small part of the respondents received goods from abroad. The variances are not significant amongst all the migrant groups compared with the group of internal migrants - as the group with a lower proportion of receivers (3.7%) - and we found the highest proportion of households receiving goods from abroad among the return migrants.



Figure 57. Goods received from abroad by migrant group (%)



Conclusion and recommendations

The growing demand for indicators to monitor and evaluate policies and interventions means that there is an increasing need to communicate research findings to household survey end-users, policy and/or decision makers. This section will discuss key conclusions and policy recommendations based on the survey results.

Migration is increasingly being accepted as a demographic, economic and social factor that contributes to changes in demographic parameters such as size, growth, composition and the geographical distribution of populations as well as to either increase or decrease of economic development and social transformation. In the last few decades, migration, both internal and international, emerged as one of the main factors in development and social transformation in all regions of the world (Castles, 2000; IOM, 2005). The volume, types, flows (directions) into and out of a country, district or sub-district within a country and the causes and consequences of migration have changed over the last decades due to transformations derived from global economic, social and political processes (Skeldon, 1997, 2003; Hass et al., 2010; Castles, 2000).

Migration, both internal and international, has a multifaceted impact on the demographic and socio-economic dimensions of social reality/our lives. As a demographic component, migration affects the size, growth, distribution and composition of a given population. International migration (as well as internal migration) can induce the advancement of economic growth and development but it can also have negative impacts in the economy and development of different territories. In internal migration, for example, there is not a win-win situation. If a region is losing population to another one the effect will be unbalanced and the consequences unpredictable. Migratory movements also influence social changes, social adaptability and social integration, not only of the migrants themselves, but also of their households and, more largely, of the whole population.

This report has shown that migration, both internal and international, can be important not only as a demographic process but also as an instrumental factor for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Armenia. An analysis of the volume, pattern and main features of migration are beneficial for policy makers as well as planners to formulate better policies on socio-economic and political development in the country for the near future. It is widely known that there is a strong link between migration and development in a given country (such as in the areas of education, housing, labour market, etc.) and the evidence collected from this and past migration surveys in the Republic of Armenia suggests that migration (and remittances) are critical for a large proportion of the households in the country.

Reliable migration statistics are vital for policy makers in order to make effective decisions and mitigate the negative consequences of migration. In fact, this kind of information serves the needs of not only of the policy makers, but also international organizations, and individual countries' statistical agencies and researchers. The "Integrated survey on the migration of the RA population 2007-2013" conducted as part of the "Strengthening Evidence Based Management of Labour Migration in Armenia" (SEBMLM) is an important source of detailed information on migration and remittances in the Republic of Armenia. The data contains a series of demographic, economic, migration and remittance variables that will be a vital contribution to the research and policy making communities.

Among the main caveats of the present survey is the fact that most of the information concerning emigrants was not collected directly from emigrants themselves, but from other, less reliable, persons (proxies). We also need to consider the high rate of non-responses since it complicates a correct evaluation, as well as the situations where the entire household emigrates and thus there



is no one left to provide the needed information. Likewise, there were a very high number of household respondents with no connection to migration. Consequently, the coverage of the sample regarding specifically migrants is not optimal, but it can provide us with a picture, non-existent previously, of recent migration and remittances patterns in the RA after 2007.

One advantage of this survey is that it can provide us with a precise sense of the range of options available for policies regarding contemporaneous migration from, to and within the Republic of Armenia. The survey has also identified some data issues and some topics that merit further investigation. It is clear that the study of international migration out-flows suffers from a lack of appropriate datasets. Future research will be much improved if it achieves to better characterize emigration flows and stocks. For instance, it would be very useful to have databases on Armenian immigrants from a selection of destination countries by characteristics of those migrants (e.g. year of arrival, education, gender, age, origin marz in RA, etc.). In order to provide timely and comparable statistical data, a continuous monitoring of emigration, immigration, return and internal migration processes should be established and surveys should be carried with a regular periodicity. Also, a better and focused survey sampling would enable researchers to compare and monitor the different integration phases and migration processes across countries, which is crucial since policy recommendations can differ according to the context. It should be borne in mind that any particular data source not only provides benefits, but also presents limitations. Thus, there is no unique source of data ensuring the amount and quality of the necessary information. Therefore, improvements should be made in the field of combining data from household surveys with data from administrative sources. The establishment of a permanent migration observatory (in order to gather and disseminate reliable knowledge on migration and migrants, their evolution and effects in the Republic of Armenia) could be foreseen by the RA authorities.

In the intra-census period of 2001 and 2011 the resident population fell from 3.2 to 3.0 million persons, with a natural balance of plus 126,000 persons. Yet, the net migration balance shows that there were 320,000 less individuals, corresponding to 10 per cent of the 2001 population. The present survey confirms an outflow of circa 35 thousands individuals per year in the period 2007 to 2013, similar to emigration in the period 2001 to 2007. Major outflows were directed toward the Russian Federation, European Union and USA. The main push factor for emigration is not demographic but overall economic and employment factors. Thus only structural changes in the economy of the country will impact migration trends. Current status of internal and international migration in the Republic of Armenia will benefit from making a proper population projection and a labour force projection for the upcoming period enhancing policy options. Migration policies should not start from the assumption that migration is a rare occurrence, a south–north phenomenon or a one–off event.

As this research has shown, policies need to be based on an understanding of the multifaceted nature of migration, including temporary, circular and seasonal migration. There are temporary migration schemes that work, and schemes that do not work. There are formal temporary migration schemes and, what is most common in the RA, informal temporary migration schemes not evaluated by the authorities. What is not in doubt is that there is a demand for workers in certain countries such as the Russian Federation or the European Union, and demand for employment from people from the Republic of Armenia and this demand takes the form of both permanent and temporary migration. There is a need to examine the evidence, to learn the lessons and to understand what can be done to make long-term migration, temporary migration, and circular migration and return schemes effectively work and deliver development benefits for all involved.



Survey findings confirm previous findings in household surveys on migration in the Republic of Armenia and permit a characterisation of recent migration flows. There is a large outflow of Armenian nationals to a diverse number of destination countries, although the Russian Federation is the prevalent destination for nine out of ten migrants. On the contrary, the European Union countries account for less than five per cent of the migration out-flows. Available evidence suggests Armenia is in the intersection of two different migration systems, the European migration system and the Euro-Asian migration system; that is, belonging to both but with distinct scales of incorporation (Kritz and Zlotnik, 1992).

It is our perception that the two main receivers (the Russian Federation and the European Union) should be the main destination of migration agreements namely related to: visa agreement; temporary, repetitive or circulatory migration; social security or pensions²⁴; schooling and education; remittances and taxation; return; highly skill migration; family reunion; visa facilitation and readmission. These can assume the format of bilateral agreements and or projects in cooperation. Working closely with these countries, those initiatives might facilitate legal migration and balance the supply of qualifications and skills in the Republic of Armenia with employment opportunities available in the destination countries' labour markets.

Furthermore, one way of reducing the proportion of irregular migration from the RA might be to open up more transparent and efficient channels for legal migration. Migration, especially legal migration, can bring several benefits to the destination countries, migrants and to the Republic of Armenia. Nevertheless, whilst opening up channels for legal migration may undercut traffickers and smugglers, it will not satisfy the latent potential for migration from the country. Migration still needs to be managed and illegal migration tackled from the origin.

In order to respond to information needs regarding employment opportunities, employment conditions, housing and schooling in destination countries we recommend the adoption of a Support Centre for Immigrants in the Country of Origin. Its objective would be to support and provide information to potential migrants in the Republic of Armenia (200,000 potential as this survey has shown) seeking, by means of personalized services, to provide useful and up to date information to individuals, ensuring means for legal immigration and establishing the necessary articulation to streamline admission into destination countries. The Support Center for Immigrants in the Country of Origin could function as a bridge between the country of origin and the destination countries, contributing in a direct and practical manner towards the integration of immigrants in those countries. In this regard it is worthwhile mentioning the Migration Resource Centers (MRC-s), which operate in the structure of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Armenia. The Migration Resource Centres inform, orient, and train labour migrants in preparation for employment and stay abroad, and reintegration upon their return home. MRC-s provide information about destination countries and their migration and labour legislation; the procedures required to depart and reside abroad; and possibilities of legal migration and dangers of irregular migration. Linked to the employment centres, the MRC-s also provide information about vacancies in Armenia and in those foreign states, with whom the Armenian Ministry of Labour has working arrangements, or with whom bilateral or multilateral labour agreements were concluded. The first MRC in Armenia was established by IOM in 2006 and transferred to the Ministry of Labour's State Employment Agency in 2010. Later the IOM MRC model was replicated in two more locations within State Employment Agency with assistance from the EU-funded ILO run project and in 4 more locations with assistance of EU-funded project run by the People in Need NGO.

²⁴Armenia is a partner of the Agreement on guaranteeing rights of CIS citizens in the field of pension provision (in force since 1993).



While there is a clear case for accompanying migration, exactly how this should be achieved will depend on the RA government and other Armenian institutions identifying migration hot-spots and working out whether it is appropriate to understand the benefits (but also the limitations) of having a large Armenian diaspora abroad. In fact, in addition to the aforementioned push factor of poor economic circumstances and a clearly sub-dimensioned labour market vis-à-vis the needs of the native population, in Armenia the existence of a very substantial diaspora acts also as a pull factor, drawing others from Armenia to seek opportunities and find ready assistance from a dense network of friends and relatives in the outside world. To make migration a less arduous process from a sending country perspective, migrant support requires some combination of: better access to information on the job market in the RA and abroad; mechanisms that allow access to services, housing, food, etc. and to reduce potential harassment while abroad; personal and welfare insurance in the RA and abroad and improved education facilities for the children of migrant families in the RA and abroad.

One the other hand, if the Republic of Armenia wants to benefit from the sustainable return of their migrants, it clearly needs to pursue policies – better governance, less bureaucracy and economic growth – that will make migrants want to return and ensure that those migrants who have returned have a sense that they, and their country, are moving towards a brighter future. The dilemma present in the data of return migration can be expressed as follows: a migrant, normally a migrant worker, decides to leave his/her country because another place offers better conditions (e.g. income, living standard, etc.). After a while, the migrant decides to return to his/her home country, even though the same conditions that pushed him/her to migrate in the first place apparently hold. What drives him/her to return? Borjas and Bratsberg (1996) point out that a migrant might return because of the following reasons: failure (low wages or unemployment) or success. Both reasons are unquestionably present in the return migration to the Republic of Armenia. Still, a third possibility can be hypothesized related to some indicators of a meaningful circular, repetitive or temporary migration among the surveyed households. For this third possibility definition we need to distinguish between two alternative motivations for return migration: return decisions of life cycle migrants and return decisions from the so-called ‘target-earners’. The first category of returned migrants is classical: after a career cycle of labour migration, migrants decide to return to the country of origin permanently. The second type needs an intricate explanation. In the case of the return migration to the Republic of Armenia, we believe that a distinction between permanent and temporary migration is the key for understanding many aspects of migrant return behaviour. Although data does not provide all the evidence we need, our main hypothesis is that temporary stays abroad are used to accumulate resources for later use in the Republic of Armenia, either for consumption or investment and that the duration of the migratory project depends on the proposed use of the accumulated resources. The type of destination countries, the political economy of migration and contextual evolution of the economies of both the origin and the host country will provide cycles of greater return or cycles of larger duration of the stay abroad. Temporary migration can enable migrants to learn new skills and, in many cases, it can play a useful role in exposing migrants – as well as host societies – to new ideas and ways of doing things, some of which may be usefully continued or adopted after the migrants’ return. Further study is needed in order to understand the constraints and opportunities faced by returned migrants and what policies can be envisaged to help them.

