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National Statistical Service of RA**

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The Sample Survey on External and Internal Migration in RA was conducted by the National Statistical Service of RA and the Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA in June-November 2007. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided funding and technical assistance. The purpose of the Survey is to evaluate changes in migration trends in 2002-2007 caused by socio-economic reforms implemented in the country, as well as to assess the quantitative and qualitative characteristics, socio-demographic and economic characteristics and future migration plans of different groups involved in migration processes.

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Foreword

The Report of the Sample Survey on External and Internal Migration is the result of the joint initiative of the National Statistical Service of RA, the Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA and the Population and Development Strategies (PDS) project of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The report includes changes in migration processes in 2002-2007, as well as main quantitative and qualitative indicators of different cohorts involved in migration flows.

The socio-demographic characteristics (age-sex composition, marital status, level of education, ethnical composition, nationality, economic activeness, directions of migration, as well as migration plans) of the household members involved in migration processes are observed in the Report.

Based on the results of the Household Sample Survey on Migration conducted in 2007 both emigration and re-emigration trends since 2002 were studied.

The Report of the Sample Survey on External and Internal Migration aims to provide information to the interested parties, including scientific-research institutions, state and local self governing bodies, NGO's and International Organizations.

The results of the Survey are also valuable in the context of development of the "State Demographic Policy Concept of RA" document, which is of great state and social importance. We hope that Survey results will be useful for development of the document mentioned, as well as for formation of specific activities and proposals.

We acknowledge the important contribution of the members of the inter-ministerial working group created within the UNFPA PDS project, representatives of state institutions, independent experts, as well as UNFPA and PDS Project personnel to the development of the Survey questionnaire and successful implementation of the project.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Main Background Characteristic of the Households and Household Members

92% of the total 2,500 examined households during the period of the survey were living in the given residential area as of January 1, 2002 (or later, i.e. in the year of the household creation); 5.7% were residing in a different dwelling within the given residential area, 1.6% were living in other residential areas of Armenia and 0.7% were located in foreign countries.

For 43 % of the households that moved into another dwelling within the same residential area, the primary reason for moving was the improvement of housing conditions; the relocation of 33.6% of the households was associated with the separation from a household; resolution of material problems was the reason for resettlement for 21.7% of the households; and other reasons for 1.4% of the households.

61% of the households that moved from other residential areas of the Republic of Armenia (RoA) have defined their resettlement in the given residential area as for “Permanent Residence”, and 39.0% as for “Temporary Residence”. 50 % of the latter category has moved for temporary residence because of work; 31.2% because of education; and 18.8% for other reasons.

76% of the resettled households from foreign countries used to live in Armenia before migrating, and 29,4% did not. Before leaving the country, 88.9% of the households that lived in Armenia before migrating used to reside in the same apartment. Incidentally, the departure of the prevailing majority of those households, i.e. 75% was conditional upon the absence of work.

61.7% of the households under survey have mentioned their main job or their business in the RoA as their primary source of income. Among the household members that referred to their job or business as a secondary or tertiary source of income, extensive in number were the ones eligible for pensions or welfare allowances with proportions amounting to 41.5% and 35.6%, correspondingly.

A dominant number of the households consisted of 3-6 persons with a share of 70.4%; and the average number of the household members was 4.1 persons. Within the structure of the population under study, the share of the people aged 16 and above was 80.9%.

As compared to the villages, the specific weight of the persons with higher education in the cities was higher by 2.6 times, and with secondary education – by 48.5%.

60.4% of the surveyed people aged 15 and above were married, specifically 58.2% of women and 62.9% of men.

27.5% of the surveyed household members were hired workers, 15.6% were students of schools and universities, 13.1% were pensioners and recipients of family allowances, 12.9% were self-employed and 8.9% were unemployed.

83.1% of the respondents have mentioned that they had “no intention” or “little intention” to ever, permanently or for a long-term period (three or more months) leave their given residence, and 5.3% have mentioned that they were “definitely determined” or “probably

would” leave the given residence some time, permanently or for a long-term period (three or more months). The projected destination for the 36.5% of the household members that intended to leave for another country for permanent residence was the Russian Federation, 21.2% indented to immigrate to the United States, 11.5% mentioned Ukraine, 5.8% Georgia and 13.5% other states.

External Migration

8.5% of the household members included in the survey were formerly involved in foreign migration procedures.

30.1% of the migrants involved in foreign migration processes comprised the migrants that returned from foreign countries, of which 62.3% were male representatives and 37.7% were female.

65.7% of the household members that returned from foreign countries were between 20 and 49 years of age, and their average age was 35.

67.9% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries and were aged 15 and above were married, specifically 63.2% of women and 70.6% of men.

Prevalent in proportion among the migrants that returned from foreign countries were the people with secondary education (41.9%), secondary vocational education (24.8%), and higher and above level of education (21.1%).

54% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have described their trip as “completely successful” or “more or less successful”, whereas 27% have referred to their journey as “unsuccessful” or “rather unsuccessful”, and 19% could not tell. 54.0% of the migrants have been employed in the foreign states and 2.3% have been unemployed. The area of employment for 56.7% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries has been construction, and the area of employment for 15.3% has been commerce/trade. 54.5% of the foreign migrants have been employed for a period of up to one year. Their employment has been legally formalized for only 18.5% of the months they were employed.

84.1% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have been paid their earned money fully or for the most part, of which 82.0% have received their earnings in full.

67% of the household members involved in foreign migration procedures represent the migrants that were located in foreign countries during the period of the survey. 78% of them were men and 22% were women.

91.7% of the household members that were residing in foreign countries during the survey were 15-59 years old, and their average age was 34.8 years.

The prevailing majority of those people (90.5% in total, of which 92.1% men and 84.5% women) had at least general secondary education.

67.5% of the migrants that were located in foreign countries during the survey were married or living together, specifically 68.6% of men and 63.1% of women.

Around 60% of the respondent household members have described the trips of the foreign migrants as “rather successful” or “totally successful”, and 8.6% have maintained that the trip was “rather unsuccessful” or “unsuccessful”.

49.4% of the migrants have been temporarily registered in the foreign country of their habitation, 22.5% have been accorded an employment right, 6.6% have been granted citizenship, and 3% have been refugees and/or have applied for asylum.

66.7% of the foreign migrants have been hired for employment, 9.2% have been self-employed, and 2.8 have been employers themselves. The dominant area of business for 62.8% of the migrants in foreign countries has been construction. The areas of commerce and services have been the areas of business for 17.3% of the migrants.

Before departing, 67.7% of the migrants had specific prior arrangements for employment, 21.2% did not have any prior arrangements for work, and 11.1% had left for foreign states with totally different intentions.

According to the respondent household members, the future plans of 60.3% of the migrants in foreign countries involved returning before the end of the year, within one year or eventually, and 18% had no intention of returning.

The migrants that were in foreign countries during the survey period are responsible for the 70.5% of the passenger turnover, each of them taking an average of 2.5 trips. 76.4% of them were located in the Russian Federation, 9.8% were located in European states, and 4.8% were in the United States.

2.9% of the household members involved in foreign migration procedures represent the portion of the migrants that immigrated from foreign states. 60% of them were aged from 15 to 29, and their average age was twenty-five. 30.4% of the household members that immigrated from foreign countries were married, and 69.6% had never been married.

Prevailing among the immigrants from foreign countries were the people with secondary education (34.8%), higher education (26.1%), and vocational education (26.1%).

70% of the respondents have described their repatriation to Armenia as “successful” or “rather successful”, and 30% have maintained that it was “rather unsuccessful”.

68% of the people that immigrated to Armenia have possessed and during the period of the survey still possessed real property in the country of their departure (12% had real estate and 12% never had).

The financial status of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries has improved after resettlement for only 9.1% of the migrant household members. For 40.9% the financial position has remained unaltered, and for 50% - has aggravated.

31.8% of the repatriates have arrived in Armenia with their entire families, 27.3% with only part of their families, and 40.9% - alone.

Prevailing within the number of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries were those that returned from Syria, Georgia and the United States.

Internal Migration

3.2% of the household members included in the survey were formerly involved in domestic migration processes.

9.9% of the migrants involved in domestic migration processes represented the people who returned from other residential areas of Armenia. Within the population structure, the prevailing majority of the household members that returned from other areas of Armenia (69.7%) were the migrants between 15 and 29 years of age, and their average age was 29.

Conditional upon the young age structure of the population (particularly male) that returned from other residential areas of Armenia, 80.6% of the migrants have never been married before (specifically 94.1% of men and 64.3% of women).

57.9% of the men that returned from other residential areas of Armenia had secondary education, and 10.5% had higher education. Prevailing among women were those with secondary vocational education (42.9%), and higher education (35.7%).

87.9% of the people that returned from other residential areas of Armenia have described their trip as “rather successful” or “completely successful” and have associated their homecoming from other areas of Armenia with the fulfillment of their departure goal or completion of their work (65.9%) and domestic circumstances (17.1%).

75.8% of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia have not been willing to or have not been able to work, and 9.1% have been willing to work but have not found any jobs. Only 9.0% have been hired for employment or have been self-employed in agricultural activities.

A significant portion of the migrants that returned from other residential areas of Armenia were those that returned from Yerevan (24.2%), and the marzes of Tavoush (18.2%), Gegharkunik (12.1%), Aragatsotn (9.1%), and Syunik (9.1%).

During the period of 2002-2007, the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia have traveled, each of the migrant within this particular category taking an average of 1.3 trips.

68.5% of the household members involved in domestic migration procedures represented the portion of the migrants that were located in other residential areas of the Republic of Armenia.

The prevailing majority (84.7%) of the household members that were located in other areas of Armenia, were aged from 15 to 29, and their average age was 22.

34.2% of those migrants were married (specifically, 13.2% of men and 57.3% of women), and 63% had never been married.

45.7% of the migrants located in other residential areas of Armenia were people with secondary education, 19.1% had higher and above level of education, and 29.7% had secondary vocational and incomplete higher education.

83.6% of the responding household members have described the journey of the migrants located in other residential areas of Armenia as “rather successful” or “totally successful”.

More than 58% of the adult migrants have not been willing to or have not been able to work, 18.1% have not found jobs, and around 20% have worked as hired employees in the government or non-government sectors.

The prospective plans of 43.5% of the migrants in other areas of Armenia involved homecoming before the end of the year, within one year or eventually; and 42.3% of the migrants had apparently no intention of returning.

A significant portion of the migrants in other residential areas of Armenia were those residing in Yerevan (39.9%), and the marzes of Syunik (9.6%), Ararat (7%), Vayots Dzor (6.1%), and Tavoush (6.6%). During the period of 2002-2007, these migrants have traveled, each of them taking an average of 1.9 trips.

According to the results of the survey, 21.6% of the household members involved in domestic migration processes are represented by the migrants that arrived from other residential areas of Armenia. The prevailing majority of the migrants arriving from other areas of Armenia, namely 73.1% were the people aged from 15 to 49. Their average age category was 26.

Prevalent in number among the migrants arriving from other residential areas of Armenia were the people with secondary education (32.4%), higher education (26.5%), and secondary vocational education (20.6%).

90.9% of the responding household members have described the journey of the migrants located in other residential areas of Armenia as “rather successful” or “totally successful”.

50.7% of the migrants that arrived from other areas of Armenia have possessed and during the period of the survey still possessed real property in the area of their departure (17.8% had real property and 31.5% never had).

In the area of their departure, 19.1% of the migrants have been hired for employment in the government and non government sectors, 48.5% have not been willing to or have not been able to work, and 23.5% have not been able to find employment. During the period of the survey 39.7% of the migrants that arrived from other residential areas of Armenia were employed.

54.1% of the migrants that arrived from other areas of Armenia have arrived in the given settlement area with their entire families, 16.7% with only part of their families, 2.8% with other relatives and 25% alone.

The financial status has improved after resettlement for 49.2% of the household members of the migrants that arrived from other areas of Armenia. For 46.2% of the migrants the financial position has remained unchanged, and for 4.6% it has aggravated.

As for the prospective migrating plans of the migrants that arrived from other areas of Armenia, 54.1% have already settled down in the given area meaning that they will not go back, 3.3% will probably not go back, and 42.6% have uncertain migration prospects.

A significant portion of the migrants that arrived from other residential areas of Armenia were those that resettled from the marzes of Shirak (20.5%), Tavoush (16.7%), and Gegharkunik (12.8%). During the period of 2002-2007, the migrants within this particular category have traveled, each of them taking an average of 1.1 trips.

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The sample survey on external and internal migration was aimed at the assessment of the changes that took place in the foreign and domestic migration tendencies due to social and economic reforms within the country during the period of 2002-2007 (the period that preceded the survey), with consideration of the fact that according to the results of the census launched in Armenia on October 10, 2001, the levels of migration during the previous decade were evaluated. This report includes the volumetric and quantitative characteristics of individual population groups involved in migration processes during the period of the survey, their social and demographic and economic description, as well as the data about their future migration plans.

The current migration statistics based on the procedure of the administrative system of registration (recording), a key element in the periodically updated registration process of the *de jure* population after the census of 2001, does not allow for the receipt of statistical data about the actual levels of migration flows for both objective and subjective reasons, since not all the migrants tend to carry out their departure(s) and arrival(s) through the administrative registration (recording) procedures, thus remaining outside of the statistical framework.

Given the above, back in 1996, for the first time within the framework of the TACIC project the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia conducted a random migration survey among 900 passengers at the airports of the country, with the purpose of identifying the reasons that make people leave their country. In November-December of 1998 a similar survey was carried out among both arriving and departing passengers, as well as 3,600 selected households.¹ Throughout the 12 months of 2001, a random migration survey² was conducted at the check-points of the Republic of Armenia. The present survey is a logical continuation of the previous ones.

1.1 A Glossary of the Main Terms and Definitions

Within the framework of this survey, both foreign and domestic migrants were studied. The terms and definitions listed below arise mainly from the survey methodologies.

Foreign Migration of the Population - people's movement beyond the state borders of a country stipulated by a change in their residence area;

Migrant - a person partaking in the process of migration who has changed his/her place of permanent (usual) residence;

Migrant that Returned from a Foreign Country (Re-emigrant) - a person who was in a foreign country as an international migrant for more than three incessant months (long-term or short-term) during the period of the survey and returned to Armenia;

Migrant Located in a Foreign Country (Emigrant) - a person who was residing in a foreign country during the period of the survey for three and more months;

¹ "A Study of the Foreign Migration Process in Armenia During 1991-1998", The Ministry of Statistics of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan, 1999

² "A Random Survey of the Passenger Turnover (Migration) at the Check-Points of the Republic of Armenia", National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan, 2002

Migrant that Immigrated from a Foreign Country (Immigrant) - a person that arrived in the given settlement area for the first time during the period of the survey from a foreign country, for the purpose of settling;

Labor Migrant - a person who was absent from the settlement/country of his/her permanent residence during the period of the survey and was in a foreign settlement/country for the purpose of carrying out economic activity;

Migrant that Returned from another Settlement Area of the RoA - a person who was previously in another settlement of Armenia as a migrant for more than three incessant months and returned to his native settlement;

Migrant Located in another Settlement Area of the RoA - a person who was absent from the settlement of his/her permanent residence during the period of the survey and was in another settlement area of Armenia;

Migrant that Arrived from another Settlement Area of the RoA - a person who arrived in the given settlement area during the period of the survey for the purpose of permanent settlement;

Stateless Person - a person who has not been officially recognized as a citizen of any country.

1.2 Purpose and Objectives of the Survey

The *purpose* of this survey is obtaining information through alternative channels, in parallel with the current statistical data on foreign and domestic migration tendencies during the period following the census of 2001 in the Republic of Armenia, as well as identifying and analyzing the primary factors that impact the aforementioned migration tendencies.

The principal objectives of this survey are as follows:

- Assessment of the foreign and domestic migration movements during the period of 2002-2007 and identification the social and demographic characteristics of the migrants;
- Identification of the actual levels and directions of migration, as well as the changes that have taken place during the period following the census of 2001;
- Data collection on the volumes of labor migration, re-emigration trends, statistical characteristics of the migrants and other features.

1.3 Sampling Methodology

The foundation for the formation of the selection/sampling methodologies was the database of addresses of all households within the Republic of Armenia created on the basis of the 2001 census by the National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia with support from the World Bank.

Given the goals and objectives of the survey, a method of selection was used. For the purpose of selection formation, the database of addresses of all households within the Republic of

Armenia was divided into 48 strata (groups), 12 of which represented by communities of the city of Yerevan.

At the level of marzes (provinces), all the households were divided into three categories: **major cities** with a population of 15 thousand and above (non-existent only in the Marz of Vayots Dzor); **villages and other towns** with a population of less than 15 thousand. Major cities comprised 15 groups (strata), and villages and other towns formed 10 strata each.

In accordance with such division, a random two-level selection was formed, stratified by marzes. All the marzes, as well as the rural and urban residential areas were included in the selection combination in proportion with the number of the households of the given marz/settlement within the total number of households in the country. The selection involved 27 towns and 54 villages.

During the *first phase* the settlement areas were selected as initial units of selection/sampling. During the *second phase* a total of 2,500 households were selected for the survey, 1686 of which were from urban and 814 from rural residential areas,

1.4 Description of Sampling Population

In order to carry out the survey, the survey staff was formed involving interviewers, quality control specialists and encoders. During the period prior to the survey, instructions were given to the interviewers and responsible parties for field operations about the procedure of selection and filling out of the questionnaires.

Taking into consideration the fact that in certain instances it would be possible to do without filling out the questionnaires, e.g. when the households refused to be inquired, when the households were absent or for other reasons, a reserve method of selection was designed to ensure sufficient representation of the survey results.

Field operations were carried out during the period of September 17-30, 2007 inclusive. Each interviewer was required to submit a selection report along with the filled out questionnaires.

WINDOWS format was used and individual work files were integrated in the unified data base.

Table 1 represents the number and structure of the households under survey, by marzes (with the largest portion representing the city of Yerevan, 35.1%).

Table 1. The number and distribution of the surveyed households by marzes

Marz	Number of households	Share in the Sample (%)
Yerevan	878	35.1
Aragatsotn	132	5.3
Ararat	180	7.2
Armavir	182	7.3
Gegharkunik	170	6.8
Lori	211	8.5
Kotayk	191	7.6
Shirak	197	7.9

Syunik		138		5.5
Vayots Dzor	86		3.4	
Tavoush		135		5.4
TOTAL		2500		100

1.5 Contents of the Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire consists of nine sections with the following brief description (see the questionnaire in Appendix 1):

Section 1 includes questions in reference to the volumetric and qualitative characteristics of the family migration in the *households* under survey: the households residing since 2002 and after 2002, including the resettled ones from foreign countries, from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia or from another dwelling within the given settlement area. **Section 1** contains questions like: when did the resettlement take place and for what purpose; what are the income sources of the household, etc.

Section 2 includes questions in reference to the present and former members of the households, their social and demographic features, their migration movements, as well as their future migration plans and destinations.

Section 3 includes questions that are solely in reference to those members of the households that have carried out migration movements with duration of three and more months since 2002, the start of each migration movement (year, month), its purpose and character, as well as the destination of the latest migration movement (country, marz/province, settlement area). Based on the last migration movement of each household member, the migrants have been categorized as shown in the successive sections.

Each one of the **Sections 4-9** separates the migrant members of the households according to their residence status: migrants that returned from foreign countries (re-emigrants); migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia; migrants located in foreign countries; migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia; migrants repatriating from foreign countries (immigrants); and migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia. The questions in each of the sections refer to the factors that instigated the migration movement of the migrants, the social and economic status of the migrants, the area of their activity, their earnings, their savings and their prospective migration plans.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

97.5% of the surveyed households were formed prior to January 1, 2002, i.e. before the period of the survey, and 2.5% of the households were formed after January 1, 2002, i.e. during the period of the survey. Incidentally, 17.5% of the latter category were formed during 2002; 23.8% were formed during 2003; 19.0% were formed during 2004; 19.0% were formed during 2005; 17.5% were formed during 2006, and only 3.2% were formed during 2007 and pre-survey time period.

Table 2. Distribution of the households formed after 2002, by the year of their formation

Year of formation	Number of households	% against the total
2002	11	17.5
2003	15	23.8
2004	12	19.0
2005	12	19.0
2006	11	17.5
2007	2	3.2
Total	63	100.0

Additionally, the survey identified the residence areas of the households under survey in 2002.

Table 3. Distribution of the households under survey by their residence areas as of 2002 (%)

	Current number of the households	% against the total
The given dwelling	2299	92.0
Another dwelling within the given settlement area	143	5.7
Another settlement area within the Republic of Armenia	41	1.6
Foreign countries	17	0.7
Total	2500	100.0

As of January 1, 2002 (or later, i.e. in the year of their formation), 92% of the households under survey were residing in the given dwelling; 5.7% were residing in another dwelling within the given settlement area; 1.6% were residing in another settlement area within the Republic of Armenia; and 0.7% were living abroad in foreign countries.

We will now examine the categories of the aforementioned households, separated by individual characteristics like change in material status; purpose of resettlement, period of resettlement, etc.

2.1 Households that did not Change their Dwelling

The survey inquired the respondent household members to find out their opinion on how they assess the financial status of their household in 2002 (or later, i.e. in the year of the formation of the household) and during the period of the survey.

Table 4. Material status of the households that did not change their dwelling: in 2002 vs. the period of the survey (%)

Appraisal	Financial status	
	In 2002	During the survey
Very good	1.8	1.4
Good	15.5	13.1
Average	55.0	55.0
Poor	21.4	24.0
Very poor	6.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0

According to the received and compiled responses, the portion of the households that did not change their dwelling and had assessed their material status as “average” was prevalent, i.e. 55%. Their financial status had not changed during the period of the survey. The data in the Table indicate that during the reportable period there have been observations of a tendency towards the decrease of “good” (by 2.4 percentage points) and “very good” (by 0.4 percentage points) assessments, and a tendency towards the increase of “poor” (by 2.6 percentage points) and “very poor” (by 1.2 percentage points) assessments.

2.2 Households that Changed their Dwelling

14.6% of the households that changed their dwelling (i.e. 5.7% of the total surveyed households) had moved to the given dwelling in 2002; 17.5% had moved in 2003; 19.6% had moved in 2004; 13.3% had moved in 2005, 19.6% had moved in 2006 and 15.4% in 2007 (during the period that preceded the survey).

Table 5. Distribution of the households that changed their dwelling, by the year of moving

	Number of households	% against the total
2002	21	14.6
2003	25	17.5
2004	28	19.6
2005	19	13.3
2006	28	19.6
2007	22	15.4
Total	143	100.0

43.8% of the households mentioned the improvement of housing conditions as their main purpose of moving; for 32.6% of the households the main reason for moving was separation of households; for 19.3% the purpose of moving was resolution of material problems; and 4.3% named other goals.

