

# **ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE SURVEY ON FERTILITY PREFERENCES OF ARMENIAN POPULATION**

**Yerevan 2009**

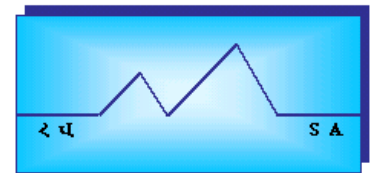
Survey Name: Sample Survey on Fertility Preferences of Armenian Population

Implementation Period: June-December 2009

Place of Implementation: Yerevan and 10 Marzes of the Republic of Armenia

Implementing Parties: Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA  
National Institute of Labor and Social Researches  
National Statistical Service of RA

Funded by: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



The Sample Survey on Fertility Preferences of Armenian Population was conducted by the National Statistical Service of RA, the Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA and National Institute of Labor and Social Researches during June-December 2009. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), within the framework of Population and Development (PD) Project has provided financial and technical assistance. The purpose of the current Survey is to study the development of system of family values and reproductive behavior motivations within current social and economic conditions, to identify and analyze main factors conditioning family situation, to present recommendations for overcoming major problems.

Additional information on the Survey can be obtained at:

Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA  
3 Government Building  
Republic Avenue  
0010 Yerevan, Armenia  
Phone: (374 10) 56-53-65  
Fax: (374 10) 56-37-91

National Statistical Service of RA  
3 Government Building  
Republic Avenue  
0010 Yerevan, Armenia  
Phone: (374 10) 52-39-27  
Fax: (374 10) 52-19-21

UNFPA Armenia Country Office  
14, P. Adamyan Street  
0010 Yerevan, Armenia  
Phone: (374 10) 54-34-16, 54-16-89  
Fax: (374 10) 54-38-11  
E-mail: [hayrapetyan@unfpa.org](mailto:hayrapetyan@unfpa.org), [hovhannisyan@unfpa.org](mailto:hovhannisyan@unfpa.org)

Views and opinions expressed in this Report belong to the authors and may not always reflect the ones of the UNFPA.

<b>Content</b>	<b>Page</b>
Preface	5
Introduction	6
Goals and Objectives of the Survey	6
Sample Methodology	6
Description of the Sample Population	7
Main Demographic Terms Used in the Survey	8
SECTION 1 - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES	9
Chapter 1.1. Composition and Structure of the Households	9
Chapter 1.2. Population Distribution by Sex and Age	14
Chapter 1.3. Population Distribution by Ethnicity and Religion	14
Chapter 1.4. Distribution of Household Members by Marital Status	15
Chapter 1.5. Distribution of Household Members by Educational Level	16
Chapter 1.6. Distribution of Household Members by Socio-Economic Status	17
Chapter 1.7. Migration	17
SECTION 2 - EMPLOYMENT	21
SECTION 3 - INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES	26
Chapter 3.1. Incomes	26
Chapter 3.2. Expenditures	29
SECTION 4 - HOUSING AND DWELLING CONDITIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS	33
SECTION 5 - CARE AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN	45
Chapter 5.1. Who and how much time spends on the upbringing of a child	45
Chapter 5.2. Availability of services which are necessary for child's upbringing and development, estimation of their accessibility	55
Chapter 5.2.1. Estimation of Educational Services	55
Chapter 5.2.2. Estimation of Cultural Services	56
Chapter 5.2.3. Estimation of Social Services	57
SECTION 6 - HEALTH CARE SERVICES, PROVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	58
Chapter 6.1. Accessibility and Use of Health Care Services	58
Chapter 6.2. Reproductive Health	62
SECTION 7 - FAMILY VALUES, MARITAL AND REPRODUCTIVE TRENDS, MOTIVATIONS (positive and negative)	64
Chapter 7.1. Family Values	64
Chapter 7.2. Decision Making	64
Chapter 7.3. Negative Motivation in Reproductive Behavior: Reasons, effects and needs	77
CONCLUSIONS	86
PROPOSALS	93

## PREFACE

The final report of Survey on Fertility Preferences of Armenian Population is the result of joint initiative of Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of RA, National Statistical Service of RA and «Population and Development» Project of the United Nations Population Fund.

Conduction of the Survey is conditioned by vital changes in Armenian families, which took place within past one and a half decades and influenced reproductive behavior of population.

Issues of socio-economic character, housing conditions, structures of expenditures and incomes, migration and its influence on population reproductive behavior of households and families constituting households were observed in this survey. The survey importance is stressed by the fact that RA Government undertook active demographic policy. Particularly, on July 2, 2009 the Government of the Republic of Armenia has approved and ratified Decree N27 on “Strategy of the Demographic Policy of the Republic of Armenia and approval of Action Plan of its implementation”.

Results of the Survey may serve as a basis for presentation of concrete actions and recommendations within the annual state programme directed to improvement of demographic situation based on the Strategy of Demographic Policy of the Republic of Armenia. Results of the survey may as well be useful for state government and self-administration bodies, non-governmental organizations, as well as other interested institutions and individuals dealing with family issues.

## INTRODUCTION

Within past fifteen years various surveys, statistical handbooks and yearbooks have been published in relation to Armenian family, which brought forward certain separate issues of the latter.

A full and complex research of family related issues has been conducted in 2006. Results of that research reflected the general situation, formed in the country, thus allowing to conclude, that economical, political, public and cultural developments, that had taken place in our country ever since it gained independence, continue to influence Armenian family, its composition, structure, social and demographical status.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

### *Goals of the survey*

To study the development of system of family values and reproductive behavior motivations within current social and economic conditions, to identify and analyze main factors conditioning family situation, to present recommendations for overcoming major problems.

### *Objectives of the survey*

- Assessment of current social-demographic situation and developments in urban and rural areas.
- Identification of current reproductive problems and peculiarities existing among urban and rural families of the RA.
- Assessment of components (economical, social, psychological) of reproductive behavior, orientations, positive and negative motivations of the childbirth and influence of inter-family and external factors, as well as identification of peculiarities among young families from urban and rural areas of the RA marzes.
- Identification of changes, peculiarities and needs existing in system of family/marriage values of urban and rural young families.

## SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

The sample was formed on the ground of address database of all households in Armenia, created by the RA National Statistical Service based on the results of 2001 Population Census with technical support of the World Bank.

Based on the goals and objectives of survey the stratification (layering) method of sample was selected. For formation of sample the address database of all households of the republic was divided into 48 stratas (groups), 12 of which are administrative districts of Yerevan.

In marz level households were divided into three categories: big cities with population of 15 thousands and more, other cities (population less than 15 thousands) and villages: Big cities composed 16 stratas. Only in Vayots Dzor marz there are no big cities. Villages and other cities composed 10 stratas.

A two-level random sample, stratified by marzes was formed in accordance with the given division. All marzes, as well as urban and rural populated areas were included into the sample

population in the same proportion as urban and rural households form total number of households of the republic. The sample includes 38 cities and 75 villages.

Populated areas were selected during the first stage as preliminary elements of the sample. During the second stage households subject to survey were selected: 2800 households, 2030 of which in urban and 770 – in rural areas.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

Staff has been formed for conduction of this survey: interviewers, quality controllers (verifiers) and coders. Prior the start of the survey training has been conducted for the staff implementing field works in regard to the sample and order of filling out the questionnaires. Each interviewer has presented the sample report together with the filled questionnaires.

The database of the survey was brought to the final form, data was transformed into SPSS for WINDOWS format and aggregation of separate working files into one base was performed.

It was assumed, that in some cases questionnaires will not be filled due to either refusal/absence of members of household or other reasons. Therefore, a reserve sample has been formed in order to ensure the representativeness required.

Table 1 represents the number of surveyed households and structure as by marzes (Yerevan has the largest ratio - 29.3%).

Table 1. Number of surveyed households and distribution by marzes

Marz	Number of households	Specific gravity (ratio) within sample %
Yerevan	820	29.3
Aragatsotn	150	5.4
Ararat	230	8.2
Armavir	220	7.9
Gegharkunik	210	7.5
Lori	250	8.9
Kotayk	280	10.0
Shirak	220	7.9
Syunik	180	6.4
Vayots Dzor	90	3.2
Tavush	150	5.4
Total	2800	100

## MAIN DEMOGRAPHIC TERMS USED IN THE SURVEY

Reproductive behavior - system of actions and relations within family (as well as extramarital) leading to birth of certain number of children.

Quantitative and qualitative definiteness of need for having children is, correspondingly, identified by concepts of reproductive commitment and reproductive motivations.

Reproductive commitment specifies the quantitative definiteness of need for having children.

Reproductive motivations identify qualitative side of need for having children, its substance.

Reproductive motivations, having independent psychological nature, also constitute components of structure of reproductive commitments (behavioral, instigating component).

Within modern understanding reproductive or fertility motivations are subdivided into economical, social and psychological components.

Nuclear family (from lat. Nucleus - core) - nuclear, simple family; main family, which consists of married couple and children.

Incomplete nuclear family – a family, which consists of one parent and unmarried children.

Extended complex family – a family with three and more generations, consisting of brothers and sisters, as well as of other relatives.

Need of having children – one of the social needs of an individual, which characterizes peculiarity of reproductive behavior.

Ideal number of children – ideas of an individual in regard to preferable number of children in family in general, in no consideration of different situations or personal preferences.

Required number of children – main characterization of reproductive behavior. During the survey received as an answer to the following question: how many children the respondent is planning or going to have in case of getting married.

Expected number of children – number of children an individual is estimating to have, considering concrete situation and personal preferences.



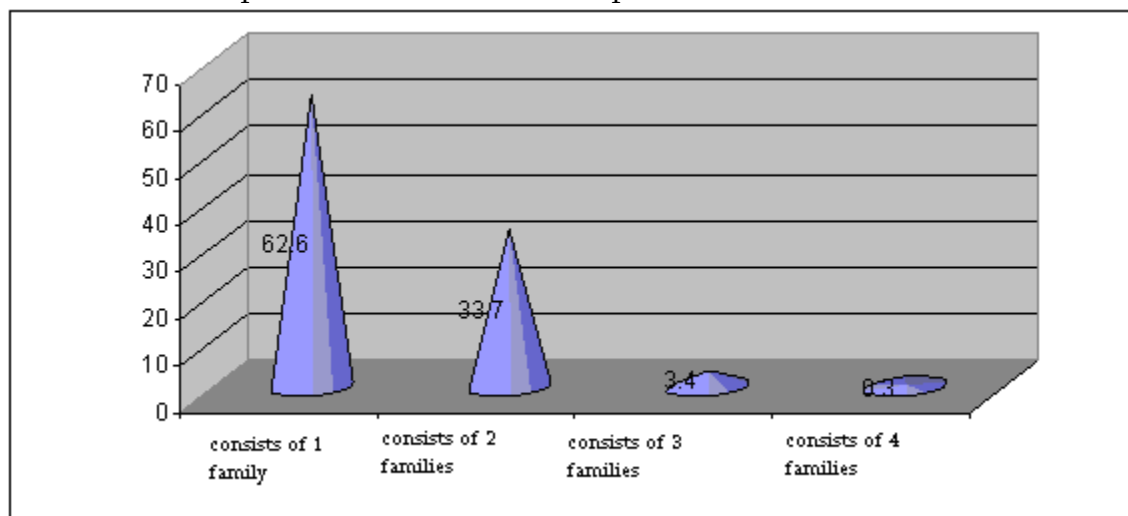
## SECTION 1

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

#### Chapter 1.1. Composition and structure of the households

Based on the peculiarities of the given survey households (2,800) as well as families, constituting those households (3,947) were surveyed.

Chart 1.1. Households as per the number of families, percent.



As it can be seen on the chart 1.1, prevailing majority of households consists of one (62.6%) and two (33.7%) families, and the specific gravity of households, consisting of three and four families is 3.7%.

According to survey results one household in average consists of 1.4 families, average number of household members is 4.2 persons, average number of family members is 3.0 persons, and average number of members in families with underage children is 4 persons.

Table 1.1. Distribution of households by number of members, percent.

	Households consisting of								Total households
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 and more persons	
2800	8.1	11.2	14.6	22.8	18.8	15.2	5.8	3.5	100
Data of 2001 Census	11.0	12.8	13.2	22.0	18.6	11.9	5.8	4.7	100

According to the survey results, households consisting of 3-6 members were dominated (see Table 1.1.) the specific gravity of them comprise 71.4% and compared to data collected from census of 2001, the given indicator (65.7%) is 5.7 percentage points lower. Share of the households, consisting

of one and two members, according to the survey results, is 4.5 percentage points lower compared to data collected from Census of 2001, correspondingly from 23.8% to 19.3%.

Among almost three quarters of households, both in urban and rural areas, men are holding a leading role, and average age of the latter in urban areas is 49.8 year and in rural areas - 52.9 years. It is necessary to mention, that the average age of women, occupying leading position exceeds same indicator among men, occupying leading position by almost 10 years: in urban areas - 59.8, and in rural areas - 62.5 years.

Table 1.2. Distribution of household leaders by sex, average age and median

	Head of Household		
	Sex, percent	Average age, years	Median, years
<b>Urban</b>	74.6	49.8	49
Man			
Woman	25.4	59.8	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Rural</b>	75.1	52.9	50
Man			
Woman	24.9	62.5	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>54</b>

Data on sibling connections in regard to family leaders, collected during the survey, allowed to classify surveyed households by family types. Taking into consideration the international experience and framework of the survey research, the given research only referred to households with underage children, which have been classified into three categories:

1. **Nuclear family** (parents with child(ren), at least one of whom is under 16 years of age)
2. **Incomplete nuclear families** (one parent nuclear family)
3. **Extended complex family** (three-generation family with at least child under 16 years of age, which may also include other relatives).

Table 1.3. Distribution of surveyed urban and rural households by types of families with underage children.

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nuclear family	465	159	624
Incomplete nuclear family	49	14	63
Extended complex family	684	293	977
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,664</b>

466 (28%) of 1664 surveyed households comprised households from rural areas and 1198 (72%) – households from urban areas. 37.5% of the mentioned families are nuclear, 3.5% - incomplete and 59.0% - extended complex families.

Among urban families 39% are nuclear, 4% - incomplete and 57% - extended.

Among rural families 34% are of nuclear type, 3%- incomplete and 63%- extended.

Considering the fact, that the survey sampling is representative, it can be stated, that prevailing majority of families in the country – 59%, particularly 57% of urban and 63% of rural families have three-generation (in some cases – four-generation) composition, continuing the tradition of Armenian families, which has been formed during centuries.

It is worth mentioning, that 37.5% indicator, which is not low, may be even higher, if the housing problem of new or young family, which intends to separate from the mother family, is solved.

Above mentioned conclusion is based upon significant number of responses given within this survey (see corresponding section of part 7 of the given report).

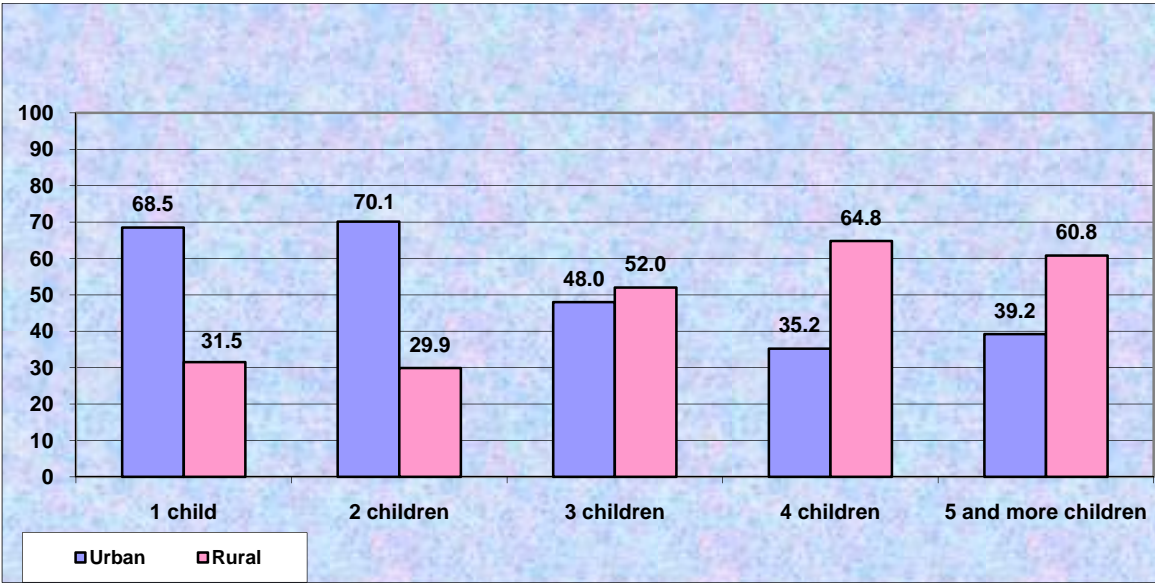
Incomplete families are mostly divorced families or families with widowed member of family. Nuclear families are families separated from the mother family, or, apparently, families that became nuclear after the death of member(s) of older generation.

Data of Table 1.4., which indicates distribution of households by number of children and families, constituting the latter, shows, that only in 56.5% of first families of households have children, when among second families only 32.9% and among third families only 3.2% have children: among families with children, if in the first those having adult children dominate (39%), than in the second – those having underage children (29.5%).

Table 1.4. Number of children in families, in percentage (weighted indicators).

	0 child	1 child	2 child ren	3 child ren	4 child ren	5 and more children	Total number of families with children
<b>First family</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>
<i>With adult children</i>	60.7	21.2	14.1	3.4	0.6		39.3
<i>With underage children</i>	73.2	12.2	10.6	2.7	1.0	0.4	26.8
<b>Second family</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>
<i>With adult children</i>	92.4	3.9	3.2	0.5			7.6
<i>With underage children</i>	70.5	11.6	14.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	29.5
<b>Third family</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	<b>3.2</b>
<i>With adult children</i>	99.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
<i>With underage children</i>	97.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	-	-	3.0

Chart 1.2. Distribution of families by number of underage children, urban/rural, in percentage (weighted indicators)



The chart 1.2. clearly emphasizes the difference between tendencies of having children among urban and rural families. So, among families having 1 underage child the specific gravity of urban families is two times higher then such of rural families (urban 68.5%, rural 31.5%). Same picture can be observed among families with two children (urban 70.1%, rural 29.9%).

Starting from families with 3 underage children the specific gravity of rural families begins to exceed in regard with urban families. And as the number of children grows, this trend becomes more obvious.

Table 1.5. represents the data on distribution of families in marzes of Armenia and the city of Yerevan by number of underage children. The data indicates, that the specific gravity of families drops drastically as the number of children grows; the largest gap between specific gravity indicators is observed in case of comparing families with 2 and 3 underage children.

Significant difference is observed also in specific gravity indicators of families with 3 and 4 children. The largest gap between these indicators is registered in Aragatsotn marz – 12% and in Syunik marz – 10.5%, and the smallest gap – in Vayots Dzor marz (0.6%) and in Yerevan (3.5%).

Table 1.5. Distribution of families in marzes and Yerevan by number of children<sup>1</sup>, percent

Marzes	Number of children in the family							Total
	1 child	2 children	3 children	2-3 difference	4 children	3-4 difference	5 and more children	
Yerevan	48.1	45.9	4.5	<b>40.4</b>	1.0	<b>3.5</b>	0.5	100 .0
Aragatsotn	45.8	39.6	14.6	<b>25.0</b>	2.0	<b>12.6</b>	0.6	100 .0
Ararat	41.2	44.0	11.6	<b>22.4</b>	2.6	<b>9.0</b>	0.5	100 .0
Armavir	49.3	38.4	9.3	29.1	1.4	7.9	1.5	100 .0
Gegharkunik	40.5	41.2	13.6	<b>27.6</b>	4.6	7.0	0.0	100 .0
Lori	39.7	39.7	11.4	28.3	7.2	<b>4.2</b>	1.9	100 .0
Kotayk	31.4	55.6	9.6	<b>46.0</b>	3.0	6.6	0.4	100 .0
Shirak	46.1	41.5	8.6	32.9	3.0	5.6	0.8	100 .0
Syunik	45.9	41.4	11.6	29.8	1.1	<b>10.5</b>	0.0	100 .0
Vayots Dzor	48.0	35.5	5.9	29.6	5.2	<b>0.6</b>	4.4	100 .0
Tavush	32.4	54.2	13.4	<b>40.8</b>	4.7	8.7	0.0	100 .0

## Chapter 1.2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE

Table 1.6. Distribution of respondents by sex and age (percent)

	Sex		
	By survey results	Data of 2001 RA census	By current calculation results, as per 2009, January 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	48.6	48.0	48.4
Female	51.4	52.0	51.6
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	47.4	47.2	47.6
Female	52.6	52.8	52.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	50.7	49.4	49.9
Female	49.3	50.6	50.1

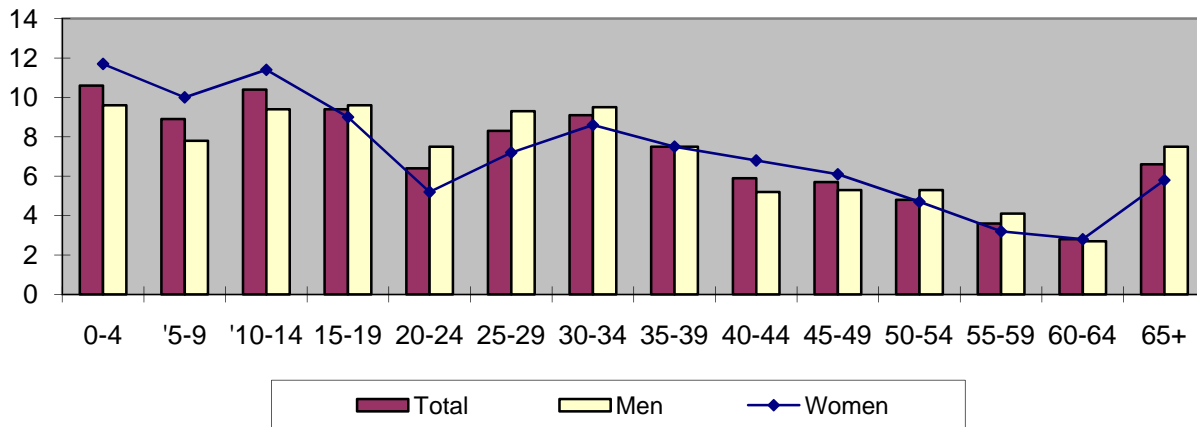
As per Table 1.6., 48.6% of respondents were male, 51.4% - female, from statistical point of view this data is almost the same as the data collected during current calculations of population (as per 1 January 2009). There is certain difference compared to the Census results to the benefit of women (by 0.6 percentage points). Moreover, if in urban areas distribution of population by sex has changed

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the fact that the current survey is representative only on Republic, urban and rural levels, it is necessary to consider marz level data with some reservations

insignificantly, in rural areas the change is noticeable – specific gravity of men exceeds the specific gravity of women by 1.4%.

Age structure of household members is given in Chart 1.3.

Chart 1.3. Age distribution of surveyed population by sex:



36.4% of members of participating households with children are 0-17 years old (33.3% of women and 39.7% of men), 54.2% are 18-59 years old (56.5% of women and 51.7% of men), and 9.4% - 60 and more years old (10.2% of women and 8.6% of men):

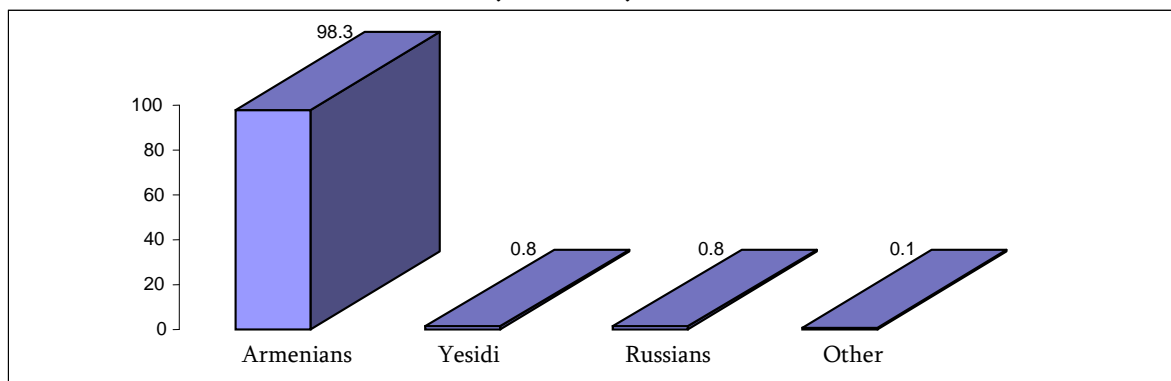
Table 1.7. Average age and median (years) of surveyed population

	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
Average age	29. 2	29.3	29.1
Median	27	28	26

Average age of surveyed urban population almost does not differ from surveyed rural population. Yet, median of urban population exceeds median of rural population by 2 years.