Regarding the non-movers-emigration-return an interesting question arises: who leaves the Republic of Armenia and who stays? Is out-migration positively or negatively selective? As is widely known, migration can have a negative effect on the local stock of human capital by removing individuals with particular skills or it can have a positive affect by stimulating investment in the acquisition of human capital by potential migrants (Stark and Wang, 2002). These two effects can act in opposite directions and only a longitudinal study can support one of those hypotheses. The



present survey does not allow us to have a detailed portrayal of the kind of skills, qualifications and professions lost or gained in regional or national spaces.

Migrants and their families in the RA have long been aware of the value of remittances and this survey shows a high dependency rate from a large proportion of households' vis-à-vis remittances from abroad. If the potential of remittances is to be maximized, then more needs to be done to understand remittances and their use and how to increase the flow of remittances towards investments (and not only mere consumption). For instance, if transactions costs could be reduced then the market for remittance services would work better and would offer better and cheaper services to informed customers.

Of particular interest to the Republic of Armenia are questions of: brain drain (the emigration of highly educated individuals); policies to support circular and temporary migration and policies to encourage return migration (and to facilitate reintegration); the effect migration has on the distribution of poverty, low income and labour in the country; rural to-urban migration; migration and entrepreneurship and investment (for both returned migrants and regarding the use of remittances). Without being exhaustive, the following topics emerge as important for future research from the present survey:

- (i) There is a need to identify which individual, contextual or even institutional factors can make migration succeed or fail.
- (ii) Research is also needed to investigate which types of labour-market intermediation would be more efficient in matching the RA supply and the destination countries' demand for labour. This would involve studying in more detail how migrants find their jobs but also the impact of job-search methods on the occupations they find.
- (iii) Another line of research that deserves to be pursued concerns the relationship between migration and development. How is the country affected by alternative modes of migration such as circular or temporary migration? Does circular migration result in more money injected in the economy (or in money better invested) than permanent migration?
- (iv) The interplay between internal and international migration deserves closer scrutiny. Because of the selectivity between internal and international migrants, the contexts and policy implications of the two phenomena can differ. But what are the similarities between the two phenomena? How can research on internal migration draw from advances in research on international migration?
- (v) It is known and confirmed by the present survey that the profile of Armenians abroad and immigrants in the RA is gender balanced towards males. The economic and social consequences of the gender imbalance in migration flows would also need to be studied as it might result in a loss in social cohesion in the country. Policy-makers should pay careful attention to the experiences and concerns of female migrants to ensure that their migration is beneficial. A migration based gender research analysis is thus needed in the near future.



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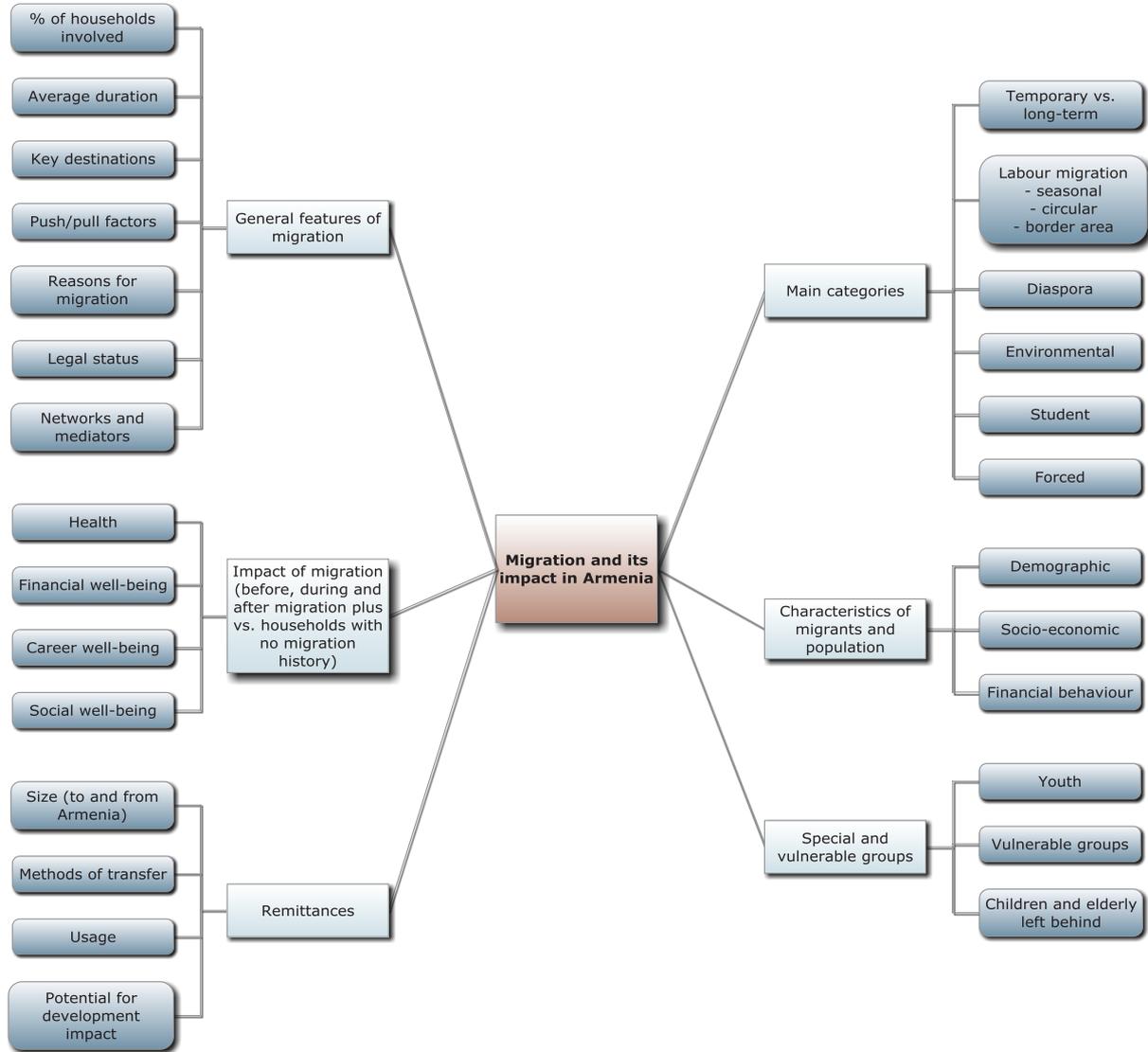
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Annex 1.Objectives and key topics of 2013 migration, impact and remittances survey (MIRS) in Armenia



1. Objectives of the survey

- To assess the prevalence of migration in Armenia, including the scope of “return” vs. “non-return” migration (for example, number of households and persons who have left the country without prospects of coming back) and youth migration (16 to 30 year-old, as per the Republic of Armenia’s State Youth Policy from 1998)
- To identify main categories of migrants (short- versus long-term, seasonal, return, student and so on) and describe their main characteristics
- To assess impact of migration on both migrants and households (health, financial well-being, career well-being, social well-being and so on)
- To describe remittance patterns and overall financial behaviour of migrants and households (saving and consumption behaviour, potential to engage in entrepreneurship, level of financial skills and knowledge)
- To compare the dynamics of the migration patterns and migrant characteristics with the previous ILO survey from 2007.

2. Target of the survey

The target of the survey is to query the situation and behaviour of several groups in the Armenian population, both at the individual and household level:

- a. Households without migrants (as a reference group to assess impact of migration)
- b. Households with migrants (prime focus of the survey)

Foreigners in Armenia and immigration will not be a focus of the survey.

Under “migrants”, the following individuals will be understood:

- Persons absent from their place of residence at the time of the survey for at least 3 months – proxy for “current migrants” and “diaspora” (if absent for at least 12 months)
- Persons absent from their place of residence at the time of the survey for less than 3 months but intending to stay away for at least 3 months – proxy for “current migrants”
- Persons present at their place of residence who have been absent from the place of residence for at least 3 months since 2000 – proxy for “return migrants”
- Persons present at their place of residence at the time of the survey with no migration history but who intend to “migrate – depart for a period of at least 3 months” in the future – proxy for “potential migrants”
- Persons not included into any of the above 3 categories (for example, regardless of their presence at their place of residence at the time of the survey) who work away from their municipality of residence (either in another municipality/region in Armenia or abroad) – proxy for one category of “migrant workers”

Information on “migrants” will be collected from migrants themselves or any other adult member of the household with knowledge of the migrant’s situation – “proxy” respondents.

3. Content of the survey

3.1. General features of migration in Armenia

- Percentage of total population involved in migration (in general, and various types of migration)
- Average number of household members participating in migration
- Prevalence of whole-household migration (to be proxied by asking all surveyed population if they aware of such households, how long ago they departed, purpose of departure and so on – can be extended based on the available space)
- Average duration of migration (among all migrant types)
- Frequency of migration



- Main destinations (Russia, other CIS (please specify), Europe (please specify country), Africa, other countries (please specify) – for all migrants and for various types of migrants)
- Purpose of migration (work, family reunification, study, resettlement)
- Push/pull factors (reason for migration – unsatisfactory financial well-being (insufficient income); lack of job; lack of career opportunities (improvement of current employment); environmental degradation; persecution; social inequality; pessimism about future) – for all migrants and for various migrant types)
- Networks of migration (any facilitation to select a method of migration, any support during the migration process)
- Legal status while in migration (regular (all legal procedures on work and residence adhered to), semi-regular (some legal procedures on work and residence adhered to), irregular (no legal procedures on work and residence adhered to), illegal border crossing, acquisition of destination country citizenship)

3.2. Main types of migration in Armenia to be described via the survey

- Short-term versus long-term; for instance, duration of migration
- Seasonality of migration
- Circular (repetitive departure abroad and return to Armenia)
- Frontier worker migration
- Diaspora:
 - Potential to return
 - Potential to contribute to Armenia’s development (financially, such as investment, commercial business; and philanthropically, or via skill transfer)
- Return migration - specifically issues of reintegration (into labour force and socially)
- Labour migration
- Student migration
- Investors and entrepreneurs
- Family reunification
- Presence of children and elderly in households left behind (need to see if we can gather data on abandoned children)

3.3. Characteristics of migrants compared to overall population

3.3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of migrants and by type of migration

- Sex
- Age
- Marital status
- Presence of children

3.3.2. Socioeconomic/skill profile of migrants and specific categories of migrants in particular – before, during and after migration

- Level of education
- Level of professional training
- “Soft skills”
- Professional skill level



3.4. Impact of migration

3.4.1. Health before, during and after migration

3.4.2. Financial well-being

Of general population, of migrants before, during and after migration. For all types of migrants in general and specific types of migrants in particular.