Table 6. Distribution of the households that changed their dwelling, by the main purpose of moving and the period of moving (from the weighted number, %)

Purpose	Living period by years						Total	Total households that changed dwelling
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Improvement of housing conditions	16.8	25.8	9.2	8.9	25.1	14.3	100.0	43.8
Resolution of financial problems	6.3	15.6	28.2	19.2	12.8	17.8	100.0	32.6
Separation of households	11.6	9.7	29.6	13.5	22.1	13.5	100.0	19.3
Other	19.6	38.2	0.0	20.0	0.0	22.1	100.0	4.3
Total	13.2	19.1	19.2	12.8	20.6	15.1	100.0	100.0

A review of the received data would reveal that 50.9% of the households that changed their dwelling for the purpose of improving their housing conditions refers to the households that moved during 2003 (25.8%) and 2006 (25.1%). A relatively large portion of the households that changed their dwelling for the purpose of resolution of financial problems had moved in 2004 (28.3%), 2005 (19.2%), and during the period in 2007 that preceded the survey (17.8%). The moving of more than two thirds of the households that wanted to separate their households took place primarily in 2004-2006.

The households that had changed their dwelling provided their assessment of their financial status before the moving and during the survey.

Table 7. Assessment of their material status by the households that changed their dwelling: before moving vs. during the period of the survey (%)

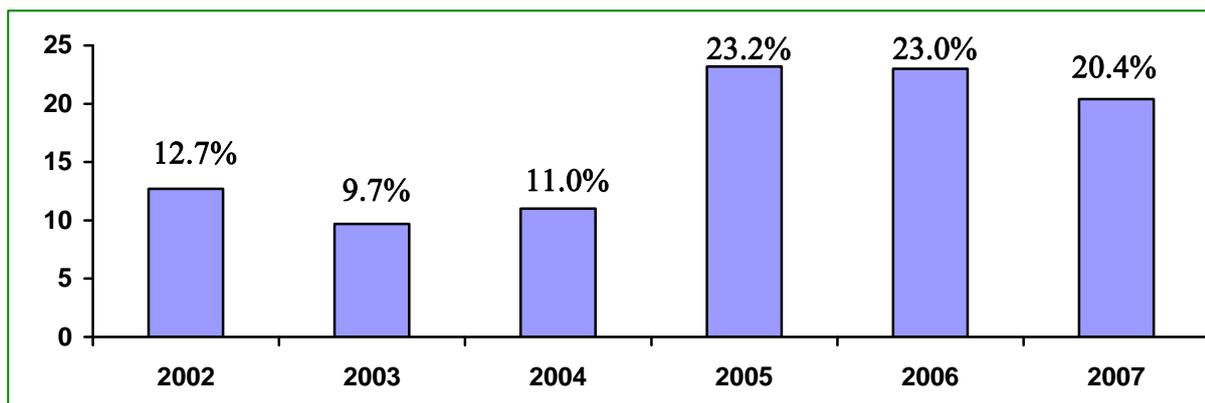
Appraisal	Before moving to the given dwelling	During the survey
Very good	1.5	2.1
Good	19.0	24.5
Average	55.6	50.3
Poor	19.7	17.5
Very poor	4.2	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0

According to the evaluation of their financial status by the households that changed their dwelling, prevalent was the portion of the households that had registered positive changes. Thus, there has been a tendency towards the increase of the households that assessed their financial status as “good” (by 5.5%) and “very good” (by 0.7%), and a tendency towards the decrease of the “average” (by 5.3%) and “poor” (by 2.2%) assessments. However, it should be noted that there has also been an increase in the number of the households that had assessed their financial status as “very poor” (by 1.4%).

2.3 Households that Migrated from other Settlement Areas of Armenia

During the survey period, the movement of the households relocating from other settlement areas of Armenia (1.6% of the respondent households) was prevalent throughout the period of 2005-2007 amounting to 66.6%, and during the period of 2002-2004 it was 33.4%. It should be noted that the activity in domestic migration has been observed since 2005, when the same indicator doubled as compared to the previous year.

Figure 1. Distribution of the households that moved from other settlement areas of Armenia, by relocation years (weighted)



Incidentally, the survey disclosed that the households that migrated from other settlements of Armenia were newcomers in the given settlement area meaning that previously, before their relocation, those households never resided in the given settlement.

The survey program offered this group of households to choose from the list of proposed factors up to three reasons that called for their relocation. The incidence of those factors is summarized in the Table below.

Table 8. Distribution of the households that migrated from other settlements of Armenia, according to the factors that caused their relocation

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	15	24.2
Absence of specialized jobs	4	6.5
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	13	21.0
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	1	1.6
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	3	4.8
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	7	11.3
Other	19	30.6
Total	62	100.0

It is worth mentioning that among the proposed nine factors (absence of jobs; absence of specialized jobs; impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards; unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment; absence of any prospects for the

development of the country/settlement area; difficulties in engaging in entrepreneurship; and family circumstances) the households that migrated from other settlement areas of Armenia most frequently mentioned the “Other reasons” factor (30.6%), followed by the “Absence of jobs” (24.2%) and “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” (21.0%) factors. This circumstance brings about the assumption that it was not the unhealthy social, moral and physiological environment that caused the migration of the households from other settlement areas of Armenia.

Table 9. Households that migrated from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia represented in accordance with the purpose of their relocation

Purpose	Number of households	% against the total
A total of:	41	100
Of which:		
- For the purpose of permanent residence	25	61.0
- For the purpose of temporary residence	16	39.0
of which:		
- to work	8	19.5
- to study	5	12.2
- other purposes	3	7.3

61.0% of the households that migrated from other settlement areas of Armenia characterized the relocation to the given settlement area as for “permanent residence”, and 39.0% as for “temporary residence”. 50 % of the households that moved for temporary residence mentioned that their relocation was primarily associated with the purpose “to work”; 31.2% had moved “to study”; and 18.8% mentioned “other purposes”.

Table 10. Assessment of their material status by the households that migrated from other settlement areas of Armenia: before moving vs. during the period of the survey (%)

Appraisal	Before relocation to the given settlement area	During the survey
Very good	4.9	0.0
Good	9.7	29.3
Medium	56.1	58.5
Poor	29.3	12.2
Very poor	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Among the households that migrated from other settlements of Armenia prevalent were those that described their financial status as “medium”. Their proportion had risen by 2.4 percentage points during the period of the survey, whereas the proportion of the households that described their financial status as “good” had more than tripled. In the meantime, the proportion of the households characterizing their material status as “poor” had reduced by 17.1%. No households with the assessment of “very poor” were recorded before their relocation to the new settlement area or at the moment of the survey. Neither were there

households with their material status assessed as “very good”. However, before their relocation to the new settlement the proportion of such households was 4.9%.

2.4 Households that Migrated from Foreign Countries

During the period of the survey, the households that migrated from foreign countries (0.7%) had the following distribution according to the periods and the purpose of their migration.

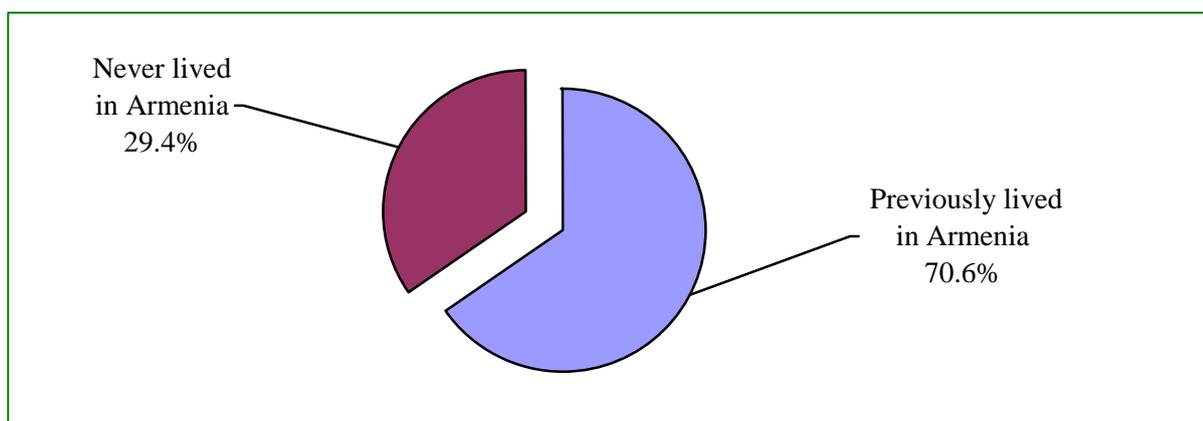
Table 11. Distribution of the households that migrated from foreign countries by the year of their relocation to Armenia and purpose (*weighted indices, %*)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Return to the place of previous residence	0	0	0	49.6	38.7	11.8	100
Permanent residence	18.5	57.9	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Temporary residence	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	35.3	48.5	100.0
Total	6.1	19.2	13.9	14.4	24.6	21.8	100.0

Migration of the dominant part of the households that migrated from foreign countries was registered during the period of 2005-2007 (60.8%); and 39.2% relocated during the period of 2002-2004. As evidenced by the data represented in Table 11 above, the migration of the households that described their relocation as a “return to the place of previous residence” was registered during the period of 2005-2007. The migration of the households that described their return to Armenia as “for permanent residence” was registered during the period of 2002-2004. The migration of the households that described their return to Armenia as “for temporary residence” started in 2004 and doubled in 2006. In 2007, during the period of the survey, their number had tripled as compared to 2004.

70.6% of the households that migrated from foreign countries had previously resided in Armenia, and 29.4% had never lived in Armenia.

Figure 2. Representation of the households that migrated from foreign countries, according to their previous residence in Armenia



88.9% of the households that previously lived in Armenia were residing within the same settlement area.

This group of households that migrated from foreign countries was also offered to choose from the list of factors, according to their significance, up to three reasons that had caused their relocation to a foreign country. Among the responses prevalent were those where the departure from Armenia was accounted for the absence of jobs (50%).

Table 12. Distribution of the households that migrated from foreign countries, according to the factors that had caused their departure from Armenia

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	9	50.0
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	4	22.2
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	1	5.6
Unstable geopolitical situation	1	5.6
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	2	11.1
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

It is worth mentioning that quite high was the incidence of the responses that stated the “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” (22.2%) and the “Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area” (11.1%) as the main factors stipulating the migration of the households to foreign countries from Armenia. The departure from Armenia for the three fourth of the households that migrated from foreign countries had taken place in 1997, 1999 and 2001.

Table 13. Representation of the households that migrated from foreign countries but had previously resided in Armenia, according to the years of their residence in Armenia (%)

	1993	1996	1997	1999	2001	2003
% against the total	8.3	8.4	33.3	16.7	25.0	8.3

45.5% of the migrant households from foreign countries described their departure from Armenia as “for permanent residence”; and 54.5% as “for temporary residence”.

Table 14. Distribution of the households that migrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the purpose of their departure from Armenia

Purpose of departure	Number of the households	% against the total
Total	17*	100.0
Of which:		
- For the purpose of permanent residence	5	29.4
- For the purpose of temporary residence	6	35.3
of which:		
- to work	3	17.6
- to study	3	17.7

**including 6 households (35.3%) that did not answer the question*

Among the households that described the purpose of their departure from Armenia as “For temporary residence” equally proportional were the households that had migrated “to work” and “to study”.

Table 15. Appraisal of their trip to foreign countries by the households that migrated from foreign countries

Appraisal	Number of the households	% against the total
Successful	2	11.8
Rather successful	4	23.5
Hard to answer	4	23.5
Rather unsuccessful	2	11.8
Not mentioned	5	29.4
Total	17	100.0

11.8% of the households that migrated from foreign countries assessed their journey as “successful”; and 23.5% believed it was “rather successful”, whereas the same percentage of the households found it difficult to answer that question. 11.8% comprised the households that appraised their trip as “rather unsuccessful”, whereas more than half of that group refused to or was not able to assess the trip to foreign countries.

The survey attempted to disclose whether the departure of the aforementioned group of households from foreign countries to Armenia had been compulsory. 82.4% of the inquired households responded that their return to Armenia had not been compulsory, and the rest of the households maintained that their migration had been compelled by the political realities in the given foreign country, the social, moral, psychological situation and by other factors.

Table 16. Compulsiveness of migration of households from foreign countries

	Number of households	% against the total
Migration was not compulsive	14	82.4
Migration was compelled by the political realities in the given foreign country,	1	5.9
Migration was compelled by the social, moral, psychological situation in the given foreign country	1	5.9
Migration was compelled by other factors	1	5.9
Total	17	100.0

Incidentally, the households were asked whether they had been provided a real opportunity to migrate to another country instead of Armenia, and 47.1% of them mentioned that they had really been provided such an opportunity.

Table 17. Distribution of the households that migrated from foreign countries, according to the purpose of their relocation to Armenia

Purpose of migration to Armenia	Number of the households	% against the total
Total	17	100.0
Of which:		
- Return to the place of previous residence	6	35.3
- For the purpose of permanent residence	5	29.4

- For the purpose of temporary residence	6	35.3
of which:		
- <i>to work</i>	1	5.9
- <i>to study</i>	4	23.5
- <i>other</i>	1	5.9

Among the households that described their return to Armenia as “For temporary residence”, 66.6% of the households maintained that they had migrated “to study”, and the remaining households mentioned “to work” and “other” reasons.

Table 18. Assessment of their material status by the households that migrated to Armenia from foreign countries: before relocation vs. during the period of the survey (%)

Appraisal	Before relocation to the given settlement area	During the survey
Very good	5.9	5.9
Good	47.0	29.4
Medium	47.1	52.9
Poor	-	11.8
Very poor	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0

Interestingly, the assessments of their financial status provided by the households that migrated from foreign countries were essentially different from the ones provided by the households in different statuses. The percentage of the households that had described their financial status as “very good” both before their relocation and during the survey was 5.9%, whereas significantly lower (by 17.6 percentage points) was the percentage of the households that had assessed their financial status as “good”. The number of the “medium” assessments by the households had increased by 5.8 percentage points. None of the aforementioned households described their financial status before migrating to Armenia as “poor”, whereas during the survey 11.8% of them did so.

The survey program had also planned for the collection of information about the place of relocation of the former owners of the dwelling currently inhabited by the migrant households.

Table 19. Place of relocation of the former owners of the dwelling currently inhabited by the migrant households (%)

Place of relocation	Number of the households	% against the total
Another dwelling of the given settlement area	53	26.4
Previously no household resided	21	10.4
No former household relocated	4	2.0
Other settlement in Armenia	13	6.5
Foreign countries	38	18.9
Had difficulty answering	70	34.8
Gave no answer	2	1.0
Total	201	100.0

34.8% of the respondents had difficulty in providing the requested information. However, attention was paid to the fact that 6.5% of the households that previously lived in the given dwelling relocated to other settlements in the Republic of Armenia, whereas 18.9% migrated to foreign countries.

The households under survey also answered the question “what were the grounds for their living in their dwellings”. According to the information collected, the dwellings of the 94.1% of the inquired households were owned by the households. 92.0% of those households had had the dwelling within their proprietary rights back in 2001 and even before that, and 8% had owned the dwelling after 2001. The proportion of the households that lived in rented apartments or dwellings provided by others without charge was only 5.8%.

Table 20. Distribution of the households under survey by the status of their ownership towards their dwellings

Status of ownership	Number of the households	% against the total
Owned since 2001 and before that	2160	86.5
Owned after 2001	187	7.6
Rented	62	2.7
Provided without charge (by relatives, friends, firm and others)	78	3.1
Other	13	0.1
Total	2500	100.0

The survey examined also the income sources of the households. The income sources were categorized by the respondent households in accordance with their importance: from one to three. Incidentally, along with the first source of income, 53.5% of the respondent households (1337 households) mentioned a second important source of income, and 9.3% (233 households) referred to a third one.

Table 21. Representation of the households under survey, in accordance with the importance of their income sources

Income sources	According to their importance					
	First		Second		Third	
	Number of households	% against the total	Number of households	% against the total	Number of households	% against the total
Main job/business in the RoA	1542	61.7	149	11.1	29	12.5
Random jobs in the RoA	309	12.3	323	24.2	27	11.6
Pension/allowance	399	16.0	555	41.5	83	35.6
Financial support from person(s) residing in the RoA	28	1.1	90	6.7	22	9.4
Permanent work/business of a household member(s) abroad	30	1.2	16	1.2	3	1.3
Temporary work/business of a household member(s) abroad	140	5.6	69	5.2	15	6.4
Financial support from person(s) residing abroad	49	2.0	114	8.5	41	17.6
Other	3	0.1	21	1.6	13	5.6
Total	2500	100.0	1337	100.0	233	100.0

61.7% of the respondent households mentioned their main job or business in Armenia as their primary source of income. Further, among the households that referred to a second and third source of income quite high was the proportion of those that mentioned “pension/allowance”, amounting to 41.5% and 35.6%, correspondingly.

In addition, information was compiled by the survey about the members of the next-door/next-wall neighboring households of the respondent households and those members of the neighboring households that had departed from Armenia for a period of three and more months. According to the collected data, that information was provided about the first (77.2%) and second (68.8%) bilateral next-door/next-wall neighboring households and the rest of the households did not have such information.

Table 22. Information provided by the households on their next-door/next-wall neighboring households and those members of the neighboring households that were absent from Armenia for a period of three and more months

	Number of neighboring households	Number of the members of the neighboring households (person)	Of which, absent members of the neighboring households		
			Person	% of the household members against total number	
First next-door/next-wall neighboring household	1942	8080	1304	16.1	
Second next-door/next-wall neighboring household	1715	7230	1018	14.1	
	3657	15310	2322	15.2	

It should be noted that this survey did not pose any restrictions as to the absence period of the household members; therefore the data may include departures that took place before the period of the survey.

SECTION 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION UNDER SURVEY

This Section includes general information about the gender and age structure, the ethnic nationality, the level of education of the present and previous members of the 2,500 surveyed households, as well as information about the marital status of the population representatives beyond 16 years of age, the citizenship of the household members, their primary social and economic status, their profession and the migration movements of the present and previous household members after 2002 that exceeded three months.

Table 23. Distribution of the surveyed households by the number of their members (%)

Number of the households (in the sample)	Of which:									Total
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 and more persons	Average number	
2500	9.8	11.8	13.4	22.0	21.2	13.8	4.8	3.2	4.1	100
Per 2001 census	11.0	12.8	13.2	22.0	18.6	11.9	5.8	4.7	4.1	100

According to the results of the survey, prevalent were the households comprised of 3-5 members, the specific weight of which amounted to 70.4%, whereas per the census of 2001, that index was only 65.7%. Incidentally, as compared to the results of the 2001 census, no 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 2.6 percentage points and 1.9 percentage points, correspondingly. Apart from that, a decrease was observed in the specific weight of the households comprised of 1-2 persons (by 2.2 percentage points) and 7 and more persons (by 2.5 percentage points). The average number of the household members was 4.1 persons according to the results of both the survey and the census.

The combination of each of the migrants in separate statuses as established by the survey will be presented in independent sections. This particular section represents the social and demographic characteristics of the entire grouping under survey.

48.0% of the population under survey (including the previous members as well as the absent members of the households) were men and 52.0% were women.

Table 24. Structure of the population under survey by gender (%)

Gender	Per the results of the survey	Per the results of the 2001 census	Per the data of the current record of the RoA National Statistical Service, as of January 1, 2007
Male	48.0	48.0	48.3
Female	52.0	52.0	51.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Incidentally, the distribution of the household members involved in the survey by gender coincides with the data of the 2001 census and is hardly any different from the current record of the National Statistical Service.

3.1 Distribution by Age Groups

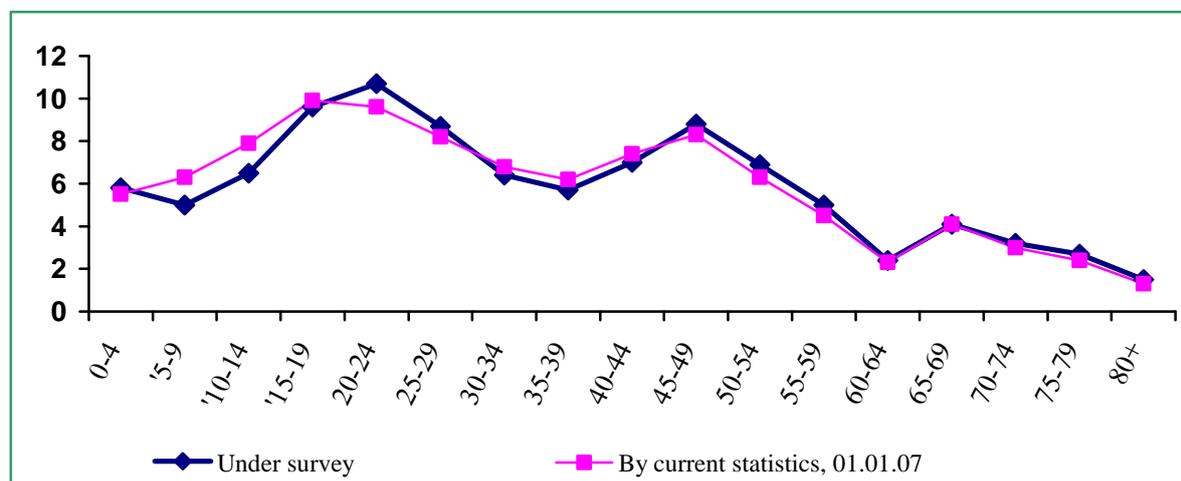
Representatives of the population aged 16 and above comprised 80.9% of the entire population. This index by gender has the following distribution: men 78.3% and women 83.4%.

Table 25. Age structure of the surveyed population by gender (%)

Age groups	Male	Female	Total
0-9	12.7	9.1	10.8
10-19	17.2	15.0	16.1
20-29	19.5	19.3	19.4
30-39	11.7	12.5	12.1
40-49	15.2	16.3	15.8
50-59	11.8	12.0	11.9
60-69	5.6	7.2	6.4
70-79	5.2	6.6	5.9
80+	1.0	1.9	1.5
<i>Of which:</i>			
0-15	21.7	16.6	19.1
16-62/59	68.3	67.7	67.9
63/60 and above	10.0	15.7	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age (in years)	33.0	37.0	35.0

According to the survey data, the age and gender structure of the population is represented by the following proportions: 19.1% - people aged from 0 to 15; 67.9% - labor capable age; and 13% - people above the labor capable age. As compared to the results of the 2001 census, certain changes have occurred in the proportions of the three aforementioned age groups: the first age group (0-15) has reduced and the two other groups, namely the “labor capable” and “above labor capable” age groups have increased in share. The correlation of the current record data and the survey data on the age structure of the population is reflected in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Representation of the age structure of the household members according to the survey and the current statistical record (%)



It should be noted that the differences between the results of the sampled data and those of the current record can mainly be explained by the fact that according to the methodologies of the survey the constituency of respondents also included the former members of the households who have been partaking in migration processes since 2002.