### Chapter 1.3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

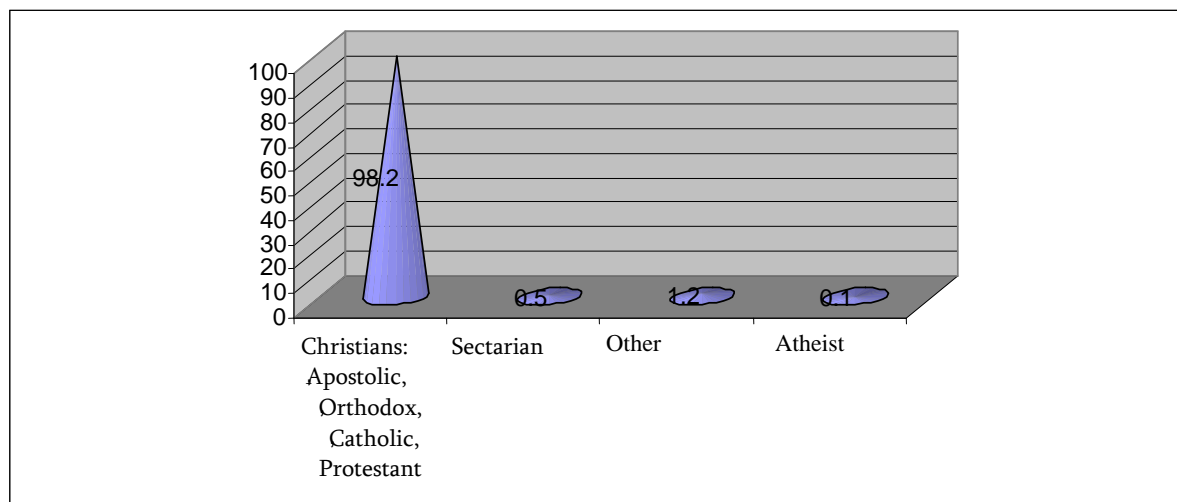
Chart 1.4. Distribution of households by ethnicity.



Vast majority (98.3%) of respondents are Armenians, as also reflected in the results of the national Census of the Republic of Armenia of 2001 (97.3%).

98.2% are Christians. 97.8% of the latter stated, that they belong to the Armenian Apostolic church. About 0.5% of respondents stated, that they belong to different sectarian groups, 1.2% practice other religions, and about 0.1% consider themselves atheist (see Chart 1.5.).

Chart 1.5. Distribution of household members by religion (percent).



## Chapter 1.4. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MARITAL STATUS

Table 1.8. Marital status of household members, per cent

	Married	Never married	Widow/ Widower	Divorced	Live together, no registration of marriage	Total
Survey	72.1	16.6	8.6	2.2	0.5	100
Urban	72.9	14.5	9.7	3.0	0.6	100
Rural	70.7	20.3	7.9	0.8	0.3	100
National Census of 2001 (15 and above years old population)	62.1 <sup>2</sup>	26.4	8.5	3.0	...	100

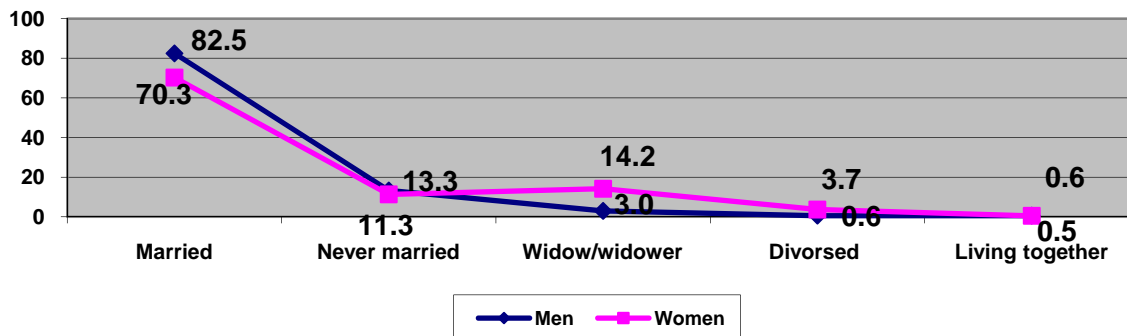
According to the data brought in Table 1.8., 72.1% of respondents are married, which exceeds the data collected during the census by 10%. The specific gravity of those never married according to results of the RA Census of 2001 is 9.8 percentage points lower than the corresponding indicators received in the result of the given survey, that of widows/widowers almost does not differ and the specific gravity of divorced is correspondingly 0.9 percentage point lower. Percentage values indicating marital status of respondents are certainly different, when we observe those in relation of urban-rural data, for instance in urban areas, compared to rural areas the specific gravity of married (2.2 percentage points), widows/widowers (1.8 percentage points), divorced (2.2 percentage points)

<sup>2</sup> Those living together without registration of marriage inclusive.

and residing together (0.3 percentage points) are higher. However, the last two cases can be conditioned by certain difference of attitude towards marital and familial values present in Armenian village. Yet, in rural areas the specific gravity of those never married in rural areas exceeds the same value for urban areas by 5.8 percentage points.

Analyzing the marital status of household members by sex, we can state the fact, that 82.5% of men and 72.3% of women are married, the specific gravity of widows (14.2%) exceeds the same value of widowers (3%) by 11.2 percentage points and the specific gravity of divorced, correspondingly by 3.1 percentage points (men -0.6%, women - 3.7%) (See Chart 1.6.).

Chart 1.6. Marital status of household members, by sex (percent).

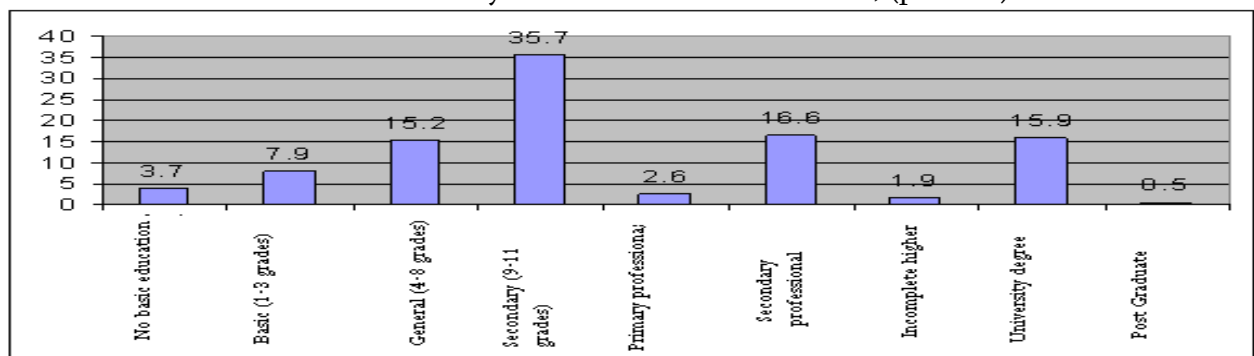


When the data is observed by marital status in woman-man relation, the following picture can be seen. 85% of women and 15% of men are widowed, 88% of women and 12% of men are divorced. Prevailing specific gravity of women among widowed and divorced can be explained by relatively high average life expectancy of women and by higher possibility of men getting married after wife's death or divorce.

## Chapter 1.5. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level of 6 and more year old household members is given in Chart1.7.

Chart 1.7. Educational level of 6 and more year old household members, (percent)

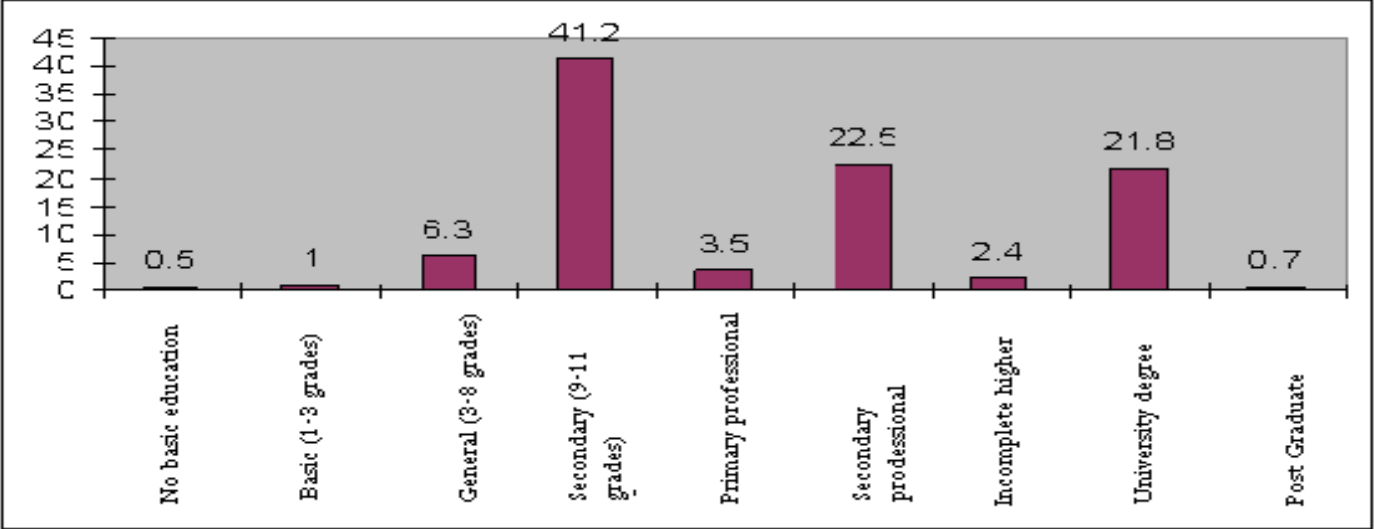




Thus, 35.7% of 6 and more year old have secondary education, 15.2% have general education 18.5 % have secondary professional and incomplete higher education, 16.4% - have either a university degree ore are post-graduates.

The picture of education level is significantly different, when observing it among household members over 16 years old, which are reflected in chart 1.8.

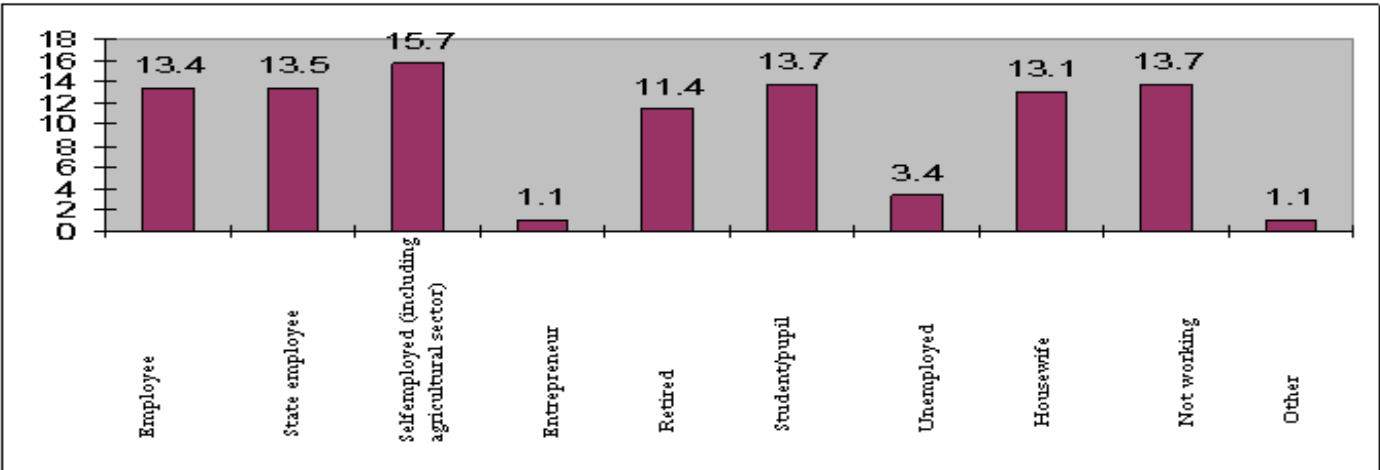
Chart 1.8. Education level among 16 and over year old members of household (percent).



The specific gravity of household members above the age of 16 having no basic education (including illiterates) is only 0.5%, those having secondary and secondary professional education dominate (correspondingly 41.2% and 22.5%). It is remarkable, that over 1/5th of those above the age of 16 have university degree or are post-graduates

## Chapter 1.6. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Chart 1.9. Distribution of household members by socio-economic status, percent

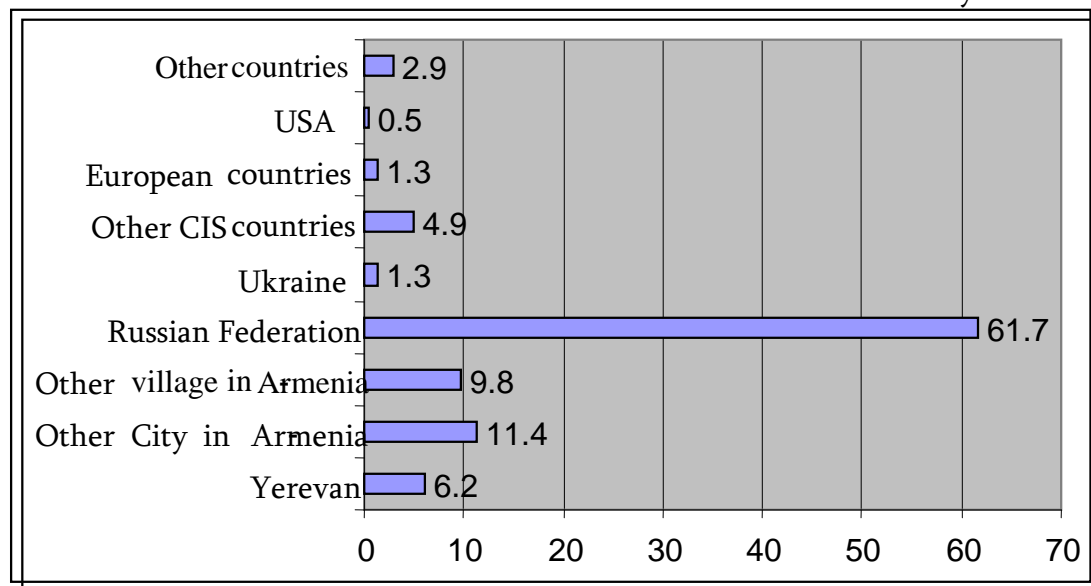


As it can be seen on the chart 1.9., respondents employed in both private and state sector constitute 26.9%, self-employed - 15.7%, pensioners and beneficiaries - 25.1, not working respondents, including unemployed -17.1% and housewives - 13.1%.

## Chapter 1.7. MIGRATION

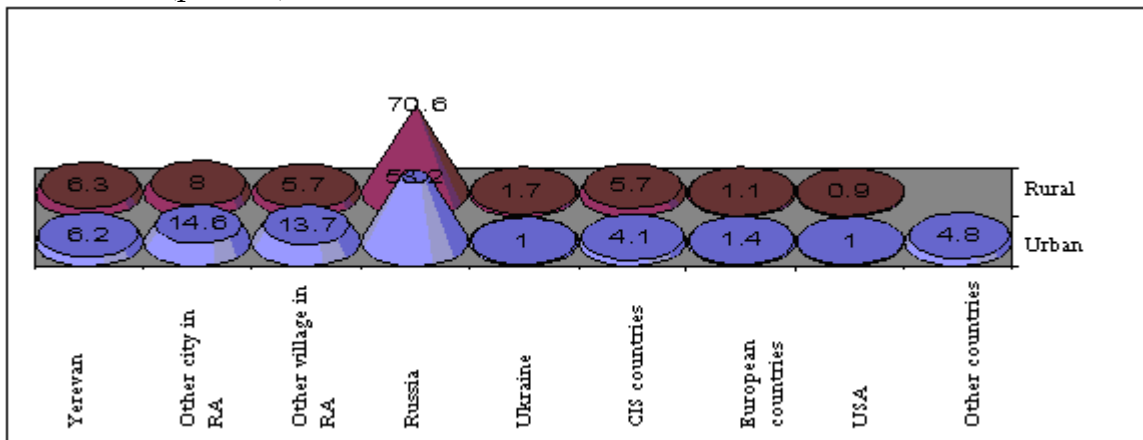
Qualitative and quantitative changes in migration processes in Armenia are among consequences of social, economical and political changes, which have been taking place in the country during last twenty years. Moreover, the negative impact of migration, particularly – interstate migration of individuals of reproductive age, especially men, and their long-term absence from their families immediately influences reproductive behavior of population. Survey results indicate that household members absent for three months and longer constitute 3.4% of total number of household members: 67.9% of which were in Russian Federation, Ukraine and other CIS countries, around 1.8% - the USA and European countries. Furthermore, as indicated by results of various surveys conducted during these twenty years and confirmed by the results of the given survey, that main migration route from the Republic of Armenia is towards the Russian Federation – 61.7% of absent household members reside there (See Chart 1.10.).

Chart 1.10. Members of household absent for three and more months by residence, percent



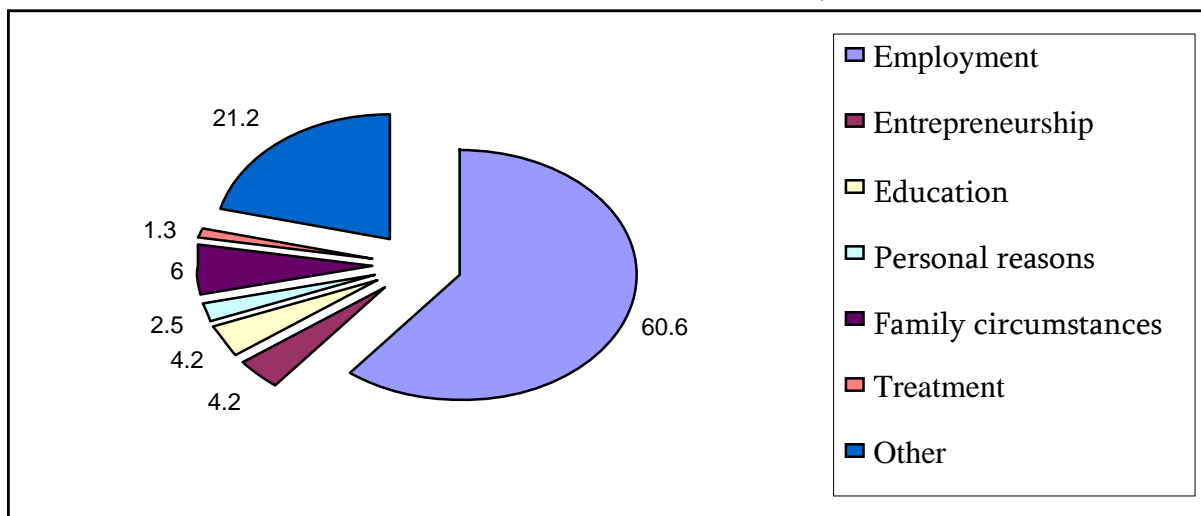
Observation of migration flows by residence area indicates significant differences. So, the flow from urban areas to capital Yerevan and other cities of RA is relatively large – 20.8% and to other villages of RA – 13.7%. This indicates that employment possibilities even in other cities of RA are higher than in rural areas. External migration from villages is higher and it is directed at Russian Federation and other CIS countries – 78% (See Chart 1.11.). Moreover, if in urban areas 34.5% of household members absent for three months and more are involved in internal migration processes, in rural areas this indicator is 20%.

Chart 1.11. Household members absent for three months and more (urban/rural breakdown) by place of residence (percent).



Majority of household members absent for three months and more stated employment as the main reason for absence: for 60.6% - paid employment, for 4.2% - entrepreneurship, as illustrated in Chart 1.12.

Chart 1.12. Household members absent for three months and more by reason of absence, percent.



The specific gravity of those absent due to personal reasons, family circumstances and medical reasons is 9.8%. The household member responding instead of 21.2% of absent household members stated other reason of absence, however it can not be excluded that among the latter can be absent persons because of employment reasons.

## SECTION 2 - EMPLOYMENT

47.4% of able bodied members of surveyed households are employed, 52.6 % - unemployed. 43.1% of able bodied household members have secondary, 22.8% - secondary professional, 22.1% - higher professional and 0.7% - postgraduate education.

Among total number of employed individuals 17.5% have secondary, 10.4% - secondary professional, 14.3% - higher professional and 0.3% - postgraduate education. This is to say, that 24.7% of employed (89.0% of total number of employed individuals) have professional qualifications.

In regard to the age, average age of employed individuals having professional qualification are within 39-41 age group, and the average age of total number of employed individuals are within 34-54 age group.

Table 2.1. 16-63 year old members of surveyed households by economic activity status, education and age (weighed per republican indicators).

<i>Economic activity status</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Average age</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total %</i>
Unemployed	1. no basic education	25,4	2031	0.1
	2. basic (1-3 grades)	39,6	2612	0.2
	3. general (4-8 grades)	30,6	29459	2.0
	4. secondary (9-11 grades)	31,4	369439	25.6
	5. primary professional	36,0	23419	1.6
	6. secondary professional	35,4	179191	12.4
	7. incomplete higher	21,0	35277	2.4
	8. higher professional	33,5	112661	7.8
	9. postgraduate	29,4	5298	0.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>759387</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Employed	1. no basic education	53,7	1250	0.1
	2. basic (1-3 grades)	38,7	917	0.1
	3. general (4-8 grades)	42,0	38061	2.6
	4. secondary (9-11 grades)	39,0	253260	17.5
	5. primary professional	41,8	24274	1.7
	6. secondary professional	40,9	149767	10.4
	7. incomplete higher	35,0	5624	0,4
	8. higher professional	38,9	205942	14.3
	9. postgraduate	33,8	4815	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,6</b>	<b>683910</b>	<b>47.4</b>
Able-bodied	1. no basic education	36,2	3281	0.2
	2. basic (1-3 grades)	39,4	3530	0.2
	3. general (4-8 grades)	37,0	67520	4.7
	4. secondary (9-11 grades)	34,5	622699	43.1
	5. primary professional	39,0	47693	3.3
	6. secondary professional	37,9	328958	22.8
	7. incomplete higher	23,0	40901	2.8
	8. higher professional	37,0	318603	22.1
	9. postgraduate	31,5	10113	0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,8</b>	<b>1443298</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Employed individuals have relatively young age: 21-39.6. Private employers of the Republic mostly present following employment requirements: young, good-looking, computer literate, in certain cases – with excellent knowledge of foreign language, high qualification and work experience. Available labour force is unable to meet these requirements simultaneously. Work experience is available mostly among economically active population of middle and older age.

Women significantly dominate among job seekers, especially among unemployed population. Among women there are a significant number of those economically inactive (able-bodied but not looking for a job); this is mostly conditioned by involvement in upbringing of underage children. Employment of women also has its peculiarities connected with combination of professional activity and familial responsibilities. Reproductive behavior of the population is influenced by the fact, that the issue of combination of parental and employment responsibilities of employed women and women conducting their own business is not solved. Problems rising from this reality become especially urgent today, under the conditions of globalization of economy.

Different surveys indicate that the level of economically activeness of 18-20 year old men and women is practically almost equal. However, birth of the first child forces the woman to leave her job and undertake child care. Often successful, rather well-paid women are facing a choice between marriage and career. Often women choose the latter. Birth of second and following children is making the situation all the more complicated.

Unemployment rate is an important indicator, which characterizes employment rate in the job market.

Notwithstanding the trend of decrease of unemployment rate, observed during the past few years, the latter still remains quite high in accordance with results of regularly conducted international surveys.

The unemployment rate in the republic is assessed in two different manners. First: official unemployment, officially registered by the state unemployment service, which is defined by relation between officially registered unemployed and economically active population. Second: the actual unemployment, which is defined by sample surveys of labour force and mostly corresponds with standards of International Labor Organization (ILO).

The official (registered) unemployment rate in the republic as per the 31 of December of 2009 is 7.1% against 6.3% in the beginning of the year, and the real unemployment rate according to the sampling survey of labour force comprised 29.6%.

As indicated in Table 2.2. 2446 (49.2%) of 4967 able-bodied household members of sampling are unemployed, number of women among which almost twice exceeds the same indicator among men (69.1% of unemployed are women, 30.9% - men).