- Income
- Savings
- Consumption

3.4.3. Career development

3.4.4. Social impact of migration

- Confidence about the well-being of the children (next generation)
- Migrants' rights issues, violation of rights while abroad (issue of equal pay, legal contract in place, proper registration, transfer of pensions and work experience years, and so on)
- Integration / Reintegration issues

3.5. Remittances and their usage

- Amount remitted to households in Armenia
- Amount remitted from Armenia
- Frequency of remittance
- Method of remittance
- Usage (for consumption, education, improvement to domicile, re-migrating, investing in own business and so on)
- Financial behaviour and entrepreneurship potential



Annex 2. Survey Questionnaire

RA NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
RUSSIAN-ARMENIAN (SLAVONIC) UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE MIGRATION OF THE RA POPULATION 2007-2013 QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidentiality of the information provided is guaranteed by RA Law on State Statistics.
According to RA law on State Statistics, the information obtained during the survey will be published in summarized form only, for the purpose of statistical analysis of migration.

COVER SHEET

SECTION A.

1.	Number of questionnaire (H/H)					
2.	Marz (name)					
3.	Territory (name)					
4.	Settlement (town-1/ village-2)					

SECTION B. INTERVIEW RESULT

5.	Interview took place in full	
6.	Interview took place partially	
7.	Section 2 completed(Yes-1/ No-2)	
8.	Section 3 completed (Yes-1/ No-2)	
9.	Section 4 completed (Yes-1/ No-2)	
10.	Section 5 completed (Yes-1/ No-2)	
11.	Section 6 completed (Yes-1/ No-2)	
12.	TOTAL	x

(people)

13.	Interview took place (visit)			
		I	II	III
14.	Interview duration (minute)			

		Code		Date	Signature
15.	Interviewer		Submitted		
16.	Group leader		Submitted		
17.	Checker-encoder		Checked/encoded		
18.	Data enterer		Entered		





SECTION 1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF H/H MEMBERS (Question the most informed member of H/H)

Special Questionnaire Codes: 97. NO INFORMATION / IS NOT AWARE, 98. FINDS IT HARD TO ANSWER / DOES NOT REMEMBER, 99. REFUSES TO ANSWER

#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....								
1.	<p>List all those who, as of January 1, 2007 (or since the time thereafter when your H/H was established) were a member of your H/H at any time - do not mention those who have died.</p> <p>H/H members are presented according to their relation to the respondent (the 1st registered person), using the codes below.</p> <p>2. Spouse 3. Daughter/son 4. Mother/father 5. Sister/brother 6. Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 7. Mother-in-law/father-in-law 8. Grandmother/grandfather 9. Grandchild 10. Other relative 11. Non-relative in-law</p>	1							
<i>Now, please present the following data on you and all of your H/H members</i>									
2.	Gender	1. male	2. female						
3.	Date of Birth	month	year						
	<i>* The question refers to children 17 years old and younger (born in 1996 or later)</i>								
4.	He/she is:	1. Child with two parents 2. Single mother's child 3. Single father's child 4. Living with guardian as parents have gone abroad 5. Living with guardian for other reasons							
5.	Place of birth.	<p><i>(fill in the first line with one code from 1-4)</i></p> <p>1. The given settlement 2. Another settlement in the same marz 3. Another RA marz 4. Abroad (Includes NKR) (mention the country/the current name of the state).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Filled in by encoder</i></p>							
6.	Where were/was you/he/she residing on 1 January 2007?	<p>(Do not take an absence of less than 3-months into account)</p> <p>1. In this settlement 2. Another RA settlement 3. Abroad (including NKR) 4. Was born after 01.01.2007</p>							

#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....								
7.	Nationality 1. Armenian 4. Kurdish 7. Ukrainian 10. Arab 2. Russian 5. Assyrian 8. Jewish 11. Indian 3. Yazidi 6. Greek 9. Persian 12. Other								
8.	What country are/is you/he/she currently a citizen of? 1. RA 3. Other (specify) 2. RA and other country 4. Does not have citizenship (specify)								
	Filled in by encoder								
9.	Which is your/his/her native language (the main language of communication at home)? 1. Armenian 3. Yazidi 5. Assyrian 7. Ukrainian 2. Russian 4. Kurdish 6. Greek 8. Other								
#10 - 14 questions refer to individuals 6 years old and older (born in 2007 or earlier)									
10.	Do you know any language other than your native one to any extent? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → I1 2 → I2
11.	Please, name those languages and the level of your ability to understand, speak, write and read in those languages. (Mention the two main languages). A. Fill in the first language with words..... Filled in by encoder A1. understand A2. write A3. read A4. speak B. Fill in the second language with words..... Filled in by encoder B1. understand B2. write B3. read B4. speak								→ A1 → B
12.	What is your/his/her level of education? 1. Primary and lower 2. Basic school (grades 8-9) 3. General secondary 4. Pre-vocational 5. Vocational (college) 6. Higher education 7. Postgraduate								





#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	<i>Name of H/H member.....</i>								
13.	Do you attend any educational institution? (if several, mention only the highest one) 1. School 2. Vocational college 3. College, training college 4. University 5. Postgraduate study/residency/doctoral 6. Short term training 7. No								
14.	Do/does you/he/she plan to get/continue your/his/her education in the coming year? If yes, in what educational institution? 1. School 2. Vocational college 3. College, training college 4. University 5. Postgraduate study/residency/doctoral 6. Short term training 7. No								
15.	What is your/his/her basic socio-economic status? (ask everyone, regardless of age) 1. Employed, (including self-employed) 2. Pupil/student 3. Head of the H/H 4. Pensioner/beneficiary 5. Dependent 6. Unemployed 7. Other (specify)								
# 16 - 33 questions refer to individuals 15 years old and older (born in 1998 or earlier)									
16.	Your/his/her marital status 1. Never married 2. Married/living together 3. Widow/widower 4. Divorced/separated								
17.	Do/Does you/he/she have a profession: if yes, please specify? <i>(if there are many, please, mention the main one)</i> 1. Highly qualified specialist 2. Average qualified specialist 3. Office employee 4. Service sector employee 5. Skilled worker in agricultural sector 6. Skilled worker not in agricultural sector 7. Military personnel 8. Do/does not have profession								
18.	Did/do you/ he/she work or have an income generating employment/job at least 1 hour during the last 7 days preceding the survey (even if you have been absent from work temporarily for various reasons)? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 20 2 → 19
19.	Did/do you/he/she look for an income generating employment/job during the last 4 weeks? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 33 2 → 34

#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....								
20.	Where is your/his/her place of work? 1. In the given settlement 3. In another RA marz 2. In another settlement of this RA marz 4. Abroad (included NKR)								
21.	What do/does you/he/she work as: 1. Employee in public sector 2. Employee in private sector 3. Employer 4. Self-employed in agricultural sector 5. Self-employed in another sector 6. Member of family, working without remuneration								1 - 2 → 22 3 - 6 → 23
22.	Do/does you/he/she have a written work contract? 1. Yes 2. No								→ 24
23.	Was your/his/her activity registered with the competent state authority? 1. Yes 2. No								
24.	What is the nature of your/his/her work 1. temporary < 3 months 2. temporary < 1 year 3. Unlimited 4. Other (specify)								
25.	In which sector is your/his/her work? 1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Construction 4. Trade and renovation 5. State management 6. Education 7. Healthcare 8. Other services								
26.	Does your/his/her job match your/his/her specialisation? 1. Yes, entirely 2. Somewhat 3. Not really 4. No 5. Doesn't have a specialisation								
27.	Does your/his/her job match your/his/her qualification? 1. Yes, completely 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it is higher 4. No, it is lower								
28.	How many hours do/does you/he/she usually work a week? (number of hours)								
29.	Do/does you/he/she have days off? 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, but not regularly 3. Almost never								
30.	How much is your/his/her monthly average salary, without taxes? AMD USD RUB EURO								





#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....								
31.	How satisfied are you/ is he/she with your/his/her current job? 1. Fully satisfied 2. Basically satisfied 3. Not fully satisfied 4. Not satisfied								1 → 33 2 - 4 → 32
32.	Are you going to change your current job? 1. Yes 2. Probably not 3. No								
33.	Through whom/which institution did you look for or find work? (mention the main 2) 1. RA State Employment Agency 2. RA Private Employment Agency 3. An employer living in the RA 4. A foreman living in the RA 5. Acquaintance/ Intermediary living in the RA 6. Own/family business 7. Foreign State Service 8. Foreign Private Structure 9. Foreign employer 10. Foreign foreman 11. Foreign acquaintance/ intermediary 12. Own business abroad 13. Internet/ other Mass Media 14. Appointment 15. Other (please, specify)								
# 34 - 36 refer to everyone									
34.	Is he/she currently a member of your H/H, even if he/she doesn't permanently live with you? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 37 2 → 35
35.	Has he/she undertaken travel (departure/arrival/return from a trip started before 2007) for longer than 3 months since 2007, while being a member of you H/H? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 36 2 → END
36.	How many of the trips were for migration – for the purposes of labour, family reunification, permanent residence, study purposes or based on the military-political situation of the country of origin (as a refugee) 1. Number (specify)								0 → END 2 → 54
# 37 – 51 questions refer to 15 year old and older people (born in 1998 and earlier)									

#	Serial number of H/H member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....								
37.	Do/does you/your H/H member intend to migrate overseas for 3 or more months? 1. No 2. Not Likely 3. Already abroad 4. Probably 5. Yes								1 - 3 → 52 4 - 5 → 38

#	A	Serial number of H/H member							Transition
	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
38.	Name of H/H member..... What are the reasons for your/his/her departure? (please, mention only three options) 1. There is no work here 2. Find a job with higher remuneration 3. To earn money for H/H 4. Bad working conditions 5. Business difficulties 6. Study and improvement of qualification 7. Low quality of education 8. Unification with relatives living abroad 9. Start a family 10. Other family circumstances (divorce, disagreement, etc.) 11. Unhealthy moral-psychological atmosphere 12. Uncertainty towards the future 13. Polluted environment/air/unfavourable climate 14. Discrimination 15. Political persecution/fear towards political persecution 16. Religious persecution/ fear towards religious persecution 17. Other								
39.	Are you aware of permanent/temporary migration programmes or educational programmes in Europe and Russia? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 40 2 → 41
40.	Do you intend to be involved in one of them? 1. Yes, I am already involved 2. Yes, I am going to be involved 3. No								