Table 26. Distribution of young people by separate age groups (%)

Age groups	Male	Female	Total
16-19	8.2	7.5	7.9
20-24	10.1	11.1	10.6
16-24	18.3	18.6	18.5
25-30	10.9	11.1	10.3
16-30	29.2	29.7	28.8

Young people aged from 16 to 24 comprised 18.5%, and young people from 16 to 30 constituted 28.8% of the respondent population. Within the structure of the 16-24 age group, 47.5% were men and 52.5% were women; and within the structure of the 16-30 age group 48.7% were men and 51.3% were women.

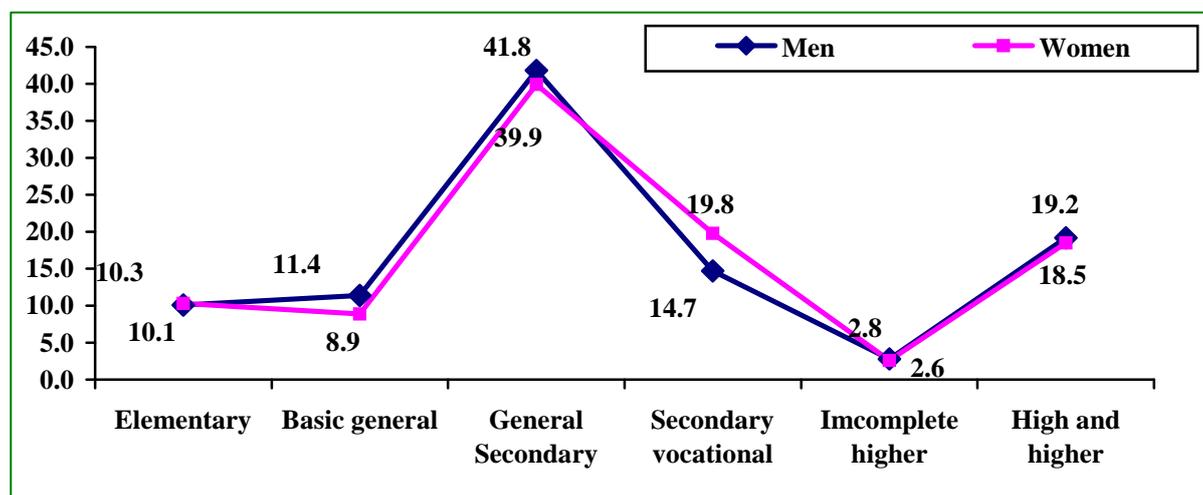
3.2 Distribution of the Household Members by the Level of their Education

Table 27. Education level of the household members, according to their age (10 and above) and urban/rural distribution (%)

	Highest level of education								
	No elementary education	Elementary education	Basic secondary education (8 years)	General secondary education (10 years)	Secondary vocational education	Incomplete higher education	Higher education	Post-graduate education	Total
10-14	8.8	75.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	0.9	1.4	28.4	58.1	6.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	1.0	0.6	4.2	46.8	16.2	11.7	19.3	0.3	100.0
25-29	0.4	1.1	5.1	41.0	19.0	1.3	31.1	0.8	100.0
30-34	0.4	0.4	3.6	46.3	19.2	1.0	28.5	0.4	100.0
35-39	0.2	1.0	2.7	46.8	20.2	1.4	27.3	0.3	100.0
40-44	0.3	1.0	5.4	44.0	25.0	1.0	22.9	0.4	100.0
45-49	0.3	0.9	4.1	45.1	26.1	1.5	21.8	0.1	100.0
50-54	0.1	0.8	4.9	43.5	26.6	0.8	23.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	0.4	1.3	7.3	36.6	27.2	0.8	26.2	0.2	100.0
60+	1.5	16.1	18.2	34.6	14.1	0.9	14.4	0.2	100.0
Total	1.3	8.7	10.1	40.9	17.5	2.7	18.6	0.3	100.0
Urban	1.5	7.2	7.8	36.8	19.6	3.3	23.4	0.4	100.0
Rural	1.6	11.4	14.4	48.7	13.2	1.5	9.1	0.1	100.0

The prevailing majority of the respondents within the surveyed population had secondary education, with a specific weight of 40.9%, followed by people with higher education (18.6%), and people with secondary vocational education (17.5%). In cities, the specific weight of people with higher education exceeded the same category in villages. The percentage of the people with secondary vocational education exceeded the corresponding category in villages by 6.4 percentage points, whereas in villages the specific weight of the people with secondary education was higher than in the cities by 11.9 percentage points. The number of people with general basic education in villages was 1.9 times higher than in cities and of people with elementary education – 1.6 times higher than in cities.

Figure 4. Level of education among the surveyed population by gender (%)



The educational level among men exceeded that among women in general basic education (by 2.5 percentage points), general secondary education (by 1.9 percentage points) and higher and above level of education (by 0.7 percentage points).

3.3 Distribution by Marital Status

According to the data represented in Table 28 below, 58.2% of the respondents aged 15 and above were married, with women comprising 58.2% and men comprising 62.9% of that group. 32.6% of men and 23.6% of women had never been married before. The specific weight of widows comprised 9.1%, an indicator that is significantly dissimilar within the male and female population groups (by 11.3 percentage points). 2.7% of the respondents were divorced or separated, with men comprising 1.4% and women comprising 3.8% of that group.

Table 28. Distribution of the respondents (aged 15 and above) by marital status, age, gender and residence location (%)

	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/living together	Widowed	Divorced/separated	
15-19	94.2	4.9	0.6	0.3	100.0
20-24	68.3	30.7	0.5	0.5	100.0
25-29	34.3	64.1	0.4	1.2	100.0
30-34	19.4	76.0	0.8	3.9	100.0
35-39	11.8	81.0	1.7	5.5	100.0
40-44	6.9	83.9	2.8	6.4	100.0
45-49	4.9	86.7	4.4	4.0	100.0
50-54	4.7	83.1	8.0	4.2	100.0
55-59	3.3	78.5	14.5	3.5	100.0
60+	3.1	56.9	38.6	1.5	100.0
Total	27.8	60.4	9.1	2.7	100.0

Male	32.6	62.9	3.0	1.4	100.0
Female	23.6	58.2	14.3	3.8	100.0
Residence					
Urban	27.4	60.5	8.8	3.3	100.0
Rural	28.7	60.3	9.5	1.5	100.0

There were certain differences between the marital status of the urban and rural populations. Thus, in villages as compared to the cities, the specific weight of the people that were never married before was higher by 1.3 percentage points; that of the widows was higher by 0.7 percentage points; and that of the people who were divorced or separated was higher by 1.8 percentage point. The figures for the married people were basically the same.

Table 29. Ethnic structure of the household members (%)

Ethnic nationality	Male	Female	Total
Armenian	98.2	97.9	98.0
Russian	0.4	0.7	0.6
Yezid	1.1	1.0	1.1
Kurd	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greek	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other ethnic nationalities	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The prevailing majority of the respondents, namely 98% were Armenians, 1.1% were Yezids, 0.6% were Russians, 0.1% were Kurds and 0.1% were Greeks. The selection also involved other ethnic groups like Assyrians, Jews, and Ukrainians, but their proportion was lower than the measurement unit, therefore they have not been represented separately.

Table 30. Distribution of the household members by nationality/citizenship

Age	Armenian citizens		Foreign state citizens		People with no citizenship/stateless		Total
	% of the age group the total	% within the given group	% of the age group the total	% within the given group	% of the age group the total	% within the given group	
0-14	17.2	(98,8)	18.3	(1,1)	11.1	(0,1)	(100,0)
15-49	56.8	(98.5)	72.5	(1,4)	88.9	(0,1)	(100,0)
50+	26.0	(99.6)	9.2	(0,4)	0.0	(0,0)	(100,0)
Total	100.0	(98.8)	100.0	(1,1)	100.0	(0,1)	(100,0)

98.8% of the surveyed population were citizens of the Republic of Armenia, 1.1% were citizens of other states with a prevalent majority (46.9%) of citizens of the Russian Federation; 10.6% were citizens of Georgia, 6.2% were citizens of the United States of America, 6.2% were citizens of Syria and 0.1% were the people with no citizenship.

Table 31. Distribution of the household members having other nationality/citizenship by countries, %

Country	Number	% from the total
Georgia	12	10.6
Greece	5	4.4
Iran	5	4.4
Russian Federation	53	46.9
Syria	7	6.2
United States of America	7	6.2
Ukraine	3	2.7
Other	6	5.3

Not mentioned	15	13.3
Total	113	100

2.2% of the surveyed household members represented the refugees from Azerbaijan.

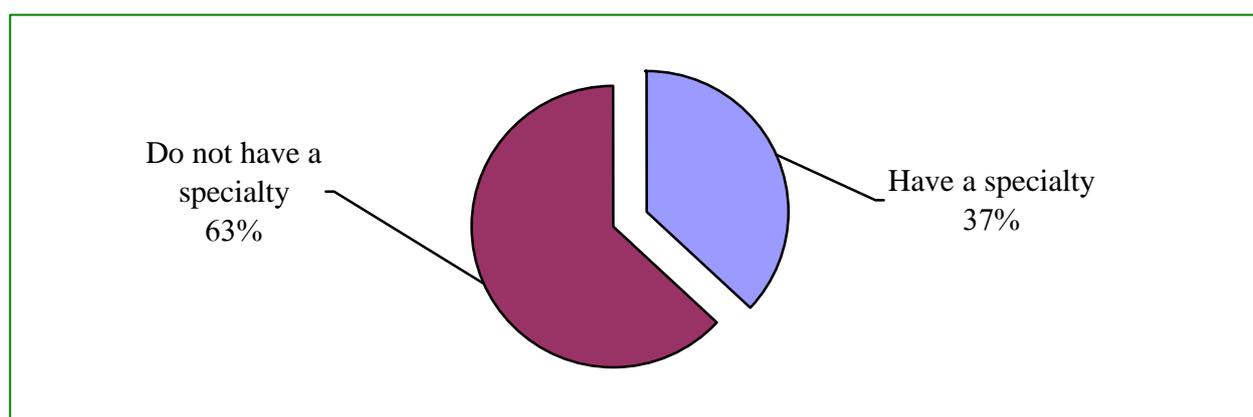
Additionally, the survey compiled information about the social and economic status of the household members under survey.

Table 32. Employment status of the household members by gender

Employment status	Total number	Men	Wom en	% against the total		
				Total	Men	Women
Employed within the government sector	1329	672	657	12.9	13.6	12.3
Hired employees in the non-government sector	1499	1074	425	14.6	21.7	7.9
Self-employed in the sector of agriculture	866	434	432	8.4	8.8	8.1
Self-employed in other sectors	461	335	126	4.5	6.8	2.4
Employers	56	42	14	0.5	0.8	0.3
Pensioners/allowance beneficiaries	1352	518	834	13.1	10.5	15.6
Pupils/students	1603	803	800	15.6	16.3	14.9
Housewives	1060	0	1060	10.3	0.0	19.8
Registered unemployed	75	20	55	0.7	0.4	1.0
Non registered unemployed	872	383	489	8.5	7.8	9.1
Under care	926	503	423	9.0	10.2	7.9
Other	151	129	22	1.5	2.6	0.4
Not mentioned	41	23	18	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	10291	4936	5355	100,0	100,0	100,0

27.5% of the surveyed household members were hired employees, 15.6% were pupils and students, 13.1% were pensioners and allowance recipients, 12.9% were self-employed and 9.2% were unemployed.

Figure 5. Distribution of the surveyed population (aged 15 and above) by the area of expertise (%)



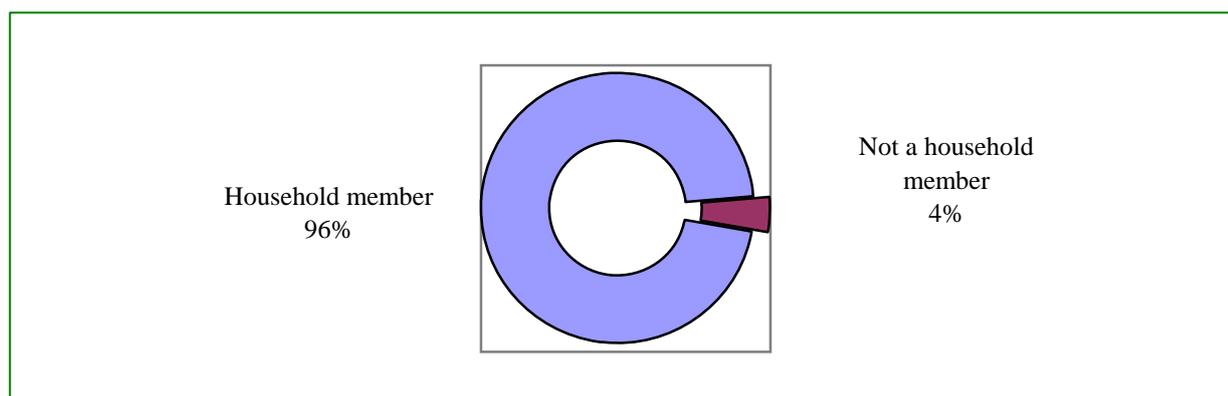
The survey discovered that only 37% of the household members had mentioned that they have a specialty in a specific area.

Among the widely spread specialties were the ones associated with engineering, economics, social sciences, medicine, linguistics, arts and cultural sector, with a high level of expertise rating 44.9% and an average level of expertise rating 27.8%.

Table 33. Distribution of the household members by specialties

Specialties	Number	% against the total
Specialties requiring high level of qualification	1707	44.9
Areas of natural and engineering sciences	452	11.9
Areas of biological, agricultural sciences and healthcare	302	7.9
Area of education	253	6.7
Other high qualification specialists	700	18.4
Specialties requiring medium level of qualification	1056	27.8
Areas of physics and engineering	277	7.3
Areas of natural sciences and healthcare	213	5.6
Area of education	329	8.7
Areas of finance and economics, administration and social activity	237	6.2
Specialties associated with data processing and registration	164	4.3
Rendering of personal services	220	5.8
Qualified specialties in the areas of agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fish hatching	7	0.2
Skilled workers	532	14.0
Specialties not requiring qualification	114	3.0
TOTAL	3801	100.0

At the moment of the survey, about 96.0% of the present and previous household members under survey were members of the given household, and more than 4.0% had ceased being a member of the given household.

Figure 6. Distribution of the surveyed population, in accordance with the status of a household member at the moment of the survey

Incidentally, 53.5% of the respondents that were not household members at the moment of the survey had migrated from other settlements during the survey period after 2002 (when entering the households) or had departed from the given settlement area for three and more months partaking in the migration process of the households under survey.

Table 34. Distribution of the former members of the households in accordance with their migration movement during the period of 2002-2007

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Involved in migration movement	238	53.5
Not involved in migration movement	207	46.5
Total	445	100.0

Thus, 46.5% of the former members of the households were not involved in any migration movements; therefore interrogations about them were limited to this point.

Table 35. Distribution of the members of the households in accordance with their intention to leave the given settlement area forever, for a long-term-period or some time in the future

	People that had an intention to migrate		Of which, those that intended to migrate within the upcoming 12 months	
	Number of the household members	% against the total	Number of the household members	% against the total
Definitely, yes	206	2.3	111	23.4
Probably, yes	274	3.0	94	19.8
No	7020	76.3	127	26.7
Probably not	628	6.8	40	8.4
Had difficulties answering the question	1069	11.6	103	21.7
Total	9197	100.0	475	100.0

Additionally, information was compiled about the prospective migration plans of the household members. Thus, 83.1% of the respondents mentioned that they had “no intention” or “probably no intention” to migrate from the given settlement area forever or for a long period of time (three and more months), and only 5.3% maintained that they were “definitely” planning to or “probably” planning to leave the given settlement forever or for a long time period some time in the future. 11.6% of the respondents had difficulties providing a definite answer to the question about their prospective migration plans.

Only 43.2% of the respondents that had migration plans maintained that they were “definitely” or “Probably” determined to migrate within the upcoming 12 months. Incidentally, 68.3% of those respondents were intending to migrate for the purpose of temporary residence, and 31.7% for permanent residence.

Table 36. Distribution of the household members that had an intention to migrate, in accordance with the purpose of their relocation

Purpose	Number of the household members	% against the total
Total	136	100.0
Of which:		
For permanent residence	63	31.7
For temporary residence	199	68.3
Of which		
To work	95	47.7
To study	4	2.0
Other	37	18.6

47.7% of the household members that intended to migrate for the purpose of temporary residence were planning to leave for work, 2.0% for study and 18.6% for other purposes.

Table 37. Planned departures of the household members by destinations and purposes (%)

Destination	Purpose of migrating		Total
	For temporary residence	For permanent residence	
Republic of Armenia	11.5	11.5	11.5
Georgia	1.5	5.8	2.8
Russian Federation	52.3	36.5	47.8
Spain	3.1	0.0	2.2
Ukraine	5.4	11.5	7.2
United States of America	3.1	21.2	8.2
Other	11.6	13.5	12.1
Not mentioned	11.5	-	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

52.3% of the household members that planned to migrate for temporary residence had Russian Federation in mind as their destination country, 5.4% were planning to leave for Ukraine, 3.1% were planning to leave for the United States, 3.1% for Spain, and 11.5% of the respondent had plans to migrate to other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia. 36.5% of the household members that planned to migrate for permanent residence had Russian Federation in mind as their destination country, 21.1% were planning to leave for the United States, 11.5% for Ukraine, and 5.8% for Georgia and other countries.

Additionally, information was requested from the household members that expressed an intention to migrate about the circumstances that had stipulated their intention. Those factors have been classified and are represented in the Table below.

Table 38. Distribution of the household members that expressed an intention to migrate, in accordance with the reasons for such decision and the purpose of migration

Reasons	Incidence	% from the total	Purpose of leaving	
			Temporary residence	Permanent residence
Absence of jobs	88	30.9	68	18
Absence of specialized jobs	16	5.6	6	4
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards				

Reasons	Incidence	% from the total	Purpose of leaving	
			Temporary residence	Permanent residence
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	75	26.3	53	19
Unstable geopolitical situation	5	1.8	4	0
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	6	2.1	3	3
Difficulties in engaging in entrepreneurial activity	18	6.3	10	6
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	3	1.1	2	1
Other	65	22.8	30	30
Total	285	100.0	184	81

The household members that expressed an intention to migrate were offered to pick from the list of factors three main reasons that compelled them to leave. The obtained results pointed to the fact that quite high was the incidence of the reasons “Absence of jobs” (30.9%); “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” (26.3%); and “Family circumstances” (22.8%).

SECTION 4. EXTERNAL MIGRANTS

This Section includes information about those members of the households whose migration movements with duration of more than three months during the period of 2002-2007 have taken place beyond the borders of the Republic of Armenia, i.e. those household members that have returned from foreign countries; that are residing in foreign countries; or have immigrated from foreign countries.

Table 39. Representation of the household members involved in foreign migration transfers during the period of 2002-2007

	Household members under survey		% against the total	Number of the migrants (weighted) within the total number of the RoA population (person)
	Number	Specific weight		
Migrants that returned from foreign countries/re-emigrants	265	2.6	30.1	86 397
Migrants residing in foreign countries/emigrants	590	5.7	67.1	205 620
People that immigrated from foreign countries/immigrants	25	0.2	2.8	8 782
Total	880	8.5	100.0	300 799

8.5% of the members of the households included in the survey were involved in foreign migration processes.

4.1 Migrants that Returned from Foreign Countries/Re-emigrants³

This sub-section represents statistical data about those members of the households who were in Armenia during the period of the survey but had been residing in a foreign country (one and the same country) for more than three months during the period of 2002-2007, including those who returned during the survey period from their trip undertaken prior to 2002 (see Table 39).

In proportion, the migrants that returned from foreign countries constitute the one thirds of the total number of the migrants involved in foreign migration processes.

The age structure of this group of migrants has the following distribution by gender.

Table 40. Distribution of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, by age and gender (%)

Age groups	Men		Women		Total	
	% of the given age group from the total	% within the given age group	% of the given age group from the total	% within the given age group	% of the given age group from the total	% within the given age group
0-4	3.0	55.6	4.0	44.4	3.4	100.0

³ Re-emigrant is a person who was in a foreign country as an international migrant for more than three incessant months (long-term or short-term) during the period of the survey and returned to Armenia

5-9	4.3	63.6	4.0	36.4	4.2	100.0
10-14		37.5	5.0	62.5	3.0	100.0
15-19	1.8	30.0	7.0	70.0	3.8	100.0
20-24	12.7	65.6	11.0	34.4	12.1	100.0
25-29	13.3	57.9	16.0	42.1	14.3	100.0
30-34	15.2	80.6	6.0	19.4	11.7	100.0
35-39	7.9	72.2	5.0	27.8	6.8	100.0
40-44	9.7	76.2	5.0	23.8	7.9	100.0
45-49	12.7	61.8	13.0	38.2	12.8	100.0
50-54	7.9	65.0	7.0	35.0	7.6	100.0
55-59	4.9	47.1	9.0	52.9	6.4	100.0
60-64	1.8	60.0	2.0	40.0	1.9	100.0
65-69	3.0	62.5	3.0	37.5	3.0	100.0
70+	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	1.1	100.0
Total	100.0	62.3	100.0	37.7	100.0	100.0

The data represented in the Table above indicate that within the structure of the migrants that returned from foreign countries the prevalent portion belongs to the 20-29 age group, followed by the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups, meaning that 65.7% of the household members that returned from foreign countries were in an active labor age (20-49). Incidentally, within the category of men the proportion of the 20-49 age group formed 71.5%, and within the category of women the same indicator showed 56%. In all represented age groups, except for the 0-19 age group, the specific weight of men was significantly higher than that of the women.

Table 41. Marital status of the household members that returned from foreign countries by age and gender (%)

	Never married	been Married/living together	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Total
15-19	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
20-24	65,6	34,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
25-29	39,5	60,5	0,0	0,0	100,0
30-34	19,4	71,0	0,0	9,7	100,0
35-39	11,1	77,8	5,6	5,6	100,0
40-44	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
45-49	14,7	79,4	0,0	5,9	100,0
50-54	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
55-59	5,9	70,6	23,5	0,0	100,0
60+	0,0	68,8	25,0	6,3	100,0
Men	26.7	70.6	0.7	2.0	100.0
Women	23.0	63.2	9.2	2.6	100.0
Total	25.3	67.9	3.8	3.0	100.0

67.9% of the household members that returned from foreign countries, aged 15 and above, were married, specifically 63.2% of women and 70.6% of men. One fourth of these household members had never been married before.