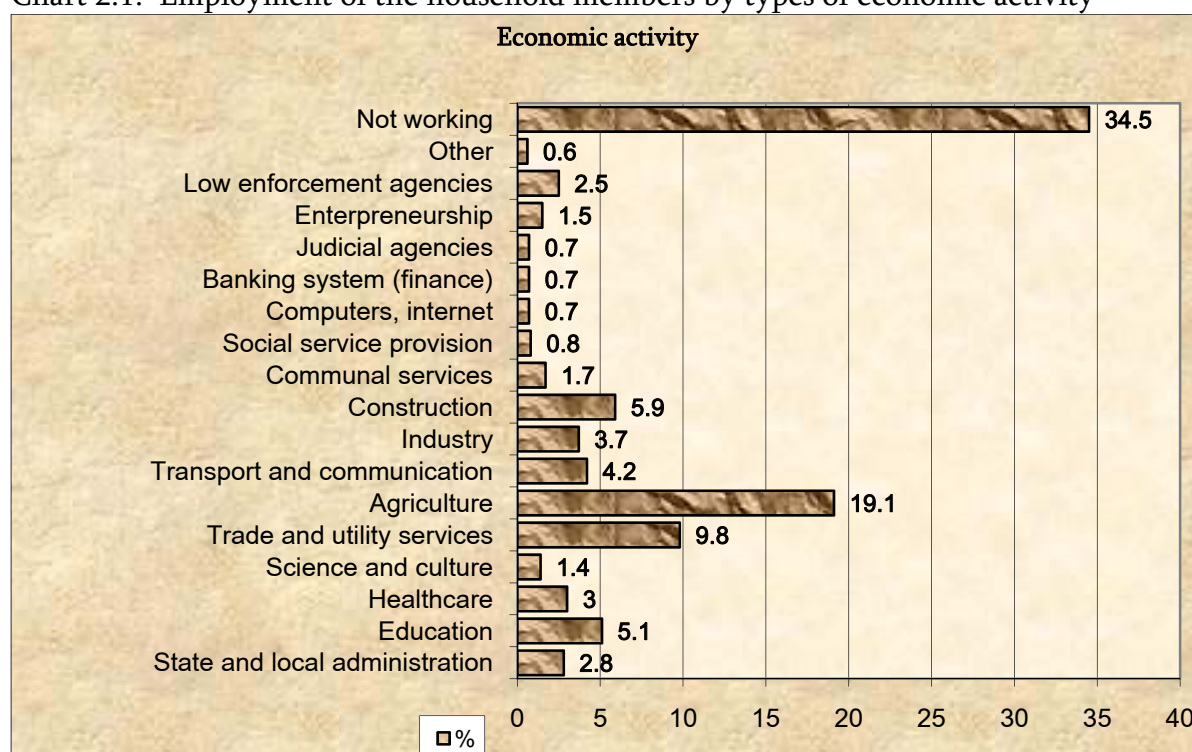
Table 2.2. Distribution of household members by employment and sex, percent

Able-bodied	Calculation			Total
		Man	Woman	
<i>Not working</i>	Number	755	1691	2446
	% by sex	30.9%	69.1%	100.0%
	% by status	32.7%	63.7%	492%
	% of able-bodied	15.2%	34.0%	49.2%

<i>Employed</i>	Number	1468	850	2318
	% by sex	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
	% by status	63.5%	32.0%	46.7%
	% of able-bodied	29.6%	17.1%	46.7%
<i>Unemployed</i>	Number	88	115	203
	% by sex	43.3%	56.7%	100.0%
	% by status	3.8%	4.3%	4.1%
	% of able-bodied	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%
<i>Total able-bodied</i>	Number	2311	2656	4967
	% by sex	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%
	% by status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of able-bodied	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%

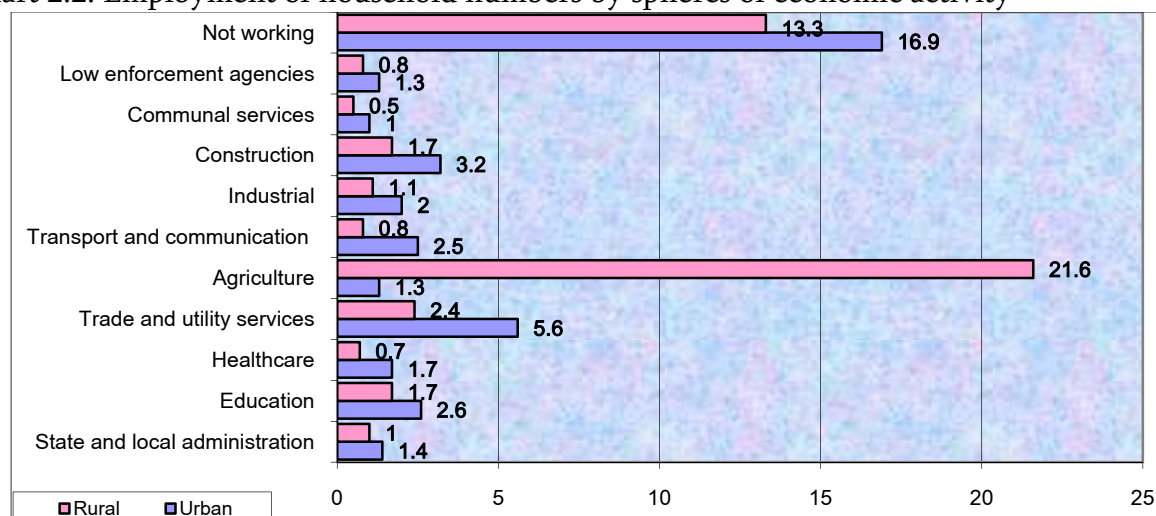
There are 203 unemployed in the households (115 women and 88 men).

Chart 2.1. Employment of the household members by types of economic activity



As indicated on Chart 2.1. 19.1% of able-bodied members of household are employed in agricultural sector, 9.8% - in trade and utility service filed, 5.9% - on construction, 5.1% - in educational sphere. Employment in other spheres is low - 4 %.

Chart 2.2. Employment of household numbers by spheres of economic activity



This proportion, except agriculture, mostly remains same in urban/rural comparison (See Chart 2.2.).

Number of men employed in state sector exceeds specific gravity of women by 12.4% and in private sector – correspondingly three times. In relation to entrepreneurship, the specific gravity of men three times exceeds the specific gravity of women.

Table 2.3. Description of employment household members (man/woman) (%)

<i>Nature of employment</i>		Man	Woman	Total
Employee (wage-earner)	% in row	56.2	43.8	100.0
	% in column	18.5	12.4	15.2
Employee (wage-earner) in private sector	% in row	76.6	23.4	100.0
	% in column	25.4	6.6	15.3
Self-employed	% in row	61.7	38.3	100.0
	% in column	23.7	12.5	17.7
Entrepreneur	% in row	77.8	22.2	100.0
	% in column	1.9	0.5	1.1
Pensioners	% in row	41.2	58.8	100.0
	% in column	11.6	14.1	12.9
Student / pupil	% in row	28.7	71.3	100.0
	% in column	2.1	4.4	3.3
Unemployed	% in row	43.2	56.8	100.0
	% in column	3.6	4.0	3.8
Housewife	% in row	0.5	99.5	100.0
	% in column	0.2	27.4	14.8
Not working	% in row	33.0	67.0	100.0

	% in column	10.4	18.0	14.5
Military service	% in row	99.3	0.7	100.0
	% in column	2.7	0	1.3
Total	% in row	46.1	53.9	100.0
	% in column	100.0	100.0	100.0

Due to the difficult social-economic conditions and significant gap between supply and demand in the labor market, conditioned by problems of finding a job, for many individuals, even those holding a university degree having just any job is a priority, and not its correspondence to professional skills, preferences and educational level.



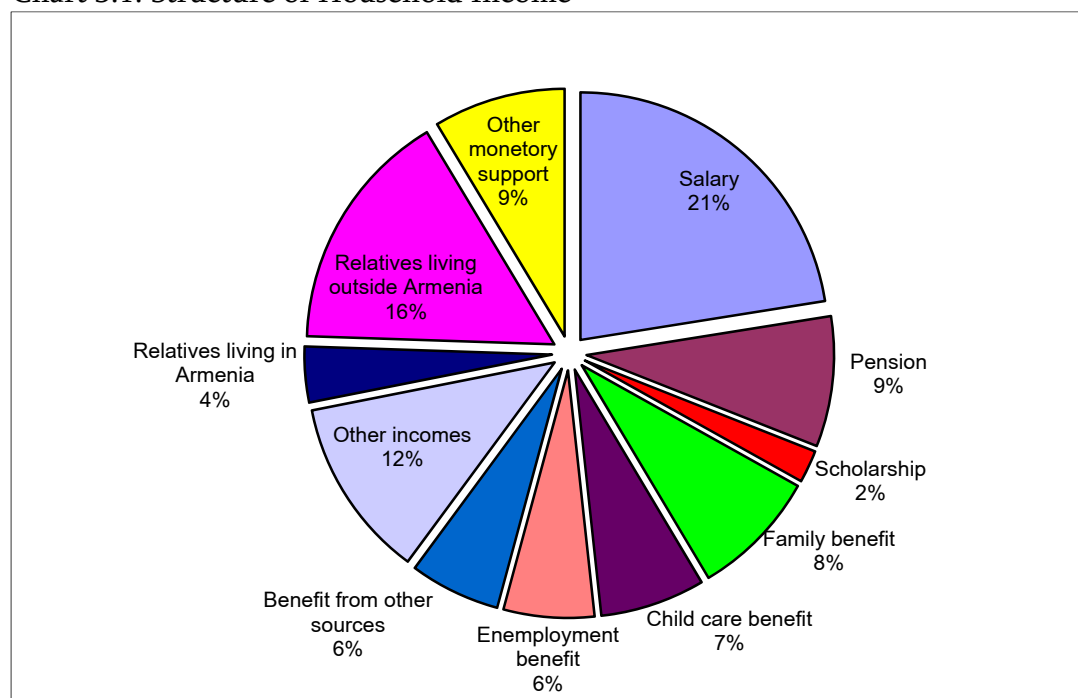
## SECTION 3 - INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

### Chapter 3.1. INCOMES

The income of household is one of the main indicators for assessment of the living standards of population. Within the given survey incomes of households include various monetary inflows, including types of social support. Monetary incomes of households consist of monetary and natural products (in monetary expression) inflows, which are received by household members as salary, from self-employment or entrepreneurial activity, as property rent, selling of agricultural products, social supports, pensions, as well as from relatives and allowances, received from charity organizations or sums, received as other monetary income.

In the below-presented Chart 3.1. structure of monthly household incomes are shown.

Chart 3.1. Structure of Household Income



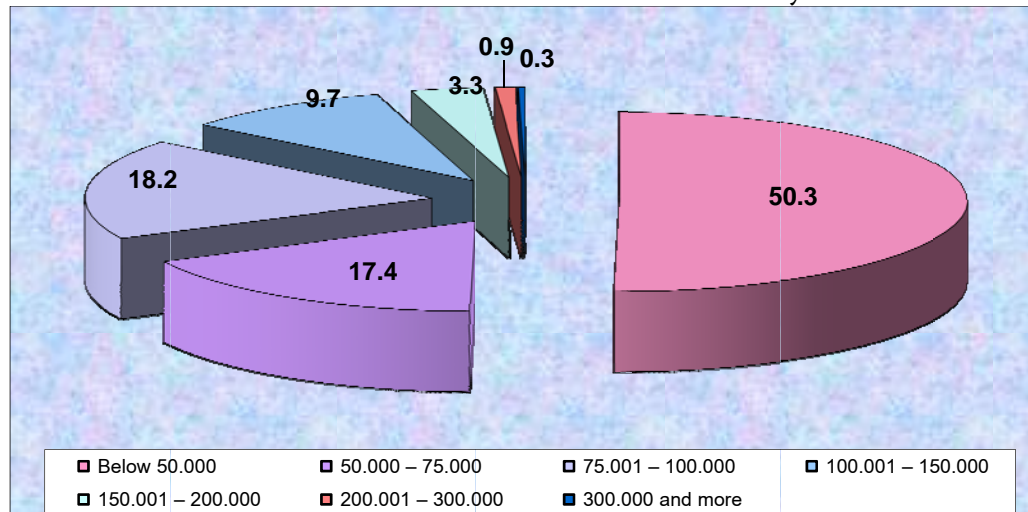
As it can be seen from Chart 3.1. sources of household incomes are: salary - 21%, monetary support from relatives 20% (from those living abroad - 16%, from relatives living in Armenia - 4 %), other monetary support - 9%, other incomes - 12%, state social allowances constituted 38% of incomes of surveyed families.

The results of current survey indicate that the specific gravity of state social allowances (including state support) in income of families still remains high and significantly exceeds (in this case – by 17%) the specific gravity of salary. In regard to the mentioned specific gravity of salary within incomes of households, we consider it worth mentioning, that it remains rather low, which is conditioned by low salaries and low level of employment.

Sizes of salaries were also covered by the current survey.

Chart 3.2. shows, that only 1.2% of respondents get 200,000 AMD salary and higher, 3.3% receive 150,000 – 200,000 AMD, 18.2% receive 75,000 – 100,000 AMD, 17.4% receive 50,000 – 75,000 AMD, and over half of families (50.3%) receive less than 50,000 AMD wage per month.

Chart 3.2. Distribution of salaries of household members by sizes



Calculations indicate that salary of around 86% of working family members does not exceed 100,000 AMD.

Viability of families in the country to significant extent is provided by monetary means, received from household members living outside Armenia. 20.0% of respondents mentioned receiving some kind of monetary support. It is worth mentioning, that monetary support received from relatives does not have regular nature and monthly amounts in average equal 35,000 AMD.

Table 3.1. reflects average monthly incomes per 1 member of household distributed by urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1. Average monthly income of 1 household member by urban and rural distribution, percent

URBAN/ RURAL	MARZES	Average income	Number of households	% in total number of households
Urban	Yerevan	31895	417	26.4
	Aragatsotn	23843	33	2.1
	Ararat	29393	59	3.7
	Armavir	23021	72	4.6
	Gegharkunik	26667	84	5.3
	Lori	22950	107	6.8
	Kotayk	18931	152	9.6
	Shirak	20565	80	5.1
	Syunik	28908	71	4.5
	Vayots Dzor	20604	20	1.3
	Tavush	19919	31	2.0

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26447</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>71.3</b>
Rural	Aragatsotn	20217	25	1.6
	Ararat	23044	44	2.8
	Armavir	15140	64	4.1
	Gegharkunik	24933	61	3.9
	Lori	23179	57	3.6
	Kotayk	30911	73	4.6
	Shirak	23290	52	3.3
	Syunik	26947	29	1.8
	Vayots Dzor	19500	27	1.7
	Tavush	17246	21	1.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23108</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	Aragatsotn	31895	417	26.4
	Ararat	22281	58	3.7
	Armavir	26681	103	6.5
	Gegharkunik	19312	136	8.6
	Lori	25938	145	9.2
	Kotayk	23030	164	10.4
	Shirak	22817	225	14.2
	Syunik	21638	132	8.4
	Vayots Dzor	28340	100	6.3
	Tavush	19970	47	3.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18840</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3.3</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25490</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Average incomes of families living in different areas are significantly different. As it can be seen in the Table 3.1., in urban areas average monetary income per one individual is 26,000 AMD and in rural areas 23,000 AMD.

In Yerevan average monetary income for one person is 32,000 AMD, in cities of Ararat marz – 29,500 AMD and in cities of Gegharkunik marz – 27,000 AMD.

Certain differences were registered both in rural and urban areas of marzes. Average income in Armavir villages is 0.65 times lower than average indicator in villages of other marzes and is the lowest among same indicators of certain villages.

Indicators in Tavush, Vayots Dzor and Aragatsotn marzes are quite low, correspondingly 0.7, 0.8 and 0.9 times lower than indicators of other villages. In urban areas on mentioned marzes average income for one individual is also the lowest compared to cities of other marzes. Average income for one individual in Kotayk marz is 19,000 AMD, which is the lowest indicator.

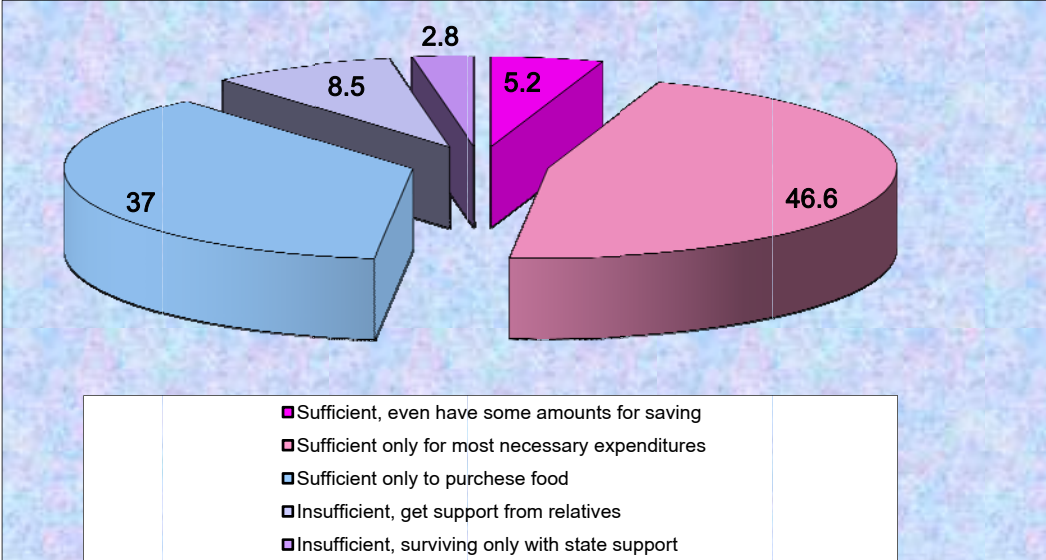
In general, the average indicator of average income per one person in urban and rural areas of Armenia is lower than average national basket of goods, and in separate cases – lower than minimum food basket.

## Chapter 3.2. Expenditures

Next indicator describing the material situation of households – expenditures of households, is presented in this analysis through consumer expenses. The survey covered all types of expenditures of households. There are payments made for products purchased during one month, as well as payments for long-term use products and ritual services.

According to survey results only 5.2% (urban residents - 4.9%, rural residents 5.7%) mentioned that incomes are sufficient to cover all types of expenditures and for saving as well (See Charts 3.3. and 3.4.).

Chart 3.3. Percentage ratio of those satisfied with incomes.

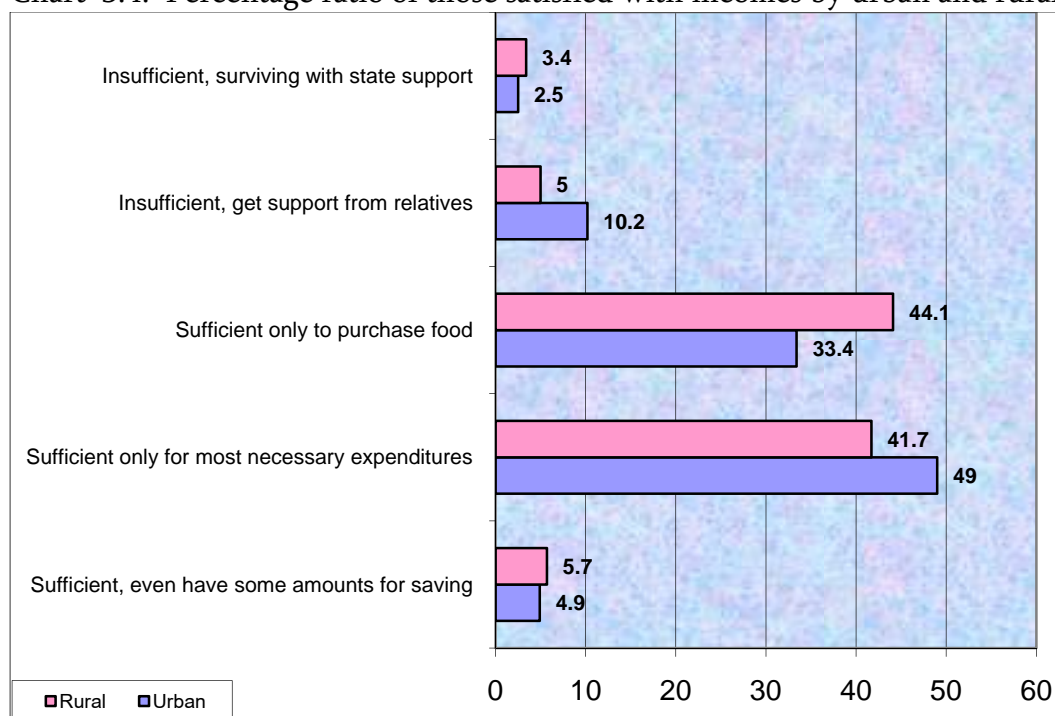


“Sufficient only for necessary expenditures” option was selected by 46.6% of respondents (urban residents 49%, rural residents 41.7%).

“Incomes sufficient only to purchase food” option was chosen by 37.0% of respondents (urban residents - 33.4%, rural residents - 44.1%).

The total value of “Insufficient” options almost equals to 12%.

Chart 3.4. Percentage ratio of those satisfied with incomes by urban and rural breakdowns



The percentage ratio of those satisfied with incomes as per family types (See Table 3.2.) are mostly preserved, but they indicate vulnerability of incomplete nuclear families. Thus, 36.2% of incomplete nuclear families mentioned that their incomes are insufficient for covering current expenditures and they only survive either with state support or with help of relatives. Responses to “Are the incomes of your household sufficient for covering expenditures?” question were distributed as follows:

“Sufficient, even have some amounts for saving” option was chosen by 78 of 1664 families included in the sampling, or 5.2% of families.

Positive response to this question was given by 5.7% of nuclear families involved in the sample and by 5.1% of extended complex families.

Table 3.2. Percentage ratio of those satisfied with incomes by family types.

<i>Responses</i>		Family types			Total
		Nuclear	Incomplete nuclear	Extended complex	
Sufficient, even have some amounts for saving	Number	32	2	44	78
	% in row	40.7	1.3	58.0	100,0
	% in column	5.7	1.9	5.1	5.2
Sufficient only for the most necessary expenditures	Number	314	14	468	796
	% in row	39.0	1.9	59.1	100.0
	% in column	49.5	24.5	46.1	46.6
Sufficient only to purchase food	Number	191	23	374	588
	% in row	31.7	3.7	64.6	100.0
	% in column	31.9	37.4	40.1	37.0
Insufficient, get support from relatives	Number	67	18	71	156
	% in row	43.0	12.0	45.0	100.0
	% in column	9.9	27.6	6.4	8.5
Insufficient, surviving only with state allowance	Number	20	6	20	46
	% in row	38.7	11.3	50.0	100.0
	% in column	2.9	8.6	2.3	2.8
Total	Number	624	63	977	1664
	% in row	36.7	3.7	59.6	100.0
	% in column	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As it shall be indicated also in further parts of the current survey, the economic factor still maintains its importance in different family issues.

Chart 3.5. How many respondents have planned expenditures related to childcare?

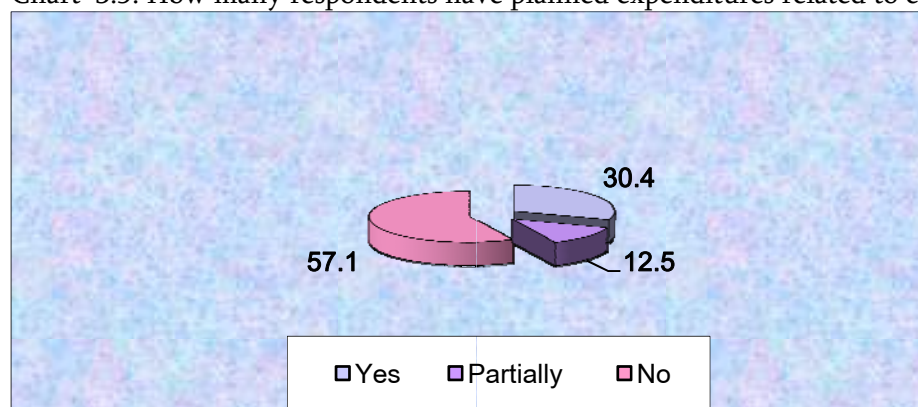


Chart 3.6. How many respondents have planned expenditures related to childcare by urban and rural breakdowns?

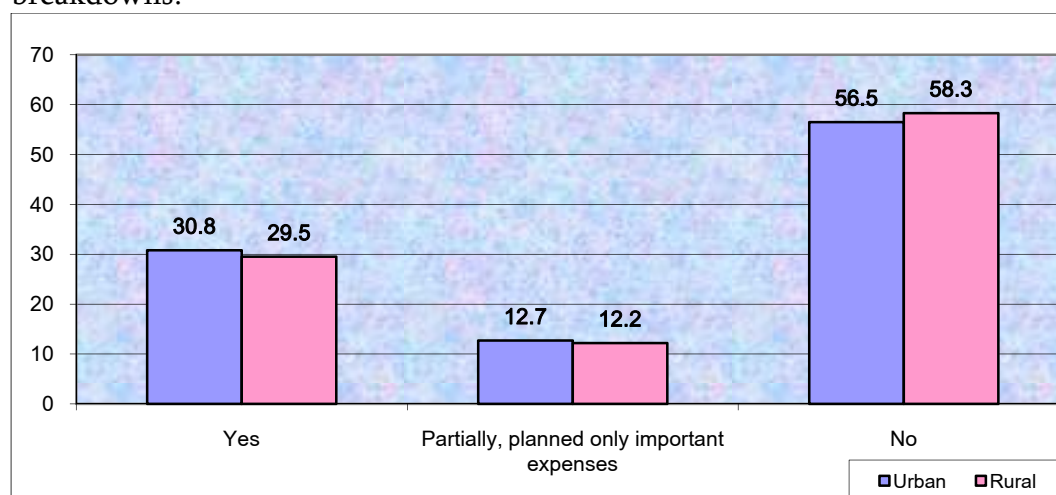


Table 3.3. Sources of expenditures for childbirth and childcare (%)

Percentage of reimbursement of expenses	Sources of expenditures			
	Own savings	Support from relatives	State allowances	Other sources
0	59.1	81.7	93.9	98.9
100	40.9	18.5	6.1	1.0

Table 3.4. Sources of expenditures for childbirth and childcare (%)

	Percentage of reimbursement of expenses	Sources of expenditures			
		Own savings	Support from relatives	State allowances	Other sources
	0	39.0	53.3	63.6	65.9
	100	27.3	13.1	2.7	0.4
Rural	0	20.1	28.4	30.3	33.0
	100	13.6	5.3	3.3	0.6

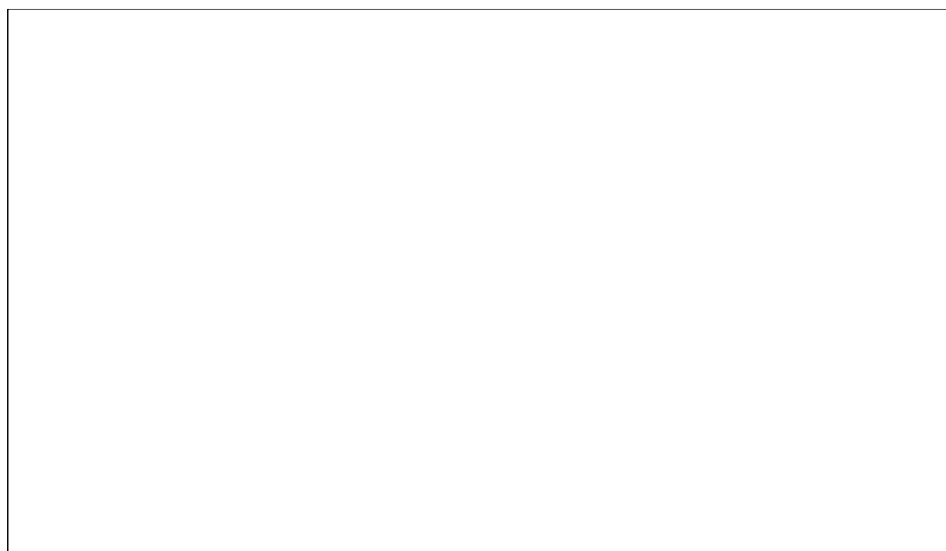
## SECTION 4

### HOUSING AND DWELLING CONDITIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

While estimating the demographic situation and expected developments particularly among population and the motivations of fertility preferences, the experts from different countries pay special attention to the indicator of adequacy of housing and dwelling conditions, which is one of the components of family welfare. In the current part of the survey the results of observations are presented in order to estimate the housing and dwelling conditions of the households involved in the sample.