#	A	B	Serial number of H/H member							Transition	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
41.		<p>Name of H/H member.....</p> <p>Which of the mentioned below are important to know before departure (mention 3 main options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The procedure for obtaining work and residence Opportunity and procedure for asylum request Job availability and amount of remuneration Procedure to get legal assistance/consultation List of free services provided to migrants Right of migrants in the country of entry Current educational programmes Opportunities to solve healthcare issues Issues related to insurance Risks of trafficking and the means to avoid them 									
42.		<p>Through which of the following sources would you like to receive that information? (please, mention 2 main options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> TV Radio Press Internet/social network Information centre Posters/leaflets Special training Other 									
43.		<p>Are/Is you/he/she aware that the majority of those who apply for asylum in Europe are refused and that those people who have been refused, as well as those who have the status of irregular migrants, are forced to return to their countries?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 									1 → 44 2 → 45
44.		<p>Will this circumstance make you avoid going to Europe?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No There is no intention to go to Europe 									
45.		<p>Do/does you/he/she plan to leave for a migration trip in the upcoming 12 months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 									1 → 46 2 → 52
46.		<p>For what purpose are/Is you/he/she planning to leave?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Job/looking for a job Permanent residence Family Education Other (please, mention) 									
47.		<p>Have actual steps been taken for the planned trip (purchase of ticket, work-related or other arrangements, etc.)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No 									

#	A	B	Serial number of H/H member							Transition	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Name of H/H member.....									
48.		Have/has you/he/she received, /do/does you/he/she expect any support for the trip? (mention 2 main options) 1. Yes, in getting the visa 2. Yes, in financing the trip 3. Yes, in finding a job 4. Yes, for accommodation 5. Yes, other (please, mention) 6. No									1 - 5 → 49
49.		From whom has that support come - do you/does he/she expect that support? 1. From people residing in RA 2. From people residing abroad 3. From people residing both in RA and abroad									6 → 50
50.		Where do you/does he/she plan to leave for? 1. RA (mention marz) 2. NKR 3. RF 4. USA 5. Other (mention the country) Filled in by encoder									
51.		If one of the reasons for your/his/her departure is income dissatisfaction, which is the net monthly income in case of which you/he/she would not leave? (if income is not a factor in the planned departure, register 0, otherwise specify the amount)									
#52 - 53 questions refer to everyone											
52.		Have/has you/he/she ever taken a trip for 3 or more months since 2007 (departure / arrival / return from the trip made before 2007) 1. Yes 2. No									1 → 53 2 → END
53.		How many of the trips were for migration - work, family reunification, permanent residence, study purposes or based on the military-political situation of the exit country (as a refugee) 1. Number (specify) 0. None									0 → END 2 → 54
54.		Individual survey respondents, those who have gone on migration trips since 2007 (for interviewer: don't ask questions, just write down "J" in the "I mention" columns of the respondents to questions #36 and 53.)									→ B2

- IF THE H/H MEMBER (B1.54=1) WHO HAS MADE A MIGRATION TRIP IS PRESENT IN THE GIVEN SETTLEMENT DURING THE SURVEY, THE INTERVIEW MUST BE CONTINUED PERSONALLY WITH HIM/HER.
- IF THE H/H MEMBER (B1.54=1) WHO HAS MADE A MIGRATION TRIP IS ABSENT OR NOT AVAILABLE IN THE GIVEN SETTLEMENT DURING THE SURVEY, CONTINUE THE INTERVIEW WITH THE FIRST REGISTERED OR WITH THE MOST INFORMED H/H MEMBER.



SECTION 2. THE SCHEDULE OF MIGRATION DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS FROM THE GIVEN SETTLEMENT OF PRESENT AND ABSENT H/H MEMBERS SINCE 2007



The Procedure for Filling in the Table of the Section 2 Column (see next page)

All the trips (starting from the departure/arrival/return of the trip undertaken before 2007) of each H/H members who have made trips since 1 January, 2007 for 3 months or more for work/family/ permanent residence/study or because of military-political situation of the EXIT country (B1.54 = 1) are to be completed:

• For former H/H members fill in only the trips made while being a member of H/H, including the trips made when becoming a part of the H/H and/or leaving the H/H.

a) In the **1st column** write down the serial number of H/H member whose **B1.54=1**: Try to formulate the questions with a personal approach, trying to remember the names of H/H members: for example, “What was the nature of Armen’s trip in 2008?” and so on.

b) Write all entries horizontally. This means write down all the characteristics of the trip (departures/arrivals) of the given H/H member (**2.1. Year and month of the trip** **2.2. Purpose of the trip**, **2.3. Nature of the trip**, **2.4. The country/region of departure /arrival**) according to the columns and making appropriate notes in the “Transition” field and only after that move on to the next H/H member.

2.1. First year and month of the trip

c) Fill in the columns for each H/H member starting from the year and month of the first departure/arrival since 1 January 2007, indicating the year with four characters, and the month with two characters, in the appropriate row. **The year of the first trip can be earlier than 2007 only if the first trip of the H/H member after 1 January 2007 is a return from a trip made before 2007.**

d) Each successive entry not only signifies the beginning of the trip, but the end of the previous one. If there is one record or the trip has an odd serial number, it means that the H/H member **either has arrived at that settlement for the first time, or is an absentee of that settlement.**

2.2. Purpose of the trip – see possible versions of the answers at the bottom of the table on the next page.

2.3. Nature of the trip - see possible versions of the answers at the bottom of the table on the next page.

2.4. Serial number of the trip (departure/arrival) – write down the trips of H/H member, starting from the first one

2.5. The country/marz of the last trip (departure/arrival) – write down according to order, described in the column.

e) Coding procedure of “*Transition*” field - A further interview with each H/H member depends on **THE NATURE OF HIS/HER LAST TRIP** (see prompting codes 2.3 line of the table on the following page 11) according to the conditions mentioned below, on the basis of the interviewed member’s last note in the “**2.3 Nature of the trip**” lattice.

- IF 2.3 = 1 → **B3** (Section 3)
- IF 2.3 = 2 → **B4** (Section 4)
- IF 2.3 = 3 → **B5** (Section 5)

- IF 2.3 = 4 → **B6** (Section 6)
- IF 2.3 = 5 → **B6** (Section 6)
- IF 2.3 = 6 → **B6** (Section 6):
 - f) If the H/H member who took the migration trip is in that settlement during the interview, continue the interview with him/her personally in accordance with “Transition” note.
 - g) If the H/H member who took the migration trip is out of that settlement during the interview, is abroad or in another RA settlement, or he/she is unavailable at that time, continue filling in the questionnaire with the most informed member.





Serial No. of H/H member according to BI	2.1. – 2.3. Characteristics of the trip			2.4. The serial number of the trip (return/departure/arrival)										2.5. Country/region of the last trip			Transitio n	
	2	3	4	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	15	15.1	16		17
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.1	Beginning	Year Month												To be filled in by encoder ↓	1	2	→
	2.2	Purpose													Mention the country/region if 2.5=1 or 2.5=5			
	2.3	Nature																
	2.2	Purpose of the trip																
	2.3	Nature																

2.2. Purpose of the trip										
2.3	Nature									

1. Job / Looking for a job	1. Return from abroad - A person arrived from abroad (included NKR), who was residing in Armenia
2. Family (family unification, marriage, divorce, etc.)	2. Leave for abroad – A person who has left Armenia to go to another country (included NKR)
3. Permanent residence	3. First arrival from abroad- A person who has arrived from abroad and who has never resided in Armenia
4. Study/education	4. Return from another RA settlement - A person who has arrived from another RA settlement who previously resided in the given settlement
5. Forced migration / escape	5. Leave for another RA settlement - A person who has left the given settlement for another RA settlement
	6. First arrival from another RA settlement - A person who has arrived from another RA settlement who hasn't resided in this given settlement before





SECTION 3. RETURNEES FROM ABROAD (INCLUDING NKR)

This section should be filled in if the nature of the last trip of H/H member(s) in SECTION 2 is “Return from Abroad” (2.3 = 1)

H/H Serial Number					Region			Territory	

Respondent's serial number from B1									

#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad.																		Transition	
1.	Name of H/H member																			
2.	<p>What was your socio-economic status before you last left Armenia? (ask everybody, regardless of age)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employee in public sector 2. Employee in private sector 3. Employer 4. Self-employed in agricultural sector 5. Self-employed in another sector 6. Member of family, working without remuneration 7. Pupil/student 8. H/H holder 9. Pensioner/beneficiary 10. Under care 11. Unemployed 12. Other <p>* The question refers to people 6 years and older (born in 2007 and before that)</p> <p>Have you attended any educational institution in the country of entry (if there are several, please mention the highest)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School 2. Vocational College 3. College, trade school 4. University 5. Graduate course, residency, Doctoral candidacy 6. short-term course 7. No 																			
<i>The following questions refer to individuals 15 years old and older (born in 1998 or earlier)</i>																				
3.	<p>Did you have relatives/friends in the country of entry before leaving?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 																			1 → 4
4.	<p>Have you received any assistance from them on your trips? (mention 2 main options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, in getting a visa 2. Yes, in paying the travel costs 3. Yes, for food/accommodation 4. Yes, in finding a job 5. Yes, in finding accommodation 6. Other 7. No 																			2 → 5

#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad.	Transition
	Name of H/H member	
5.	<p>Who made the decision on your going abroad?</p> <p>1. 1 2. My family 3. Other</p>	
6.	<p>What were the main reasons for your/his/her departure? (mention 3 general answers)</p> <p>1. There is no work here 2. Find a better job with higher remuneration 3. To earn money for H/H, 4. Bad working conditions 5. Difficulties for entrepreneurship 6. Study and improvement of qualification 7. Low quality of education 8. Unification with relatives living abroad 9. Start a family 10. Other family circumstances (divorce, disagreement, etc.) 11. Unhealthy moral-psychological atmosphere 12. Uncertainty towards the future 13. Polluted environment/air/unfavourable climate 14. Discrimination 15. Political persecution/fear of political persecution 16. Religious persecution/ fear of religious persecution 17. Other (specify)</p>	
7.	<p>By what means (funds) was the trip made?</p> <p>1. H/H savings 2. Selling assets 3. Uncompensated aid provided 4. Pawning assets 5. Bank loan/loan 6. Debt 7. Employer 8. Other (specify)</p>	
8.	<p>What was the main reason for your choice of that particular country? (give 3 main answers)</p> <p>1. Visa not required 2. Command of language 3. Job offer 4. Residency experience 5. Acquaintance/relative 6. Economic attractiveness 7. Departure and other expenses affordability 8. Lack of an alternative 9. Other (specify)</p>	