Prevalent in proportion among those migrants that returned from foreign countries were the people with general secondary education (41.9%), followed by the migrants with secondary vocational education (24.8%), and higher education (21.1%). Incidentally, the level of education among men exceeded that among women in the categories of general secondary and higher education, whereas in the categories of elementary, basic, secondary vocational and incomplete higher education women exceeded men in the level of education.

Table 42. Educational level of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with age groups and gender (%)

	Highest educational level						Total
	Elementary education and lower	Basic secondary education (8 years)	General secondary education (10 years)	Secondary vocational education	Incomplete higher education	Higher education and higher	
10-14	75.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
15-19	10.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	-	100.0
20-24	3.1	9.4	56.3	12.5	6.3	12.5	100.0
25-29	-	7.9	42.1	18.4	-	31.6	00.0
30-34	-	3.2	38.7	35.5	3.2	19.4	00.0
35-39	-	-	50.0	27.8	-	22.2	00.0
40-44	-	-	47.6	28.6	-	23.8	00.0
45-49	-	-	35.3	35.3	-	29.4	00.0
50-54	-	10.0	40.0	30.0	-	20.0	00.0
55-59	-	11.8	23.5	29.4	-	35.3	00.0
60+	-	6.3	68.8	18.8	-	6.3	00.0
Men	2.6	6.5	45.5	22.1	0.6	22.7	00.0
Women	5.4	7.6	35.9	29.3	3.3	18.5	00.0
Total	3.6	6.9	41.9	24.8	1.6	21.1	00.0

93.6% of the household members that returned from foreign countries were citizens of the Republic of Armenia and 6.4% were citizens of other states.

Additionally, the survey disclosed some of the factors that had stipulated the migration to a foreign country by those household members that have returned from foreign countries. From the list proposed by the survey, the respondents were offered to choose up to three factors that had caused their departure to a foreign country.

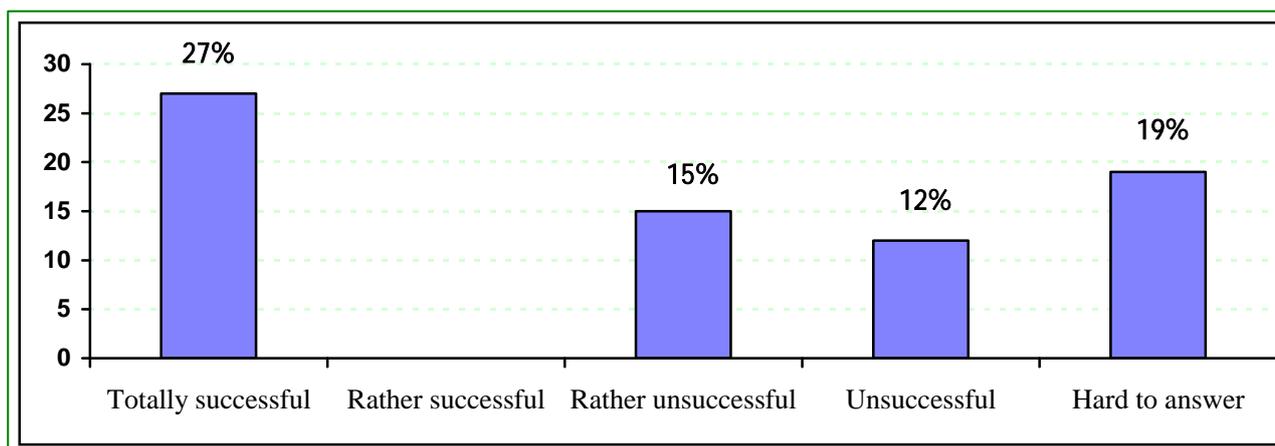
Table 43. Distribution of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the factors that had caused their departure

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	132	38.3
Absence of specialized jobs	15	4.3
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	80	23.2
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	3	0.9
Unstable geopolitical situation	1	0.3
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	5	1.4
Difficulties in engaging in entrepreneurial activity	4	1.2
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	68	19.7
Other	37	10.7
Total	345	100.0

Among the reasons that instigated the departure of the household members, prevalent was the “Absence of jobs” (38.3%); followed by the “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” (23.2%) and “Family circumstances” (19.7%). This means that for

61.5% of the household members included in this particular group the problem of earning sufficient resources was of primary importance.

Figure 7. Representation of the returning migrants aged 18 and above, in accordance with the success of their journey abroad



More than half of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, 54% to be more exact, have described their journey abroad as “Totally successful” or “Rather successful”, whereas only 27% have considered their trip “Unsuccessful” or “Rather unsuccessful”. About 19% of the respondents found it hard to assess how successful their journey had been.

Table 44. Distribution of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with their decision to travel abroad

	Number of household members	% against the total
Personal decision	82	31.0
Family decision	168	63.4
Other decision	8	3.0
Not mentioned	7	2.6
Total	265	100

According to the respondent household members, for 31.0% of them the determination to travel abroad was based on personal decision, for 63.4% it was based on a family decision, and 3.0% had made this decision in some other way.

Table 45. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the type of their dwelling abroad (%)

	Number of household members	% against the total
Privately owned apartment/town house	12	4.5
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	71	26.8
Rented separate apartment/house	87	32.8
Rented room/corner	62	23.4
Dormitory	15	5.7

Other dwelling	15	5.7
Not mentioned	3	1.1
Total	265	100.0

So basically, the migrants from the Republic of Armenia have been living in rented apartments (56.2%) or in dwellings provided by friends or relatives (26.8%).

Table 46. Distribution of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with their social and economic status abroad (%)

	Departed city	from village	Departed from village	Total
Laborer	53.0		56.9	54.0
Pensioner/allowance beneficiary	7.6		6.2	7.2
Pupil/student	0.5		0.0	0.4
Housewife	13.1		9.2	12.2
Unemployed	3.0		0.0	2.3
Under care	15.2		20.0	16.3
Other	7.6		7.7	7.6
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0

61.2% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have been the bread-earners of the household, meaning that 54.0% of them have had jobs and 7.2% of them have been pensioners or welfare allowance beneficiaries. 2.3% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have been unemployed, and the proportions of housewives, pupil/students, people under care and people with other statuses have been, correspondingly, 12.2%, 0.4%, 16.3% and 7.6%.

Table 47. Distribution of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with their employment status abroad (%)

Employment status	City	Village	Total
Employed in the government sector	5.7	3.3	5.1
Hired employees in non government sector	52.0	50.0	51.5
Self-employed	2.3	8.4	3.8
Found no jobs	8.6	5.0	7.7
Have not been willing to or able to work	31.4	33.3	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than half of the household members that returned from foreign countries have been hired for employment predominantly within the non government sector (51.5%). Around the one thirds of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have not been willing to or have not been able to work.

Additionally, information was compiled about the total number of employment months abroad during the period of the survey.

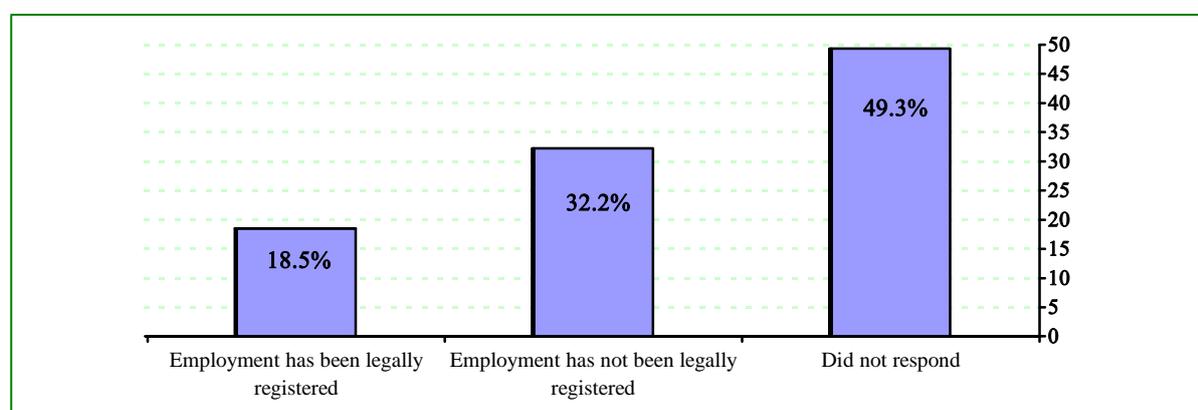
Table 48. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the months of their employment abroad

Number of months	Number of migrants	% against the total
According to the employment months	Of which, according to the legally registered	According to the employment months
		Of which, according to the legally registered employment months

		employment months		
1-12	79	16	54.5	59.3
13-24	26	4	17.9	14.8
25-36	17	2	11.7	7.4
37-48	5	1	3.4	3.7
49-60	3	2	2.1	7.4
61+	15	2	10.3	7.4
Total	145	27	100.0	100.0

According to the data presented above, more than half of the migrants that returned from foreign countries or 54.5% have been employed for up to one year, followed by the categories of those migrants that have been employed for 13-24 months and 25-36 months, with their total percentage going up to 29.6%.

Figure 8. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the legal registration of their employment abroad



We can see from the chart that within the entire volume of employment months it was only during the 32.2% of time that the migrants' employment was not officially registered. In 49.3% of the cases the respondents have not been informed or have had difficulties answering the question (see Figure 8). The migrants' employment has been officially registered during 18.5% of the total employment months.

Table 49. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the portion of the earnings they received abroad

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Received in full	100	68.9	} 84.1%
Received the main portion	22	15.2	
Received half of the earnings	10	6.9	} 9.0%
Received a miniscule portion		6.9	
Did not receive	3	2.1	
Total	145	100.0	

The table above indicates that 84.1% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have been paid their earned money fully or for the most part, of which 82.0% have received their

earnings in full. 6.9% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have been paid only half of their earnings, and 9.0% have received nothing or only a miniscule percentage of their earnings.

Table 50. Distribution of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the area of their employment abroad (%)

Area of employment	Number of household members	% against the total
Industry	15	10.0
Construction	85	56.7
Commerce	23	15.3
Transport	8	5.3
Services	9	6.0
Other	10	6.7
Total	150	100.0

72 %

As shown in the Table above, the migrants that returned from foreign countries have mainly been engaged in the areas of construction and commerce, with their aggregate proportion amounting to 72%. The responses to the inquiries about the average monthly salaries of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, varied. 49.7% of the migrants refused to answer that question altogether justifying such behavior by the assurance that they did not know or were simply reluctant to answer the question. 2% of the respondents maintained that basically they had no earnings, and the distribution of the data collected about the monthly earnings of the members of the rest of the households (48%) in accordance with their employment areas is represented below.

Table 51. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with their average monthly earnings and their employment areas abroad

Area of employment	of respondents	Did not had earnings	Size of the earnings expressed in US dollars					Total
			150-399	400-699	700-999	1000-1999	2000-10000	
Industry	14.3	0.0	21.4	7.2	42.9	7.1	7.1	100.0
Construction	45.2	1.2	13.1	25.0	8.3	7.2	0.0	100.0
Transport	50.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	100.0
Services	66.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Commerce	69.6	4.4	0.0	8.7	4.3	4.3	8.7	100.0
Other	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Total	49.7	2.0	10.9	17.0	10.9	7.5	2.0	100.0

According to the data afforded by the respondents, greater was the proportion (17.0%) of those migrants who mentioned 400-699 US dollars as their average monthly earnings abroad. In the area of construction, the proportion (25.0.0%) of those migrants who mentioned 400-699 US dollars as their average monthly earnings also prevailed. In the area of industry, prevalent were the ones (42.9%) that mentioned 700-999 US dollars as their average monthly earnings; and in other areas there were no significant differences between the sizes of the earnings.

Around 93% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries did not mention any non employment related incomes (allowances, etc.).

Table 52. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the possibility of savings

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Had savings	29	11.9	} 42.2%
Had some savings	65	26.6	
Had significant savings	9	3.7	
Did not have any savings	132	54.1	} 57.8%
Had debts	1	0.4	
Did not have sufficient earnings	8	3.3	
Total	244	100.0	

More than 42.2% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries mentioned that they have been able to accumulate “some” or “significant” savings, whereas 57.8% maintained that they have not been able to save anything.

The respondents were offered to point out up to three ways of target use of their savings from the list proposed by the survey.

Table 53. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the incidence of the purposes of utilization of their savings

Purposes	Incidence	% from the total
For current household needs	86	43.9
For various ceremonies and other stuff	15	8.2
For utility and household needs like renovations, restructuring, etc	28	14.3
For social need like healthcare, education, etc.	31	15.8
For acquisition of property for long-term use	10	5.1
For acquisition of real estate	13	6.6
For investments in business or production	4	2.0
For financial investments like bank deposits, shares, etc.	1	0.5
Other	7	3.6
Total	196	100.0

Among the purposes of utilization of the earnings mentioned above, predominant was the incidence of the expenses for current household needs (43.9%). A considerable portion of

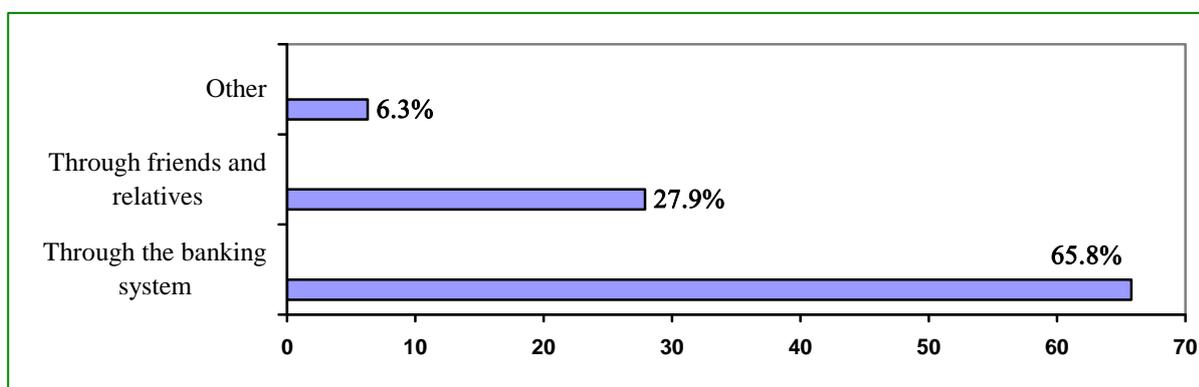
costs referred to social needs like healthcare, education and so on (15.8%). Utility and household needs like renovations, reconstruction and so forth comprised only 14.3% of the costs.

Table 54. Distribution of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the ways and frequency of money transfer from abroad (%)

	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Could afford	not	There was no need	Total
Through friends and relatives	51.6	38.7	9.7	-	-	-	100.0
Through the banking system	39.7	38.4	21.9	-	-	-	100.0
Other	57.1	42.9	0.0	-	-	-	100.0
Total	20.9	19.2	9.2	30.5	20.1		100.0

About half of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have helped their households from abroad, and the other half have not done so because they have not been able to afford that, or there has been no need to do that.

Figure 9. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the ways of money transfer from abroad



Around 65.8% of the financial support has been remitted through the banking system, 27.9% has been sent off through friends and relatives, and 6.3% has been transferred through other avenues.

Table 55. Distribution of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with their prior employment arrangements in foreign countries and their fulfillment (%)

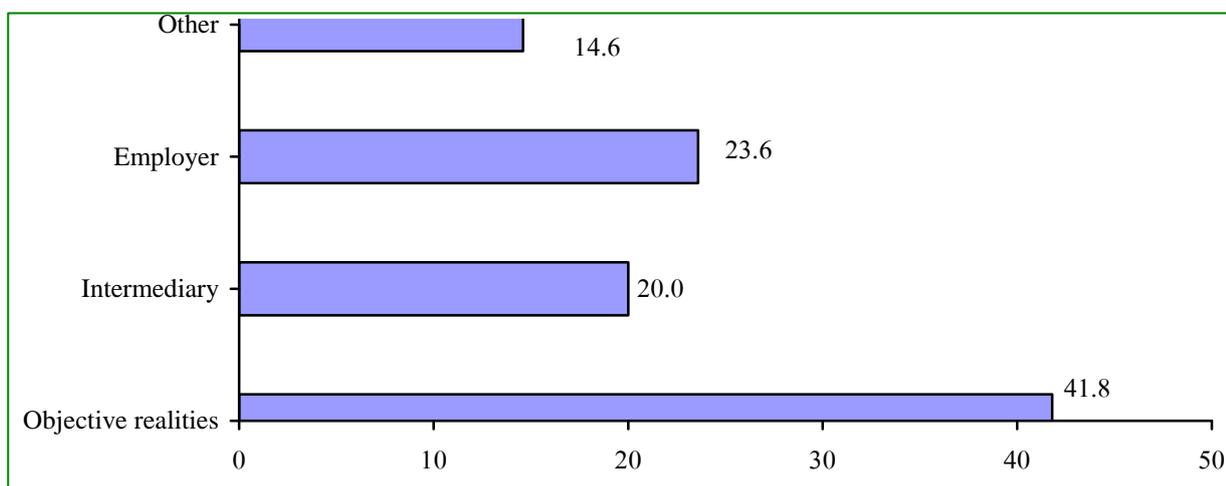
	Prior arrangements about employment (%)	The arrangements worked				Arrangements did not work	Total
		In full	For the most part	Partially	Hardly		
Verbal promise	40.8	30.9	15.5	6.2	32.0	15.5	100.0
Agreement in writing	3.8	44.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	22.2	100.0

Other arrangements	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Without any prior arrangements	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not depart for work	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	31.5	16.7	32.4	13.9	5.5	100.0

The survey disclosed that 45% of the migrants that returned from foreign countries have had prior employment arrangements, whereas 55% have not had any prior employment arrangements or did not migrate to the given foreign country to work.

Incidentally, the prior employment arrangements and promises have worked to this or that extent in 80.6% of the time; have failed in 5.5% of the cases; and have hardly worked in 13.9% of the time. Failures have been associated with a variety of factors.

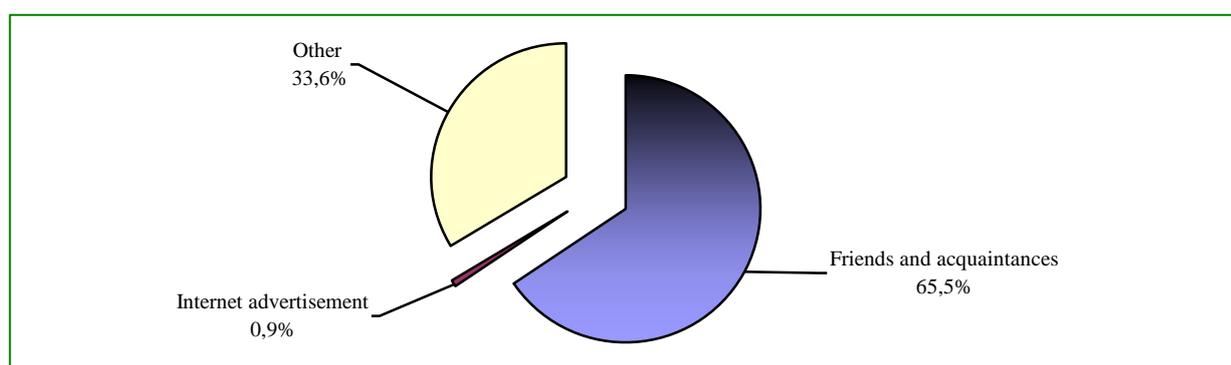
Figure 10. Representation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the reasons of the failures in their prior employment arrangements in foreign countries



It should be noted that in 41.8% of the cases the prior employment arrangements have not worked because of objective realities; in 43.6% of the cases failures have been associated with the intermediaries or employers; and in 14.6% of the time arrangements have failed for other reasons.

The survey had also planned for the collection of data and information about the intermediary persons or organizations that had initiated the relocation of the migrants that returned from foreign countries.

Figure 11. Representation of the household members, in accordance with the intermediary that had initiated their migration



Through the survey, it became obvious that for 65.5% of the respondents their migration had been solicited by friends and acquaintances; for 33.6% the intermediaries were other sources; and only 0.9% of the respondents had used the internet ad services.

Additionally, the survey disclosed that during their stay in foreign countries, 7.3% of the migrants have faced instances of confiscation of their passports. Incidentally, before their departure only 40% of the migrants have been familiar with the legislation pertaining to migrants and their own rights as migrants in the given foreign country. 60% of the migrants have had no idea.

Table 56. Distribution of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the entities they turned to for support in the face of difficulties

	% against the total
The Embassy of the Republic of Armenia or consular department	2.5
Local community	2.4
Other entities	10.5
Never turned to any entity	84.6
Total	100.0

As shown in the Table below, only 15.4% of the respondents have turned to the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia, or its consular department, or to local communities or other entities for help when they have faced difficulties. 84.6% of the respondents have not turned to any entity for support in difficult situations.

Table 57. Distribution of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the main reasons for their return to Armenia (%)

Purpose	Incidence	% against the total
Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work	73	17.9
Absence of work	17	4.2
Insufficiency of earnings/incomes	42	10.3
Absence of acceptable prospects	19	4.7
Pressure from the government and legal system	9	2.2
Unstable geopolitical situation	10	2.4
Pressure from the social environment/surrounding	5	1.2
Pressure from the criminal environment	1	0.2
Difficult living conditions	5	1.2
Nostalgia, missing family and relatives	95	23.2
Inability to adjust to the new environment	11	2.7
Family circumstances	91	22.2
Other	31	7.6
Total	409	100.0

This group of migrants was offered to submit up to three substantial reasons that had caused their return. According to the incidence of their responses, some of the major factors in repatriation were the “Nostalgia, missing family and relatives” (23.2%); the “Family circumstances” (22.2%); and the “Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work” (17.9%).

Table 58. Representation of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the countries they returned from (%)

Country	Number of household members	% against the total
Russian Federation	214	80.8
United States of America	13	4.9
Other CIS countries	13	4.9
European states	14	5.2
Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	9	3.4
Other	2	0.8
Total	265	100.0

Among those migrants that repatriated from foreign countries to their native settlement prevalent were those that returned from the Russian Federation (80.8%); followed by the repatriates from the European states (5.2%); the United States of America (4.9%); and other CIS countries.

Table 59. Representation of the foreign migrants, in accordance with their migration transfers during the period of 2002-2007

	Number of migration transfers	% against the total
Migrants that returned from foreign countries/re-emigrants	595	28.1
Migrants located in foreign countries/emigrants	1494	70.5
People that migrated from foreign countries/immigrants	30	1.4
Total	2119	100.0

The migrants that returned from foreign countries are responsible for the 28.1% of the total number of foreign migration transfers carried out during the period of the survey.