All the households covered by the sample have replied to the question regarding the type of dwelling (100%). According to the analysis of survey data 51% of surveyed households reside in the private houses, while 45% - in the apartment houses, 2% - in the dormitories, 2% - in the wagon-houses or in the temporary dwellings (See Chart 4.1.).

Chart 4.1. Types of the dwellings of the households

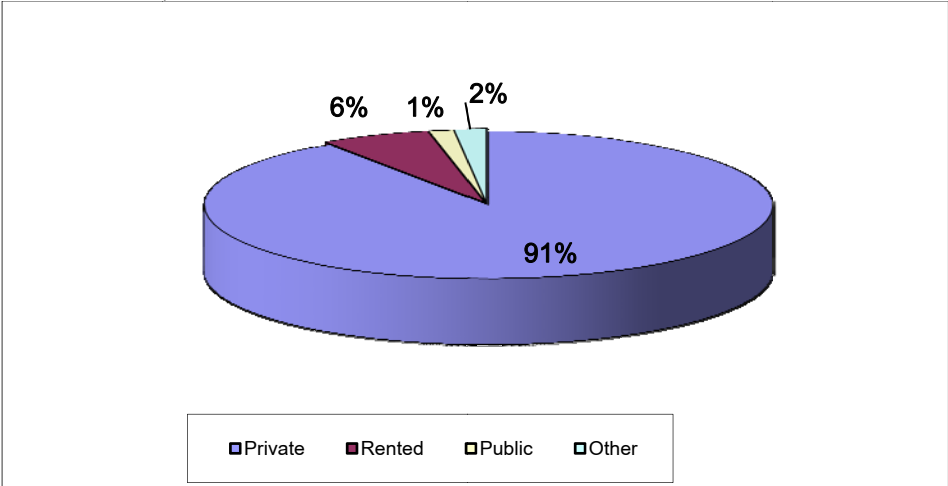


The results of questions asked regarding the ownership of the dwellings show that 96% of the households reside in the main/permanent houses and only 4% of the households live in the temporary dwellings.

Chart 4.2. shows that 91% of dwellings are private or privatized by the Government. Six percent of the household reside in the rented dwellings. One percent of the households reside in the dwellings of state ownership and two percent of them live in the other houses, particularly, in the houses of their relatives absent from the Republic for a long time.

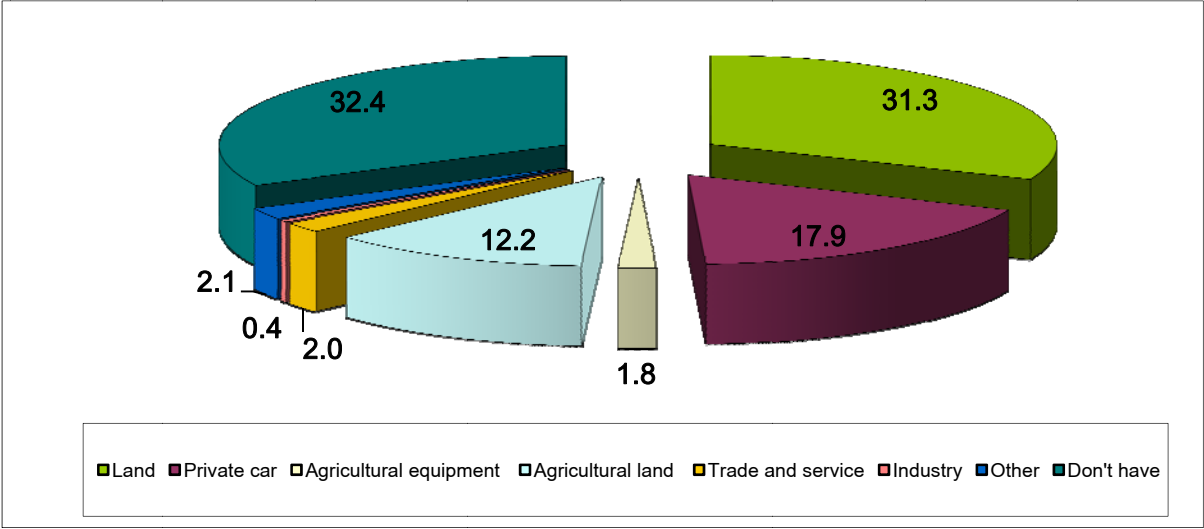


Chart 4.2. Types of ownership of the households



According to the analysis of the answers to the question regarding having other property, 33% of the surveyed households have stated that they don't have any property other than their dwellings (See Chart 4.3.). Based on the results of the survey, Chart 4.3. presents the data on the types of other property of the households.

Chart 4.3. The availability of other property of the households



The data on profitable property shows that the 31% of households have private plots and 12.2% of households have agricultural lands.

In order to estimate dwelling and housing conditions of the households from the different marzes covered by the sample the question on number of rooms of the dwellings of households has been asked. 99.8% of the selected households have replied to the above-mentioned question. The breakdown of households by the number of rooms of the dwellings is presented in the Chart 4.4.

Chart 4.4. Number of rooms in the

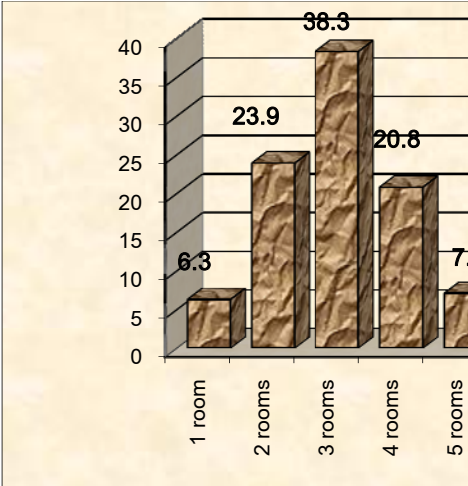


Chart 4.4. shows that 6.3% apartments, 83% of families reside The average indicators on living fl presented in the Tables 4.1. and 4.2

Table 4.1. The living floor space per

Living floor space per capita
<0.5 (severely overpopulated)
0.5-0.99 (overpopulated)
1-1.48 (in accordance with living space qu
1.5-1.96 (satisfactory conditions)
>=2 (underpopulated)
Total

Meanings of conditional signs broug

- <0.5.....up to 4.5
- 0.5-0.99.....4.5-8.99
- 1 – 1.48.....9 – 13.4
- 1.5 – 1.96.....13.5 – 17
- >=2.....18 m² and

According to the comparat living space quota per capita defi (35.4%) families out of 1664 survey compliance with the defined livin are severely overpopulated (4.5 m²

Chart 4.5. The living floor space per capita in the Republic

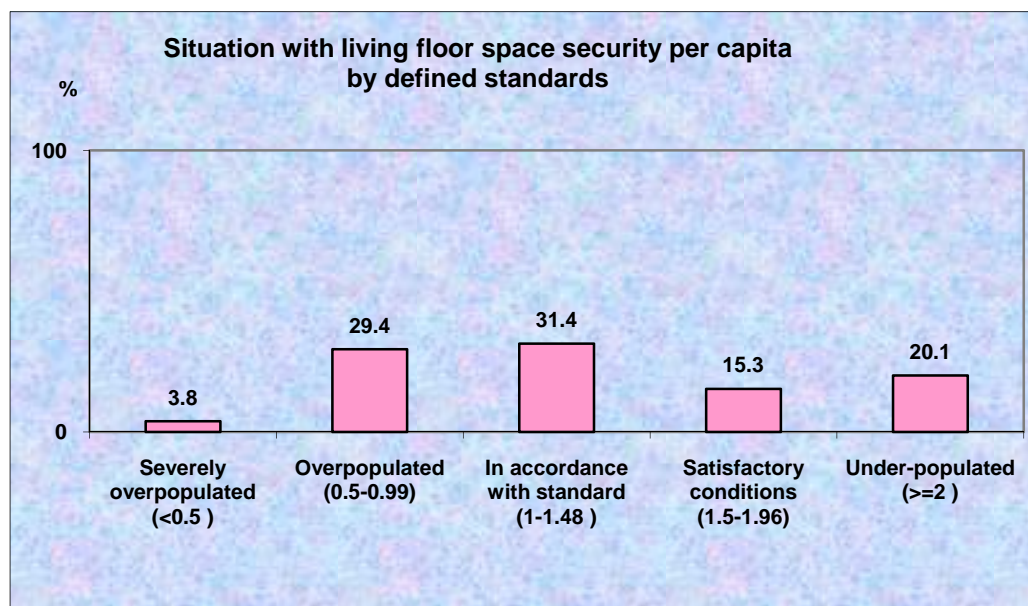


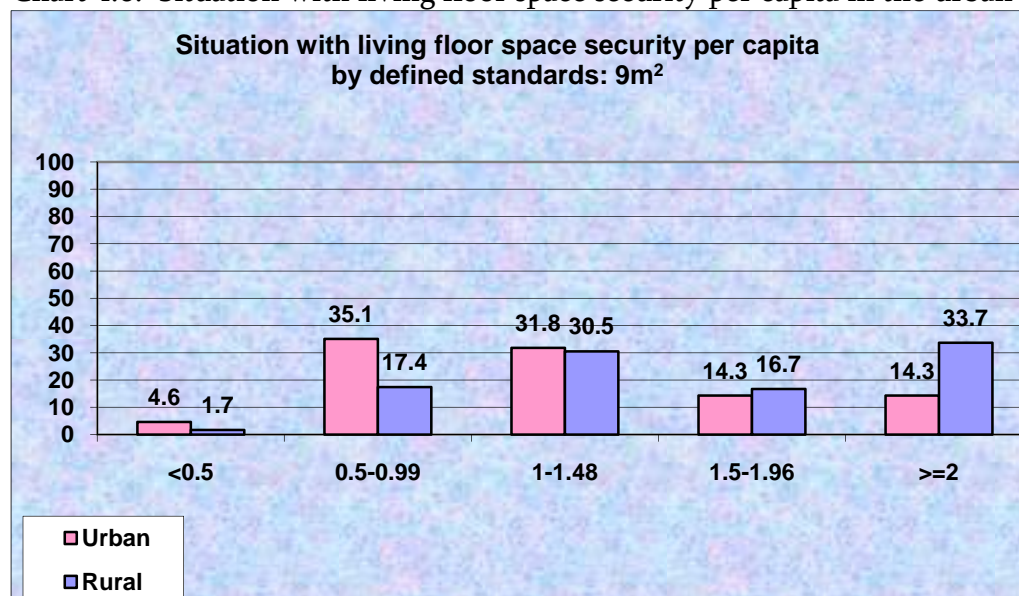
Table 4.2. The living floor space per capita based on the living space quota (defined as 9 m<sup>2</sup> per capita) by urban and rural breakdowns

Correlation of living floor space and living space quota per capita		Families		Total
		Urban	Rural	
< 0.5	Number of families	55	8	63
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	4.6	1.7	3.8
0.5 - 0.99	Number of families	420	81	501
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	35.1	17.4	30.1
1 - 1.48	Number of families	381	142	523
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	31.8	30.5	31.4
1.5 - 1.96	Number of families	171	78	249
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	14.3	16.7	15.0

<b>&gt; = 2</b>	Number of families	171	157	328
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	14.3	33.7	19.7
<b>Total</b>	Number of families	1198	466	1664
	<i>Percent, total</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	Percent distribution among urban and rural families	100.0	100.0	100.0

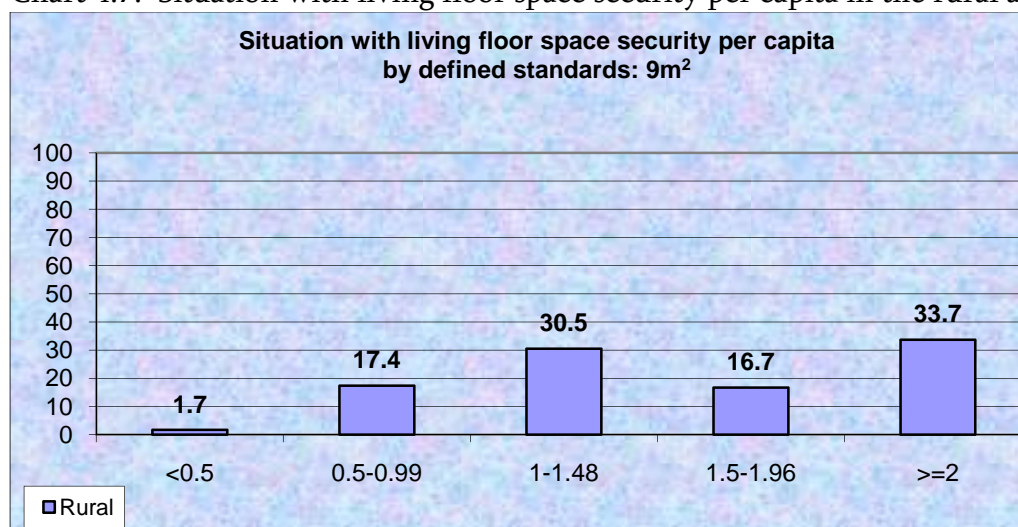
Situation with living floor space security per capita differs depending on urban and rural households (see Charts 4.6. and 4.7.).

Chart 4.6. Situation with living floor space security per capita in the urban and rural areas



Thus, 55 dwellings out of 63 above-mentioned severely over-populated dwellings of the families, and 420 dwellings out of 501 over-populated dwellings of the families are located in the urban area, which means that around 40% of surveyed urban families are in extremely bad housing conditions.

Chart 4.7. Situation with living floor space security per capita in the rural areas



From this point of view the situation with living floor space security per capita is relatively moderate among families residing in the rural areas. 19.1% of dwellings among surveyed rural families are severely over-populated and over-populated. The level of living floor space security per capita, particularly, 18 m<sup>2</sup> and more per capita is significantly high in the rural areas and comprises 33.7% out of total number of dwellings of surveyed families residing in the rural areas, while in the cities this indicator is twice low and comprises 14.3%.

25 nuclear families (4%) out of 624 nuclear families with the living floor space per capita of 4.5m<sup>2</sup> have 134 family members (which is 5% out of 2703 total number of nuclear family members). 37 families (3.8%) out of 977 extended complex families have same living conditions, with 146 family members (which is 4% out of 3,679 members of extended complex families), see Tables 4.3. and 4.4.

Table 4.3. Situation with living floor space security per capita by defined standards, types of families and number

Types of families	Number, percent	Living floor space per capita					Total People
		<0.5	0.5-0.99	1-1.48	1.5-1.96	>=2	
Nuclear families	Number of families	25	162	211	99	127	624
	% in nuclear families	4.0	26.0	33.8	15.9	20.4	100.0
Incomplete nuclear families	Number of families	1	17	16	7	22	63
	% in incomplete nuclear families	1.6	27.0	25.4	11.1	34.9	100.0
Extended complex	Number of	37	322	296	143	179	977

families	families						
	<i>% in the extended complex families</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total People	Number of families	63	501	523	249	328	1664
	<i>% in the types of families</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	<i>% in the defined standards</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>

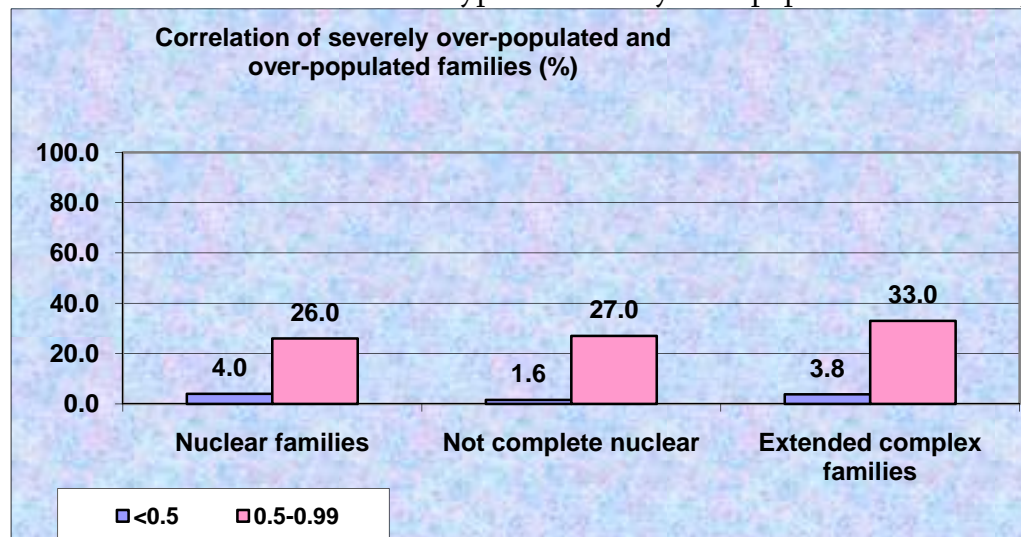
There are 754 people (27.9%) in 162 (26.0%) nuclear families, where living floor space per capita is 4.5 – 9m<sup>2</sup>. The situation is the same with 322 (33%) extended complex families with 1,243 family members (33.8%).

Table 4.4. The situation with living floor space security by types of families and number of family members

Types of families	Number, Percent	Living floor space per capita					Total People
		<0.5	0.5-0.99	1-1.48	1.5-1.96	>=2	
Nuclear families	Number of members	134	754	889	407	519	2703
	<i>% in nuclear families</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Incomplete nuclear families	Number of members	8	57	47	17	60	189
	<i>% in incomplete nuclear families</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Extended complex families	Number of members	146	1243	1100	537	653	3679
	<i>% in the extended complex families</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total People	Number of members	288	2054	2036	961	1232	6571
	<i>% in the types of families</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	<i>% in the defined standards</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Though the number of incomplete nuclear families is low and there are significant differences in the proportions of family types, however, the situation with living floor space security per capita by the presented standards is almost equally distributed among all types of families excluding those 22 incomplete nuclear families with living floor space of 18m<sup>2</sup> and more, which comprise 34.9% in their cohort.

Chart 4.8. The correlation of all types of severely over-populated and over-populated families



According to the results of current survey one can be assured that nowadays in the Republic there are quite serious problems related to the housing, especially among multi-members and multi-children families. The housing problem is also very essential for newly formed young families. For the families with poor housing conditions the birth of each additional child is more worsening the existing situation and very often the housing problem is the main constraint for not having desired number of children. We will talk about the above-mentioned in the part related to “Family values, marriage and reproductive orientations, motivations”.

For the estimation of housing and dwelling conditions of the households the availability of amenities in the dwelling is very important.

The summarized results of the current survey are presented below in the tables.

Table 4.5. Which kind of amenities are absent in the dwelling

Absence of amenities in the dwellings	
<i>Types</i>	%
Kitchen	3.2
Flushed toilet	25.0
Bathroom	15.1
Telephone	18.0
Internet	87.3
Centralized supplying with water	5.7

Centralized sewerage system	22.6
Tap hot water	54.0
Centralized supplying with gas	13.2
Garbage disposer	26.7
Centralized heating	95.0
Private heating system	58.8
Other	90.9

Table 4.6. The level of satisfaction with living conditions among urban and rural families

Levels							
Less than minimal		Minimal		Average		Normal	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1.2%	19.3%	4.8%	31.0%	14.1%	22.1%	80.0%	27.5%

In order to estimate the housing amenities of the households covered by the sample four groups of indicators have been selected and the summarized responses are presented below:

1. 1.2% of urban families and 19.3% of rural families covered by the survey are living in the less than minimal living conditions.
2. 4.8% of urban families and 31.0% of rural families have minimal living conditions such as availability of kitchen, flushed toilet, sewerage system and garbage disposer.
3. 14.1% of urban families and 22.1% of rural families have average living conditions such as availability of kitchen, flushed toilet, sewerage system, garbage disposer, telephone and tap hot water.
4. 80% of urban families and only 27.5% of rural families have normal living conditions such as availability of kitchen, flushed toilet, sewerage system, garbage disposer, telephone and tap hot water, bathroom, shower, centralized supplying with gas and water.

According to survey results the necessary housing and living conditions of majority of the surveyed families are far from being satisfactory; moreover, 20.5% of surveyed families don't have even minimal housing and living conditions.

All the above-mentioned becomes obvious while analyzing and estimating the situation with availability of heating system and tap water within the households. The selection and availability of type of heating system during winter in the households is important indicator for estimation of living resources, housing and living conditions of the households. The results of survey on the mentioned needs show that 95.0% of surveyed families don't have centralized heating system and 58.8% of families don't have private heating system.

Although 94.3% of families have centralized supplying with water, 25.0% of surveyed families don't have flushed toilets in the dwellings, 54.0% of surveyed families don't have tap hot water, 15.1% don't have bathroom. Most probably it is conditioned with the fact that the centralized sewerage



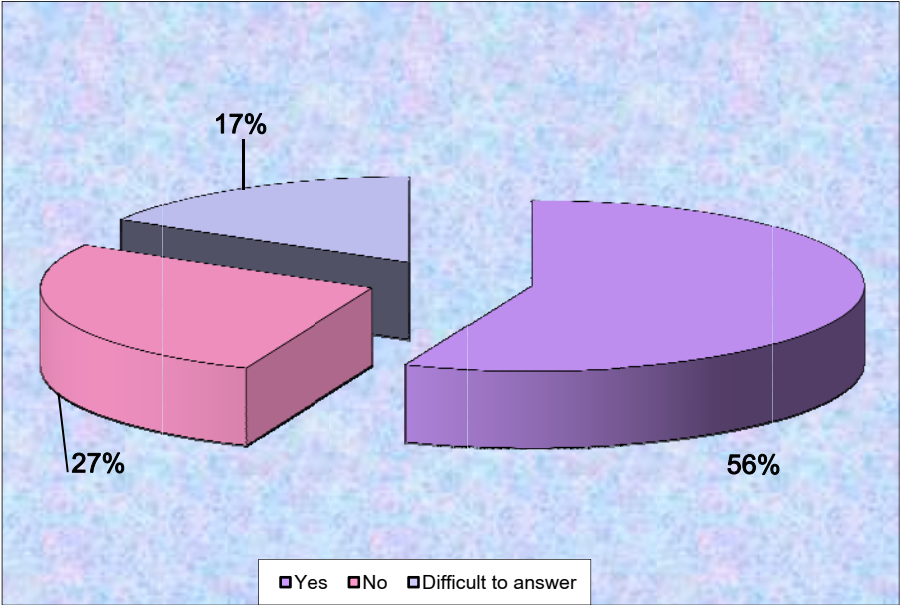
system is absent among 22.6% of dwellings (mainly in the rural areas). Besides, 13.2% of surveyed families don't have centralized supplying with gas.

It is necessary to mention that the availability of heating system and tap water is conditioned with not only with centralized supplying with water and gas in the dwellings, but also with material opportunities of families. More than 80.0% of dwellings in the urban areas are provided with water, around 90.0% are provided with gas and only 45.0% of surveyed families are able to use tap hot water. Regarding the mentioned needs the results of survey show that the majority of surveyed families is not even able to obtain water boilers.

The place of residence of the family with the availability of social infrastructure, social-psychological atmosphere and traditions plays essential role in the process of family natural development, formulation of reproductive behaviour of an individual.

The studies have been conducted to identify the level of socio-economic interest of the family to live in the given region. 56.0% of surveyed families gave positive answers, 27.0% - negative answer and 17.0% had difficulties to answer to the following question: “Would they or their children desire to continue to live in the same area of residence?”