#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad.	Name of H/H member	Transition
9.	<p>Did you registered at the Armenian consulate of the country of entry?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>		1 → 11 2 → 10
10.	<p>Which is the main reason for not registering?</p> <p>1. I was absent less than 6 months 2. I did not know that I should be registered 3. I do not consider it important/I saw no point 4. I did not have enough time 5. There was much bureaucracy 6. It was far/very difficult to get there 7. There was no Armenian consulate there 8. Other (specify)</p>		
11.	<p>What legal residence status did you have in the country where you resided? (give 2 general answers)</p> <p>1. Citizen 2. Right to residence 3. Right to work 4. Refugee 5. Asylum seeker 6. Temporary registration 7. Had no legal status 8. Other (specify)</p>		
12.	<p>What type of accommodation were you living in there?</p> <p>1. Own apartment/house 2. In the home of acquaintances/relatives 3. Rented apartment/house 4. Rented room/ "corner" 5. Dormitory 6. Adapted non-residential accommodation 7. Other (specify)</p>		
13.	<p>Did you have health insurance in that country?</p> <p>1. Yes, permanent insurance 2. Yes, temporary insurance 3. No</p>		
14.	<p>How was your health before leaving and at the time of return</p> <p>1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Satisfactory 4. Bad</p> <p>When leaving On returning</p>		
14.1			
14.2			
15.	<p>Did you have any intention to work abroad before leaving?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>		1 → 16 2 → 20
16.	<p>Did you have a preliminary arrangement/promise about work?</p> <p>1. Yes, a written contract 3. Yes, other (specify) 2. Yes, a promise 4. No</p>		1 - 3 → 17 4 → 20

#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad. <i>Name of H/H member</i>																			Transition	
17.	From who and what institutions? <i>(give 2 main answers)</i> 1. RA State Employment Agency 2. RA private employment agency 3. Employer living in RA 4. Foreman, living in RA 5. Acquaintance/ Intermediary living in the RA 6. Foreign State Service 7. Foreign private structure 8. Foreign employer 9. Foreign foreman 10. Foreign acquaintance/ intermediary 11. Other <i>(specify)</i>																				
18.	To what extent was it carried out? 1. Fully 2. Mostly 3. Partially 4. Was not carried out																			1 - 2 → 20 3 - 4 → 19	
19.	What/ who was the main cause for failure? 1. The intermediary/the person who promised 2. The employer who promised 3. The unforeseen situation 4. Other <i>(specify)</i>																				
20.	How many months* during the last 6 months in your last country of residence (or in case it is less than 6 months) 1. Did you have a job 2. Did you not have a job, but were looking for one 3. Did you not have a job, and were not looking for one (* the total number of months should be no more than 6)																			→ 21 → 34 → 35	
21.	During your last employment you were: 1. State sector employee 2. Private sector employee 3. Employer 4. Self-employed 5. Member of family, working without remuneration 6. Member of industrial/consumer cooperative																				1 - 2 → 22 3 - 6 → 23
22.	Did you have a written working contract? 1. Yes 2. No																				→ 24
23.	Was your activity registered in a state authorized body? 1. Yes 2. No																				





#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad.	Transition																																																																						
	Name of H/H member																																																																							
24.	What was the nature of the work? 1. Temporary, less than 3 months 3. Termless 2. Temporary, less than 1 year 4. Other (specify)																																																																							
25.	In what sector did you work? 1. Agriculture 5. State management 2. Industry 6. Education 3. Construction 7. Healthcare 4. Trade and renovation 8. Other services																																																																							
26.	Did the job match your profession? 1. Yes, fully 2. Rather yes 3. Rather no 4. No 5. Don't have a profession																																																																							
27.	Did the job match your qualification? 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it was higher 4. No, it was lower																																																																							
28.	How many hours on average did you work weekly? (number of hours)																																																																							
29.	Did you have days off? 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, not regularly 3. No																																																																							
30.	What problems did you have connected with your work? (accept all answers) 1. unpaid overtime work 2. heavy working conditions 3. undesirable work obligations 4. salary delays/ paying partially or not fully 5. problems with authorities 6. other (specify) 7. didn't have any problems	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7																																																															
		7 → 32																																																																						



#	The serial number from B1 of the H/H who has returned from abroad.	Name of H/H member	AMD	USD	RUB	EURO														Transition
36.	How much was that income per month without taxes on average?																			
37.	Did your total income allow you to save any money? 1. Yes, a considerable amount 2. Yes, a certain amount 3. Yes, very little 4. No 5. No, I even had debts.																			1 - 3 → 38 4 - 5 → 39
38.	How is/was/will the income be used? (Give 3 main options) 1. HH's daily expenses 2. Ceremonies (wedding party, birthday party, funeral, etc.) 3. Communal and domestic needs (improvement of housing and living conditions, etc.) 4. Educational, health and other social needs 5. Acquisition of items for long term use 6. Acquisition of property (housing, land, etc.) 7. Investment in production/business 8. Financial investment (bank deposit, securities, etc.) 9. Savings 10. Unforeseen circumstances 11. Other (specify)																			
39.	Did you financially support your H/H or other persons living in the RA during your stay abroad? 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No, it was not possible 5. No, I was not able to 6. No, there was no need 7. No, I did not wish to do so 8. No, it was they who supported me																			1 - 3 → 40 4 - 8 → 41
40.	How was the money mainly sent? 1. Bank transfer 2. Money transfer organisations (e.g. MoneyGram) 3. Post 4. Courier 5. Brought personally 6. By means of people coming 7. Other (specify)																			



48.	<p>Have you informed RA Police Passport and Visa Department about your return?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>		1 → 50 2 → 49
49.	<p>What is the main reason for not informing them?</p> <p>1. I have been absent for less than 6 months 2. I did not know that I should inform them 3. I do not consider it important 4. I have not had any time 5. There was too much bureaucracy 6. Other</p>		
50.	<p>What are the main reasons for your return? (give 3 most important answers)</p> <p>1. Accomplishment of the purpose of the trip 2. There was no work 3. Bad working conditions 4. Problems with business 5. Raise in education, qualification 6. Low quality of education 7. Family/relatives reunification 8. Start a family 9. Other family circumstances 10. Unhealthy environment 11. Uncertainty over the future 12. Polluted environment 13. Discrimination 14. Political persecution/ fear of harassment 15. Religion persecution/ fear of harassment 16. Deportation 17. Job offer in RA 18. Other (specify)</p>		
51.	<p>How many months* after your return during the last 6 months (or if less than 6 months):</p> <p>1. Have you got a job? 2. Have you not got a job, but have been looking for one 3. Have you not got a job, but have not been looking for one (*the total sum of months should be no more than 6)</p>		
52.	<p>How has your financial situation changed since your return?</p> <p>1. Has improved significantly 2. Has improved 3. Has not changed 4. Has worsened</p>		
53.	<p>Did/do you have difficulties readapting after your return to?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. Yes, somewhat 3. Not really 4. No</p>		1 - 2 → 54 3 - 4 → 55

SECTION 4. THOSE WHO ARE ABROAD (INCLUDING NKR)

This section should be filled in if the nature of the last trip of H/H member(s) in SECTION 2 is “Leave for abroad” (2.3=2)
 (Please, ask questions of the most informed H/H member)

		Serial number of H/H		Region		Territory		The serial number of respondent from BI		Transition	
#	The serial number from BI of H/H member who is abroad										
1.	<p>Name of H/H member</p> <p>What was his/her socio-economic status before leaving Armenia? (ask everybody, regardless of age)</p> <p>1. Employed /occupied 2. Pupil/student 3. H/H keeper 4. Pensioner/ beneficiary 5. Under care 6. Other 7. Unemployed</p>										
2.	<p>* This question is for individuals of 6 years or more (born in 2007 and earlier)</p> <p>Did you attend any educational institution before leaving? (if several, mention the highest one)</p> <p>1. School 2. Vocational College 3. College, trade school 4. University 5. PhD, residency, doctorate 6. short training 7. No</p>										
3.	<p>How many months during the 6 months preceding your leave (or in the case of it being less than 6 months, how many?) did you:</p> <p>1. Have a job 2. Not have a job, but was looking for one 3. Not have a job and was not looking for one</p> <p>(*the total sum of months should be no more than 6)</p>										1 → 4 2 -3 → 14

The following questions refer to individuals 15 years old and older (born in 1998 or earlier)





4. In his last job in RA he was: 1. employed in state sector 2. employed in non-state sector 3. employer 4. self-employed in agricultural sector 5. self-employed in other sector 6. family member working without pay										1 - 2 → 5 3 - 6 → 6
5. Did he /she have a written work contract? 1. Yes 2. No										→ 7
6. Was the activity registered by the state authorized body?										
7. What was the nature of his/her work? 1. temporary, less than 3 months 2. temporary, less than one year 3. termless 4. <i>Other (specify)</i> (please, specify)										
8. In which sectors did he/she mainly work? 1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Construction 4. Trade and renovation 5. State governance 6. Education 7. Health 8. Other services										
9. Did his/her job match his/her profession? 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it was higher 4. No, it was lower 5. Don't have profession qualification?										
10. Did the job match his/her qualification? 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it was higher 4. No, it was lower										
11. How many hours on average did he/she work weekly? (number of hours)										
12. Did he/she have days off? 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, but not regularly 3. Almost not										
13. How much was his/her average monthly salary without taxes? (AMD)										
14. Did he/she have other source of income (pension, allowance, income from property rent, etc.) in Armenia before leaving?										1 → 15 2 → 16
15. How much was his/her average monthly income? (AMD)										
16. Did his/her income allow him/her to save money? 1. Yes, a considerable amount 2. Yes, to a certain amount 3. Yes, very little 4. No 5. No, I even had debts										
<i>The questions 17- 53 relate to H/H member's latest trip abroad</i>										
17. Did he/she have any relatives/friends in the country of entry before his/her departure?										1 → 18 2 → 19