With consideration of the fact that the period of the survey includes the time period from 2002 to 2007 and that the migrants could have taken part in the migration processes, the survey has repeatedly addressed the issue of successiveness and frequency of those migration movements.

Table 60. Representation of the household members that returned from foreign countries, in accordance with the year and successiveness of the last relocation during the survey period (persons)

	Latest relocations		Including, by successiveness					Total
	Number	% against total	1	2	3	4	5 -10	
2002	8	3.0	37.5	62.5	0	0	0	100.0

2003	32	12.1	37.5	62.5	0	0	0	100.0
2004	29	10.9	20.7	69.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	100.0
2005	45	17.0	35.6	57.8	0.0	4.4	2.2	100.0
2006	79	29.8	11.4	72.2	0.0	8.9	7.6	100.0
2007*	72	27.2	5.6	63.9	5.6	18.1	6.9	100.0
Total	265	100.0	18.9	65.7	1.5	9.4	4.5	100.0

Thus, the prevailing majority (84.5%) of the last 265 migration transfers during the period of 2002-2007 were the first and the second relocations by the migrants that returned from foreign countries. Incidentally, in terms of the years of migration, prevalent is the number of the migrants that returned during the last three years and represent the 74% of the total percentage of the repatriated migrants.

During the period of the survey, each migrant carried out an average of 2.2 trips.

* During the period before the survey

SECTION 5. MIGRANTS LOCATED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

According to the results of the survey, more than the two thirds of the household members involved in foreign migration processes are represented by the migrants located in foreign countries (see Table 39). 78 % of the migrants located in foreign countries are men, and 22% are women.

The prevailing majority (91.7%) of the household members located in foreign countries are the people aged from 15 to 59. Among men, the proportion of that age group is 93.9%, and among women – 83.5%. The average age of the male migrants located in foreign countries is 36.0 years; the average age of the female migrants is 31.0 years; and that of the total migrant population residing in foreign countries is 34.8 years.

Table 61. Representation of the age structure of the migrants residing in foreign countries by gender (%)

	Men		Women		Total	
	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group
0-4	1.7	57.1	4.7	42.9	2.4	100.0
5-9	2.6	75.0	3.1	25.0	2.7	100.0
10-14	0.7	33.3	4.7	66.7	1.5	100.0
15-19	5.0	76.7	5.5	23.3	5.1	100.0
20-24	11.7	71.1	17.3	28.9	12.9	100.0
25-29	14.9	80.2	13.4	19.8	14.6	100.0
30-34	10.4	71.6	15.0	28.4	11.4	100.0
35-39	9.1	80.8	7.9	19.2	8.8	100.0
40-44	11.2	82.5	8.7	17.5	10.7	100.0
45-49	16.0	87.1	8.6	12.9	14.4	100.0
50-54	11.4	89.8	4.7	10.2	10.0	100.0
55-59	4.3	87.0	2.4	13.0	3.9	100.0
60-64	0.4	40.0	2.4	60.0	0.8	100.0
65-69	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
70+	0.2	33.3	1.6	66.7	0.5	100.0
Total	100.0	78.5	100.0	21.5	100.0	100.0
Average age	36.0		31.0		34.8	

The distribution of the education level of the migrants located in foreign countries has the following representation.

Table 62. Representation of the education level of the migrants in foreign countries, by gender (%)

Level of education	Men	Women	Total
No elementary education	0.2	0.0	0.2

Elementary education	0.7	5.2	1.6
Basic secondary education (8 years)	7.0	10.3	7.7
General secondary education (10 years)	59.9	39.7	55.7
Secondary vocational education	15.5	18.1	16.1
Incomplete higher education	1.3	5.2	2.1
Higher education	15.4	21.5	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Around 60% of men and about 40% of women have general secondary education. The men with higher and above level of education constituted 15.5% of this group of migrants as compared with the 21.6% of the women. The men with secondary vocational education constituted 15.5% as compared to the 18.1% of women. Thus, we can conclude that the prevailing majority of the migrants residing in foreign countries (i.e. 90.5%, with men constituting 92.1% and women 84.5%) have at least general secondary level of education.

Table 63. Representation of the marital status of the migrants in foreign countries, by age and gender (%)

	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/living together	Widowed	Divorced/separated	
15-19	90.0	10.0	0	0	100.0
20-24	75.0	25.0	0	0	100.0
25-29	46.5	53.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	26.9	71.6	0.0	1.5	100.0
35-39	11.5	84.6	0.0	3.9	100.0
40-44	1.6	90.4	3.2	4.8	100.0
45-49	3.5	90.6	1.2	4.7	100.0
50-54	1.7	93.2	0.0	5.1	100.0
55-59	4.3	82.6	8.6	4.3	100.0
60-64	20.0	40.0	40.0	0	100.0
65-69	0	100	0	0	100.0
70+	0	0	100	0	100.0
Men	28.7	68.6	0.9	1.8	100.0
Women	26.1	63.1	5.4	5.4	100.0
Total	28.1	67.5	1.8	2.6	100.0

28.1% of the migrants in foreign countries have never been married (specifically, 28.7% of men and 26.1% of women), and their majority, i.e. 67.5% are married or living together (specifically, 68.6% of men and 63.1% of women).

Table 64. Representation of the migrants in foreign countries by citizenship

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Citizens of the Republic of Armenia	556	94.2
Citizens of other states	32	5.4
People with no citizenship/stateless	2	0.4
Total	590	100.0

94.2% of the migrants in foreign countries are citizens of the Republic of Armenia, 5.4% of them are citizens of other states, and 0.4% do not have citizenship.

The survey also explored into the factors that had caused the departure of this group of migrants to foreign countries. The respondents were offered to choose up to three answers from the list of the factors proposed by the survey.

Table 65. Representation of the factors that had caused the relocation of the household members to foreign countries

Factors that had caused the departure	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	391	40.1
Absence of specialized jobs	31	3.2
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	317	32.5
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	22	2.3
Unstable geopolitical situation	2	0.2
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	71	7.3
Difficulties in engaging in entrepreneurial activity	11	1.1
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	69	7.1
Other	61	6.2
Total	975	100.0

Among the reasons that had instigated the migration of the household members located in foreign countries during the survey period quite substantial was the incidence of the reasons “Absence of jobs” (40.1%) and “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” (32.5%). Definitely significant were also the factors “Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area” (7.3%); and “Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)” (7.2%).

Table 66. Representation of the means of communication between the migrants in foreign countries and their households in Armenia

Means of communication	Number of the household members	% against the total
By telephone	546	92.5
Both by telephone and e-mail	21	3.6
E-mail	5	0.8
Other means of communication	1	0.2
Had no wish to communicate	4	0.7
Had no possibility to communicate	12	2.0
Not mentioned	1	0.2
Total	590	100.0

The migrants located in foreign countries have mainly communicated with their households in Armenia by telephone (92.5%), electronic mail (3.6%) and other means of communication (0.2%). However, there were also instances when there has been no wish or possibility for such communication.

Table 67. Representation of the frequency of communication between the migrants in foreign countries and their households

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Nearly every day	82	13.9
Once a week	267	45.2
Once a month	174	29.5
Rarely	46	7.8
Not mentioned	21	3.6
TOTAL	590	100.0

According to the Table above, 45.2% of the migrants located in foreign countries have communicated with their household members at least once a month; 29.5% have communicated at least once a week; 13.9 % have communicated nearly every day; and only 7.8% have rarely communicated with their households.

Around 89% of the respondent household members were totally or definitely informed of the reasons of departure, the purposes, the living and working conditions and the prospective plans of the migrants residing in foreign countries, and have been able to answer the successive questions pertaining to those migrants.

Table 68. Successfulness of departures (represented for the migrants aged 18 and above)

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Totally successful	114	21.0
Rather successful	210	38.7
Hard to tell	122	22.5
Rather unsuccessful	38	7.0
Unsuccessful	9	1.6
Not mentioned	50	9.2
Total	543	100.0

Around 60% of the respondent household members have assessed the journey of the migrants in foreign countries as “rather successful” or “totally successful”, whereas 8.6% have considered the trip of their household member “rather unsuccessful” or “unsuccessful”. For around 22.5% of the respondents it was hard to tell whether the trip undertaken by the migrant was successful or not.

Table 69. Representation of the adult migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with the type of their dwelling abroad (%)

	Number of household members	% against the total
Privately owned apartment/town house	26	4.8
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	63	11.6
Rented separate apartment/house	174	32.0
Rented room/corner	128	23.6
Dormitory	74	13.6
Other dwelling	54	10.0

Not mentioned	24	4.4
Total	543	100.0

As seen from the Table above, the migrants in foreign countries have primarily resided in rented apartments (55.6%), with a major portion of them (32.0%) living in rented separate apartments, and 23.6% renting a separate room or a corner. 11.6% of the migrants have lived in dwellings provided by friends or relatives, and 13.6% have been residing in dormitories.

Table 70. Representation of the residential status of the adult migrants in foreign countries

Residential status	Number of the household members	% against the total
Citizenship	36	6.6
Residence permit	23	4.2
Work permit	122	22.5
Refugees and/or asylum seekers	15	2.8
Temporary record (registration)	268	49.4
Other	48	8.8
Had no information	7	1.3
Not mentioned	24	4.4
Total	543	100.0

The migrants in foreign countries have had various residential statuses. 49.4% of the migrants have had temporary registration, 22.5% have received work permits, and only 6.6% of the migrants have been granted citizenship. Refugees and/or asylum seekers have constituted around 3% of this group of migrants.

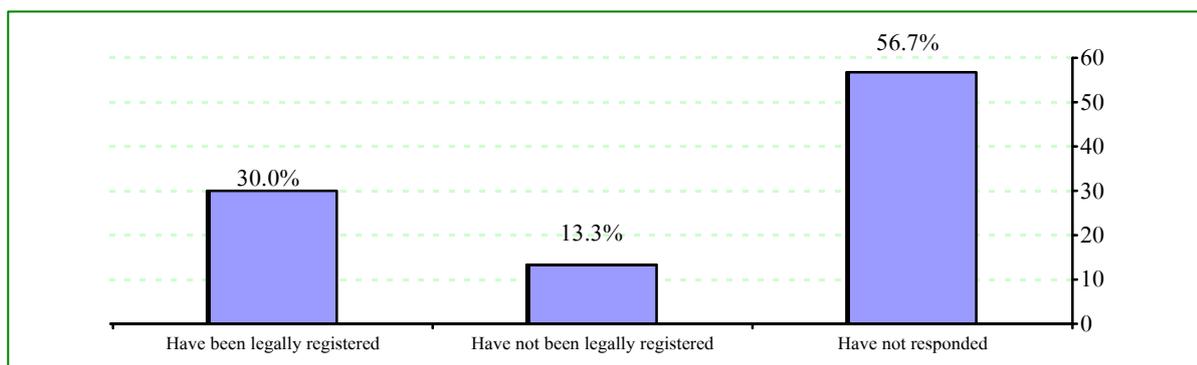
Additionally, the survey compiled information about the fact whether the migrants in foreign countries have had jobs and what kind of jobs they have been mainly performing.

Table 71. Representation of the adult migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with their employment status (%)

	Number of household members	% against the total
Hired work in the government sector	32	5.9
Hired work in the non government sector	330	60.8
Self-employed	50	9.2
Employers	15	2.8
No jobs found	13	2.4
Have had no wish or no possibility to work	61	11.2
Not mentioned	42	7.7
Total	543	100.0

The data represented in the Table above indicate that the prevailing majority (66.7%) of the migrants located in foreign countries have been hired for employment; whereas the proportions of the self-employed migrants and the employers have amounted to 9.2% and 2.8%, correspondingly. 2.4% of the migrants have not been able to find a job in the foreign country, and 11.2% have had no wish or possibility to work. Interestingly, there were no employers registered in the structure of the migrants that returned from foreign countries, whereas 2.8% of the migrants located in foreign countries were employers themselves.

Figure 12. Representation of the migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with the legal registration of their employment



As shown on the chart above, only 30.0% of the migrants working in foreign countries have had their employment legally registered. The employment of the 13.3% of the migrants in foreign countries has not been legally registered, and 56.7% of the respondents have not been able to respond.

Table 72. Distribution of the migrants located in foreign countries, in accordance with the portion of the earnings they received abroad

	% against the total
Received in full	50.2
Received the main portion	34.2
Received half of the earnings	6.4
Received a miniscule portion	2.8
Did not receive	1.2
Not mentioned	5.2
Total	100.0

The Table above indicates that 84.1% of the migrants located in foreign countries have been paid their earned money fully or for the most part, of which 50.2% have received their earnings in full. 6.4% of the migrants located in foreign countries have been paid only half of their earnings, and 4.0% have received nothing or only a miniscule percentage of their earnings. As for the earnings of the remaining 5.2%, the respondents have not been able to answer the question.

Table 73. Distribution of the migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with the area of their employment abroad (%)

Area of employment	Number of the household members	% against the total
Industry	18	4.2
Construction	268	62.8
Transport	18	4.2
Services	29	6.8
Commerce	45	10.5
Other	31	7.3
Not mentioned	18	4.2
Total	427	100.0

As shown in the Table above, the migrants residing in foreign countries have been engaged in the area of construction, in their prevailing majority. Quite impressive are also the proportions represented by the fields of commerce and services amounting to 10.5% and 6.8%, correspondingly. 1.2% of the respondents have maintained that the migrants in foreign countries had practically no earnings. The information compiled about the earnings of the remaining 42.2% of the migrant household members residing in foreign countries is represented below.

Table 74. Representation of the average monthly earnings of the migrant household members in foreign countries, in accordance with their employment areas abroad

Area of employment	Did not respond	Had no earnings	Size of the earnings expressed in US dollars					Total
			150-399	400-699	700-999	1000-1999	2000-10000	
Industry	0.0	50.0	11.1	22.2	5.6	11.1	0.0	100.0
Construction	1.9	46.1	12.3	25.5	12.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Transport	0.0	66.7	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Services	0.0	82.8	0.0	6.9	3.4	6.9	0.0	100.0
Commerce	0.0	68.2	9.1	6.8	4.6	6.8	4.5	100.0
Other	0.0	87.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
Not mentioned	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1.2	56.6	9.5	19.1	9.1	3.8	0.7	100.0

According to the data afforded by the respondents, greater according to the monthly amount of the earnings was the proportion (19.0%) of those migrants in foreign countries who have received 400-699 US dollars as their average monthly earnings abroad. Likewise, significant were the proportions of those migrants who mentioned 150-399 US dollars (9.5%) and 700-999 US dollars (9.1%) as their average earnings during a month. The proportions of the migrants in foreign countries that earned 1,000-1,999 US dollars and 2,000-10,000 US dollars a month were 3.8% and 0.7%, correspondingly. In the areas of industry (22.2%) and construction (25.5%), prevalent were those migrants that mentioned 400-699 US dollars as their average earnings during a month; and in the field of transport, in equal proportions were represented the migrants that earned from 400 to 1999 US dollars a month.

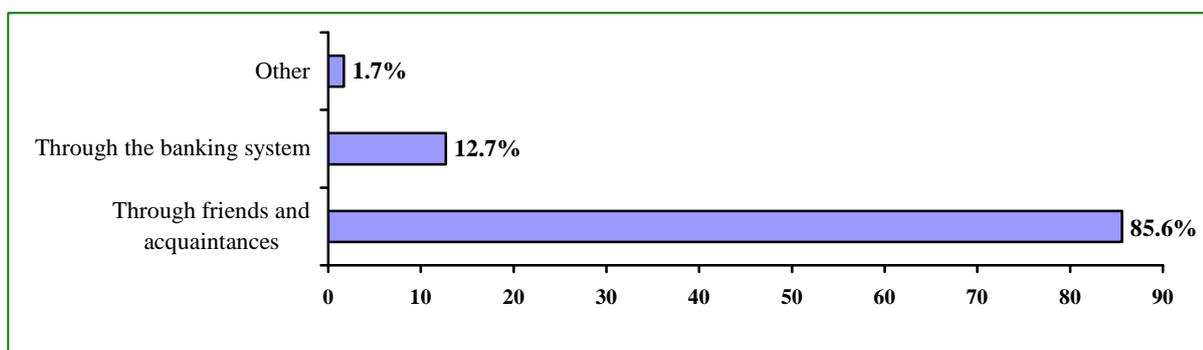
Around 91.4% of the migrants that reside in foreign countries have not mentioned any non employment related incomes (allowances, etc.).

Table 75. Representation of the migrants residing in foreign countries, in accordance with their ability to render financial support to their households from abroad

	% against the total	
Regularly	46.0	} 81.7%
Occasionally	27.4	
Rarely	8.3	
Had no possibility to	13.7	} 18.3%
There was no need to	3.8	
Did not want to	0.8	
Total	100.0	

81.7% of the migrants located in foreign countries have rendered material support to their households, whereas 18.3% have not because they have not had the possibility to, there has been no need to or they have had no wish to help their households.

Figure 13. Representation of the migrant household members in foreign countries, in accordance with the ways of transferring financial assistance from abroad



As shown in the chart above, 85% of the migrants have been transferring financial aid to their households through the banking system, whereas 12.7% have been using friends and relatives for that purpose, and 1.7% have found other ways of doing that.

Table 76. Representation of the adult migrants residing in foreign countries, in accordance with the possibility of savings (%)

	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Had savings	104	19.2	} 47.7%
Had some savings	150	27.6	
Had significant savings	5	0.9	
Did not have any savings	178	32.8	} 41.1%
Had debts	12	2.2	
Did not have sufficient earnings	33	6.1	
Not mentioned	61	11.2	
Total	543	100.0	

As indicated by the Table above, 47.7% of the migrants residing in foreign countries have been able to accumulate “some” or “significant” savings, whereas 41.1% have not been able to save. There is no information whatsoever about the remaining 11.2% of the migrants located in foreign countries.

Those migrants in foreign countries who have been able to set aside their savings, have used them for a variety of purposes.

Table 77. Representation of the savings of the migrants working in foreign countries, in accordance with the incidence of the purposes of utilization of such savings (%)

Purposes	Incidence	% from the total
For current household needs	251	46.6
For various ceremonies and other stuff	28	5.2
For utility and household needs like renovations, restructuring, etc	95	17.6
For social need like healthcare, education, etc.	73	13.5
For acquisition of property for long-term use	53	9.8
For acquisition of real estate	20	3.7
For investments in business or production	3	0.6
For financial investments like bank deposits, shares, etc.	2	0.4
Other	14	2.6
Total	539	100.0

Among the purposes of utilization of the aforementioned earnings, predominant was the incidence of the expenses for current household needs (46.6%). A considerable portion of the costs referred to the utility and household needs like renovations, reconstruction and so forth (17.6%) and the social needs like healthcare, education and so on (13.5%).

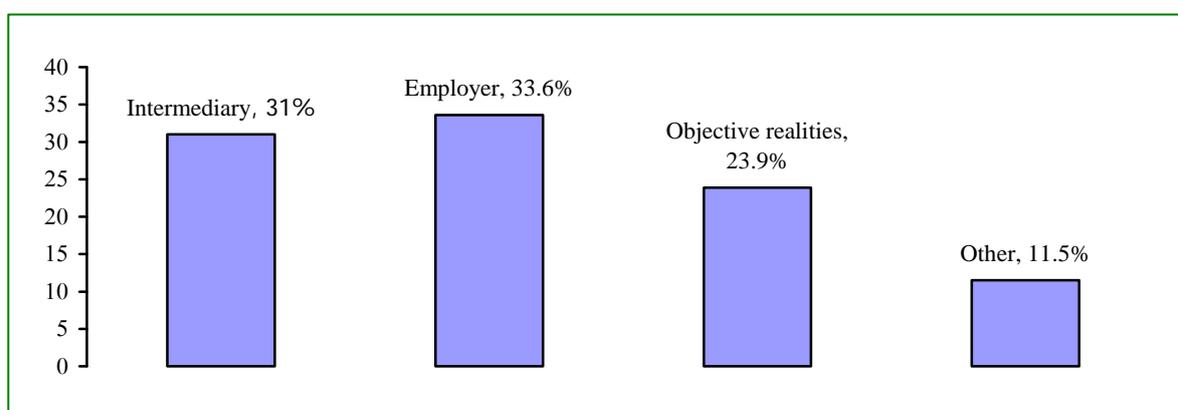
Table 78. Distribution of the migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with their prior employment arrangements in foreign countries and their fulfillment (%)

	Prior arrangements about employment (%)	The arrangements worked				Arrangements did not work	Total
		In full	For the most part	Partially	Hardly		
Verbal promise	63.7	45.3	19.0	25.1	6.8	3.9	100.0
Agreement in writing	2.8	64.3	21.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other arrangements	1.2	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	100.0
Without any prior arrangements	21.2						
Did not migrate for work	11.1						
Total	100.0	45.5	19.0	24.6	6.9	3.9	100.0

The survey disclosed that 67.7% of the migrants that reside in foreign countries have had prior employment arrangements before their departure; 21.2% have not had any prior employment arrangements; and 11.1% did not migrate to the given foreign country to work.

Incidentally, the prior employment arrangements and promises have worked basically or completely in 64.5% of the time; have partially worked in 24.6% of cases; have not worked in 3.9%; and have hardly worked in 6.9% of the time.

Figure 14. Representation of the migrant household members located in foreign countries, in accordance with the reasons of the failures in their prior employment arrangements in foreign countries



From the chart above it can be deduced that the prior employment arrangements have not worked because of the employer (33.6%); the intermediary/mediator (31%); and the objective realities (23.9%). In 11.5% of the cases arrangements have failed for other reasons.

According to the responses of the household members, the future plans of 60.3% of the migrants in foreign countries involve returning before the end of the year, within one year or eventually.

Table 79. Distribution of the migrants in foreign countries, in accordance with their prospective migration plans (%)

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Planning to return:	300	60.3
By the end of the year	194	39.0
Next year	23	4.6
Eventually	83	16.7
Return dependent upon circumstances	108	21.7
Not planning to return :	90	18.0
Most probably	46	9.2

Have already settled down	32	6.4
Planning to take their families, too	12	2.4
Total	498	100.0

18% of the migrants residing in foreign countries are not planning to return; more than half of the migrants in foreign countries “most probably” will not return; the one thirds of the group “have already settled down” in the foreign country; and the rest of them are planning “to take their families, too”. It should be noted, however, that 21.7% of the migrants in foreign countries are not certain about their return.

Additionally, in reference to the migrants located in foreign countries, the survey has collected information about the causes that make the migrants in foreign countries repatriate.