Chart 4.9. According to respondents of the survey - “Would they or their children desire to continue to live in the same area of residence?”

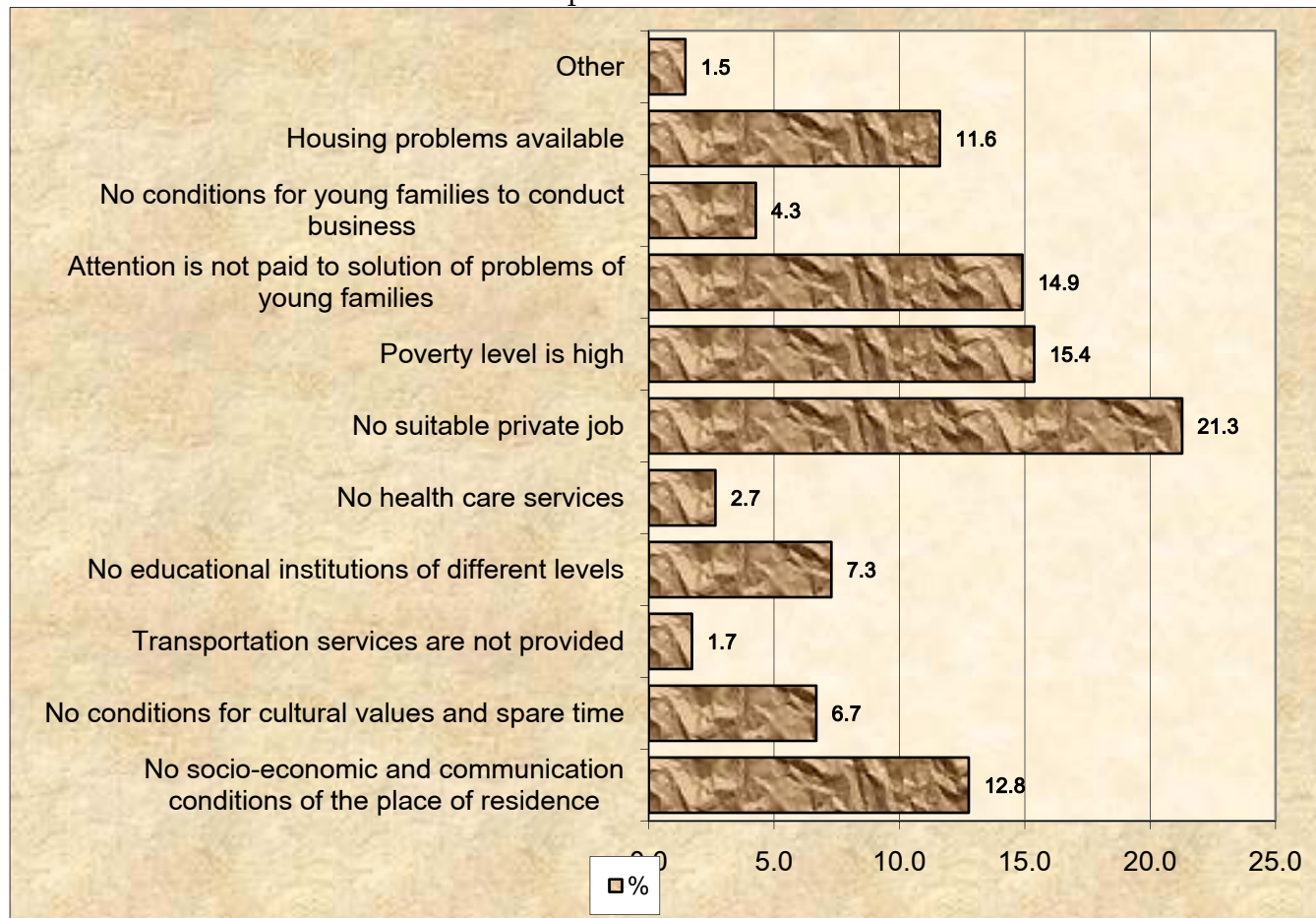


In response to the question “What is the reason that they or their children don’t want to continue to live in the same place of residence” 21.3% of respondents have mentioned **the absence of appropriate job**. It is necessary to mention that according to the results of not only the current survey but also other surveys and studies the majority of respondents irrespective of age, sex, status and socio-economic problems consider **appropriate job** as a dominant reason. In other words the majority of population thinks that job and personal earning is the main guarantee for well-being of their families.

Thus, in response to the above-mentioned question 15.4% of respondents consider the high level of poverty as the second response and 14.9% of respondents have mentioned the ignorance to the solution of problems of young families, 12.8% of respondents have mentioned the unsatisfactory

conditions of socio-economic and modern communication of their place of residence. 11.6% have mentioned current housing problems.

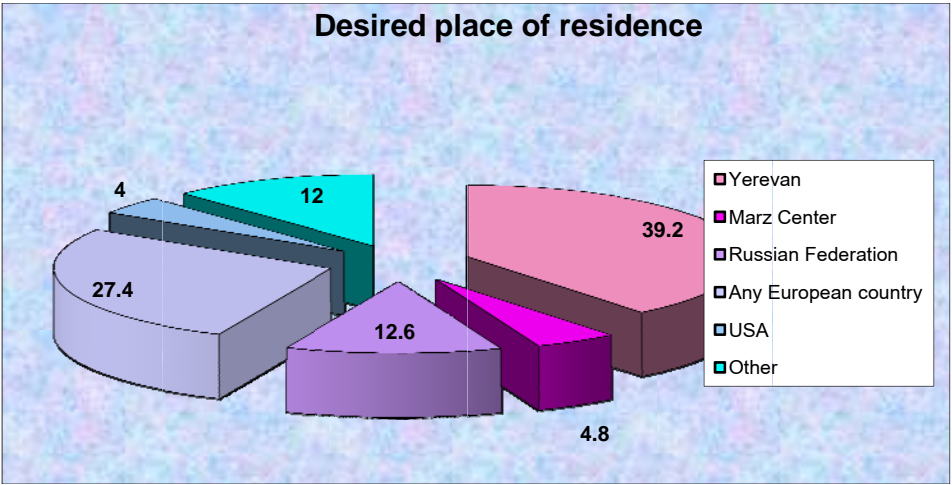
Chart 4.10. According to respondents of the survey - “What is the reason that they or their children don’t want to continue to live in the same place of residence?”



It is logical to clarify the upcoming activities and and future of families of the respondents. Taking into account current difficulties, as well as the difficult socio-economic situation of the Republic, it is necessary to forecast the developments of new migrational waves among different cohorts of population, their volumes and trends, to study the intensity of attitude to migrate, the motivations of migrants and their social status.

From this point of view as the first step the respondents were asked about their desired place of residence according respondents’ opinion.

Chart 4.11. Data on the desired place of residence of the respondents



44% of the respondents don't see their future in Armenia.

In this case the geographical location is not very essential due to the fact that 27.4% of respondents mentioned any European country as a desired place to live. This indicator is twice as high as the one for Russian Federation as a desired place to live.

Of course, not all of them will leave the country. There will be many reasons for not leaving. Although the migrational attitudes will leave serious consequences and it will have its direct influence on the reproductive behaviour of Armenian population.

## SECTION 5 - CARE AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

The solution of problems related with care and upbringing of child is one of the most important pre-conditions influencing on the positive or negative motivations of reproductive behaviour. Particularly, they are as follows:

- Who and how much time spends on the upbringing of a child,
- Availability or absence of institutions rendering pre-school services in the given region,
- Availability of opportunities to receive educational, cultural and social services for development and upbringing of a child.

### Chapter 5.1. Who and how much time spends on the upbringing of a child

While studying family and family relationships the researches define two types of relationships between spouses – jointly and separately. However, these two types of relationships have compound and complex nature.

Usually within the family there are four types of inter-relationships: care and upbringing of a child, housework, decision-making (particularly, regarding the financial issues) and organization and spending of free time.

Within the framework of the above-mentioned, one of the most important goals of the current survey is to clarify how women having children under 17 years old distribute their duties related with care and upbringing of children among their spouses and other members of their families.

Due to the fact that «care and upbringing of children» requires plenty of time and efforts, it was analysed from care providers' point of view /i.e. among family members who and how much time spends on upbringing of children/.

Table 5.1. Who and how much time spends on care and upbringing of children (level of participation, estimation, percentage)

	<b>Doesn't deal with upbringing</b>	<b>Spends very little time</b>	<b>Spends little time</b>	<b>Spends enough time</b>	<b>The main person dealing with upbringing</b>
Mother	0	0	2	8	90
Father	4	13	20	46	17
Grandmother	17	13	17	37	16
Grandfather	25	21	19	28	7
Household other member	28	16	21	28	7

School	7	9	25	54	5
Kindergarden	25	11	13	46	6
Baby-sitter	86	2	4	7	1

According to the opinion of 90% of the repondents **the main person dealing with upbringing of child is mother**. 17% of the respondents think that **the main person dealing with upbringing of child is father**. However, it doesn't mean that in this case mother is leaa dealing with care and upbringing of child. It simply means that **father is the main person dealing with upbringing of child together with mother**. According to the above-mentioned among 17% of families there are egalitarian relationships and equal/almost equal distribution of work between spouses regarding care and upbringing of children.

According to the opinion of almost half (46%) of the respondents fathers spend enough time on upbringing of child/children.

By the way, both urban and rural respondents have estimated the level of participation of mother as a very high in the care and upbringing of child. Regarding the participation of father there are obvious difference in the opinions. In comparison with urban respondents rural respondents have higher estimated the level of participation of father in the care and upbringing of child (See Table 5.2.).

Table 5.2. Who and how much time spends on care and upbringing of children (level of participation, estimation, urban/rural, percentage)

	Doesn't deal with upbringing		Spends very little time		Spends little time		Spends enough time		The main person dealing with upbringing	
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural
Mother	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	9	90	90
Father	5	4	13	12	22	17	45	47	15	20
Grandm other	18	16	11	18	17	16	36	38	18	12
Grandfa	27	20	20	22	19	20	28	30	6	9

ther										
Household other member	8	5	8	12	26	23	53	55	5	5
School	18	43	8	18	17	2	50	35	7	2
Kindergarten	80	93	4	0	4	4	9	3	3	0

It is quite natural that within the nuclear family the level of participation of both mother and father in care and upbringing of child is higher than in extended complex families /See Tables 5.3. and 5.4./.

Table 5.3. Within the nuclear family how much time mother and father spend on upbringing of child /the level of participation, estimation, percent/

	<b>Doesn't deal with upbringing</b>	<b>Spends very little time</b>	<b>Spends little time</b>	<b>Spends enough time</b>	<b>The main person dealing with upbringing</b>
Mother	0	0	1	7	92
Father	2	11	19	46	22

Table 5.4. Within the extended complex family how much time mother and father spend on upbringing of child /the level of participation, estimation, percent/

	<b>Doesn't deal with upbringing</b>	<b>Spends very little time</b>	<b>Spends little time</b>	<b>Spends enough time</b>	<b>The main person dealing with upbringing</b>
Mother	1	0	2	9	88
Father	5	14	21	46	14

73% of the respondents are satisfied with the above-mentioned distribution of duties, 14% had difficulties to answer and another 14% stated that it would be desirable if father will spend much time on care and upbringing of child.

Work overload of parents (especially fathers) has been mentioned as one of the main reasons for not spending enough time on upbringing of children /see Charts 5.1, 5.2./.

Chart 5.1. The main reasons for not spending enough time on care and upbringing of children by parents

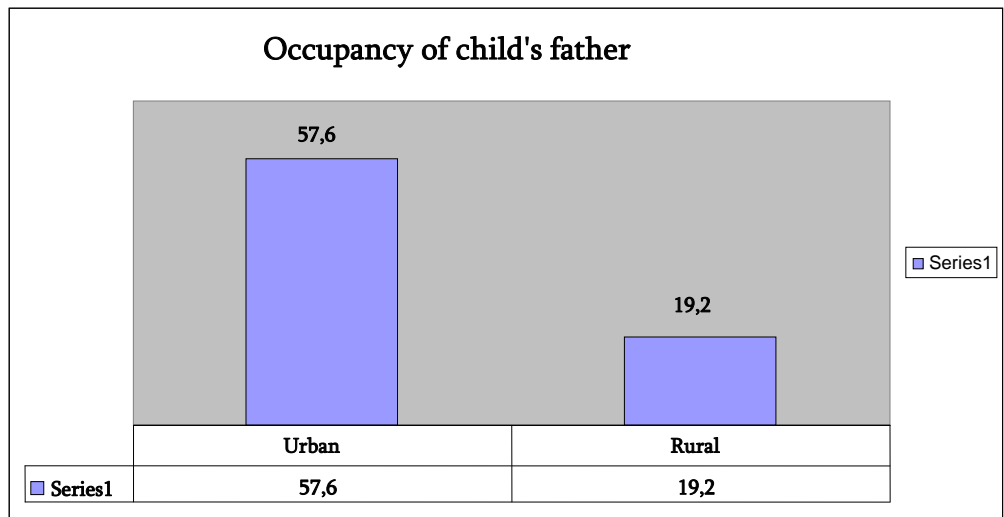
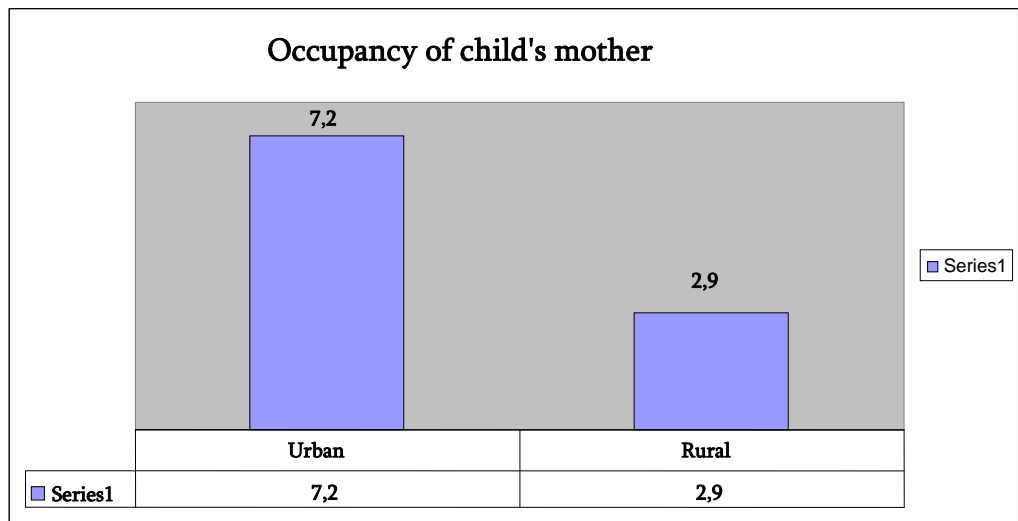


Chart 5.2. The main reasons for not spending enough time on care and upbringing of children by parents



37% of respondents estimated *the level of participation of grandmothers* and 28% of respondents estimated *the level of participation of grandfathers* in upbringing of children as *satisfactory*.

Respondents from rural areas as opposed to urban ones have given lower estimate to the level of participation of grandmothers in care and upbringing of children and higher estimate to the level of participation of grandfathers in care and upbringing of children /see Table 5.2./.

Nuclear families have stated that grandmothers and grandfathers have very small participation in care and upbringing of the children. The situation is opposite among extended complex families: around 48% of them have mentioned that grandmother spends enough time with child and 39% have expressed the same opinion about grandfathers /See Tables 5.5. and 5.6./.

Table 5.5. How much time grandmothers and grandfathers spend on upbringing of child in the nuclear families /level of participation, estimation, percentage/

	Doesn't deal with upbringing	Spends very little time	Spends little time	Spends enough time	The main person dealing with upbringing
Grandmother	57%	21%	14%	4%	2%
Grandfather	59%	24%	12%	4%	1%

Table 5.6. How much time grandmothers and grandfathers spend on upbringing of child in the extended complex families /level of participation, estimation, percentage/

	Doesn't deal with upbringing	Spends very little time	Spends little time	Spends enough time	The main person dealing with upbringing
Grandmother	4%	10%	17%	48%	21%
Grandfather	9%	19%	23%	39%	10%

**54% of respondents are satisfied** with the level of participation of **schools** in the upbringing process of children and **46% of respondents are satisfied** with the level of participation of **kindergartens** in the upbringing process of children. By the way, as opposed to the rural respondents urban respondent have higher estimated the role of kindergartens in the upbringing process of children. The above-mentioned is obvious as there are only few villages having kindergartens. In case of schools the situation is opposite: the rural respondents have given higher importance to the role of schools in comparison with urban respondents /see Table 5.2./

**25% of respondents** have stated that schools have low participation in the upbringing of children.

In general, the nuclear families as opposed to extended complex families have higher estimated the level of participation of school and kindergarten in the process of upbringing of children /See Tables 5.7. and 5.8./

Table 5.7. According to the opinion of nuclear families how much time school and kindergarten spend on the upbringing of children /the level of participation, estimation, percent/

	Doesn't deal with upbringing	Spends very little time	Spends little time	Spends enough time	The main person dealing with upbringing



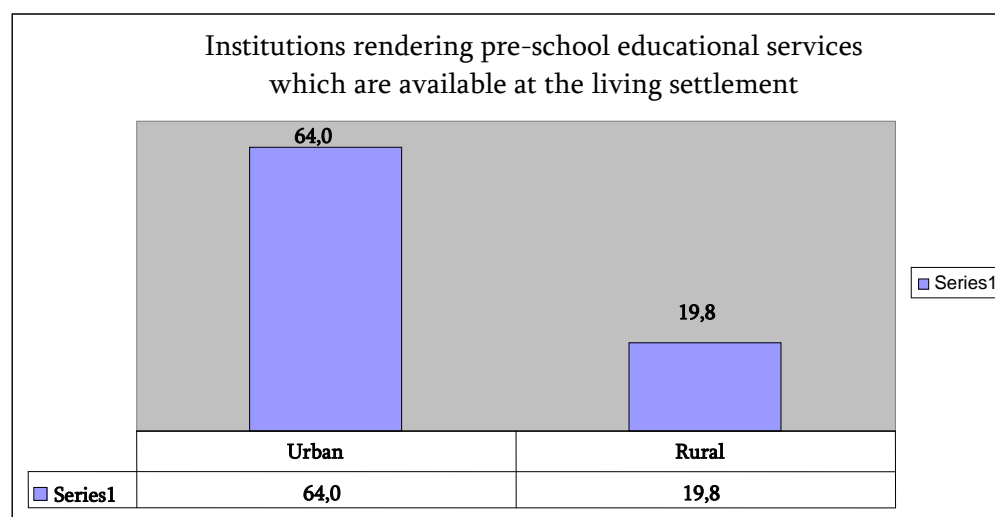
School	5	8	26	56	5
Kindergarten	30	11	10	42	7

Table 5.8. According to the opinion of extended complex families how much time school and kindergarten spend on the upbringing of children /the level of participation, estimation, percent/

	<b>Doesn't deal with upbringing</b>	<b>Spends very little time</b>	<b>Spends little time</b>	<b>Spends enough time</b>	<b>The main person dealing with upbringing</b>
School	9	11	23	51	6
Kindergarten	22	11	14	48	5

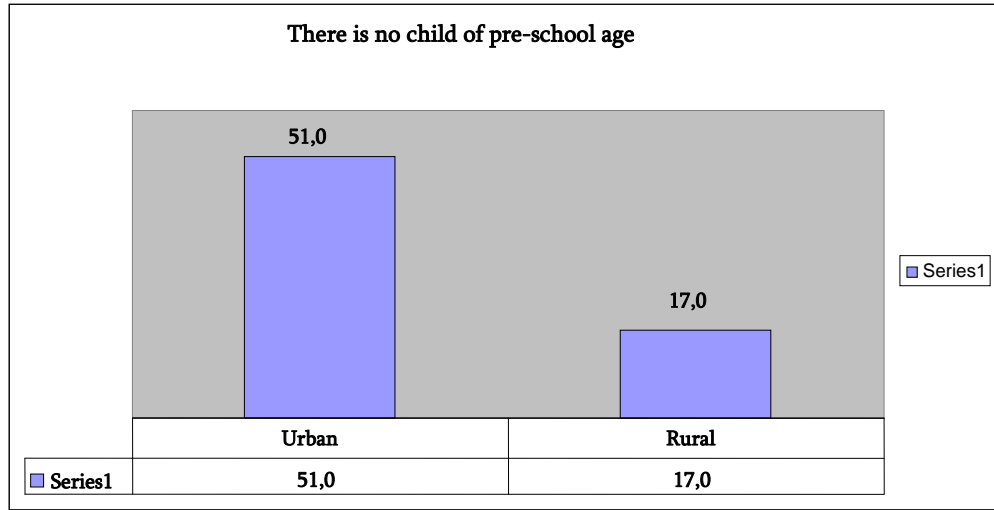
Institutions rendering the pre-school services are available at 84% of living settlements /such a high percentage is due to the urban areas/, however, only 17% of the respondents use them /See Chart 5.3./.

Chart 5.3. Institutions rendering pre-school educational services which are available at the living settlement



The main reason of not using is not having children of pre-school age or the fact that the other household members take care for a child (15%). By the way, such a response is more common for urban respondents rather than for rural ones (see Chart 5.4).

Chart 5.4. Main reasons for not using the pre-school services



22% of users have faced difficulties related with the fee and 8% of users are not satisfies with the quality of services.

At the same time 60% have mentioned that there are no problems with the use of pre-school services.

The number of respondents used services of baby-sitter is very low. Those are mainly nuclear families living in urban areas /See table 5.2./.

**Chapter 5.2. Availability of services which are necessary for child's upbringing and estimation of their accessibility**

**5.2.1. Estimation of Educational Services**

80% of the respondents have estimated the opportunities and accessibility of state schools as satisfactory or good. Very often the state schools are the only ones, there are no any communities or private schools among around 90% of settlements, or people are not aware about their existence.

There are no any state secondary specialized institutions in more than half of the living settlements, there are no community secondary specialized institutions in 89% of the living settlements and there are no private secondary specialized institutions in 74% of the living settlements. Around 10% of the respondents have stated that they are not aware about their existence.

There are no state higher educational institutions at around 65% of living settlements and there are no private higher educational institutions at 61% of living settlements. The respondents have given equal estimates (mainly as satisfactory or good) to opportunities and availability of both state and private higher educational institutions. 18% of respondents have stated the above-mentioned opinion.

The situation with opportunities to receive additional knowledge (classes and etc.) is not also satisfactory. Thus, 68% of the respondents have mentioned that there are no such state institutions in their places of residence, 84% have mentioned that there are no such community institutions, 56% - there are no such private institutions. According to the above-mentioned it can be concluded that the private sector has the highest representation in this sphere.

The opportunities to receive additional information (internet clubs, computer halls) are also provide by the private sector. There are private internet clubs and computer halls among more than half of places of residence. The opportunities and availability of those have been estimated as «satisfactory or good» by around 40% of the respondents.

### **5.2.2. Estimation of Cultural Services**

53% of respondents stated that there are no public libraries in their places of residence, another 8% are not aware about their existence. 49% of respondents stated that they don't have community libraries and around 7% of respondents are not aware about their existence.

The accessibility of community libraries has been estimated higher in comparison with the state libraries.

Only 33% of living settlements are provided with the state museums /these are only in the urban areas/. Only 22% of the respondents have given «satisfactory or good» estimate to the accessibility of museum services. There are no private museums located out of Capital city.

57% of respondents have mentioned there are no state musical schools and 7% of them were not aware about their existence. 16% of the respondents have estimated the accessibility of state musical schools as satisfactory and 10% - as good. The number of community musical schools is less: there are no community musical schools at 64% of places of residence. The private musical schools are almost not available or are very few, only 8-9% of the respondents have mentioned about their existence.

The situation related with art schools is almost same or even worse. They are available only at one fourth of the living areas. In case of availability of the above-mentioned schools only one fifth of the respondents have estimated their accessibility as «satisfactory of good».

The number of people aware of musical schools is very low. Due to the mentioned reason the respondents have faced difficulties to estimate the level of opportunities and availability of those schools. The situation is almost the same with the cultural higher educational institutions. These institutions are absent or the majority of respondents are not aware about them. Due to this reason the respondents have faced difficulties to estimate their opportunities and accessibility.

The availability of national handicraft centers is mainly provided by the private sector. By the way the accessibility of all state, community and private centers has been estimated as not too high – around 10 percent.

The opportunities to receive additional cultural knowledge and organization of spare time are also provided by the private sector.

### **5.2.3. Estimation of Social Services**

The majority of institutions rendering legal consultancy is private and their accessibility is almost twice higher as opposed to the state and community institutions.

There are almost no institutions rendering psychological services or most often the respondents are not aware about their existence.

The institutions rendering daily care and services to the elderly and children have been rarely mentioned. There are several possible reasons for the above-mentioned:

- These institutions are not demanded /particularly in rural areas/
- People are not simply informed about them
- Care is being implemented by friends or by other members of household.

The Government is the main provider of medical means and other supplementary accessories to people with disabilities. Though, the accessibility of those was not highly estimated – only 12% of the respondents considered them as satisfactory.

Regarding the provision of in-kind assistance the population has often mentioned and more satisfactory estimated the assistance provided by the private sector.

Regarding the financial assistance (which is certainly conditioned by the availability of family benefits) the assistance provided by Government has been mostly mentioned, though its accessibility has been estimated as quite low – only 5% of the respondents have estimated it as satisfactory.