<p>18. Did he/she received any support from them during the trip? <i>(mention 2 general answers).</i></p>	<p>1. Yes, in getting a visa 2. Yes, in travel costs 3. Yes, for abode 4. Yes, in finding a job 5. Other (specify) 6. No</p>											
<p>19. Who made the decision on his/her going abroad?</p>	<p>1. He Himself/she herself 2. Family 3. Other <i>(specify)</i></p>											
<p>20. What were the main reasons for going abroad? <i>(give 3 main options).</i></p>	<p>1. There was no work here 2. To find better and well paid work 3. To earn money for H/H 4. Bad working conditions 5. Difficulties for entrepreneurship 6. Education/trainings 7. Low quality of education 8. Family reunification 9. Marriage 10. Other family circumstances (reunion, marriage, etc.) 11. Unhealthy moral-psychological atmosphere 12. Lack of perspectives for the country/settlement 13. Environmental reasons (air contamination, climate) 14. Political repression 15. Religious repression 16. Missing the family/close ones 17. Other</p>											
<p>21. Generally through what means was the trip made?</p>	<p>1. H/H savings 2. Selling assets 3. Uncompensated aid provided 4. Asset mortgage 5. Bank loan 6. Debt 7. Employer 8. Other <i>(specify)</i></p>											
<p>22. What was the main reason for him/her to leave for that particular country? <i>(give 3 main options)</i></p>	<p>1. Absence of visa requirements 2. Knowledge of language 3. Job offer 4. Residence experience 5. Acquaintance/friend/relative 6. Economic attractiveness 7. Availability of expenses for leave and other expenses 8. Absence of other options 9. Other <i>(mention)</i></p>											





23.	<p>How do you communicate with H/H missing member? (mention 2 general options)</p> <p>1. Phone 4. Phone, e-mail, skype 2. E-mail, skype 3. Other 5. There is no wish 6. It is not possible</p>	1 - 4 → 24	
24.	<p>How often do you communicate?</p> <p>1. Almost every day 3. At least once a month 2. At least once a week 4. Rarely</p>	5 - 6 → 25	
25.	<p>What legal residence status does he/she have in the country where he/she resides now? (mention 2 general options)</p> <p>1. Citizen of the country 2. Right of residence 3. Right to work 4. Asylum seeker 5. Refugee 6. Temporary registration 7. Has no legal status 8. Other (<i>specify</i>)</p>		
26.	<p>What type of accommodation is he/she living in there?</p> <p>1. Personal apartment/house 2. Apartment/home of a relative/friend 3. Rented apartment/house 4. Rented room/"corner" 5. Dormitory 6. Adapted non-residential accommodation 7. Other (<i>mention</i>)</p>		
27.	<p>Does he/she have health insurance in that country?</p> <p>1. Yes, permanent insurance 2. Yes, temporary insurance 3. No</p>		
28.	<p>How was his/her health state when leaving and how is it now?</p> <p>1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Satisfactory 4. Bad</p>		
28.1.	While leaving		
28.2.	Now		

#	The serial number from B1 of H/H member who is abroad <i>Name of H/H member</i>	Transition
29.	Did he/she intend to work abroad before leaving? 1. Yes 2. No	1 → 30 2 → 34
30.	Did he/she have a preliminary arrangement/promise about work? 1. Yes, a written agreement 2. Yes, a promise 3. Yes, other (specify) 4. No	1 - 3 → 31 4 → 34
31.	With whom and which institutions was that? (give 2 main answers) 1. RA State Employment Agency 2. Private employment agency in the RA 3. Employer living in the RA 4. Foreman living in the RA 5. Intermediary living in the RA 6. State service in the country of entry 7. Private structure in the country of entry 8. Employer in the country of entry 9. Foreman living in the country of entry 10. Intermediary in the country of entry 11. Other (specify)	
32.	To what extent has the arrangement/promise carried out? 1. Fully 2. Basically 3. Partially 4. Was not carried out	1-2 → 34 3-4 → 33
33.	What or who was the main cause of shortcomings? 1. The intermediary/the person who had promised 2. Employer 3. Unforeseen situation 4. Other (specify)	
34.	While residing in that country, how many months during the last 6 months* (or less than 6 months) has he/she 1. Have a job 2. Did not have a job, but was looking for one 3. Did not have a job and was not looking for one (*the total sum of months should be no more than 6)	→ 35** → 46 → 47

** 35 - 46 questions refer only to those members of H/H abroad, who did not have a job at the time of the interview (B1.18=2), but before that have ever worked in this country (see the note for the previous question 34.1 >0)





#	The serial number from B1 of H/H member who is abroad <i>Name of H/H member</i>	Transition
35.	<p>In his/her last job he/she was:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An employee in state sector 2. An employee in non-state sector 3. An employer 4. Self-employed 5. A member of family working without pay 6. Industrial/consumer cooperative member 	<p>1 - 2 → 36</p> <p>3 - 6 → 37</p>
36.	<p>Did he/she have a written employment contract?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	→ 38
37.	<p>Was/is his/her activity registered by a state authorized body?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
38.	<p>What was the nature of his/her job?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary < 3 month 2. Temporary < 1 year 3. Termless 4. Other 	
39.	<p>In what sector did he/she work?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Construction 4. Trade and renovation 5. State governance 6. Education 7. Health 8. Other services 	
40.	<p>Did the job match his/her profession?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, fully 2. Somewhat, yes 3. Not much really 4. No 5. Don't have profession 	
41.	<p>Did the job match his/her qualification?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it was/is higher 4. No, it was/is lower 	
42.	<p>How many hours on average did he/she work weekly? <i>(number of hours)</i></p>	
43.	<p>Did he/she have days off?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, but not regularly 3. No 	
44.	<p>How much was your/his/her average monthly income without taxes?</p> <p>AMD USD RUB EURO</p>	
45.	<p>In his/her last job who was his/her employer?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He, himself 2. Armenian compatriot 3. Local compatriot 4. Local individual/ local institution 5. State 6. Other <i>(specify)</i> 	

#	The serial number from B1 of H/H member who is abroad <i>Name of H/H member</i>	Transition
46.	<p>Through whom has he/she looked for/found a job? (give 2 general options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RA State Employment Agency 2. RA Private employment agency 3. Employer living in the RA 4. Foreman living in RA 5. Intermediary living in the RA 6. Personal/family business in RA (also agriculture) 7. Foreign state service 8. Foreign private institution 9. Foreign employer 10. Foreign taskmaster 11. Foreign intermediary/ relative 12. Personal/ family business abroad 13. Internet / other mass media 14. Other (please, specify) 	
47.	<p>Does/did he/she have other source of income such as pension, allowance, income from property rent?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1 → 48 2 → 49</p>
48.	<p>How much was your/his/her average monthly non-wage income without taxes?</p> <p>AMD USD RUB EURO</p>	
49.	<p>Did/does he/she financially support your H/H or other persons living in the RA during his/her trip?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No, it is not possible 5. No, cannot 6. No, no need 7. No, there is no wish 8. No, h/h members help him/her 	<p>1-3 → 50 4-8 → 51</p>
50.	<p>How was the money mainly sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank transfer 2. Money transfer system (e.g. MoneyGram) 3. Post 4. Courier 5. Brought personally 6. With arriving people 7. Other 	



#	The serial number from B1 of H/H member who is abroad Name of H/H member	Transition
55.	<p>Which factors are/will be the main causes for the expected return? (give 3 main options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaching the main goal 2. Absence of work 3. Bad working conditions 4. Issues related to business 5. Education/ qualification increase 6. The low level of education 7. Family, relatives reunion 8. Start a family 9. Other family reasons 10. Unhealthy moral-psychological environment 11. Uncertainty about future 12. Polluted environment 13. Discrimination 14. Political persecution/ fear of harassment 15. Religious persecution/ fear of harassment 16. Deportation 17. Job offer in RA 18. Other (specify) 	<p style="text-align: center;">END</p>





SECTION 5. THOSE WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN ARMENIA FROM ABROAD (INCLUDING NKR) FOR THE FIRST TIME
This section should be filled in if the nature of the last trip of H/H member(s) in SECTION 2 is “First Arrival from abroad” (2.3=3)

The serial number of H/H					Region		Territory			

The serial number of respondent from B1									

#	The serial number of the H/H member for the first time	Name of H/H member	The serial number of the H/H member from B1 who has arrived in Armenia	Region	Territory														Transition		
1.		What was your socio-economic status before your arrival in Armenia? (ask everybody, regardless age) 1. Employed in state sector 2. Employed in non-state sector 3. Employer 4. Self-employed in the farm sector 5. Self-employed in other sectors 6. Family member working without remuneration 7. Pupil/student 8. H/H keeper 9. Pensioner/allowance beneficiary 10. Under care 11. Unemployed 12. Other (specify)																			
2.		* This question is for individuals 6 years old or older (born in 2007 and earlier) Have you attended any educational institution before your arrival? (if several, please, mention the highest one) 1. School 2. Vocational School 3. College 4. University 5. Postgraduate education (PhD, residency, doctorate) 6. Short training course 7. No																			
<i>The next questions refer to 15 year-old or older people (born in 1998 and before that)</i>																					
3.		If you worked, then how much was your average monthly salary without taxes? (if doesn't say anything write "0")																			

#	The serial number of the H/H member from B1 who has arrived in Armenia for the first time	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....	
4.	<p>Did you have other source of income in your exit country (pension, allowance, income from property rent, etc.)?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>1 → 5 2 → 6</p>
5.	<p>How much was your/his/her average monthly income?</p> <p>AMD USD RUB EURO</p>	
6.	<p>Did your total income allow you to save any money?</p> <p>1. Yes, a considerable amount 2. Yes to some extent 3. Yes, very little 4. No 5. No, I even had debts</p>	
7.	<p>Who made the decision to come to Armenia?</p> <p>1. I 2. My family 3. Other</p>	
8.	<p>What were the main reasons for leaving that country? (mention 3 general options)</p> <p>1. There was no employment there 2. To find a better and well paid job 3. To earn money for H/H 4. Bad working conditions 5. Business difficulties 6. Education/ increase of qualification 7. Low level of education 8. Family reunification 9. Starting a family 10. Other family circumstances 11. Missing mother land and relatives 12. Unhealthy psycho-moral atmosphere 13. Uncertainty about the future 14. Environmental pollution (air, climate) 15. Discrimination 16. Political persecution, fear to be harassed 17. Religious persecution, fear to be harassed 18. Geo-political instability 19. Other (specify)</p>	
9.	<p>Did you have the opportunity to move to another country instead of Armenia?</p> <p>1. Yes 1. Yes 2. No</p>	





#	The serial number of the H/H member from BI who has arrived in Armenia for the first time	Transition
10.	<p>Name of H/H member.....</p> <p>What were the main reasons for coming to Armenia? (mention 3 general options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of work 2. Availability of better and well paid work 3. To earn money for H/H 4. Business opportunities 5. Education/trainings 6. Family reunification 7. Marriage 8. Other family circumstances 9. Missing relatives/motherland 10. Availability of shelter 11. Healthy psycho-moral atmosphere 12. Stable geopolitical environment 13. Absence of discrimination 14. Other (specify) 	
11.	<p>Which of these bodies have been informed that you are residing in Armenia? (give 2 main options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visa and passport department of police 2. Ministry of diaspora 3. Migration service 4. None of the mentioned 	
12.	<p>What is the legal base for residing in Armenia? (mention 2 general options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RA citizen 2. Applied to receive RA citizenship 3. Residence permit 4. Right to work 5. Refugee 6. Asylum seeker 7. Temporary registration 8. Don't have a legal status 9. Other (specify) 	
13.	<p>Did you have a preliminary arrangement/promise about work before your arrival?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, a written contract 2. Yes, a promise 3. Yes, other (specify) 4. No 	<p>1 - 3 → 14</p> <p>4 → 17</p>