Table 80. Distribution of the household members residing in foreign countries and planning to repatriate, in accordance with the main reasons for their return to Armenia (%)

Purpose	Incidence	% against the total
Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work	189	43.0
Absence of work	16	3.6
Insufficiency of earnings/incomes	19	4.3
Absence of acceptable prospects	17	3.9
Pressure from the government and legal system	10	2.3
Unstable geopolitical situation	0	0.0
Pressure from the social environment/surrounding	2	0.5
Pressure from the criminal environment	1	0.2
Difficult living conditions	2	0.5
Nostalgia, missing family and relatives	128	29.1
Inability to adjust to the new environment	1	0.2
Family circumstances	42	9.5
Other	13	3.0
Total	440	100.0

Among the substantial reasons associated with the determination of the migrants in foreign countries to repatriate, quite frequent were the “Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work” (43.0%) and the “Nostalgia, missing family and relatives” with an incidence of 29.1%.

Table 81. Representation of the household members located in foreign countries, in accordance with the countries where they reside (%)

Country	Number of the household members	% against the total
Russian Federation	451	76.4
United States of America	28	4.8
Other CIS countries	20	3.4
European states	58	9.8
Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	25	4.2
Other countries	3	0.5

Not mentioned	5	0.9
Total	590	100.0

Among those migrants that were residing in foreign countries during the term of the survey, prevalent was the proportion of those that resided in the Russian Federation (76.4%); followed by the migrants located in the European states (9.8%); the United States of America (4.8%); and the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh (4.2%). 0.9% of the respondents have not mentioned the country.

Table 82. Distribution of the household members located in foreign countries, in accordance with the year of their last departure and the country of their current residence (person)

	Russian Federation	United States of America	Other countries	CIS	European states	Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	Other	Not mentioned	Total
2002	29	7	1		11	0	0	2	50
2003	47	6	2		12	1	1	0	69
2004	32	1	2		18	0	1	1	55
2005	37	6	1		8	7	0	0	59
2006	56	7	1		3	11	0	1	79
2007	250	1	13		6	6	1	1	278
Total	451	28	20		58	25	3	5	590

By a prevailing majority of the migrants located in foreign countries (278 persons or 47.1%), the last relocation to a foreign country was carried out in 2007, during the period that preceded the survey. Within the period of 2002-2007, 1494 migration transfers were carried out by the migrants in foreign countries; therefore, during the survey period each migrant took an average of 2.5 trips. It is worth mentioning that the proportion of the first three migration transfers by the migrants located in foreign countries constitutes more than the two thirds of the total migration transfers. The migrants located in foreign countries are responsible for the 70.5% of the total foreign migration transfers that took place during the period of the survey (see Table 83 above).

SECTION 6. MIGRANTS THAT IMMIGRATED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

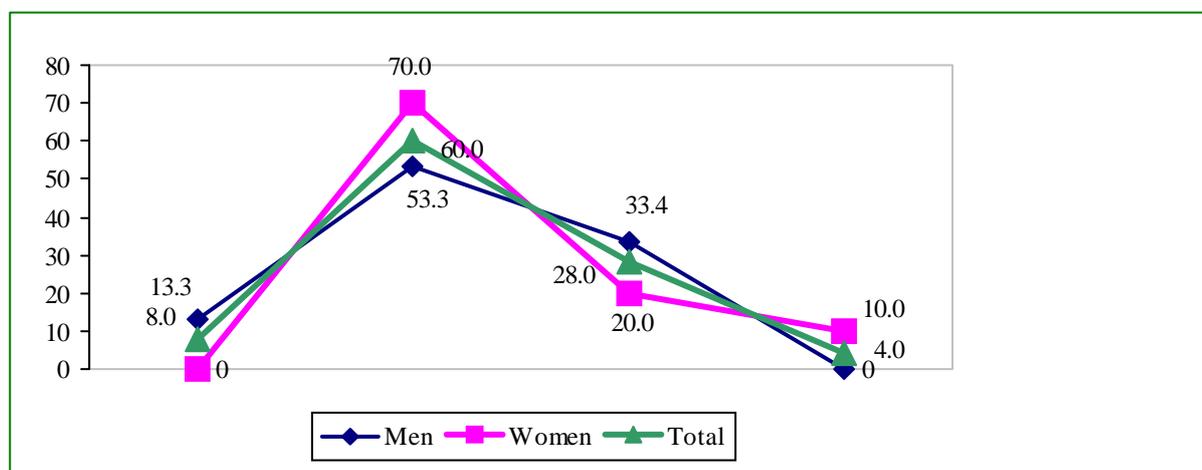
According to the results of the survey, 2.8%⁴ of the household members involved in foreign migration processes is represented by the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, i.e. immigrants (see Table 39). 60% of this category of migrants are men and 40% are women.

Table 83. Distribution of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, by gender and age (%)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13.3	0.0	8.0
5-14	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	6.7	70.0	32.0
20-24	40.0	0.0	24.0
25-29	6.7	0.0	4.0
30-34	6.7	20.0	12.0
40-44	13.3	0.0	8.0
45-49	13.3	0.0	8.0
55-59	0.0	10.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age, annual	25.0	25.0	25.0

The prevailing majority of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries (namely, 60%) were people aged from 15 to 29. The proportion of the male representatives of this age group was 53.4%, and that of the female representatives within the given age group was 70%. Incidentally, it is worth mentioning that men were represented in all age groups from 0 to 49 years (except for the age group of 5-14 years), constituting a prevailing majority within the 20-24 age group. Women were represented only in the 15-19, 30-34 and 55-59 age groups. The results of the survey evidenced that the average age of men and women that repatriated from foreign countries was 25 years.

Figure 15. Age structure of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, by gender (%)



⁴ Given the fact that the total number of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries is 25 people, the provided interpretations should be approached with certain reservation. However, per our estimates, they are characteristic for this category of migrants in the republic.

Thus, 80 % of the migrants that repatriated from foreign countries are ethnic Armenians, 4% are Russians, 8% are Yezids and the remaining 8% belong to other ethnic nationalities.

Table 84. Representation of the marital status of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, by gender (%)

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	56.2	43.8	100.0
Married	57.1	42.9	100.0

In terms of marital status, 69.9% of the household members that repatriated from foreign countries have never been married, and 30.4% are married.

Table 85. Representation of the educational level of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, by gender (%)

Level of education	Men	Women	Total
Basic secondary education (8 years)	7.7	10.0	8.7
General secondary education (10 years)	23.1	50.0	34.8
Secondary vocational education	7.7	10.0	8.7
Incomplete higher education	30.7	10.0	21.7
Higher education and above	30.8	20.0	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the repatriated migrants prevalent were the ones that had general secondary education (34.8%); higher and above level of education (26.1%); and incomplete higher education (21.7%). However, there were certain differences between the education level of men and women. Thus, if among male repatriate migrants prevalent were the ones with incomplete higher education and the ones with higher and above level of education (61.5%) as compared to the 30.3% of women, then within the structure of the education level of women prevalent was the proportion of the women that had general secondary education (50%) as compared to the 23.1% of men.

Table 86. Representation of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with their citizenship (%)

Country of nationality	Number of the household members	% against the total
Georgia	5	20.0
Iran	1	4.0
Iraq	2	8.0
Russian Federation	2	8.0
Syria	7	28.0
United States of America	4	16.0
Ukraine	2	8.0
Not mentioned	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

According to their citizenship, a relatively large proportion among the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries was represented by the migrants that repatriated from Syria and Georgia constituting, correspondingly, 28.0% and 20.0% of this group, followed by the

immigrants from the United States of America, 16.0%. No data were mentioned about the citizenship of the 8% of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries.

Table 87. Distribution of the household members that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the incidence of the factors that had caused their relocation from the previous country of residence

Factors that had caused the departure	% against the total
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	4.0
Unstable geopolitical situation	8.0
Inaccessibility of education	20.0
Determination to engage in entrepreneurial activities in Armenia	12.0
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	28.0
Other	28.0
Total	100.0

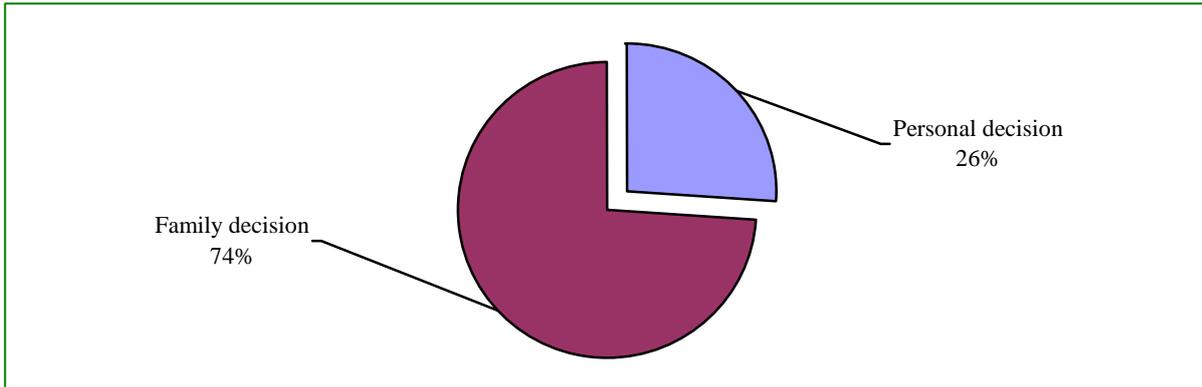
Among the reasons that had instigated the relocation of the household members immigrating from foreign countries, substantial was the incidence of the “Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.” (28.0%); “Inaccessibility of education” (20.0%); the “Determination to engage in entrepreneurial activities in Armenia” (12.0%); and other circumstances (apart from the ones listed above) 28.0%.

Table 88. Distribution of the household members that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the successfulness of their trip

	% against the total
Successful	39.1
Rather successful	30.5
Rather unsuccessful	30.4
Unsuccessful	0,0
Total	100.0

According to the results of the survey, 69.6% of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries have described their migration to Armenia as “successful” or “rather successful”; and only 30.4% of the respondents have assessed their voyage as “rather unsuccessful”.

Figure 16. Distribution of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the decision to migrate to Armenia



As shown in the chart above, for the 26% of the migrants within this particular category the decision to repatriate to Armenia has been a personal resolution, and for 74% the decision has been made by the family.

Table 89. Distribution of the immigrated household members, in accordance with the possession of real estate in the county of departure

<u>Real estate</u>	Number of the household members	% against the total
Has possessed real estate and still does	17	68.0
Has possessed real estate	3	12.0
Has not possessed real estate	3	12.0
Not mentioned	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

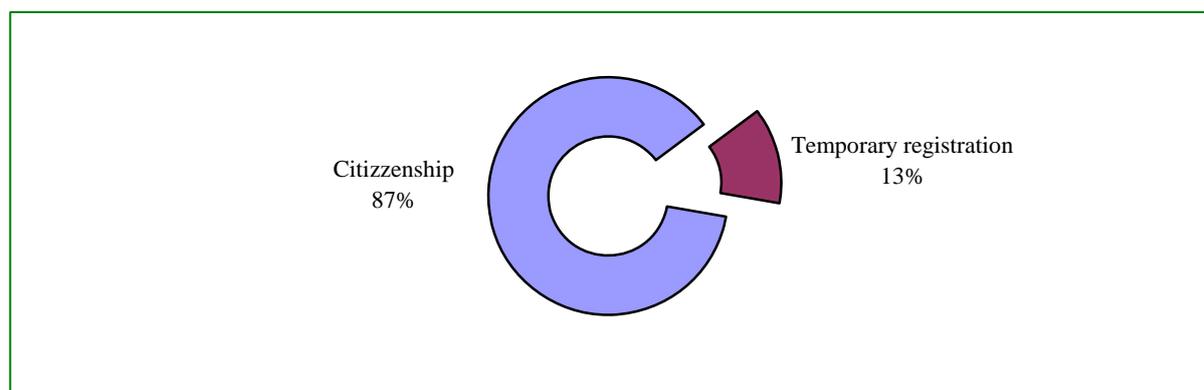
Thus, 68.0% of the immigrants that returned to Armenia have possessed real estate in the country of departure before repatriation and still possessed during the period of the survey. 12% had possessed real estate in the country of departure. 12.0% of the immigrants had never possessed real estate in the country of departure.

Table 90. Distribution of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the type of their dwellings in the country of departure

	Number of household members	% against the total
Privately owned apartment/town house	20	80.0
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	2	8.0
Rented separate apartment/house	1	4.0
Not mentioned	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

80% of the migrants that repatriated from foreign countries have lived in a privately owned house/apartment, 8.0% have lived with their friends or relatives, and 4.0% have been residing in rented apartments.

Figure 17. Distribution of the household members that repatriated from foreign countries, in accordance with their residence status in the country of departure



According to their residence status, 87% of the household members that immigrated from foreign countries have been granted citizenship, and 13% have been temporarily registered.

Table 91. Distribution of the immigrants repatriated from foreign countries, according to their social and economic status and employment (%)

Social-economic status	According to employment					Total	% against the total
	Hired employees in the government sector	Hires in employees in the government sector	Self-employed in the area of non agriculture	Employer	Not willing to or unable to work		
Employed	28.6	28.6	14.3	28.6	0.0	100.0	30.4
Pupil/student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47.8
Housewife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.1
Total	8.7	8.7	4.3	8.7	69.6	100.0	100

According to their social-economic status, 47% of the immigrants from foreign countries have been students of schools and universities in the country of departure, which is obvious from their age structure, and 30.4% have been employed. This means that the prevailing majority of the migrants that repatriated from foreign countries have not been bread-earners, which is also evidenced by the specifics of their employment structure. Thus, as shown in the Table above, 69.6% of the migrants in this particular category have not been willing to or able to work, and only 17.4% of the immigrants have been hired for employment within the government and non government sectors. 4.3% of the immigrants have been self-employed in the area of agriculture, and 4.3% have been employers themselves.

Table 92. Distribution of the employed immigrants in the country of departure, in accordance with the area of their activity

Area of activity	% against the total
Industry	14.3
Construction	14.3
Agriculture	42.9

Other	28.6
Total	100.0

The Table represented above proves that the area of activity for the prevailing majority (42.9%) of the migrants repatriated from foreign countries has been agriculture.

Table 93. Distribution of the immigrants from foreign countries, in accordance with the possibility of savings in their country of departure

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Had savings	5	20.0	} 28.0%
Had some savings	2	8.0	
Did not have any savings	16	64.0	
Not mentioned	2	8.0	
TOTAL	25	100.0	

While residing in the country of their departure, only 28.0% of the immigrants have been able to accumulate savings, whereas 72.0% have maintained that they have not been able to save.

Table 94. Distribution of the immigrants from foreign countries, in accordance with their employment status in Armenia

Employment status	Number of household members	% against the total
Hired employment in the non government sector		
	4	16.0
Self-employed in agriculture	1	4.0
Employer	1	4.0
Have found no jobs	1	4.0
Not willing to or unable to work	16	64.0
Not mentioned	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

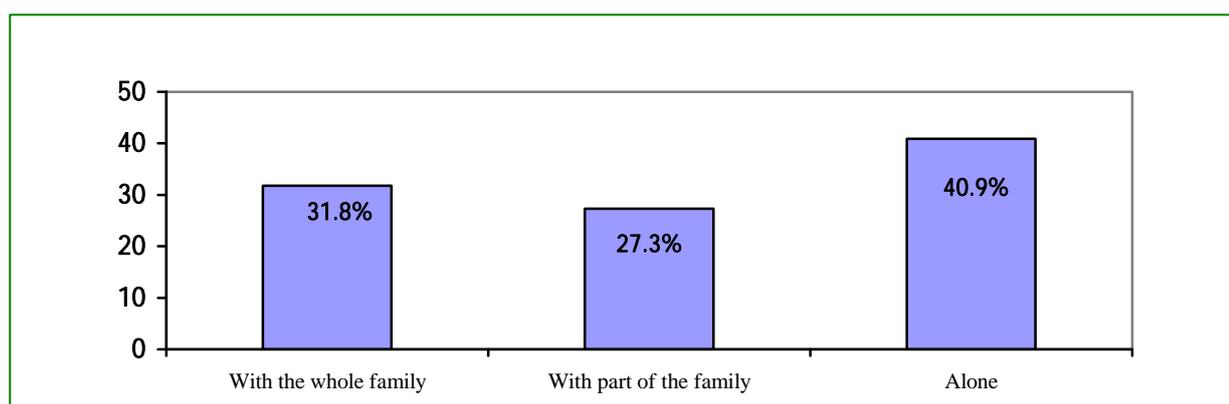
The survey results indicate that as of the moment of the survey, 16.0% of the immigrants from foreign countries had paid employment in the given settlement area of Armenia, within the non government sector. 64% have not been willing to or have been unable to work, just as in the country of departure.

Table 95. Distribution of the immigrants from foreign countries, in accordance with the changes in their material status as a result of relocation

Financial status	% against the total
Improved	9.1
Remained unchanged	40.9
Deteriorated	50.0
Total	100.0

The data in the Table above demonstrate that the financial status after repatriation has improved only for 9.1% of the immigrants. For 40.9% their material status has remained unaltered, and for 50% it has aggravated.

Figure 18. Distribution of the immigrants from foreign countries, in accordance with the number of people that repatriated to Armenia with them



As seen from the Table above, 31.8% of the immigrants have arrived in Armenia with their entire families, 27.3% have arrived with only a part of their families, and 40.9% have repatriated alone.

To the question about the rest of the household members still residing in the foreign country and their intention to repatriate to Armenia some time, the immigrants from foreign countries responded that 85% of them will continue living in the given foreign country with no intention to return to Armenia any time in the future.

Table 96. Distribution of the immigrants from foreign countries, by the country of their departure

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Russian Federation	2	8.0
Georgia	7	28.0
Ukraine	2	8.0
Syria	7	28.0
Iran	1	4.0
Iraq	2	8.0
United States of Amreica	4	16.0
TOTAL	25	100.0

The results of the survey indicate that prevailing within the structure of the immigrants that repatriated from foreign countries were the proportions of those that immigrated from Syria (28%), Georgia (28%), and the United States of America (16%).

During the period of 2003-2007, each migrant that immigrated from a foreign country took an average of 1.2 trips.

Table 97. Distribution of the migrants that immigrated from foreign countries, in accordance with the country of their departure and the year of their arrival in Armenia (person)

	Georgia	Iran	Iraq	Russian Federation	Syria	Ukraine	USA	Total
2003	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
2004	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2006	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	7
2007	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	11
TOTAL	7	1	2	2	7	2	4	25

The prevailing majority of the immigrants from Georgia have arrived in Armenia in 2007 (4 persons or 57.1%); the immigrants from Syria arrived in Armenia in 2006 (5 persons or 71.4%); migrants repatriated from Iraq mainly during 2007. So, in general terms it could be maintained that the immigration was prevalent in 2006 (7 persons or 28%) and in 2007 (11 persons or 44%).

SECTION 7. INTERNAL MIGRANTS

This Section represents information about those household members, the migration movements of which with duration of more than three months during the period of 2002-2007 have taken place within the borders of the Republic of Armenia, meaning that they have either *returned* from other settlement areas in Armenia, including the return from the trips that took place before 2002, or are *residing* in other settlement areas of Armenia, or have *arrived* from other settlement areas of Armenia.

Table 98. Representation of the household members involved in domestic migration processes

	Household survey Number	members under Specific weight	% against the total	Number (weighted) within the total number of the RoA population (person)
People that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia	33	0.3	9.9	9696
People residing in other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia	228	2.2	68.5	70700
People that arrived from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia	72	0.7	21.6	27518
TOTAL	333	3.2	100.0	107914

7.1 Migrants that Returned from Other Settlement Areas of Armenia

This sub-section contains information on those household members that were in their residence area in the Republic of Armenia as of the moment of the survey, but had lived in another settlement area within the Republic of Armenia for more than three months (in the same settlement) during the period of 2002-2007, including the return from the trips that took place before 2002 (see Table 99).

3.2% of the household members included in the survey have been involved in the domestic migration processes, 9.9% of which comprise the portion of those migrants that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia.

62.3% of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia were men and 37.7% were women. This category of migrants has the following distribution according to their age and gender.

Table 99. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, by age and gender (%)

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group
0-9	10.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0	9.1	100.0
15-19	84.2	94.1	7.1	5.9	51.5	100.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	28.6	100.0	12.1	100.0
25-29	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	6.1	100.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	3.0	100.0
35-39	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	3.0	100.0
40-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	3.0	100.0
60-64	5.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	6.1	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Average age, Annual		23		36		29

More than half of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia were aged from 15 to 19, with male migrants representing their prevailing majority (94.1). Within the 20-29 age group, dominant were the female representatives with a percentage of 42.9%. The prevailing majority of the household members that returned from other settlements of Armenia, both within the structure of the general population and men, comprised the migrants aged from 15 to 19, amounting to 72.7% and 84.2%, correspondingly. Within the structure of women this particular age group comprised 57.1%.

The average age of the men that returned from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia was 23 years, and that of the women was 36 years. The average age for the entire population was 29 years.

Figure 19. Representation of the age structure of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, by gender (%)

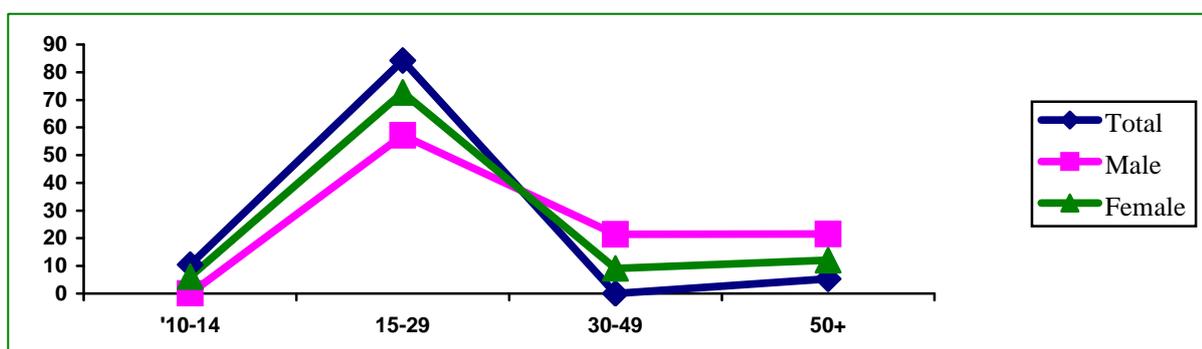


Table 100. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, by gender and marital status (%)

Marital status	Men	Women	Total
Never married	94.1	64.3	80.6
Married/living together	5.9	21.4	12.9
Widowed	0.0	14.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The prevailing majority of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, i.e. 80.6% have never been married before, including 94.1% of men and 64.3% of women. This circumstance has been primarily dependent on the young age of this particular group of population, specifically men.