## SECTION 6 - HEALTH CARE SERVICES, PROVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

### Chapter 6.1. Accessibility and Use of Health Care Services

Health care provision of population, the problems related with the availability, accessibility and quality improvement are considered as priority and are constantly reflected in the political and strategic documents related to the health care sector, as well as they are mostly covered by state goal-oriented programs. Thus, it is extremely important to estimate the reproductive behavior, availability, accessibility and quality of health care services through nation-wide surveys among the users.

Currently in Armenia the provision of health care including reproductive health is provided by primary health care/ambulatory-polyclinic and hospital institutions.

Primary level includes 467 health care institutions providing ambulator-polyclinical services in Armenia and 638 medical obstetrical units working in almost all rural communities.

The following indicator has been used in order to estimate physical accessibility and availability of health care: the availability of institutions rendering health care services in the place of residence of the respondent.

According to the analysis of responses of 1664 surveyed families on physical accessibility, availability and quality of medical care, the qualitative indicators of medical care are quite high. The vast majority of the respondents (96.5%) have mentioned that there are institutions rendering health care services available in their places of residence and only 54 families (3.5%) have stated about the absence of the above-mentioned ones (See Chart 6.1.). 38 surveyed rural families (7.8%) and 16 surveyed urban families (1.3%) have mentioned that there are no health care institutions in their places of residence. We can consider that the above-mentioned phenomenon is due to their low level of awareness (See Chart 6.2.).

Chart 6.1. Availability of institutions rendering health care services

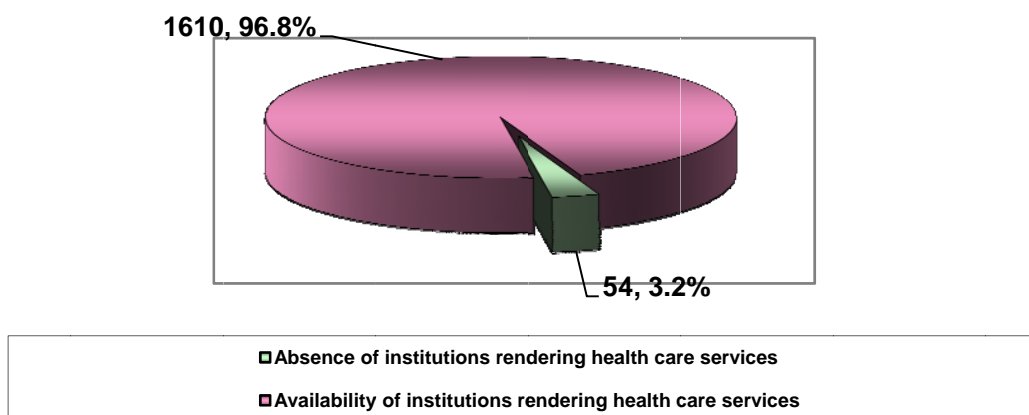
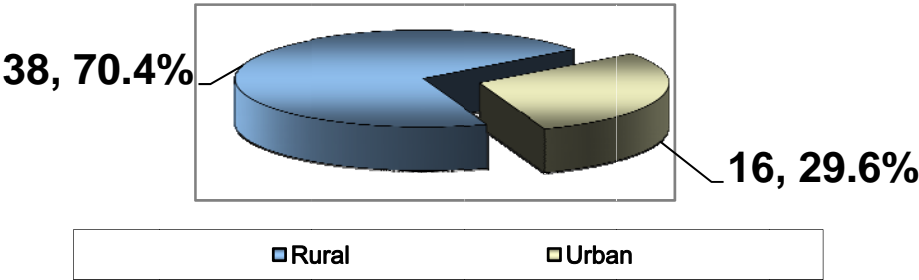


Chart 6.2. Availability of institutions rendering health care services by urban and rural breakdowns

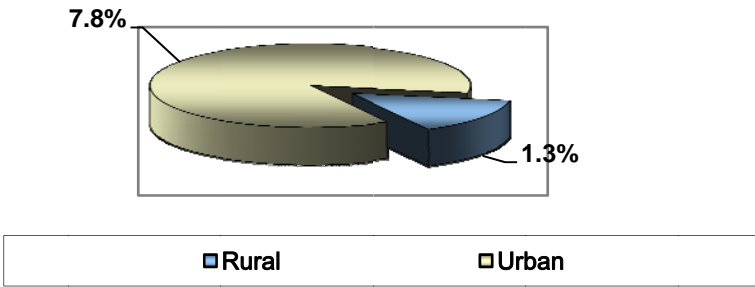


The absence of of institutions rendering health care services , n=54

The main part of respondents not having medical care institutions in their places of residence (83.4%) has preferred to the medical care centers of the nearest village or town. Only of 2.2% of them has applied to the medical care institutions of the Capital City.

According to the analysis of urban/rural breakdown of physical accessibility of medical care, it can mentioned that among rural respondents the accessibility is around six times lower in comparison with urban ones (1.3% and 7.8% accordingly).

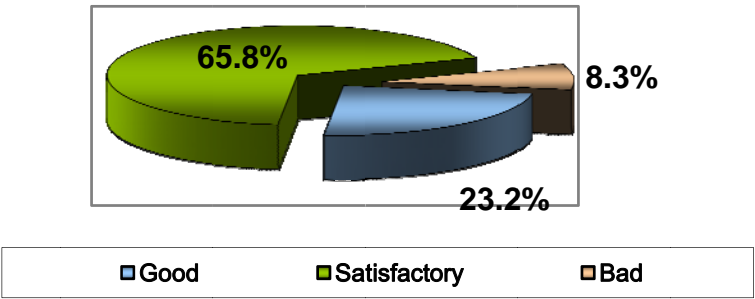
Chart 6.3. Physical accessibility of medical care by urban and rural breakdowns



A part of 16 urban families (six families) which are not attached to any health care institutions, have applied to the ambulatory of the nearest village or town in order to receive medical care. At the same time the majority of the respondents (47.1%) has applied to the medical institutions of Marz centers or Capital City. In the rural areas the majority of residents (96.7%) has mainly used health care institutions of the nearest town or Marz center.

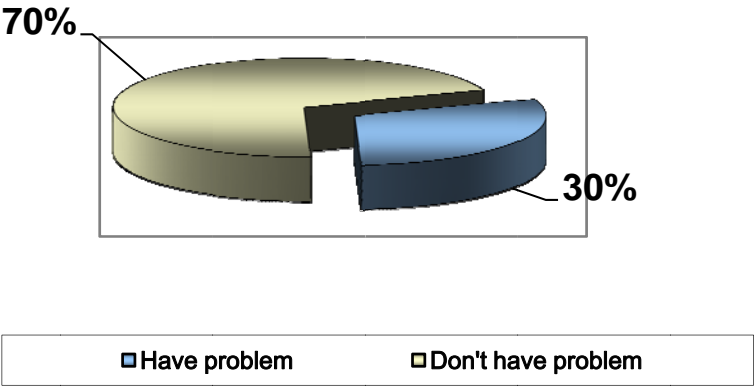
The quality of medical care was estimated as good and satisfactory by 23.2% and 65.8% of the respondents accordingly, and only 8.3% of them has estimated it as bad (See Chart 6.4.). According to the analysis of quality of medical care by the place of residence it can be stated that there is no significant difference: The quality of medical care was estimated as satisfactory by 100% of rural respondents and by 95.4% of urban respondents.

Chart 6.4. Estimation of accessibility of health care services by users



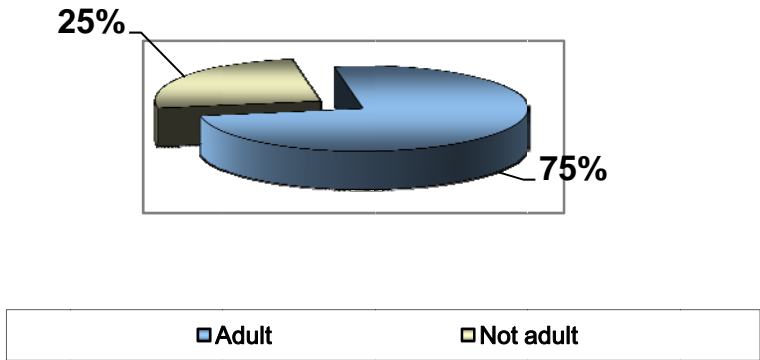
The prevalence of diseases has been identified by asking the following question to the respondents of survey: if any member of the household had a serious health problem during last year. Almost each third respondent (30.0%) has mentioned the availability of any health related problem. This indicator is higher with 4.8% among urban respondents in comparison with rural respondents. The majority (75%) of respondents having health problem was adults above 19 years old.

Chart 6.5. The frequency of occurrence of health related problems



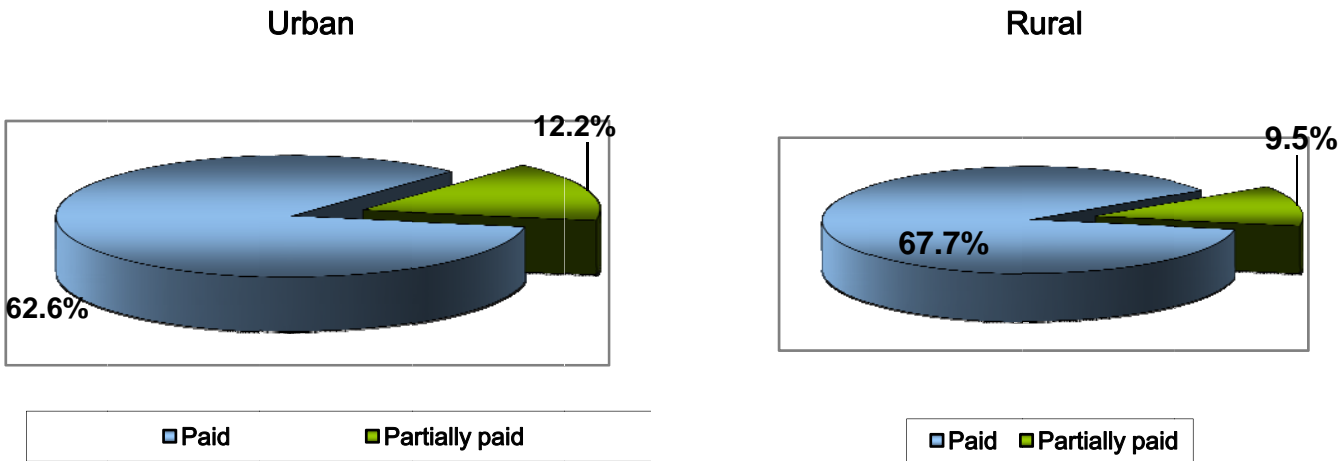
Only 25% of young population has had health problems, of which 11% belongs to age group of 0-6. This indicator significantly depends on the urban or rural place of residence. According to the results of survey the health problem has been recorded among urban population under age of 18, moreover, within age groups of 6-14 and 15-18. It should be mentioned this indicator is twice high among urban respondents. However, among population over age 63 this indicator is lower with 1.5 times in comparison with rural population.

Chart 6.6. Age structure of respondents having health problems



The majority of respondents (64.1%) applied to the medical institutions has made payments. Regarding this indicator there is no difference by urban and rural breakdowns, it comprised 62.6% and 67.7% accordingly and for partial payment - 12.2% and 9.5% accordingly.

Chart 6.7. Payment for medical treatment by urban and rural breakdowns



One of the most important indicators on the estimation of quality and accessibility of medical care is the involvement of patients, which is the percentage of population having diseases applied to the medical institutions for this health problems. In case of availability of health related problems one out of eight respondents hasn't applied for medical care and the majority of them (80%) has mentioned the lack of financial resources as the main reason for not applying and for 8.4% - unreliability to effectiveness of medical care. There is no significant difference by urban and rural breakdowns regarding this indicator.



## Chapter 6.2. Reproductive Health

The Government of the Republic of Armenia has approved and adopted “The national program on reproductive health improvement, the strategy and time schedule 2007-2015” by N-29 Decree on 26.07.2007. Within the framework of the mentioned program there are number of implemented activities directed to the improvement of quality and accessibility of reproductive health, particularly, to the accessibility of obstetrical care.

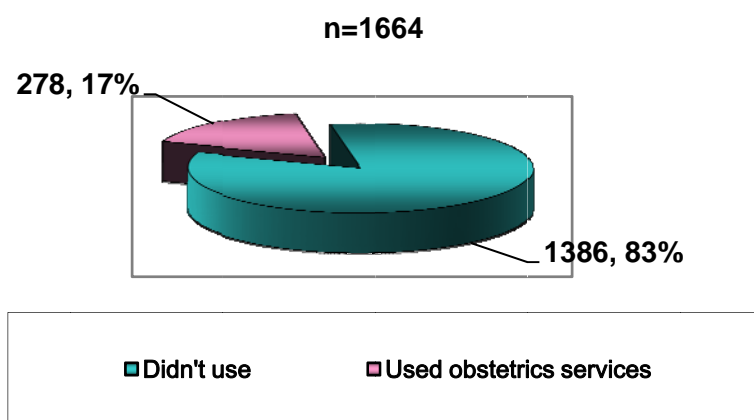
On 1 of July, 2008 the State Birth Certificate Program has been introduced, which is directed to the rendering of most accessible and free of charge obstetrical care for women. During the second quarter of 2008 for the implementation of the above-mentioned Program the financing of additional one billion AMD has been implemented directed to the conduction of prenatal care and particularly to the increase of salaries of in-patient medical workers.

Irrespective of financial crisis, financing process is still ongoing and in year 2009 1.6 and 6.5 billion AMD have been allocated for ambulatory and in-patient obstetrical care respectively, which far exceeds the level of financing by many times allocated during 2000-2006.

The implementation process of the Program is under the direct monitoring of the Ministry of Health of RA (MoH of RA) and the survey results prove the data of MoH audit.

Among 1664 surveyed families there are 278 families dealt with obstetrical care on pregnancy and delivery. The above-mentioned group of families are the users of reproductive health services.

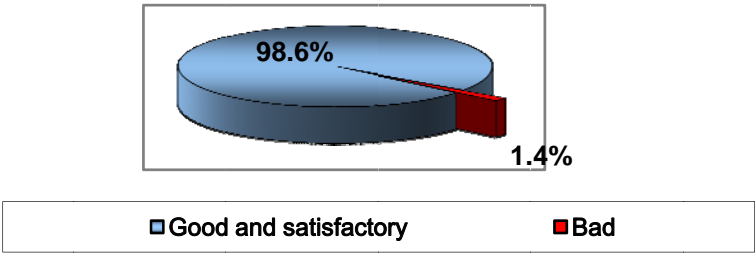
Chart 6.8. Number of people dealt with obstetrics services



Almost all women (98.6%) used obstetrical care services have estimated the quality of medical care as «good» and «satisfactory» and only 1.4% - as «bad». There are some differences by urban and rural breakdowns. Thus, the urban residents have estimated them as «good» with 16% more and as «bad» with 18% less than rural ones.

The special attention should be paid to the comparison of quality estimations of obstetrical and general medical care, according to which the quality of medical care is very high. Thus, «good» estimate of quality of obstetrical care is higher with 10% and «bad» estimate is around 6 times less than the estimate of general medical care.

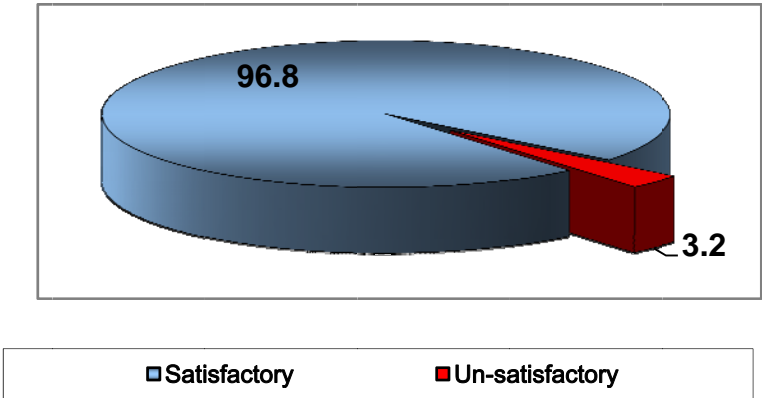
Chart 6.9. Estimation of quality of obstetrical care by the respondents



Only 6.5% of respondents have paid for obstetrical care services, which proves that the obstetrical care is free of charge. Moreover, 90% of expenditures were directed to medical services (separate ward, food, supplies, etc.).

According to the normatives on out-patient obstetrical and gynecological care and services guaranteed by the Government, there are number of goal programs being implemented in the Republic which are directed to the reproductive health care provision of the population. They are as follows: the complex check up of health status including reproductive health of 15 years old girls and boys of military age, the annual free of charge gynecological and onco-cytological preventive check-up of women. All the above-mentioned services are rendered free of charge in the ambulatory-polyclinical medical institutions. Only 7.2% of respondents have paid for those services. This indicator doesn't depend on the place of residence: it comprised 7.5% among urban residents and 6.5% among rural ones.

Chart 6.10. Estimation of quality of reproductive health care services by the respondents



Almost all users (96.8%) of reproductive health provision services have satisfactory estimated the quality of services and only 3.2% of them stated as unsatisfactory (only by urban respondents). The absence of health problems was the main reason for not applying to these services (91%), which tells us about low level of knowledge of the respondents on the importance of preventive medical check-up, as well as their inactive behavior related with women's health care provision among both urban and rural respondents.

## SECTION 7

### FAMILY VALUES, MARITAL AND REPRODUCTIVE TRENDS, MOTIVATIONS (positive and negative)

#### Chapter 7.1. Family values

Over the past two decades, political, socio-economic and cultural value changes have left immediate imprint on the family that is directly affected by these changes. Some complex systemic changes were a novelty for the Armenian family. Under the Soviet system the family was effectively isolated from the outer, non-Socialist world and had limited information about the Western civilization. In fact, values of the Western civilization were offered to the family and in some cases imposed on it, such as democracy, the rule-of-law state, free market relations, etc.

At first glance, the above has nothing to do with reproductive behavior and planning of the number of children. However, on closer examination it proved that the latter were factors of family relations and value system that directly or indirectly affect family development and reproductive behavior. According to experts, the developments of past years and current living conditions have affected reproductive behavior.

A large group of researchers consider the man-centered (individual-centered) approach to be a fundamental distinctive feature of the Western civilization as well as the priority of satisfying the individual's needs. The Soviet and Armenian environment is more collective-centered.

Obviously, the differences between individual-centered and collective-centered societies are systemic, and the transition from one to another is complicated and time-consuming. Intermediate phases are inevitable; for example, nepotism and favoritism or old boy networks and clanism that are common in this country.

#### Chapter 7.2. Decision making

Let us consider the answers given to the questions on the participation of family members in decision-making in the urban and rural households.

Table 7.1. Decision-making customs in families

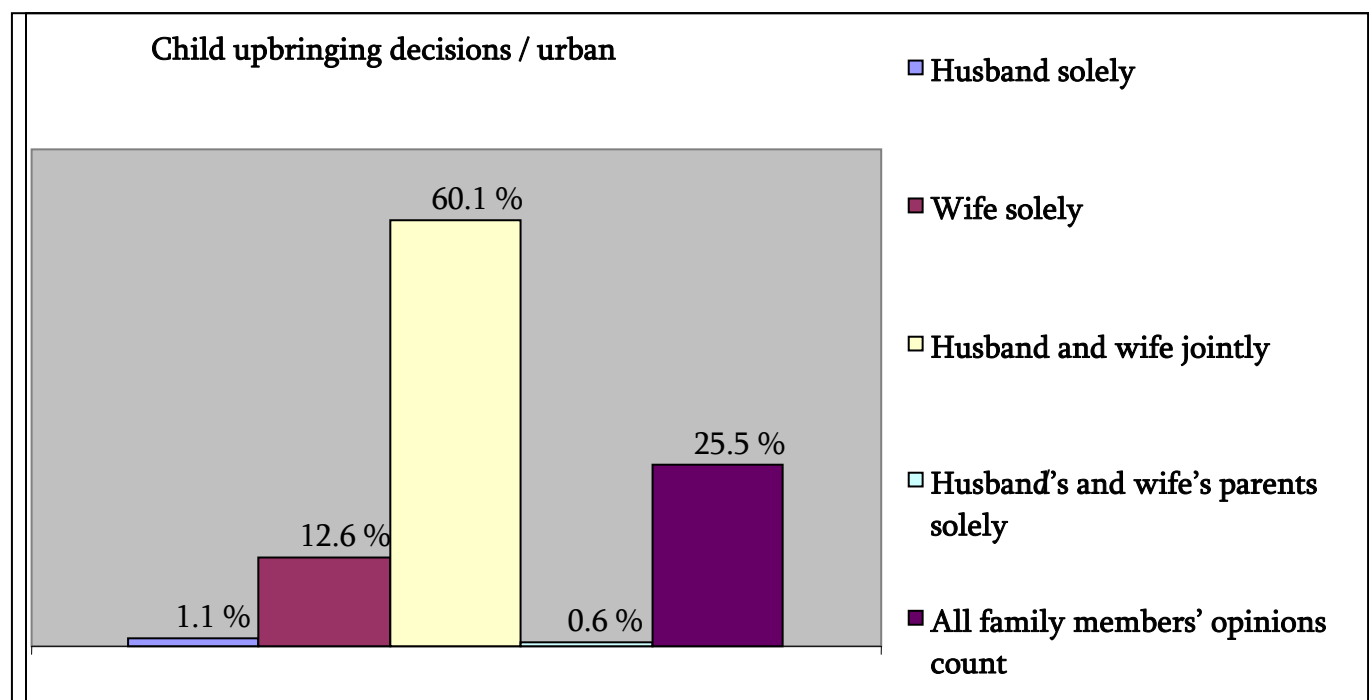
How decisions are made on the following issues						
	Solely by husband	Solely by wife	Husband and wife together	Solely by husband's/wife's parents	All family members' opinion is taken into account	99
Child's upbringing	1.2%	9.8%	62.4%	0.7%	25.8%	0.1%
Child's education	1.2%	9.5%	64.8%	0.7%	22.9%	0.8%

Off-spring's marriage	0.6%	6.2%	56.4%	0.4%	31.3%	4.5%
Other important family-related issues	1.9%	6.8%	49.9%	1.3%	40.1%	
Important household issues	2.7%	8.2%	49.5%	1.8%	37.8%	
Secondary household issues	2.7%	8.2%	49.5%	1.8%	37.8%	
Spouse-related issues	0.7%	6.3%	83.8%	0.2%	8.3%	0.7%
Expensive purchases	3.3%	5.4%	47.4%	1.4%	42.5%	0.1%
Number of children	0.9%	7.1%	81.7%	0.2%	9.2%	0.7%
Abortion/contraception	1.1%	10.6%	80.9%	.0%	5.0%	2.0%

It should be noted that decisions on child upbringing and education, off-spring's marriage, the number of children and abortion are made jointly by the spouses. When making decisions on off-spring's marriage the opinions of all family members are taken into account. Likewise, other important family-related issues are resolved in the family.

The general dynamics of responses shows that the role of senior family members in decision-making is weak. The answers to the same question in urban and rural families show that the participation of all family members in decision-making is higher percentage-wise in rural families than in urban families, particularly, in issues related to abortion and number of children and important household issues (See Table 7.2.)

Chart 7.1. Decisions related to child upbringing



Let us estimate the changes in the value system of families and reveal the reasons for these changes. This will enable us to draft the ways of making positive impact on the demographic situation.

Table 7.2. Data on the participation of family members in decision making in urban and rural families

	Solely by husband		Solely by wife		Husband and wife together		Solely by husband's/wife's parents		All family members' opinion is taken into account		Total, %	
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural
Child's upbringing	1.1	1.4	12.6	4.3	60.1	66.9	0.6	0.9	25.5	26.4	100	100
Child's education	1.1	1.4	12.1	4.6	62.9	70.1	0.5	1.1	23.3	22.8	100	100
Off-spring's marriage	0.8	0.3	8.1	3.7	59.7	58.7	0.3	0.5	31.0	36.9	100	100
Other important family-related issues	2.0	1.8	8.5	3.3	50.4	48.9	1.0	2.0	38.0	44.1	100	100
Important household issues	2.8	2.6	10	4.8	49.3	49.8	1.5	2.2	36.4	40.7	100	100
Secondary household issues	1.2	1.8	27.6	24.6	44.5	45.2	3.0	1.7	23.7	26.8	100	100
Spouse-related issues	0.9	0.3	7.7	3.8	82.6	87.8	0.2	0.2	8.6	7.9	100	100
Expensive purchases	2.9	4	6.5	3.2	49.3	43.7	1.1	2	40.2	47	100	100
Number of children	0.9	1	8.9	3.8	81.1	85.1	0	0.4	9.1	9.7	100	100
Abortion/contraception	1	1.5	13.6	5.6	80.6	87.1	0	0	4.8	5.9	100	100

In demography, reproductive behavior is described by three major components:

- long family (5 children and more wanted)
- middle family (3-4 children wanted)
- small family (1-2 children wanted)

If the number of children in the family matches the number of children wanted by the spouses, then no economic improvement can lead to the birth of new children. Only when the demand for children is not satisfied, then economic improvement can lead to the increase in the number of children, but not in all cases. Such a situation also occurs in case of economic decline.