#	The serial number of the H/H member from B1 who has arrived in Armenia for the first time	Name of H/H member.....																Transition
14.	From who, what institutions? (mention general 2 options) 1. RA state employment agency 2. RA private agency 3. Employer residing in Armenia 4. Intermediary/friend residing in Armenia 5. Foreign state service 6. Foreign private entity 7. Foreign employer 8. Foreign intermediary/friend 9. Other (specify)																	
15.	To what extent was the arrangement/promise carried out? 1. Fully 2. Basically 3. Partially 4. Was not carried out																	1-2 → 17 3-4 → 16
16.	Who and what was the main reason for shortcomings? 1. The intermediary/the person who had promised 2. Employer 3. Unforeseen situation 4. Other (specify)																	
17.	In the last 6 months* since you have been living here (or if less than 6 months) have you: 1. Had a job 2. Have not had a job but have been looking for one 3. Have not had a job and have not been looking for one (* the total number of months should be not more than 6)																	→ 18** → 29 → 30
18.	While living in Armenia, you were? 1. An employee in state sector 2. An employee in public sector 3. An employer 4. A self-employed in agricultural sector 5. A self-employed in other sector 6. A member of family working without payment	** Ask 18-29 questions to those, who have arrived from abroad for the first time and who didn't have work at the time of interview (B1.18=2), but have ever worked before that while living in RA (if the answer to previous question #17.1 is >0)																
																		1-2 → 19 3-6 → 20





#	The serial number of the H/H member from BI who has arrived in Armenia for the first time	Transition
	Name of H/H member	
19.	Have/had you a written employment contract? 1. Yes 2. No	→ 21
20.	Was the activity registered by a state authorized body? 1. Yes 2.No	
21.	What was the nature of this work? 1. Temporary < 3 month 2. Temporary < 1 year 3. Termless 4. Other (specify)	
22.	In what sector have you worked? 1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Construction 4. Trade and renovation 5. State governance 6. Education 7. Health 8. Other services	
23.	Did the job match your profession? 1. Yes, fully 2. Somewhat, yes 3. Not really much 4. No 5. Don't have a profession	
24.	Did the job match your qualification? 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, partially 3. No, it is higher 4. No, it is lower	
25.	How much were you satisfied with your job? 1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, basically 3. Basically no 4. No	
26.	How many hours on average did you work weekly? <i>(number of hours)</i>	
27.	Did you have days off? 1. Yes, regularly 2. Yes, but not regularly 3. No	

#	The serial number of the H/H member from B1 who has arrived in Armenia for the first time Name of H/H member.....	Transition
28.	How much is your average monthly income without taxes? (AMD)	
29.	Basically through who/which institution did you look for or find a job? (give 2 main options) 1. RA state employment agency 2. RA private agency 3. Employer residing in Armenia 4. Intermediary/friend residing in Armenia 5. Private/family business in Armenia 6. Foreign state service 7. Foreign private entity 8. Foreign employer 9. Foreign intermediary/friend 10. Own/family business in abroad 11. Internet, other Mass Media 12. Other (specify)	
30.	Do you have any other sources of income (pension, allowance, income from property rent etc.)? 1. Yes 2. No	1 → 31 2 → 32
31.	How much is that average monthly Income? AMD USD RUB EURO	
32.	Does your income allow you to save/accumulate any money? 1. Yes, a considerable Amount 2. Yes, a certain amount 3. Yes, very little 4. No 5. No, I even have debts	
33.	Which of the below mentioned institutions/groups/individuals did you have conflicts/problems while living in Armenia? (mention 2 general options) 1. Police 7. Neighbours 2. Tax service 8. Partners 3. Other authorities 9. Employer 4. Education 5. Health 6. Criminal world 10. Other (Specify) 11. None of them	1-10 → 34 11 → 35





#	The serial number of the H/H member from BI who has arrived in Armenia for the first time	Transition
	Name of H/H member.....	
34.	<p>How and by whom the problems were/will (is) solved? (mention general 2 options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through the courts 2. Police 3. Other authorities 4. Employer 5. Criminal world 6. Local relatives/friends 7. NGOs 8. Bribe/gift 9. Other 10. They were not resolved 	
35.	<p>In your estimation, was this trip to Armenia successful on the whole?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, completely 2. Yes, somewhat 3. No, not much 4. No 	
36.	<p>Have/Do you /have/ difficulties in fully adapting to Armenia?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Somewhat 3. Not really 4. No 	<p>1 - 3 → 37</p> <p>4 → END</p>
37.	<p>During the time residing in Armenia, did you face following problems? To what extent were/are your difficulties adapting to Armenia related to these? Please, estimate, considering 1 is fully related, 5 is unrelated</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal/document issues. 2. Shelter /domestic issues 3. Employment issues 4. Educational/health issues 5. Social protection issues 6. Adapting problems 7. Problems of leisure time opportunities 	<p>END</p>



#	The serial number of H/H member from B1, who travelled within the Republic of Armenia	Transition
	Name of H/H member	
3.	In what kind of abode does he/she live there? 1. Own apartment / house 2. Acquaintance / friend's apartment / house 3. Rented apartment / house 4. Rented room 5. Dormitory 6. Adapted non-residential accommodation 7. Other (specify)	
4.	In the 6 months preceding the trip (or in case it is less than 6 months) how many months: 1. Did you have a job 2. Did you not have a job, but were looking for one 3. Did you not have a job and were not looking for one (* the total number of months should be no more than 6)	1 → 5 → 13
5.	You/he/she were/was: 1. Employee in state sector 2. Employee in non-state sector 3. Employer 4. Self-employed in agricultural sector 5. Self-employed in another sector 6. Family member working without remuneration	1-2 → 6 3-6 → 7
6.	Do/did he have a written employment contract? 1. Yes 2. No	→ 8
7.	Was/is your activity registered by the state authorized body? 1. Yes 2. No	
8.	What was the nature of your/his job? 1. Temporary < 3 month 2. Temporary < 1 year 3. Termless 4. Other (specify)	



#	The serial number of H/H member from B1, who travelled within the Republic of Armenia																		Transition	
	Name of H/H member																			
17.	What were the main reasons for your/his/her trip? <i>(give 3 main options)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was no work 2. To find better and well paid work 3. To earn money for H/H 4. Bad working conditions 5. Difficulties for entrepreneurship 6. Education/trainings 7. Low quality of education 8. Family reunification 9. Marriage 10. Other family circumstances (reunion, marriage, etc.) 11. Cheaper accommodation 12. Unhealthy moral-psychological atmosphere 13. Uncertainty about the future 14. Environmental reasons (air contamination, climate) 15. Discrimination 16. Political repression 17. Religious repression 18. Other <i>(specify)</i> 																			
<i>The next questions refer to the ENTRY settlement, where the migrant is living at the time of interview.</i>																				
18.	What was the main reason for choosing exactly this settlement? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job offer 2. Residency experience 3. Friend/relative 4. Economic attractiveness 5. Affordability of departure and other costs 6. Absence of alternative 7. Other <i>(specify)</i> 																			
19.	Did you have other sources of income (pension, allowance, income from property rent, etc.)? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 																			
20.	Did you have a preliminary arrangement/promise about work? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, a written contract 2. Yes, a promise 3. Yes, other <i>(specify)</i> 4. No 																		1 - 3 → 21	
21.	From who and which institutions was it? <i>(mention 2 main options)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State employment agency 2. Private employment agency 3. Employer 4. Friends / acquaintance 5. Other 																		4 → 24	

#	The serial number of H/H member from B1, who travelled within the Republic of Armenia Name of H/H member	Transition
22.	To what extent was the arrangement/promise carried out? 1. Fully 2. Basically 3. Partially 4. Was not carried out	1 - 2 → 24 3 - 4 → 23
23.	What or who was the main reason for shortcomings? 1. The intermediary/the person who had promised 2. Employer 3. Unforeseen situation 4. Other (specify)	
24.	During the period of living in the given settlement, for how many of the last 6 months* (also in case it is less than 6 months) did you: 1. Have a job 2. Did you not have a job, but were looking for one 3. Did you not have a job and were not look for one (* the total number of months should be not more than 6)	
25.	During your time residing in that settlement with which of these institutions/groups/individuals did you mostly face problems? (give 2 main options) 1. Police 2. Tax service 3. Other authorities 4. Educational 5. Health care 6. Criminal world 7. Neighbours 8. Partners 9. Employer 10. Other 11. No one	1 - 10 → 26 11 → END
26.	How and with whose support were the problems solved? (give 2 main options) 1. Police 1. Court 2. Police 3. Other authorities 4. Employer 5. Criminal world 6. Local relatives/friends 7. NGOs 8. Bribe/gift 9. Other (specify) 10. They were not resolved	END



SECTION 7A. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT H/H
(Direct questions to the most informed H/H member. Respondent's serial number ` _____)

#		Code	Transition						
1.	Your H/H was established _____ Before 2007 In 2007 or later, <i>please indicate the year</i>	1	x						
		2							
2.	How many members does your H/H have? (mention the number) _____ In 2007 January 1/after 2007, from the date of its establishment Now								
3.	In what abode do you live? 1. Own apartment/house 3. Rented apartment / house 5. Dormitory 2. Acquaintance / friend's apartment/house 4. Rented room/ "corner" 6. Adapted, non-residential accommodation 7. Other								
4.	Where did your H/H live on January 1, 2007/ at the time it was established? 1. In this abode 2. In another abode in this settlement 3. In another settlement of RA 4. Abroad		1 → 9						
			2 - 4 → 5						
5.	What was the main reason for your H/H to move into this abode? 1. Improvement of housing conditions 3. Separation from the parental H/H 5. Solution of H/H's financial problems 2. Improvement of residential environment 4. Family circumstances 6. Other (<i>specify</i>)								
6.	Were there other residents in this abode who were not members of your H/H before you moved in and if yes, where did they move to? 1. There were no other residents 2. All of them, or part of them are still living in this abode 3. They have moved to another abode in this settlement 4. All have moved to another settlement in RA 5. Other (<i>specify</i>) 6. They all went abroad		1 - 5 → 9						
			6 → 7						
7.	Please, indicate the country they moved to? 1. NKR 2. RF 3. USA 4. Other (<i>specify the country</i>)								
<i>Filled in by encoder → →</i>									
8.	How many people went away? (Please, indicate the number)								
9.	Do you have H/H members, who went abroad before 2007 and have not returned since then, including people who died there? 1. Yes (<i>mention number</i>) 2. No	1	x → 7B.						
		2							
<i>Please, give the following information about them and their children, born abroad:</i>									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transition
	<i>H/H member's name who left before 2007</i>								
10.	Date of birth								
11.	Gender: 1. male 2. female								
12.	Date of departure: four characters								
13.	Is he/she alive? 1. Yes 2. No								1 → 15
									2 → 14
14.	Please, mention, date of death								END
15.	Please, mention present country of residence 1. NKR 2. RF 3. USA 4. Other (<i>specify the country</i>)								
<i>Filled in by encoder.....</i>									
16.	Which is his/her/their current socio-economic status? 1. Employed (also self-employed) 4. Pensioner/beneficiary 2. pupil/student 5. Under care 3. Householder 6. Unemployed 7. Other(<i>specify</i>)								
17.	What is the probability of their return? 1. Will come for sure 2. Will most probably come 3. Will probably not come 4. Will not come								→ 7B.