Table 101. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, by gender and the level of education (%)

Level of education	Men	Women	Total
Elementary	5.3	7.1	6.1
Basic secondary education (8 years)	21.1	7.1	15.2
General secondary education (10 years)	57.9	7.1	36.4
Secondary vocational education	0.0	42.9	18.2
Incomplete higher education	5.3	0.0	3.0
Higher education	10.5	35.7	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The level of education among the men and women migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia was different. Thus, 57.9% of men had general secondary education, and 10.5% had higher education. Among the women prevalent were the migrants with secondary vocational education (42.9%) and higher education (37.5%).

97% of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia are citizens of the Republic of Armenia, and 3% have no citizenship.

Table 102. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, according to the incidence of the factors that had caused their relocation

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	3	9.1
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	3	9.1
Other reasons	27	81.8
Total	33	100.0

The survey tried to disclose the factors that had instigated the relocation of this category of migrants from the given settlement area. From the list of the proposed factors, the respondents were offered to choose up to three responses. Prevalent was the incidence of the “Other reasons” factor (81.8%) from the list. With consideration of the fact that around 70% of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia were aged from 15 to 19, it can be concluded that the category of the respondents that had mentioned “Other reasons” among the primary factors that caused their relocation were those that returned to their native settlements after the completion of their service in the army or their study in educational facilities.

Table 103. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their assessment of their trip

Appraisal	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Totally successful	20	60.6	} 87.9%
Rather successful	9	27.3	
Hard to answer	3	9.1	

Rather unsuccessful	1	3.0
Total	33	100.0

87.9% of the households migrants that returned from other settlements of the Republic of Armenia have assessed their journey as “Totally successful” and “Rather successful”. Only 3.0% have maintained that their trip was “rather successful”, whereas 9.1% of the household members have found it difficult to answer that question.

Table 104. Representation of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the type of their dwelling in the other settlement

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Privately owned apartment/town house	2	6.1	
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	4	12.1	
Rented separate apartment/house	5	15.1	} 30.2%
Rented room/corner	5	15.1	
Dormitory	2	6.1	
Other dwelling*)	15	45.5	
Total	33	100.0	

*) *This response was probably chosen by those who were in the casernes.*

In the other settlement area, the household members that returned from other settlements of Armenia have resided in different types of dwelling. Prevalent were the proportions of those migrants who chose the “Other dwelling” response (45.5%), followed by the ones that had lived in rented dwellings (30.2%).

Table 105. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their social-economic status

Social-economic status	Number of the household members	% against the total
Employed	2	6.1
Pupil/student	12	36.4
Unemployed	1	3.0
Under care	3	9.1
Other	15	45.4
Total	33	100.0

The majority of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, namely 45.3%, which probably involved the recruits, have mentioned “Other” social-economic status; 36.4% have been studying in schools and universities; and only 6.1% have been employed in the other settlement area.

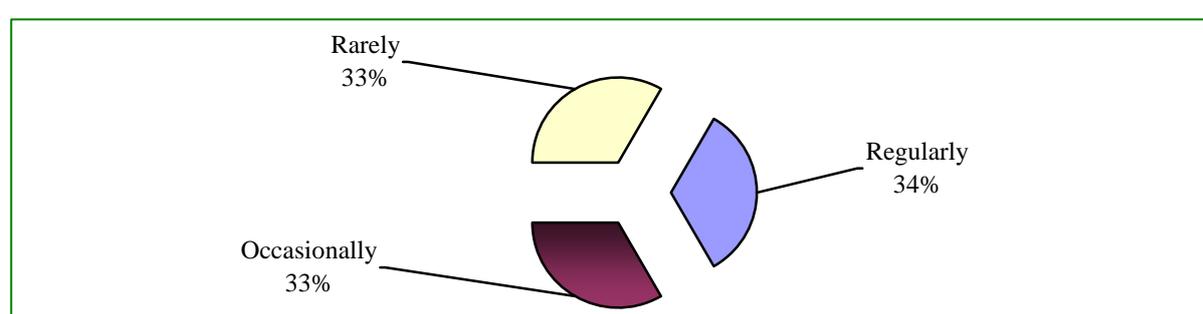
Table 106. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their employment status

Employment status	Number of the household members	% against the total
Hired employees in the government sector	1	3.0
Hired employees in non-government sector	1	3.0
Self-employed in the sector of agriculture	1	3.0

Did not find any jobs	3	9.1
Not willing or unable to work	25	75.8
Not mentioned	2	6.1
Total	33	100.0

75.8% of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia have not been willing to or have been unable to work; 9.1% have been willing to work but have not been able to find any jobs; and only 9.0% have been hired employees or self-employed in the agricultural sector. The main areas of activity for the working portion of the household members have been agriculture, services and education.

Figure 20. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their ability to render financial support to their households



The working migrants have been able to render financial aid to their households on a regular basis (34%); occasionally (33%) or rarely (33%).

Table 107. Representation of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the incidence of the primary reasons for their return

	Incidence	% against the total
Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work	27	65.9
Absence of work	1	2.4
Absence of acceptable prospects	1	2.4
Inability to adjust to the new environment	1	2.4
Family circumstances	7	17.1
Other reasons	4	9.8
Total	41	100.0

The return of the migrants from other settlements of Armenia has been mainly associated with the “Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work” with an incidence of 65.9%; followed by the “Family circumstances” (17.1%) and “Other reasons” (9.8%).

Table 108. Distribution of the migrants from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the place, from which they returned, i.e. the marz in Armenia

Marz	Number of the household members	% against the total
City of Yerevan	8	24.2
Aragatsotn	3	9.1
Ararat	1	3.0

Armavir	3	9.1
Gegharkunik	4	12.1
Lori	1	3.0
Kotayk	1	3.0
Shirak	1	3.0
Syunik	3	9.1
Vayots Dzor	1	3.0
Tavoush	6	18.2
Total	33	100.0

The results of the survey have indicated that among the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia prevalent were the proportions of those who returned from the city of Yerevan (24.2%); and the marzes of Tavoush (18.2%); Gegharkunik (12.1%); Aragatsotn (9.1%); and Syunik (9.1%).

Table 109. Representation of the last migration transfers of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the marz of their residence and the marz of their return (person)

The marz of residence	The marz where they returned from												Total
	City of Yerevan	Aragatsotn	Ararat	Armavir	Gegharkunik	Lori	Kotayk	Shirak	Syunik	Vayots Dzor	Tavoush		
City of Yerevan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ararat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Armavir	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lori	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shirak	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	9	
Syunik	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vayots Dzor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Tavoush	6	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	4	17	
Total	8	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	6	32	

As indicated by the Table above, the migrants have returned to the marz of Shirak mainly from the marzes of Aragatsotn and Tavoush; and their return to the marz of Tavoush was mostly from the city of Yerevan, the marz of Gegharkunik and a number of other settlements within the marz of Tavoush.

Table 110. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the years of their relocation and successiveness (person)

	Relocations :			Total and
	First	Second	Third further	
2001		1	-	1
2002	1		-	1
2003	1	3	-	4
2004		1	1	2
2005	3	6	-	9
2006	1	6	1	8
2007	1	6	1	8
Total	7	23	3	33

In their prevailing majority (75.8%), the relocation trips by the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia have taken place during the period of 2005-2007. During the

period of the survey each of the migrants has taken an average of 1.3 trips.

SECTION 8. MIGRANTS LOCATED IN OTHER SETTLEMENT AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

According to the results of the survey, more than the two thirds of the household members involved in domestic migration processes are represented by the migrants located in other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia. 52.2% of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia were men, and 47.8% were women.

Table 111. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, by age and gender (%)

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group
0-4	3.4	57.1	2.8	42.9	3.1	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	0.9	100.0
10-14	1.7	66.7	0.9	33.3	1.3	100.0
15-19	47.9	78.1	14.7	21.9	32.0	100.0
20-24	28.6	41.5	44.0	58.5	36.0	100.0
25-29	8.4	26.3	25.7	73.7	16.7	100.0
30-34	2.5	30.0	6.4	70.0	4.4	100.0
35-39	2.5	75.0	0.9	25.0	1.7	100.0
40-44	2.5	50.0	2.8	50.0	2.6	100.0
45-49	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
50+	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	52.2	100.0	47.8	100.0	100.0
Average age, Annual	22.0		23.0		22.0	

The prevailing majority (84.7%) of the migrants that resided in other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia were aged from 15 to 29, with male migrants representing 84.9% in this particular age group, and women – 85.4%. The average age of the men located in other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia was 22.0 years, and that of the women was 23.0 years. The average age for the entire population group was 22.0 years.

Table 112. Distribution of the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia, by age, gender and marital status (%)

Age category	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Total
15-19	97.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
20-24	64.6	31.7	2.4	1.2	100.0
25-29	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
45-49	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Men	84.1	13.2	1.8	0.9	100.0
Women	39.8	57.3	0.9	2.0	100.0
Total	63.0	34.2	1.4	1.4	100.0

The majority of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, i.e. 63.0% have never been married before, including 84.1% of men and 39.8% of women. 34.2% of the migrants have been married, including 13.2% of men and 57.3% of women.

The results of the survey indicated that 99.6% of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia are ethnic Armenians and 0.4% are Russians.

Table 113. Distribution of the migrants in other settlements of Armenia, by age and level of education (%)

	Elementary and lower	Basic secondary education (8 years)	General secondary education (10 years)	Secondary vocational education	Incomplete higher education	Higher education and above	Total
10-14	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	1.4	4.1	75.3	8.2	11.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	1.2	2.5	34.2	14.6	26.8	20.7	100.0
25-29	0.0	2.6	21.1	26.3	0.0	50.0	100.0
30-34	0.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
35-39	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	100.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Men	1.8	5.2	50.4	10.4	13.9	18.3	100.0
Women	1.9	1.9	40.4	22.1	13.5	20.2	100.0
Total	1.8	3.7	45.7	16.0	13.7	19.1	100.0

According to the representation of the level of education among the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, more than half of the men (50.4%) and 40.4% of the women have general secondary education. 18.3% of the migrants in this category comprised men with higher and above level of education, as compared to the 20.2% of women; and 10.4% of the migrants comprised men with secondary level of education, as compared to the 22.1% of women. A significant portion was represented by migrants with incomplete higher education, including 13.5% of women and 13.9% of men.

All the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia are citizens of the Republic of Armenia.

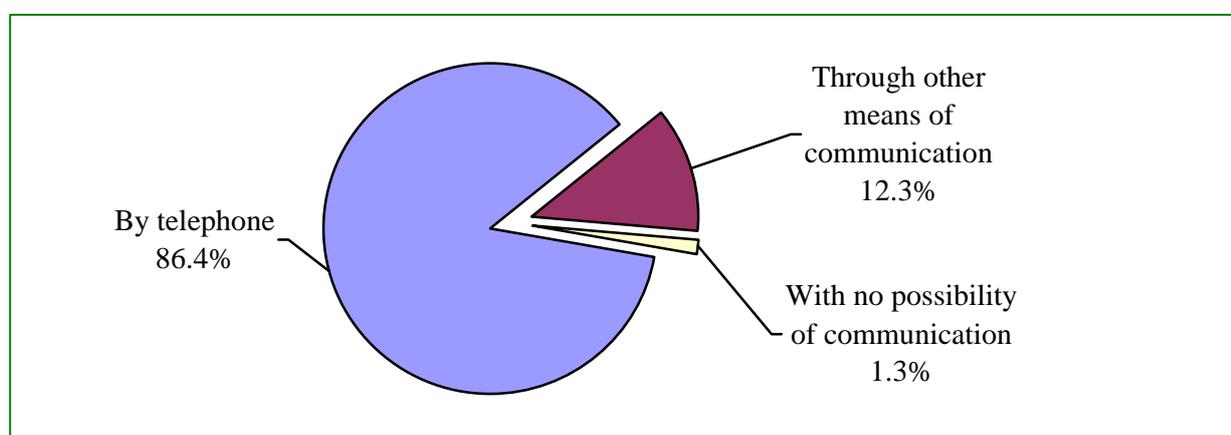
Table 114. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, according to the incidence of the factors that caused their relocation

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	36	12.6
Absence of specialized jobs	10	3.5
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	29	10.1
Unhealthy social, moral and psychological environment	2	0.7
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	23	8.1

Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	59	20.6
Other	127	44.4
Total	286	100.0

The survey tried to disclose the factors that had instigated the relocation of this category of migrants to other settlement areas of Armenia. The respondents were offered to choose up to three responses from the list proposed by the survey. Prevalent was the incidence of the “Other reasons” factor (44.4%) from the list, stipulated probably by the portion of those migrants who represent the students and the recruits in military service, considering the age structure of the migrants located in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia. Incidentally, a large portion of the respondents (20.6%) have linked their departure from the given settlement area in Armenia with the factor of the “Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)” and also the factor of the “Absence of jobs” (12.6%).

Figure 21. Representation of the means of communication between the migrants in other settlements of Armenia and their households

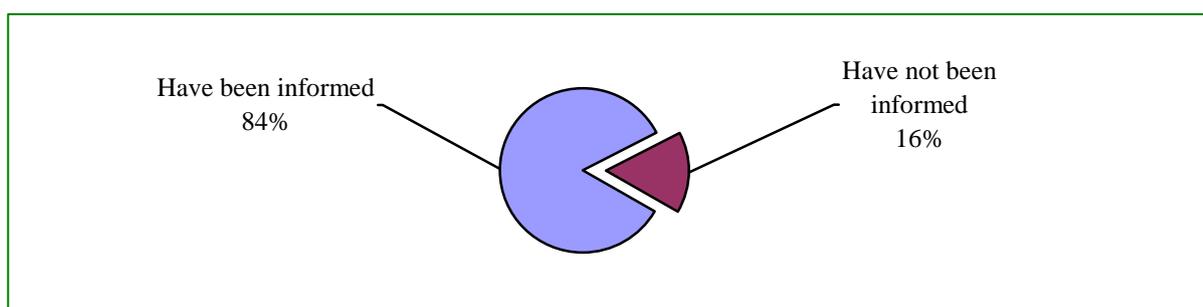


The migrants located in other settlements of Armenia have mainly communicated with their households in Armenia by telephone (86.4%), and through other means of communication (12.3%). However, there have also been instances when there has been no possibility for such communication (1.3%).

Table 115. Representation of the frequency of communication between the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia and their households

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Nearly every day	88	38.6
Once a week	87	38.2
Once a month	42	18.4
Rarely	8	3.5
Not mentioned	3	1.3
TOTAL	228	100.0

Figure 22. Awareness of the household members about the procedures associated with the departure of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia



Around 85% of the household members have been totally or definitely informed about the reasons of departure, the purposes, the living and working conditions and the prospective plans of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, and have been able to answer the questions devised by the survey, pertaining to the migrants. Around 15.0% of the respondents have not been informed of the plans of the migrants.

Table 116. Successfulness of the departure of the adult household members located in other settlements of Armenia from the given settlement area

Appraisal	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Totally successful	105	59.3	} 83.6%
Rather successful	43	24.3	
Hard to answer	28	15.8	
Rather unsuccessful	1	0.6	
Total	177	100.0	

More than 83.6% of the responding household members have assessed the departure of the migrants in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia as “Totally successful” and “Rather successful”. Only 0.6% of the respondents have maintained that their trip was “Rather unsuccessful”, whereas 15.8% of the household members have found it difficult to answer how successful the trips have been.

Table 117. Representation of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the type of their dwelling in the other settlement

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Privately owned apartment/house	58	32.8	} 36.2%
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	21	11.8	
Rented separate apartment	40	22.6	
Rented room/corner	24	13.6	
Dormitory	3	1.7	
Other dwelling	31	17.5	
Total	177	100.0	

In the other settlement area, the household members have resided predominantly (36.2%) in rented apartments, with their majority (22.6%) living in rented separate apartments. 32.8% of the migrants have lived in privately owned houses or apartments, and 17.5% have lived in other dwellings.

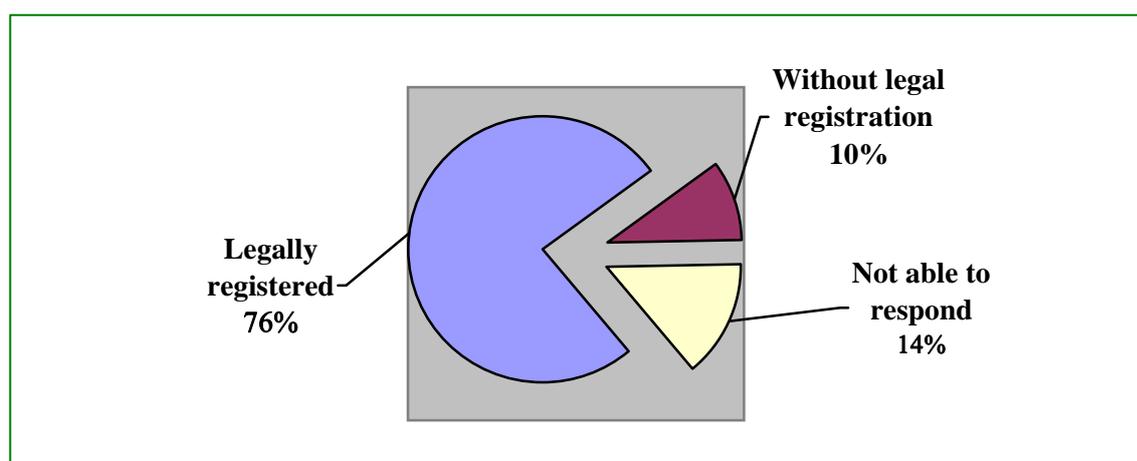
Additionally, the survey attempted to compile information about the percentage of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia that had jobs, and also, what kinds of jobs.

Table 118. Distribution of the adult migrants residing in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their employment status

Employment status	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Hired employees in the government sector	17	9.6	} 19.8%
Hired employees in non-government sector	18	10.2	
Self-employed in the sector of agriculture	7	3.9	
Did not find any jobs	32	18.1	
Not willing to or unable to work	103	58.2	
Total	177	100.0	

More than 58% of the migrants residing other settlements of Armenia have not been willing to or have been unable to work; 18.1% have been willing to work but have not been able to locate any jobs; and 19.8% have been employed in the government and non government sectors.

Figure 23. Representation of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the legal registration of their employment



According to the information provided by the relatives, 76.0% of the migrants that had jobs in another settlement area of Armenia, have had their employment legally registered, and 10.0% have not. 14% of the respondents have not been able to answer the question.

Table 119. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the portion of the earnings they received

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Received in full	36	85.7	} 92.8%
Received the main portion	3	7.1	
Received half of the earnings	2	4.8	
Did not receive	1	2.4	
Total	42	100.0	

The Table above indicates that 92.8% of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia have been paid their earned money in full or for the most part, 4.8% of the migrants have been paid only half of their earnings, and 2.4% have received nothing from their earnings.

Table 120. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the area of their employment (%)

Area of employment	Number of household members	% against the total
Industry	4	9.5
Construction	5	11.9
Transport	2	4.8
Agriculture	3	7.1
Services	9	21.4
Commerce	3	7.2
Science	2	4.8
Education	5	11.9
Health	3	7.1
Other	6	14.3
Total	42	100.0

As shown in the Table above, the migrants living in other settlements of Armenia have been engaged in a diversity of sectors, but mainly they have worked in the areas of services (21.4%), construction (11.9%) and education (11.9%).

Table 121. Representation of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their average monthly earnings and their employment areas (%)

Area of employment	Size of the average monthly earnings expressed in Armenian drams*)					
	12000-29999	30000-54999	55000-79999	12000-29999	30000-54999	55000-79999
Industry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
Transport	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Agriculture	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
Services	0.0	22.2	11.1	0.0	22.2	11.1
Commerce	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0
Science	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	20.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0
Health	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	9.5	19.0	9.5	9.5	19.0	9.5

*) During the period of the survey, the USD/AMD exchange rate was 330.28 Armenian drams for 1 US dollar (average for the month of October)

As in the previous cases, the responses to the question about the average monthly earnings of the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia were diverse. 47.6% of the respondent household members refused to answer the question or were not informed. The rest of the respondents (52.4%) provided information about the average monthly earnings of the migrants in other settlements of Armenia, which has been distributed in accordance with the areas of employment. Thus, the greater portion of the responses mentioned the category of 30,000-54,000 AMD as the average monthly earnings of the migrants in other settlements of Armenia engaged in the sectors of agriculture, transport and education. In the sectors of science and others, greater was the portion of those migrants that earned in average 80,000-150,000 AMD a month.

Table 122. Representation of the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their ability to render financial support to their households

	% against the total	
Regularly	9.5	} 52.3%
Occasionally	23.8	
Rarely	19.0	
Had no possibility to	16.7	

There was no need to	31.0	47.7%
Total	100.0	

52.3% of the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia have rendered material support to their households “regularly”, “occasionally” or “rarely”, whereas 47.7% have not because they have not had the possibility to or there has been no need to help their households.

Table 123. Representation of the household members in other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the means they used to dispatch financial aid to their households

Means of money transfer	% against the total
Through friends and relatives	68.2
Other means	31.8
Total	100.0

As seen from the Table of above, 68.2% of the material aid has been sent to the households through friends and relatives, and 31.8% by other means, probably in person.

Table 124. Representation of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the possibility of savings (%)

	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Had savings	3	7.1	} 19.0%
Had some savings	5	11.9	
Did not have any savings	20	47.6	} 78.6%
Did not have sufficient earnings	13	31.0	
Not mentioned	1	2.4	
Total	42	100.0	

As indicated by the Table above, 78.6% of the migrants residing in foreign countries have not been able to accumulate any savings and have not even had sufficient income, and only 19.0% of the migrants have been able to accumulate some savings.

Table 125. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their prior employment arrangements before departure and their fulfillment (%)

	Prior arrangements about employment (%)	The arrangements worked			Total
		In full	For the most part	Partially	
Verbal promise	28.6	50.0	33.3	16.7	100.0
Agreement in writing	11.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Without any prior arrangements	38.1				

Did not depart for work	21.4				
Total	100.0	35.3	52.9	11.8	100.0

The survey disclosed that 40.5% of the migrants residing in other settlements of the Republic of Armenia have had certain employment arrangements before their departure, including “Verbal promises” (28.6%) and an “Agreement in writing” (11.9%). As for the rest of the migrants, 38.1% did not have any prior employment arrangements, and 21.4% did not migrate to the given settlement in Armenia to work.

Incidentally, all prior employment arrangements and promises have worked 100 percent in the case of “Agreements in writing”. As for the “Verbal promises”, they have worked “in full” in 50% of the time, “for the most part” in 33.3% of the time, and have “partially worked” only in 16.7% of the cases. The prior employment arrangements have failed to work associated with a variety of factors, including the “objective realities” (83%) and “Other reasons” (17%).