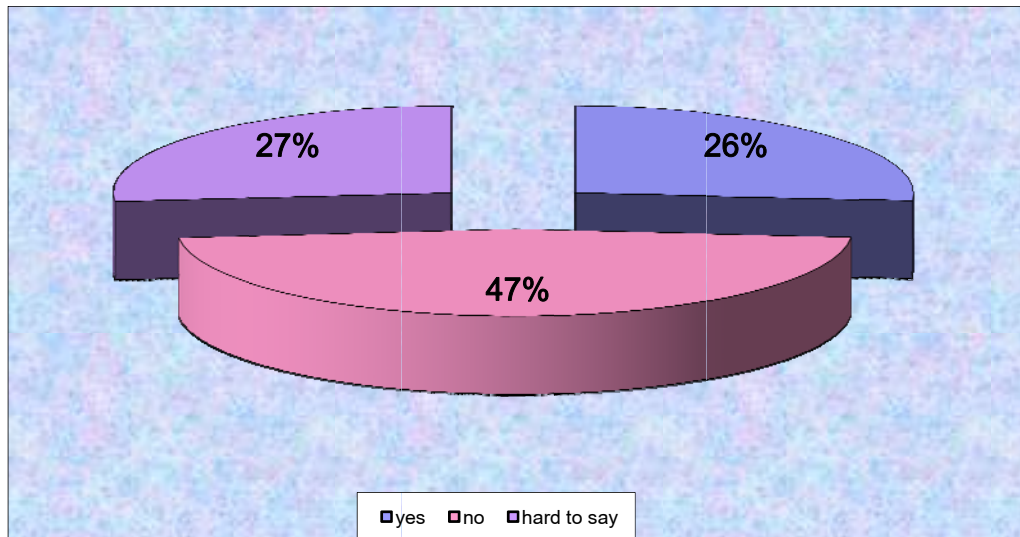
Three levels of demand for children are major characteristics of reproductive behavior:

- “ideal” number of children that reflects the dominant social norm in the society related to reproductive behavior;
- “desirable” number of children that demonstrates the readiness to have a certain number of children provided all the prerequisites exist;

- “expected” number of children that demonstrates the intention to have children in the near future as determined by the current socio-economic situation.

The surveys conducted to reveal the impact of financial wellbeing on reproductive behavior demonstrated that only 27% of surveyed families believe that more children are born in financially secure families. In the responses to the questionnaire, the answer NO has the highest specific gravity (47%). The responses are shown in the Chart 7.2.:

Chart 7.2. On more children born to financially secure families



This data allow us to conclude that in the Armenian context the number of children is not much dependent on the family’s financial status. The fact that the large number of children in a family is not related to economic factors goes to show that the distinctive ethno-cultural features are much more influential on reproductive behavior.

Let us note that among international experts there is a stereotype that multiple children (of various ages) are evidence of economic and cultural backwardness, while scarcity of children is evidence of high cultural level and informed birth control.

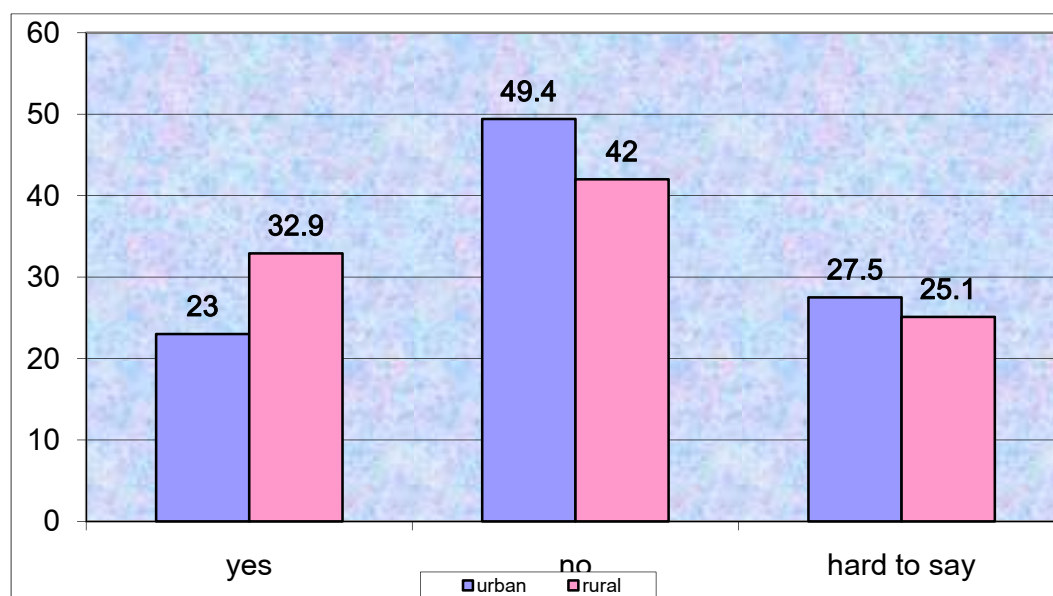
The above-mentioned, of course, is rather abstract and does not take into account individual needs as well as family value system, especially, the stability of the family and the significance of children (as a national distinctive feature) in the moral attitudes of the parents.

It is noteworthy that in the answers of rural respondents the correlation between family wellbeing and the number of children is about 10% higher compared to urban respondents (see Chart 7.3.) although the above ratio of positive and negative answers in rural respondents is maintained.

The respondents also estimated the desirable number of children.

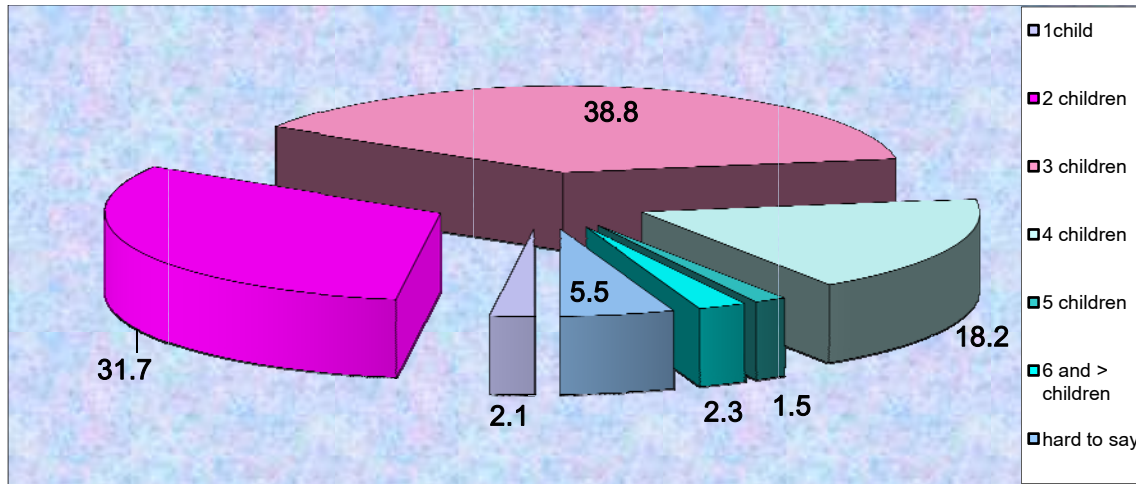
The desirable number of children in a family is a reproductive target whose analysis allows to judge about the established perception of the ideal family model in terms of the number of children and helps to estimate the reproductive potential of the population.

Chart 7.3. On the intention to have more children in financially secure rural and urban families, %



The distribution of families' responses about the desirable number of children is found in Chart 7.4. 5.5% of families noted one child as desirable, 31.7% noted two children. The highest percentage (38.8%) accounts for those who want to have three children, 18.2% noted four children. The percentage of families willing to have more children is very low (1.5-2.3%)

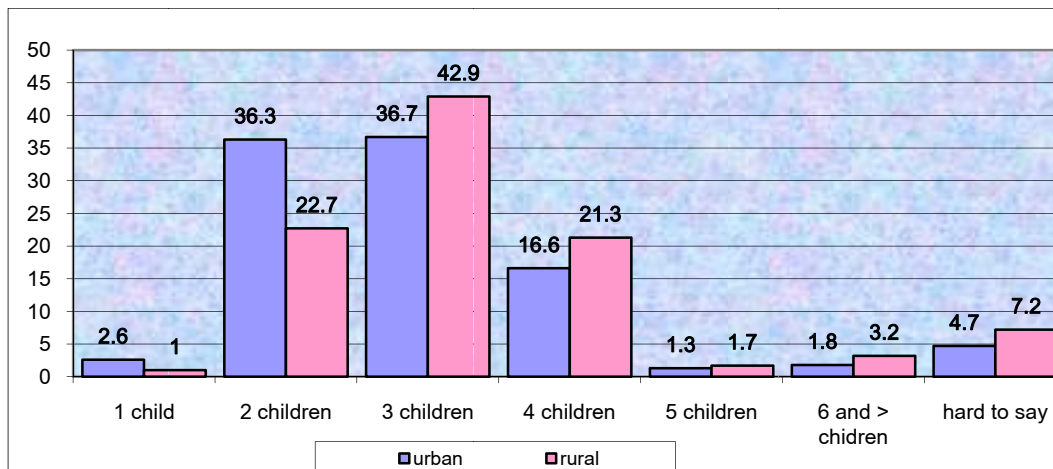
Chart 7.4. Desirable number of children



Thus, to sum up, the above data show that for 57% of families the 3-4 children model is preferable. This data is reassuring in terms of state demographic policy. In case of efficient strategy, the desirable 3-4 children can become demanded for, therefore, also realistic. The above tendencies in the desirable number of children have been preserved both in urban and rural families (see Chart 7.5.).

Let us note that the percentage of rural families wishing to have 3-4 children significantly exceeds that of urban families. In particular, the difference (5 percentage points) is higher for 4 desirable children.

Chart 7.5. Desirable number of children by urban and rural breakdowns



Charts 7.5. and 7.6. show the reasoning behind the answers given by the families on the desirable number of children.

The reasonings that account for the highest percentage come from the families that mentioned:

- the imperative of time (urban families, 32.0%; rural families, 32.9%)
- numerous children enhance families (urban families, 27%, rural families, 31.2%)
- that's customary for the Armenian environment (urban families, 19%, rural families, 17.3%)
- that's customary for the parental family (urban families, 7.0%, rural families, 15.1%).

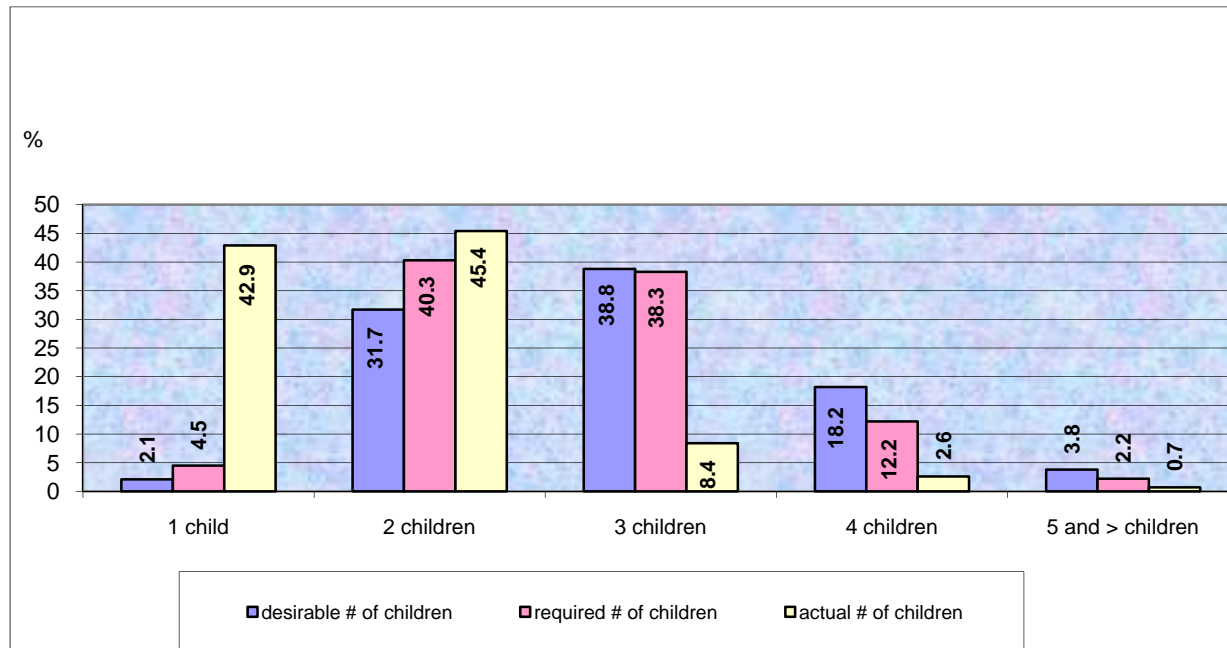
Let us consider the data on desirable, demanded and available children in families (see Chart 7.6.) The presented data show that the average number of desirable children is 2.92.



The demanded number of children in women's opinion is 2.68; in the opinion of their husbands, 2.83; and the average number of children in the families of the sample is 1.91.

According to the National Statistical Service of RA, in 2009 in Armenia the average number of children in families was 1.44.

Chart 7.6. The ratio of the actual children in the family and the desired and demanded number of children



Reasoning of the families which noted that they desired 1 and 2 children is as follows: (see Chart 7.7.)

- no time for career growth (urban families, 2%; no answer from rural families)
- better career opportunities (urban families, 7%; no answer from rural families)
- to lead unrestricted life (urban families, 1.2%; rural families, 1.5%)

Chart 7.7. Reasoning of urban and rural families about the number of desirable children

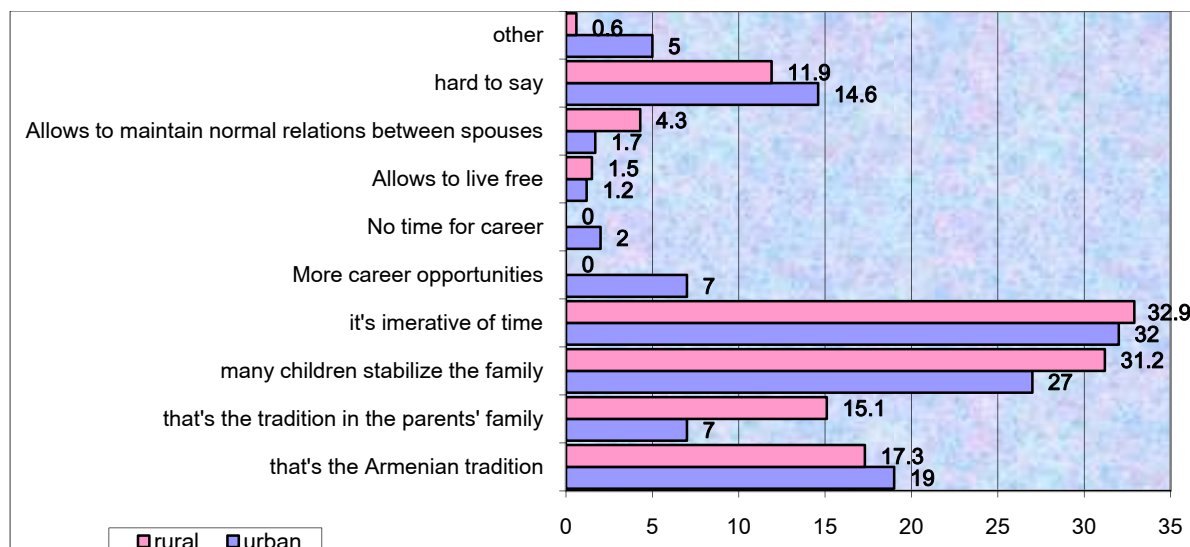


Table 7.3. presents the results of the survey conducted in the marzes of RA and Yerevan about the desirable number of children. Note the percentage of families that mentioned the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> desirable children since the 2<sup>nd</sup> child provides simple reproduction while the 3<sup>rd</sup> child provides extended reproduction of the family. 51.6% of families in Sunik marz, 48.8% and 48.6% in Tavush and Armavir marzes, respectively, expressed willingness to have three children. In these marzes the quantitative difference between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> desirable children is also significant.

Thus this difference in Armavir marz is 32.6%, in Sunik and Tavush marzes, 23.4% and 23.3%, respectively. In terms of this indicator, Ararat marz (29.2%, difference 3.9%) and Aragatsotn marz (32.0%, difference 25%) have the lowest percentage in this country. Let us note that in these marzes the highest percentage belongs to those families which did not know what to answer 26.2% and 15.0% respectively.

Table 7.3. Desirable number of children in families in the marzes of RA and Yerevan (%)

Marzes	Desirable number of children, %					
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Don't know
Yerevan	4.8	32.8	35.1	18.0	3.3	6.0
Aragatsotn	3.6	34.5	32.0	11.5	3.4	15.0
Ararat	3.0	25.3	29.2	12.2	4.1	26.2
Armavir	0.9	16.0	48.6	18.8	8.1	7.6
Gegarkunik	1.4	45.0	43.8	7.4	2.4	0.0
Lori	0.0	41.1	31.8	20.9	5.5	0.7
Kotaik	0.0	27.3	43.8	25.3	3.1	0.5
Shirak	0.9	32.3	40.3	19.6	2.8	4.1
Sunik	0.0	28.2	51.6	11.1	0.6	8.5
Vayots-Dzor	0.0	27.1	33.8	34.8	2.2	2.1
Tavush	0.0	26.5	48.8	22.2	2.5	0.0
Total	2.1	31.7	38.8	18.2	3.8	5.4

The surveyed family members responded to the question about the demanded number of children provided all prerequisites exist (Table 7.4.) It follows from responses that the opinions of spouses about 2 and 3 children match within the range of 38%. The opinions of the husband's and wife's parents also match by 33%.

The opinions of spouses differ on 1 and 2 desired children where the percentage of women's opinions relatively prevails. Thus, 4.5% of women and 2.1% of men demand 1 child; 40.3% of women and 35.9% of men demand 2 children.

There are more husbands who demand 4 and more children.

Table 7.4. Demanded number of children provided all prerequisites exist

What's the number of demanded children provided all prerequisites exist?				
Number of children	Wife's opinion	Husband's opinion	Wife's parents' opinion	Husband's parents' opinion
1	4.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%
2	40.3%	35.9%	22.6%	17.9%
3	38.3%	38.5%	33.3%	33.9%
4	12.2%	14.7%	15.8%	21.6%
5	.9%	1.5%	1.6%	3.3%
6 and more	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	3.4%
Don't need children	-	-	0.1%	0.1%
Don't know	2.5%	5.3%	23.2%	18.8%

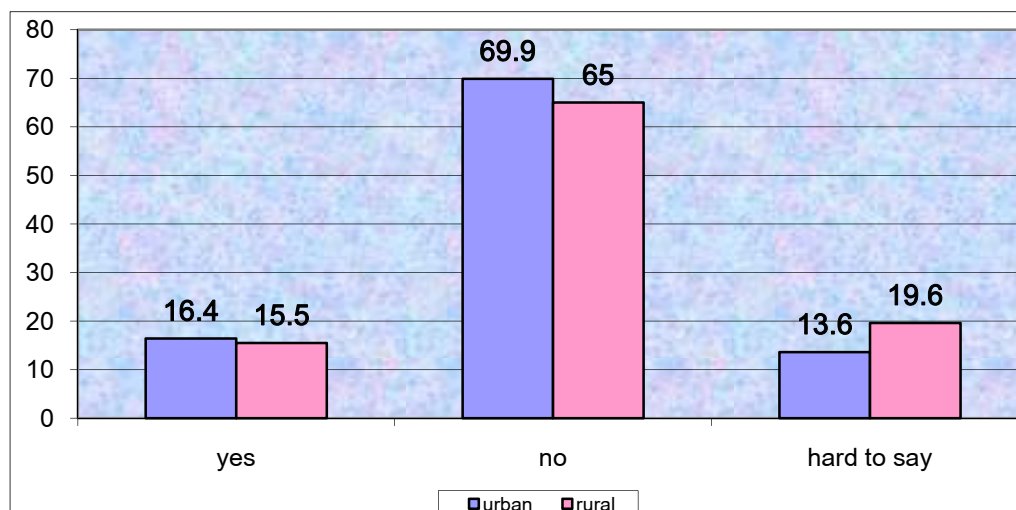
Table 7.5. shows data on demanded children in rural and urban families, provided all the prerequisites exist. It follows from the responses that the opinions of spouses about 2 and 3 children match, both in rural and urban families.

Table 7.5. Number of demanded children in rural and urban families, provided all the prerequisites exist, %

	Number of children	Wife's opinion	Husband's opinion	Wife's parents' opinion	Husband's parents' opinion
Urban	1	5.1	2.1	2.7	1.4
	2	43.6	39.4	25.5	20.7
	3	36.5	36.9	33.3	33.5
	4	11.3	13.2	12.2	18.5
	5	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.1
	6 and more	0.8	1.6	1.3	3.2
	Don't know	1.9	5.4	23.5	19.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
Rural	1	3.2	2	0.2	0.5
	2	33.9	29.2	17.1	12.5
	3	42	41.5	33.1	34.6
	4	13.9	17.8	22.8	27.5
	5	0.9	1.8	1.9	3.5
	6 and more	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.7
	Don't know	3.7	5.0	22.6	17.7
	Total	100	100	100	100

Let us note that in rural families the demand for 3 and 4 children is higher by more than 5 percentage points.

Chart 7.8. Planning the next child in the next 3 years in rural and urban families



The responses to the question “Are going to have the next child in the next 3 years?” will be analyzed in detail since they enable us to estimate both positive and negative motivations in reproductive behavior. The responses can serve as guidelines when drafting projects for state demographic policy.

Table 7.6. Distribution of responses to the question “Are you going to have another child?” by type of family, %

Responses to the question	Participants of interview	Family type			Total In all family types
		nuclear	Incomplete nuclear	Extended complex	
Positive	Number of families	64	1	203	268
	Of responses %	23.1%	0.3%	76.6%	100.0%
	Of responses in family type %	10.2%	1.4%	20.7%	16.1%
	Total %	3.7%	0.1%	12.3%	16.1%
Negative	Number of families	482	59	598	1139
	Of responses %	41.6%	5.0%	53.4%	100.0%
	Of responses in family type %	77.4%	92.2%	61.2%	68.3%
	Total %	28.4%	3.4%	36.5%	68.3%
Hard to say	Number of families	78	3	176	257
	Of responses %	29.3%	1.5%	69.2%	100.0%
	Of responses in family type %	12.5%	6.5%	18.1%	15.6%
	Total %	4.6%	.2%	10.8%	15.6%

Total	Number of families	624	63	977	1664
-------	--------------------	-----	----	-----	------

The data in the table enable us to estimate the percentage of positive, negative and uncertain responses by family type. Thus, 10.2% of 624 nuclear families in the sample responded positively; 77.4%, negatively; and 12.5% found it hard to answer. 977 extended complex families in the sample responded to the question as follows: 203 families responded positively (20.7%); 598, negatively (61.2%) and 176 families or 18.1% found it hard to answer.

16.1% (268) of all family types totaling 1664 responded positively.

12.3% of extended complex families, 3.7% of nuclear families, and 0.1% of incomplete nuclear families responded positively. 15.6% of all family types (257 families) found it hard to answer to the same question. 10.8% of extended complex families, 4.6% of nuclear families and 0.2% of incomplete nuclear families found it hard to say whether they had intentions to have another child.

68.3% of all family types in the sample (1,139) have no intention to have children in the near future, including 36.5% of extended complex families, 28.4% of nuclear families and 3.4% of incomplete nuclear families.

Since the sample is considered to be representative, extrapolating the positive, negative and uncertain responses to the entire country we can state that negative attitudes dramatically prevail in all types of families (68.1%), and in terms of specific gravity these attitudes are higher in nuclear families. This situation is of concern also in terms of efficient state demographic policy. Let us also mention that the main resources for simple and extended reproduction are the families with positive (16.1%) and uncertain (15.6%) motivation whose specific gravity (31.7%) is not very low.

In our opinion there are sufficient grounds to believe that the negative reproductive behavior in negatively motivated families is not set in stone, and is mostly the result of negative socio-economic developments in the early years of economic liberalization, mass poverty and skepticism about the future.

During the recent years, positive socio-economic developments in Armenia have dramatically reduced poverty, this country finalizes the optimization of the socio-economic and governance system, and the reforms of design and implementation of balanced long-term policy in the given sphere.

To let the positive developments ride is pregnant with deterioration of demography which can lead not only to enhancement of negative motivation but also to depletion of current resources.

Since 2009 the financial crisis has left a dramatic negative impact on the income and living standards of the population which in its turn affected the demographic situation.

The analytical vectors below show the causal connection between negative motivations and their impacts which will be useful not only to evaluate the situation but also to design the measures that will have positive impact and create relevant environment for positive changes in the demographic situation.

Table 7.7. summarises the answers of respondents from RA marzes to the question, "Do you plan to have another child in the next 3 years?" In Yerevan the same percentage of families, 34% gave positive and negative answers.

Let us note that this indicator is the highest among marzes. In Yerevan 74.0% of respondents responded negatively, 17.3% - positively, 8.7% were uncertain. The relatively high positive reproductive motivation is also in Kotaik - 16.0 % and Armavir - 12.2 %.