SECTION 7B. REMITTANCES AND FINANCIAL PROSPERITY

		Code	Transition
1.	<p>How would you assess your H/H's current financial situation?</p> <p>Has the financial situation of your household improved over the last five years?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Very good 2. Good 3. Moderate 4. Bad 5. Very bad</p>		
2.	<p>I. Yes, it has improved (give 3 main points)</p> <p>1) Due to a new job for household member(s)/promotions in current job/salary increase 2) Due to starting up/expanding own business 3) Due to going abroad (migration) 4) Due to H/H member(s) acquiring new skills and/or education 5) Other (specify)</p> <p>II. No, it has got worse (give 3 main points)</p> <p>1) Due to H/H member' (s) loss of job 2) Due to a worsening situation in my HH member' (s') job/ jobs/business 3) Due to increased costs of living/inflation/unexpected financial loss 4) Due to a family situation 5) Due to going abroad (migration) 7) Other (specify)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III. It has remained the same</p>		
3.	<p>Do you believe that your financial situation will improve over the coming 5 years?</p> <p>I. Yes, it will improve (give 3 main points)</p> <p>1) Due to improved economic/political situation in the country 2) Just a general feeling 3) Hope that I/my H/H members will find well-paid job 4) Due to starting up/expanding own business 5) Going abroad (migration) 6) Other (specify)</p> <p>II. No, it will get worse (give 3 main points)</p> <p>1) Due to economic/political situation in the country 2) Danger of losing job 3) Reduction in remittances from H/H member(s) working abroad 4) Just a general feeling 5) Illness, health issues 6) Other (specify)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III. It will remain the same</p>		





4. Who makes the decisions on current financial expenses in your H/H? Indicate the serial number of H/H member(s) who make(s) decisions according to B1			
5. Please list the current sources of your H/H means of subsistence according to their importance. (1 - the most important, 2- less important and so on. Sources which do not bring income: <0>).	1. Permanent job in RA		
	2. Occasional earnings in RA		
	3. Pension/benefit		
	4. Support from individual(s) living in RA		
	5. Support from structure(s) in RA		
	6. Earnings of HH member(s) permanently residing abroad		
	7. Temporary employment of H/H members abroad		
	8. Support from other persons abroad		
	9. Personal Business (including agriculture)		
	10. Percentages from financial and other investments		
	11. Other (specify)		
6. Does all the income received by your H/H let you make savings/ accumulate money?	1. Yes, a considerable amount 2. Yes, a certain amount 3. Yes, just a little		→ 7
7. How were/are/will these incomes used?		Yes No	
1.	Buy food and/or clothes for H/H	1	2
2.	Buy household items	1	2
3.	Pay for education of other H/H members/ for professional teaching	1	2
4.	Pay for medical services	1	2
5.	Pay the debts	1	2
6.	Pay for family occasions (marriage, funeral and other events)	1	2
7.	Pay for going abroad (for migration)	1	2
8.	Pay for leisure time/ tourism (travel, etc.)	1	2
9.	Buy land, house, apartment	1	2
10.	Rent land	1	2
11.	Better the land	1	2
12.	Buy equipment for the farm (including animals, feed, trees, seeds, etc.)	1	2
13.	Invest in non-farm business	1	2
14.	Other financial investments	1	2
15.	Pay for apartment building/renovation	1	2
16.	Make savings (Bank and other)	1	2
17.	Other (specify)	1	2
			→ 8

8.	Did you or any of your H/H members borrow money/take a loan over the past 12 months?	1. Yes		2. No		1 → 9
		Yes	No	Yes	No	2 → 11
9.	How much was the total sum borrowed /loaned?	AMD				
		USD				
		RUB				
		EURO				
10.	For what purposes was the money borrowed?					
1.	Buy food and clothes for H/H	1	2			
2.	Buy other H/H items	1	2			
3.	Pay for education of other H/H members/ for professional education	1	2			
4.	Pay for medical services	1	2			
5.	Pay the debts	1	2			
6.	Pay for Ceremonies (wedding party, birthday party, funeral, etc.)	1	2			
7.	Pay for going abroad, for travel	1	2			
8.	Pay for rest/tourism (travel, etc.) and for leisure time	1	2			
9.	Buy land, house, apartment	1	2			
10.	Rent land	1	2			
11.	Improve the land	1	2			
12.	Buy equipment for the farm (including animals, feed, trees, seeds, etc.)	1	2			
13.	Invest in non-farm business	1	2			
14.	Other financial investments	1	2			
15.	Pay for apartment and renovation	1	2			
16.	Make savings (in bank, etc.)	1	2			
17.	Other	1	2			
11.	Have/has you/your H/H member sent money or goods to anyone living abroad during the last 12 months?	1. Yes		2. No		1 → 12
						2 → 14
12.	How many times have you sent money to people living abroad during the past 12 months? (please specify)					
13.	How much was the total sum of money sent to your relative(s)/friend(s) living abroad during the past 12 months, including the value of goods?	AMD				
		USD				
		RUB				
		EURO				
14.	Has your H/H received money from abroad during the last 12 months?	1. Yes		2. No		1 → 15
						2 → 18





15.	How much was the total money received from all sources abroad?	Currency			
		AMD	USD	RUB	EURO
16.	When sending money to your H/H, which means of money transfer has been used more frequently? (mention 3 main ones, writing their numbers)				
1.	Bank transfer (check, payment orders, deposits and so on)				
2.	Money transfer organizations (for example MoneyGram)				
3.	Post (money orders and so on)				
4.	Forwarder / courier				
5.	Was brought personally (during home visit)				
6.	Was brought by returnees				
7.	Other (please, specify).				
17.	Did the money received within the last 12 months give you or another member of your H/H an opportunity to:	Yes	No		
1.	Buy food and/or clothes for H/H	1	2		
2.	Buy other household items	1	2		
3.	Pay for professional education of H/H member	1	2		
4.	Pay for medical services	1	2		
5.	Pay debts	1	2		
6.	Pay for ceremonies (wedding party, birthday party, funeral, etc.)	1	2		
7.	Pay for going abroad (migration)	1	2		
8.	Pay for rest/tourism (travel etc.) and for leisure time	1	2		
9.	Buy land, house, apartment	1	2		
10.	Rent (more) land	1	2		
11.	Improve land	1	2		
12.	Acquire property, equipment for the farm	1	2		
13.	Invest in non-agricultural business	1	2		
14.	Make other financial investments	1	2		
15.	Pay for apartment and renovation	1	2		
16.	Make savings (in bank and so on)	1	2		
17.	Other (please, specify)	1	2		

	1 → 19		1. Yes 2. No		1 → 19 2 → 20		
							1 → 19
18.	In addition to money, have you or any member(s) of your H/H received any item/parcel (including food) from anyone living abroad during the last 12 months?						
19.	During the last 12 months what kind of goods (including food) have you received? Can you give your assessment of their value? <i>(several answers are possible)</i>						
	a) Type of good (s)	b) quantity (per item)	c) Assessed Value		d) Means of sending		
	1. Vehicle		AMD	USD	RUB	EURO	
	2. Electrical equipment						
	3. Clothes (including shoes)						
	4. Other (specify)						
20.	Please, tell me have you ever heard of these financial structures / tools? Have you mastered and taken advantage of them over the past two years?						
1.	Pension fund						
2.	Investment bank account						
3.	Loans						
4.	Bank loan with collateral						
5.	Bank loan without collateral						
6.	Credit card						
7.	Current bank account						
8.	Saving account, bank deposit						
9.	Microfinance loan						
10.	Insurance						
11.	Stocks						
12.	Bonds						
13.	Cell phone payments according to invoice						
21.	Please, tell me if these statements relate to you (assess compliance rate 1 - 5 scale: 1. completely agree, 5. completely disagree)						
1.	Before making any purchase, I carefully consider if I can afford it or not						
2.	I am living in the present and don't think about tomorrow.						
3.	I spend money with greater pleasure than I do thinking about saving it						
4.	I pay my bills on time						
5.	I am ready to risk part of my money in order to save/ invest						
6.	I carefully monitor my financial resources						
7.	I have long-term financial goals and strive to achieve them						
8.	Money is for spending						





22.	<p>In the past 12 months, have you been in a situation, when your income didn't cover your expenses?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
23.	<p>If you were given a job opportunity, who would you prefer to be?</p> <p>1. Hired worker 2. Self-employed, employer</p>		
24.	<p>Regardless of your preference is it possible that in the coming five years you will become self-employed/ start your own business?</p> <p>1. I am already a self-employed business man 2. It is possible 3. It is rather possible 4. It is rather impossible 5. It is not possible</p>		
25.	<p>Have you taken entrepreneurship classes while studying in any educational institution?</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
26.	<p>Do you have a business (including agriculture)? Have you participated in business management? Have you taken steps to start your own business?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. I have taken steps to start my own business 3. No</p>		
27.	<p>Let's for a moment imagine that you have inherited a large sum of money, how would you manage the money?</p> <p>1. I would start a business 2. I would buy a house (pay the loan) 3. I would deposit it/ make investments 4. I would spend it to buy things which I have always dreamt of having (for example, a car). I would will travel and so on 5. I would work less 6. I would pay my debts 7. Other (<i>please, mention</i>)</p>		
28.	<p>Do you agree with the following statements?</p> <p>1. Agree 2. More likely to agree 3. More prone to disagree 4. Completely disagree</p>		
1.	It is difficult to start a business when there is no financial support		
2.	It is difficult to start a business when the administrative functions are complicated		
3.	It is difficult to get enough information on how to start a business		
4.	It makes no sense to start a business when there is a risk of failure		
5.	A second chance must be given to those who have already started a business and failed.		

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION



International Organization for Migration

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