According to the prospective migration plans of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia, 43.5% will be returning to their native settlement before the end of the year, within one year or eventually.

Table 126. Distribution of the migrants residing in other settlements areas of Armenia, in accordance with their prospective migration plans (%)

	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Planning to return by the end of the year	9	5.1	} 43.5%
Planning to return the next year	52	29.4	
Planning to return eventually	16	9.0	
Return dependent upon circumstances	24	13.6	} 42.3%
Probably not planning to return	13	7.3	
Have already settled down	56	31.6	
Planning to take their household members, too	5	2.8	
Planning to relocate to other settlements	1	0.6	
Not mentioned	1	0.6	
Total	177	100.0	

Most probably, 42.3% of the migrants residing in other settlements of Armenia are not planning to return, given the fact that 31.6% of migrants in that particular category “have already settled down” in the new location, 7.3% will probably not go back, 2.8% are planning to take their families, too, and 0.6% are planning to relocate to other settlements.

Additionally, in reference to the migrants residing in other areas of Armenia and planning to return, the survey has collected information about the causes that make the migrants return to their native settlements.

Table 127. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlement areas of Armenia and planning to return, in accordance with the incidence of the main reasons for their return

Purpose	Incidence	% against the total
Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work	62	73.8
Absence of work	1	1.2
Family circumstances	4	4.8
Other reasons	17	20.2
Total	84	100.0

Among the substantial reasons associated with the determination of the migrants in other areas of Armenia to return to their native settlements, quite substantial was the incidence of the “Fulfillment of the departure goal/completion of work” (73.8%) and the “Other reasons” with an incidence of 20.2%.

According to the results of the survey, a large portion of the migrants located in other settlements of Armenia were living in the city of Yerevan (39.9%), and in the marzes of Syunik (9.6%), Ararat (7%), Vayots Dzor (6.1%), and Tavoush (6.6%).

Table 128. Representation of the migrants in other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the marz of their location and the marz of their departure (person)

The marz of departure	The marz where they are located												Total
	City of Yerevan	Aragatsotn	Ararat	Armavir	Gegharkunik	Lori	Kotayk	Shirak	Syunik	Vayots Dzor	Tavoush	Not mentioned	
Yerevan	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	13
Ararat	2	0	11	1	1	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	24
Armavir	8	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	18
Gegharkunik	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Lori	15	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	3	24
Kotayk	1	0	1	2	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	1	16
Shirak	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	2	6	2	14	42
Syunik	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	18
Vayots Dzor	29	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	40
Tavoush	14	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	5	0	26
Total	91	1	16	7	12	9	10	13	22	14	15	18	228

As indicated by the Table above, the city of Yerevan has accommodated the migrants from the marzes of Vayots Dzor, Lori, Tavoush and Syunik. The migrants from Ararat have mainly traveled within the marz of Ararat. The marz of Syunik has been home for the migrants from Ararat, Vayots Dzor and internal migrants. The marz of Tavoush has accommodated the migrants from Shirak.

During the period of 2002-2007, each migrant located in other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia has taken an average of 1.9 trips.

Table 129. Distribution of the migrants located in other settlements areas of Armenia, in accordance with the years of their last relocation and successiveness (person)

	Relocations :				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth and further	
2002	10	-	-	-	10
2003	27	-	-	-	27
2004	18	-	-	-	18
2005	34	-	-	1	35
2006	68	1	-	2	71
2007	30	-	7	30	67
Total	187	1	7	33	228

In their prevailing majority (60.5%), the relocation trips by the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia during the period of 2002-2007 have taken place within the period of 2006-2007 (138 trips).

SECTION 9. MIGRANTS THAT ARRIVED FROM OTHER SETTLEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

According to the results of the survey, 21.6% of the household members involved in domestic migration processes are the migrants that arrived from other settlements of the Republic of Armenia (see Table 98). 43.6% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia are men, and 56.4% are women.

Table 130. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, by age and gender (%)

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group	% from the total	% from the given age group
0-4	5.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0
5-9	5.9	25.0	13.6	75.0	10.2	100.0
10-14	8.8	75.0	2.3	25.0	5.1	100.0
15-19	20.6	43.8	20.4	56.2	20.5	100.0
20-24	14.7	41.7	15.9	58.3	15.4	100.0
25-29	11.8	36.4	15.9	63.6	14.1	100.0
30-34	5.9	33.3	9.1	66.7	7.7	100.0
35-39	8.8	37.5	11.4	62.5	10.3	100.0
40-44	5.9	66.7	2.3	33.3	3.8	100.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	1.3	100.0
50-54	8.8	60.0	4.5	40.0	6.4	100.0
65+	2.9	50.0	2.3	50.0	2.6	100.0
TOTAL	100.0	43.6	100.0	56.4	100.0	100.0
Average age, Annual	26		26		26	

The prevailing majority (73.1%) of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia were aged from 15 to 49. Within the structure of men, the proportion of this particular age group is 67.6%, and within the structure of women – 77.3%. Women are prevalent within the age groups of 5-9 years, 15–39 years, and 45-49 years; and men are predominant in the age groups of 10-14 years, 40-44 years, and 50-54 years. According to the results of the survey, the average age of both men and women that arrived from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia is 26 years.

Table 131. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their marital status and age (%)

Age category	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Total
15-19	81.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
35-39	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
40-44	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
45-49	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
60-69	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Men	50.0	46.2	0.0	3.8	100.0
Women	24.3	64.9	5.4	5.4	100.0
Total	34.9	57.1	3.2	4.8	100.0

According to their marital status, the majority of the household members that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, i.e. 57.1% are married, and 34.9% have never been married.

Incidentally, this indicator varies greatly among men and women: 24.3% of women have never been married as have 50.5% of men. 64.9% of women are married as are 46.2% of men. In all age groups, married migrants represented the prevailing majority, except for the 15-19 age group.

The results of the survey indicated that 96.1% of the migrants that returned from other settlement areas of Armenia are ethnic Armenians, 1.3% are Russians, 1.3% are Yezids, and 1.3% are Greeks.

Table 132. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, according to their age, gender and level of education (%)

Age	Elementary and lower	Basic secondary education (8 years)	General secondary education (10 years)	Secondary vocational education	Incomplete higher education	Higher education and above	Total
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	0.0	6.3	43.7	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	8.3	0.0	25.0	16.7	25.0	25.0	100.0
25-29	0.0	0.0	27.3	27.2	0.0	45.5	100.0
30-34	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0
35-39	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
40-44	0.0	0.0	33.4	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
50-54	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
65-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Men	10.0	0.0	30.0	16.7	13.3	30.0	100.0
Women	5.2	5.3	34.2	23.7	7.9	23.7	100.0
Total	7.4	2.9	32.4	20.6	10.3	26.5	100.0

According to the representation of the level of education of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, 32.4% of the migrants have general secondary education, 26.5% have higher education, and 20.6% have secondary vocational education. However, the level of education varies within the structures of the male and female migrants: 43.3% of the male migrants have incomplete higher education and higher education as compared to the 31.6% of women; and 57.9% of women have secondary and secondary vocational education as compared to the 46.7% of men.

97.4% of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia are citizens of the Republic of Armenia, and 2.6% are citizens of other states.

Additionally, the survey explored into the factors that brought about the departure of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia from the previous settlement area. The respondents were offered to choose up to three responses from the list of the factors proposed by the survey.

Table 133. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, according to the incidence of the factors that had caused their relocation

Factors	Incidence	% against the total
Absence of jobs	16	17.6
Absence of specialized jobs	3	3.3
Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards	9	9.9
Absence of any prospects for the development of the country/settlement area	2	2.2
Inaccessibility of education prospects	6	6.6
Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)	40	43.9
Other	15	16.5
Total	91	100.0

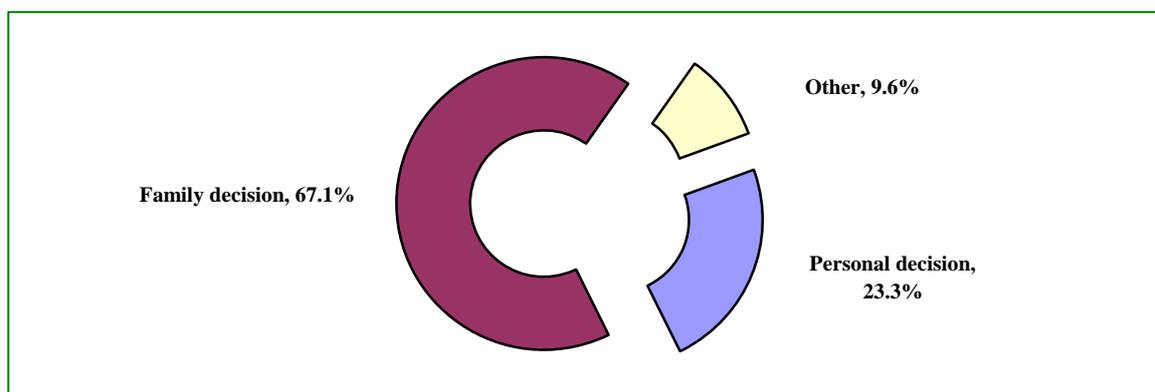
A large portion of the respondents (43.9%) have linked their departure from the previous settlement area in Armenia with the factor of the “Family circumstances (reunion, marriage, divorce, etc.)”. Significant (17.6%) was the proportion of the respondents that have mentioned the “Absence of jobs” as the main reason for their departure from the previous area of settlement. The incidence of the factor “Impossibility of sufficient earnings to ensure adequate living standards” comprised 9.9%. “Inaccessibility of education prospects” has served a reason for relocation for 6.6% of the respondents; and the “Absence of specialized jobs” for 3.3%. This means that within the structure of the reasons/factors that had stipulated the relocation of the migrants from the previous settlement area, 39.6% were related to social and economic conditions, and 16.5% were related to “Other” reasons.

Table 134. Distribution of the adult migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their assessment of their relocation

Assessment	Number of the household members	% against the total	
Successful	34	51.5	} 90.9%
Rather successful	26	39.4	
Rather unsuccessful	5	7.6	} 9.1%
Unsuccessful	1	1.5	
Total	66	100.0	

About 90.9% of the responding household members have assessed the departure of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of the Republic of Armenia as “Totally successful” and “Rather successful”. Only 9.1% of the respondents have believed their trip was “Rather unsuccessful” or “Unsuccessful”.

Figure 24. Distribution of the household members that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their decision to depart (%)



According to the respondent household members, for 23.3% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia the determination to leave the previous area of settlement in Armenia has been based on a personal decision, for 67.1% it has been based on a family decision, and 9.6% have made this decision in some other way.

Table 135. Distribution of the migrants that returned from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the possession of real estate in the settlement of departure

Real estate	Number of the household members	% against the total
Has not possessed real estate	23	31.5
Has possessed real estate and still does	37	50.7
Has possessed real estate	13	17.8
Total	73	100.0

Thus, 50.7% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have possessed and, as of the period of the survey, still possessed real property in the settlement of departure. 17.8% have possessed real estate in the settlement of departure; and 31.5% of the migrants have never possessed real estate in the settlement of departure.

Table 136. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the type of their dwellings in the settlement of departure

	Number of household members	% against the total
Privately owned apartment/town house	54	74.0
Dwelling provided by friends or relatives	2	2.7
Rented separate apartment/house	8	10.9
Rented room/corner	4	5.5
Dormitory	4	5.5
Other dwellings	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

74% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have lived in a privately owned house/apartment, 2.7% have lived with their friends or relatives, and 16.4% have resided in rented apartments.

The social-economic structure of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of the Republic of Armenia represents the following distribution.

Table 137. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their social-economic status

Social-economic status	Number of the household members	% against the total
Employed	18	24.7
Pensioner/allowance beneficiary	19	26.0
Pupil/student	2	2.7
Housewife	13	17.8
Unemployed	11	15.1
Under care	9	12.3
Other	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

According to the Table above, 50.7% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have been the bread-earners of the household, 15.1% of them have been unemployed, and the remaining 34,2% have not been the bread-earners: they have been students of schools and universities, housewives, under care or have maintained another social-economic status.

Additionally, the survey has compiled information about the fact whether the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have had jobs and what kind of jobs they have been mainly performing.

Table 138. Representation of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with their employment status in the settlement area of departure (%)

Employment status	Number of household members	% against the total
Hired work in the government sector	9	13.2
Hired work in the non government sector	4	5.9
Self-employed in agriculture	3	4.4
Self-employed in other areas	2	2.9
Employers	1	1.5
No jobs found	16	23.5
Have had no wish or no possibility to work	33	48.5
Total	68	100.0

The data represented in the Table above indicate that 19.1% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have been hired employees within the government and non government sectors; 7.3% have been self-employed; and 1.5% have been employers themselves. However, 23.5% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have not been able to find jobs in the previous settlement area; and 48.5% of them have not been willing to or have been unable to work there.

The working household members have been engaged in a variety of areas in the settlement area of their departure.

Table 139. Representation of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia and had been employed in the area of their departure, in accordance with their average monthly earnings and the areas of their employment

Area of employment	Had no earnings	Did not respond	Size of the average monthly earnings expressed in Armenian drams				Total
			12,000-29,999	30,000-54,999	55,000-79,000	80,000-150,000	
Industry	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Commerce	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
Education	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Health	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	10.5	47.4	10.5	15.8	10.5	5.3	100.0

As indicated by the Table above, a significant portion of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have been engaged primarily in the sectors of construction, commerce and other areas (not mentioned in the table). The responses to the question about the average monthly earnings of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have been diverse: 10.5% of the respondent household members have maintained that they have practically had no earnings; and 47.4% have refused to answer the question.

The distribution of the compiled information about the average monthly earnings of the rest of the respondent household members (52.6%) in accordance with the area of their employment testify that the migrants engaged in agricultural activities have practically gained no earnings. The average monthly earnings of the migrants involved in the areas of commerce and healthcare (i.e. 33.3% and 50%, correspondingly) have amounted to 30,001-60,000 Armenian drams; in the area of construction (33.3%) the average monthly earnings have amounted to 60,001-80,000 AMD; in the area of education (50%) the average monthly earnings have amounted to 12,000-30,000 AMD and 60,001-80,000 AMD (50%).

Only 9.7% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have had non employment related incomes.

Table 140. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the possibility of savings in the settlement area of departure

	Number of household members	% against the total	
Had savings	4	5.5	} 8.3%
Had some savings	2	2.8	
Did not have any savings	54	75.0	
Had debts	1	1.4	} 16.7%
Did not have sufficient earnings	11	15.3	
Total	72	100.0	

Around 75.0% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia mentioned that they have been unable to accumulate any savings; 16.7% maintained that their earnings

have not been sufficient and that they have even had debts; and only 8.3% have accumulated savings.

Table 141. Representation of the migrants that arrived from other settlements Armenia, in accordance with their employment status during the period of the survey

Employment status	Number of the household members	% against the Total
Hired employees in the government sector	14	20.6
Hired employees in the non government sector	11	16.2
Self-employed	1	1.4
Employers	1	1.5
Found no jobs	8	11.8
Not willing to or unable to work	33	48.5
Total	68	100.0

39.7%

As of the moment of the survey, 48.5% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have not been able to or have not been willing to work, whereas 11.8% have been willing to work but have not been able to find any jobs. 39.7% of the migrants within this category have been engaged in economic activities, meaning that 36.8% have performed hired work in the government and non government sectors; 1.4% have been self-employed, and 1.5% have been employers themselves.

During the period of the survey, the working migrants have been engaged in a variety of areas in the settlement area of their residence, with the incidence of “Other areas” being prevalent.

Table 142. Representation of the activity area of the migrants from other settlements of Armenia, in the settlement area of departure vs. during the survey

Area of activity	Number of household members		% against the total	
	In the settlement area of departure	During the survey	In the settlement area of departure	During the survey
Industry	2	3	10.5	11.1
Construction	3	4	15.8	14.8
Transport	0	1	0	3.7
Agriculture	2	2	10.5	7.4
Services	0	3	0	11.1
Commerce	3	1	15.8	3.7
Education	2	1	10.5	3.7
Healthcare	2	2	10.5	7.4
Other areas	5	10	26.3	37.1
TOTAL	19	27	100.0	100.0

According to the Table above, significant dissimilarity has been registered with reference to the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, in terms of the area of their activity in the location of departure vs. the area of their activity during the period of the survey. Thus, during the survey there has been an increase in the proportions of those migrants engaged in the areas of transport and services, which were totally nonexistent in the locations of their departure. In the meantime, decrease has been observed in the proportions of the migrants engaged in the areas of commerce (by 12.1 percentage points), agriculture (by 3.1 percentage points), and healthcare (by 3.1 percentage points). Additionally, there has been a substantial increase in the proportions representing the migrants that have been engaged in “Other areas” (by 10.7 percentage points).

Table 143. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, in accordance with the level of their qualification required for the job

Qualification	Number of the household members	% against the total
High	12	44.5
Medium	6	22.2
Low	1	3.7
No qualification required	8	29.6
Total	27	100.0

Incidentally, 44.4% of the workers have mentioned that for the work they have been performing high qualification level was required; 22.2% have maintained that their work needed a medium level of qualification; 3.7% have been doing jobs that required low level of qualification; and 29.6 have done work that required no qualification at all.

Table 144. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their average monthly earnings in the given settlement area

Average monthly earnings, expressed in Armenian drams (AMD)	Number of the household members	% against the total
Had no earnings	2	7.4
Did not respond	16	59.3
10000-30000	3	11.1
30001-70000	4	14.8
70001-10000	2	7.4
TOTAL	27	100.0

To the question about their average monthly earnings, 59.3% of the respondents refused to answer, and 7.4% maintained that they did not earn anything, practically.

Among the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, prevalent was the proportion of those who have earned a monthly average of 10,000-30,000 AMD (11.1%) and 30,001-70,000 AMD (14.8%).

Within this category of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia, only 15% has had non employment related incomes, whereas 85% has not.

Table 145. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the possibility of savings both in the settlement area of departure and in the area of location during the survey

	% against the total	
	In the settlement area of departure	In the area of location during the survey period
Had no savings	5.6	5.9
Had some savings	2.8	14.7
Had no savings	75.0	70.6
Had debts	1.4	2.9
Had no sufficient income	15.3	5.9

TOTAL	100.0	100.0
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The data represented in the Table above testify that, among those that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, 20.6% of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have been able to accumulate savings during the period of the survey, and 79.4% have been unable to. As a result of relocation, there has been an increase in the proportion of those migrants who have been able to save during the period of the survey (by 12.2 percentage points), and a decrease in the proportion of those migrants whose incomes have not been sufficient (by 9.6 percentage points) and who have had no savings (by 4.4 percentage points). In the meantime, it is worth mentioning that the proportion of those migrants who had debts has increased by 1.5 percentage points.

Table 146. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the number of people that arrived in the given settlement area with the migrants

	Number of the household members	% against the total
With the entire family	39	54.1
With part of the family	12	16.7
With other relatives	2	2.8
With friends	1	1.4
Alone	18	25.0
TOTAL	72	100.0

According to the Table above, 54.1% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, have relocated to the given settlement area with their entire families, 16.7% have arrived with part of their families, 2.8% have arrived with other relatives, and 25% alone.

Table 147. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the intention of other members of their families to arrive in the given settlement area

	Number of the household members	% against the total
All family members intend to arrive	11	17.2
All family members are already here	23	35.9
Family members do not intend to arrive	30	46.9
Total	64	100.0

The data represented above indicate that 35.9% of the migrants are already in the given settlement area with their entire families, whereas the family members of 46.9% of the migrants continue living in the previous settlement area without any intention to arrive in the given settlement area any time in the future. 17.2% of the respondents have mentioned that the other members of their families intend to arrive in the given settlement area as well.

Table 148. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the change in their material status after their relocation

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Improved	32	49.2
Remained unchanged	30	46.2
Deteriorated	3	4.6

Total	65	100.0
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The results of the survey indicate that the financial status has improved for the members of the migrant households that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia in the 49.2% of the cases; has remained unchanged in the 46.2% of the cases; and has aggravated in the 4.6% of the cases.

Table 149. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with their future migration plans

	Number of the household members	% against the total
Depending upon the circumstances	26	42.6
Will probably not return	2	3.3
² Have already settled down	33	54.1
Total	61	100.0

54.1% of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have already settled down in the given settlement area, meaning that they are not going to return; 3.3% will probably not return; and for 42.5% migration prospects are still uncertain.

Table 150. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with the place of departure, i.e. marz of Armenia

Marz	Number of the household members	% against the total
Yerevan	1	1.3
Aragatsotn	6	7.7
Ararat	6	7.7
Armavir	3	3.8
Gegharkunik	10	12.8
Lori	4	5.1
Kotayk	6	7.7
Shirak	16	20.5
Syunik	6	7.7
Vayots Dzor	1	1.3
Tavoush	13	16.7
Not mentioned	6	7.7
Total	72	100.0

According to the results of the survey, a significant portion of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia is represented by those who relocated from the marzes of Shirak (20.5%), Tavoush (16.7%) and Gegharkunik (12.8%).

Table 151. Distribution of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, in accordance with year of the last departure

	Total relocations	% against the total
2002	10	12.8
2003	12	15.4
2004	11	14.1
2005	18	23.1
2006	13	16.7
2007	14	17.9
Total	78	100.0

As indicated by the Table above, the last relocations of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of Armenia have primarily been equally distributed throughout the entire duration of the years under survey, except for 2005.

Table 152. Migration transfers of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia, distributed among the marzes of location and the marzes of departure (persons)

Marz of residence	Marz of departure											Total
	Yerevan	Aragatsotn	Ararat	Armavir	Gegharkunik	Lori	Kotayk	Shirak	Syunik	Vayots Dzor	Tavoush	
Yerevan	0	0	4	3	2	0	4	14	3	0	9	39
Ararat	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Armavir	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Lori	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kotayk	0	0	0	0	8	3	1	0	3	0	0	15
Shirak	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Syunik	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tavoush	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Total	5	7	6	3	10	4	6	16	6	1	13	77

The Table represented above indicates that more than half of the migrants that arrived from other settlements of Armenia have relocated to the city of Yerevan, primarily from the marzes of Shirak (35.9%), Tavoush (23.1%), Ararat (10.3%) and Kotayk (10.3%). From the marzes of Gegharkunik (53.3%), Lori (20%) and Syunik (20%), the migrants have relocated to the marz of Kotayk. A certain portion of the migrants has moved to the marz of Armavir, mainly from the marz of Aragatsotn (85.7%).

During the period of 2003-2007, each of the migrants that arrived from other settlement areas of the Republic of Armenia has taken an average of 1.1 trips (85 trips in total).