Positive reproductive motivation is low in Vayots-Dzor marz - 1.3% and Aragatsotn marz - 1.6%.

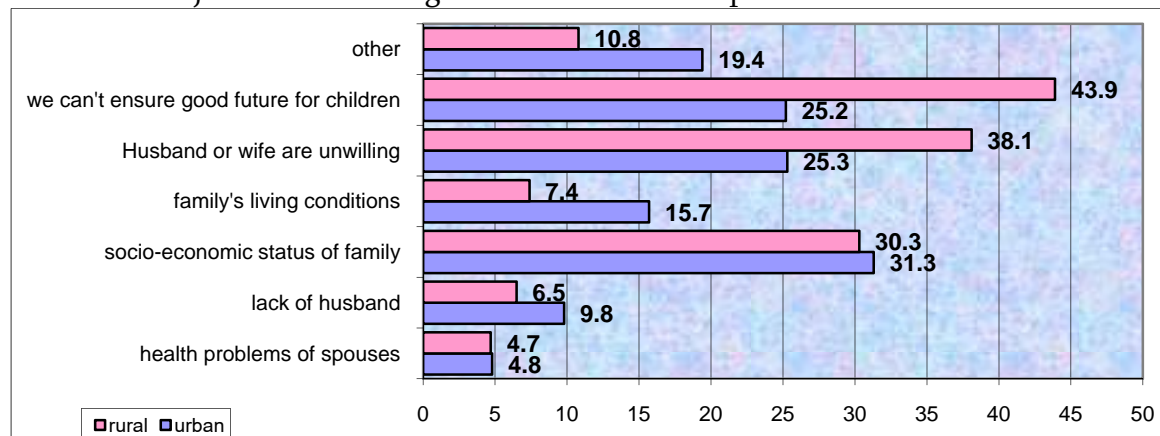
Table 7.7. Responses to the question, “Do you plan to have another child in the next 3 years?” in marzes and in Yerevan

Marzes		Responses			Total
		Yes	No	Uncertain	
Yerevan	% in marz	17.3	74.0	8.7	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>33.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>31.4</i>
Aragatsotn	% in marz	9.4	75.5	15.1	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Ararat	% in marz	16.3	62.0	21.7	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Armavir	% in marz	22.6	69.2	8.2	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>12.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>
Gegarkunik	% in marz	14.1	74.2	11.7	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Lori	% in marz	7.0	53.0	40.0	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>5.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Kotaik	% in marz	20.4	64.7	15.0	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>16.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>
Shirak	% in marz	16.9	72.6	10.5	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Sunik	% in marz	20.8	57.0	22.2	100.0
	% among marzes	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>
	% in marz	12.8	72.9	14.3	100.0

Vayots-Dzor					
	% among marzes	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
Tavush	% in marz	5.1	74.0	20.9	100.0
	% among marzes	0.8	2.8	3.5	2.6
Total	% in marz	16.1	68.3	15.6	100.0
	% among marzes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% total	16.1	68.3	15.6	100.0

High percentage of negative motivation in reproductive behavior is of serious concern and in further analysis we will present the causes of such outcome. In Chart 7.9 the responses of rural and urban families are presented.

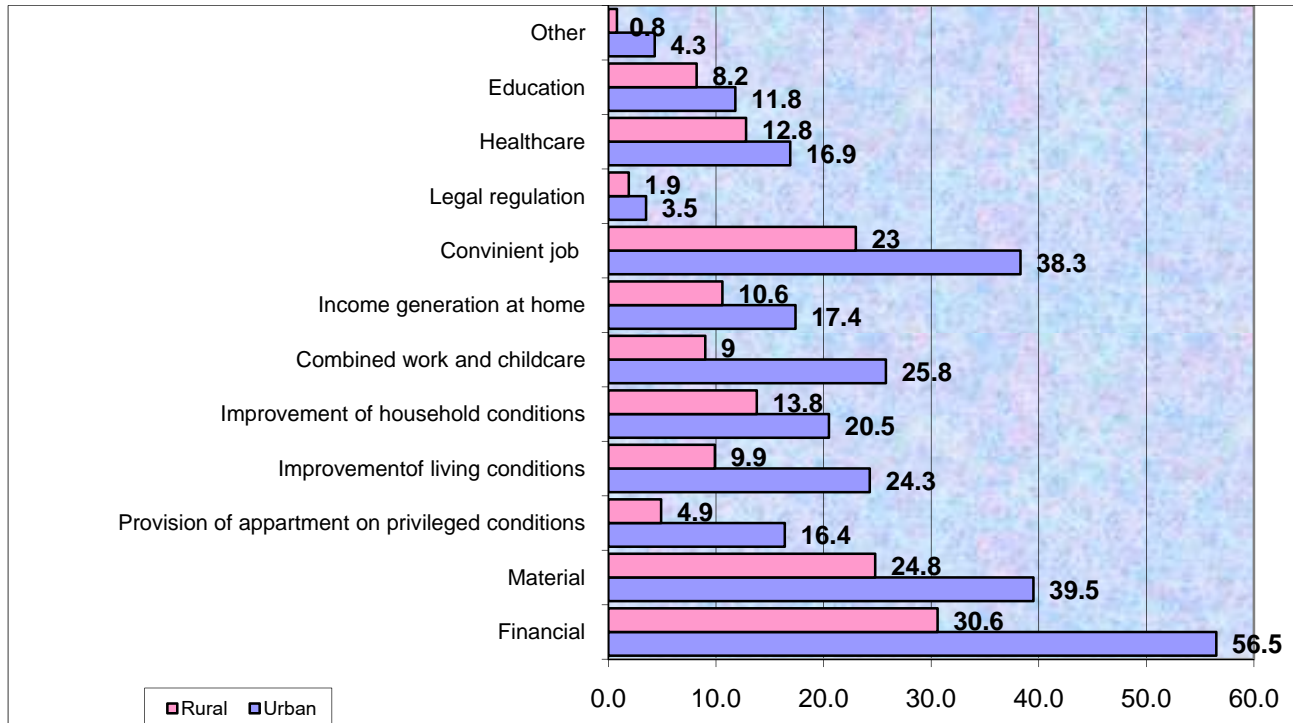
Chart 7.9. Major reasons for negative motivation in reproductive behavior



### Chapter 7.3. Negative motivation in reproductive behavior: reasons, effects and needs

Chart 7.10. brought below presents the responses concerning the difficulties of planning the next child and the issues requiring state intervention.

Chart 7.10. Issues most affecting the planning of the next child in urban and rural families, and priority problems requiring state intervention



According to the above diagram, among the issues most affecting the planning of the next child in urban and rural families, and priority problems requiring state intervention in 56.5% urban and 30.6% rural families alike first come financial problems.

The second problem for 39.5% urban and 24.8% rural families is logistics.

The third problem is adequate employment for 38.3% urban and 23.0% rural families.

The fourth problem is improvement of living conditions for 24.3% urban and 9.9% rural families.

The fifth problem is employment combined with child care for 25.8% urban and 9% rural families.

The sixth problem is healthcare for 16.9% urban and 12.8% rural families.

Domestic income-generating activity, preferential procurement of apartments, educational and other problems were also in the list of difficulties. Let us note that in rural families there were half as much problems than in urban ones.

The percentage of families facing the above problems and difficulties with the next child in RA marzes and Yerevan are shown in Table 7.8.



Table 7.8. Percentage of families in RA marzes and Yerevan facing problems causing negative motivation in reproductive behavior

answer	Marzes										
	Yerevan (%)	Aragatsotn (%)	Ararat (%)	Armavir (%)	Gegarkunik (%)	Lori (%)	Kotaik (%)	Shirak (%)	Sunik (%)	Vayots-Dzor (%)	Tavush (%)
1	76.8	90.4	89.5	88.6	95.4	100	89.7	88.0	89.0	70.0	100
2	46.6	73.4	66.4	68.3	92.3	100	68.4	44.9	43.2	50.2	85.0
3	32.9	19.6	10.7	17.3	24.6	0.0	22.4	18.0	15.7	13.9	32.7
4	40.0	26.3	23.9	37.8	29.4	29.9	35.9	24.1	31.1	44.7	49.3
5	28.3	34.1	18.8	35.2	43.9	56.1	34.2	22.9	31.8	46.1	47.2
6	37.3	20.4	33.6	22.7	32.0	37.7	31.9	48.7	40.1	32.3	14.2
7	18.5	14.3	22.3	30.7	22.8	62.9	22.4	33.5	23.3	35.5	20.1
8	43.1	54.6	52.7	76.6	48.1	96.8	68.4	66.0	58.5	67.4	81.2
9	8.1	0.0	15.5	5.1	4.5	1.3	3.0	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.0
10	17.0	13.5	50.2	20.4	52.2	0.0	51.6	40.4	55.5	60.5	40.2
11	11.9	5.5	47.3	9.0	19.3	9.8	35.1	29.1	39.0	14.3	16.4
12	8.1	2.5	5.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.0

1. Financial
2. logistical
3. preferential procurement of apartment
4. improvement of living conditions
5. improvement of amenities
6. combination of work and child care
7. domestic income-generating possibilities
8. adequate employment
9. legal regulation
10. healthcare
11. education
12. etc.

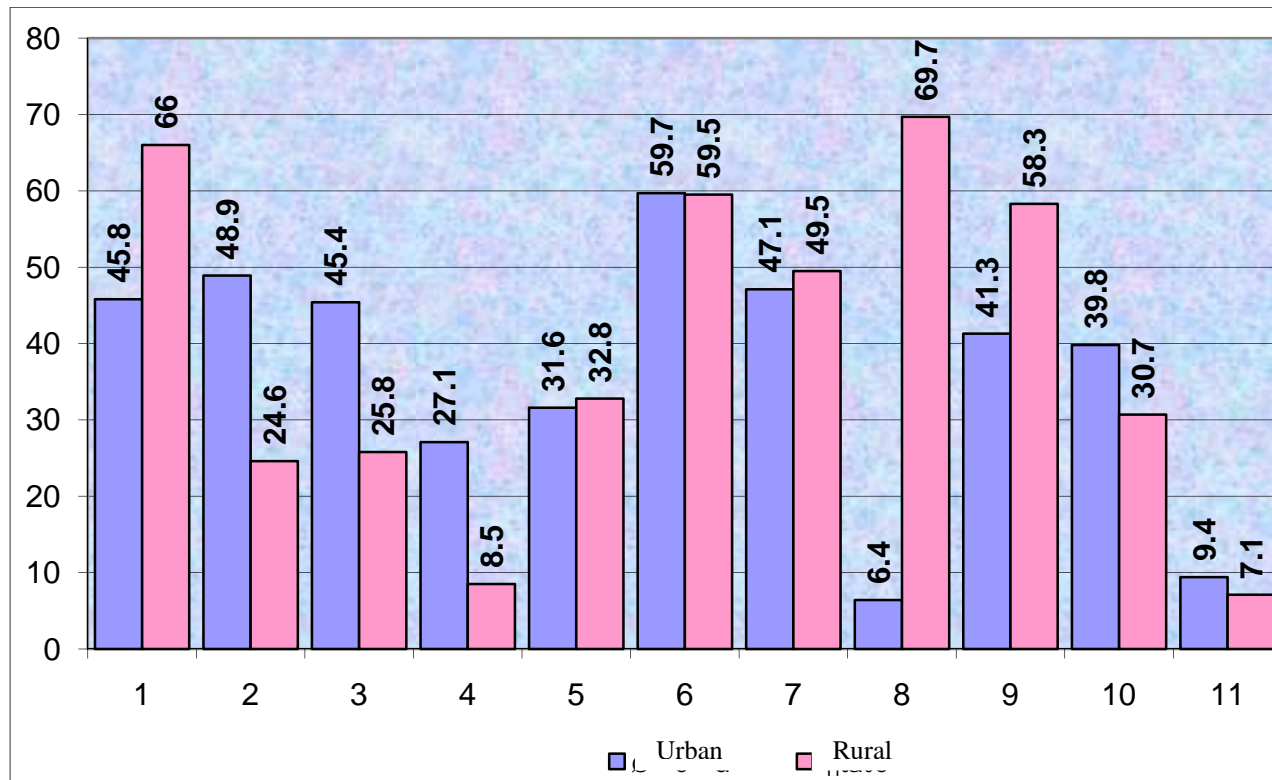
Table 7.9. shows the responses to the survey on the problems most affecting the planning of the next child and requiring priority solutions

Table 7.9. Problems faced by various family types in terms of planning the next child and state intervention

Answer	Nuclear family		Incomplete family		Extended complex family	
	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>
1	83.4	92.5	84.7	92.3	85.5	87.7
2	59.6	75.7	68.1	89.1	56.2	74.1
3	24.9	10.3	21.9	24.7	25.7	14.7
4	34.3	28.8	42.3	45.0	36.8	30.8

5	29.9	44.6	47.2	41.8	26.4	41.6
6	38.8	24.1	42.2	58.2	36.8	26.4
7	27.2	33.6	18.2	47.3	24.1	20.1
8	55.3	69.8	45.9	55.0	56.2	65.0
9	7.1	7.4	3.8	0.0	5.7	5.4
10	24.5	37.9	20.5	24.7	24.6	38.4
11	17.1	24.6	15.6	0.0	19.3	24.5
12	5.2	0.7	9.5	0.0	4.1	1.8

Chart 7.11. Responses of urban and rural families to the question, “What assistance do you expect from the state to have at least 3 children?” (%)



Here is a summary of responses to the question, “What assistance do you expect from the state to ensure family reproduction, i.e. to have at least 3 children?” in surveyed urban and rural families.

1. Revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
2. shorter working hours for child-caring mothers with preserved salary rate;
3. extended paid post-natal vacation;
4. after the expiry of the post-natal vacation, free training for the recovery of lost professional skills;
5. in case of family business, tax privileges after the third child;
6. affordable quality healthcare services;
7. affordable pre-school and education services;
8. preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
9. depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
10. conditions for income-generating activity for mothers of underage children in case of the lack of child care providers or when necessary;
11. etc.

To ensure extended reproduction, 59.7% of urban and 59.5% of rural families need affordable quality healthcare services. Let us note that the need for this state assistance has the highest specific gravity in responses.

Over 45% of urban families noted the following state support issues:

- shorter working hours for working women related to child care with preserved salary rate;
- affordable pre-school and education services;
- extended paid post-natal vacation;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business.

About 40% of urban families mentioned the need for state support in creating conditions for income-generating activity for mothers of underage children in case of the lack of child care providers or when necessary.

Over 65% of rural families noted the following state-support issues:

- preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications.

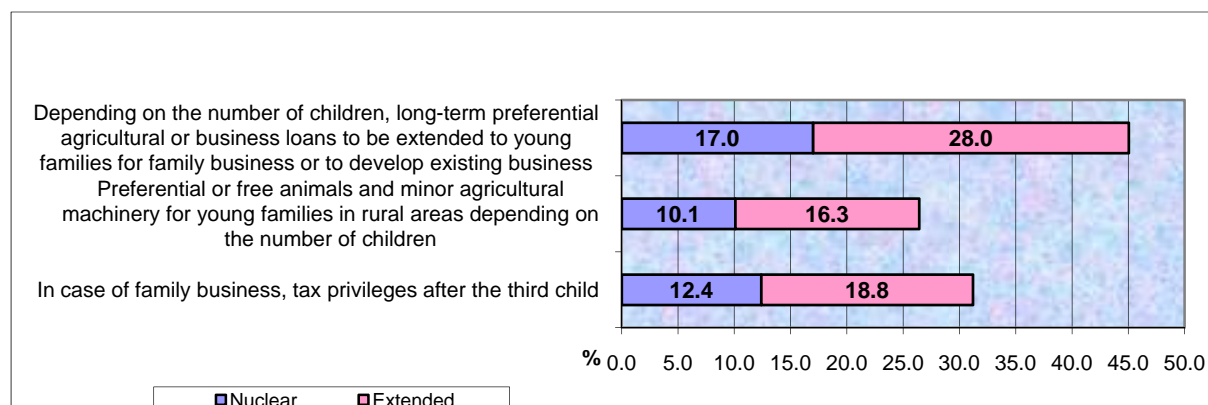
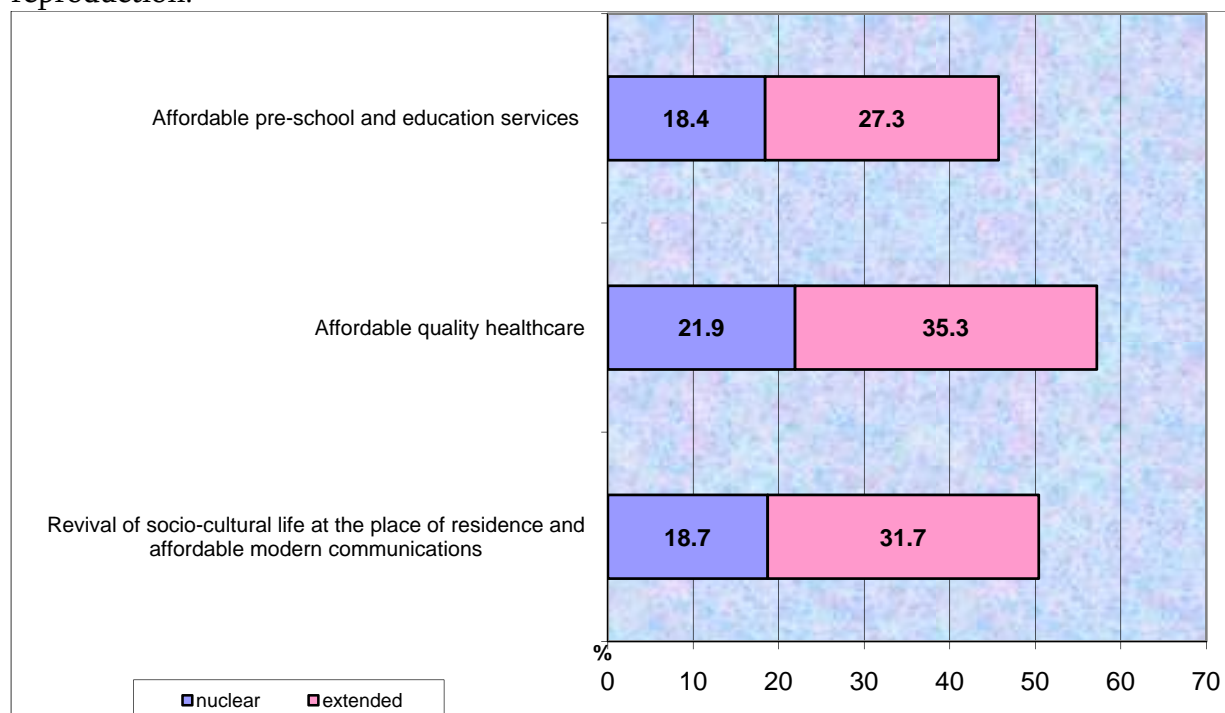
Over 45% of rural families noted the following state-support issues:

- affordable pre-school and education services;
- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
- in case of family business, tax privileges after the third child.

The responses of nuclear and extended complex families on extended reproduction through state support are in the Chart 7.13.

This data shows that 21.9% of nuclear families and 35.3% of extended complex families anticipate state support in affordable quality healthcare services.

Chart 7.12. Expectations of nuclear and extended complex families about state support in family reproduction.



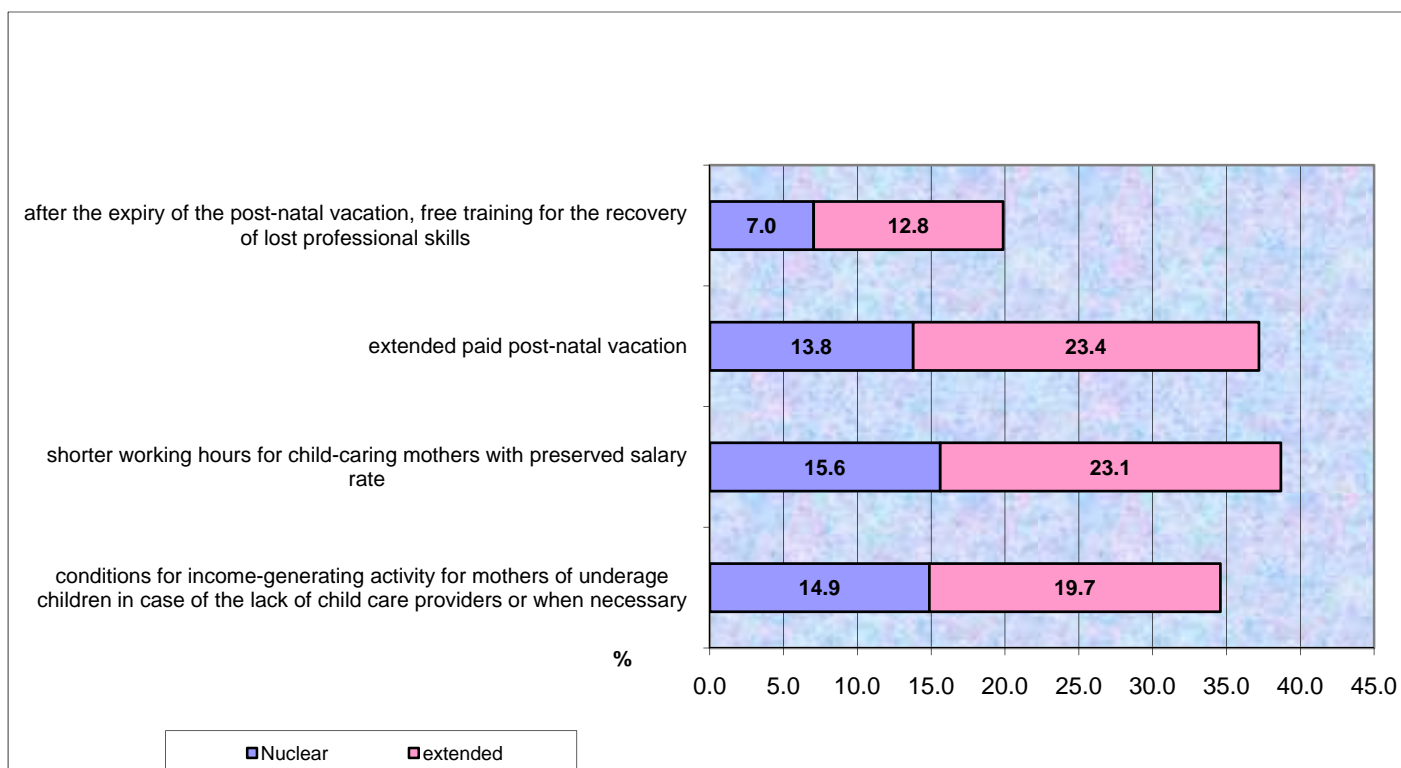


Table 7.10. summarizes the negative answers to the question, “What support is expected from the state in family reproduction, i.e. in having 3 children?” by family type.

Table 7.10. Negatively motivated families about expected state support

Answer	Nuclear family		Incomplete family		Extended complex family	
	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>
1	38.0	70.8	35.5	89.1	45.3	62.5
2	53.5	24.8	50.8	27.4	50.2	25.2
3	43.7	25.0	35.3	10.2	42.2	19.9
4	23.1	8.8	18.5	7.5	27.8	6.2
5	35.3	30.8	9.5	30.1	31.5	32.0
6	64.9	53.7	52.9	49.6	57.8	68.0
7	48.1	51.0	46.6	57.4	41.7	52.3
8	8.2	71.7	9.4	68.8	5.0	65.1
9	37.6	57.8	48.6	38.2	39.1	53.0
10	44.3	30.7	49.6	39.0	36.5	31.7
11	10.6	6.3	19.8	15.1	9.8	6.4

1. Revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
2. shorter working hours for child-caring mothers with preserved salary rate;
3. extended paid post-natal vacation;
4. after the expiry of the post-natal vacation, free training for the recovery of lost professional skills;

5. in case of family business, tax privileges after the third child;
6. affordable quality healthcare services;
7. affordable pre-school and education services;
8. preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
9. depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
10. conditions for income-generating activity for mothers of underage children in case of the lack of child care providers or when necessary;
11. etc.

48-65% of urban nuclear families expect the following support from the state:

- affordable quality healthcare services;
- shorter working hours for child-caring mothers with preserved salary rate;
- affordable pre-school and education services.

45-58% of urban extended complex families expect the following support from the state (first three highest percentage responses):

- affordable quality healthcare services;
- shorter working hours for child-caring mothers with preserved salary rate;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications.

58-72% of rural nuclear families expect the following support from the state (first three highest percentage responses):

- preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
  - revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
  - depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business.

62-68% of rural extended complex families expect the following support from the state (first three highest percentage responses):

- affordable quality healthcare services;
- preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications.

In terms of state demographic policy special attention shall be paid to the families that are still uncertain about having the next child. This is the resource whose reproductive motivation has been not determined yet and in case of necessary state support they can join positively motivated families.

Table 7.11. summarizes the attitudes of uncertain families towards state support.

Table 7.11. Expectations of families with undecided reproductive motivation about state support

Answer	Nuclear family		Incomplete family		Extended complex family	
	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>	<i>urban (%)</i>	<i>rural (%)</i>
1	59.0	71.7	0	0	64.3	59.4
2	47.4	8.4	64.6	0	32.0	24.0
3	49.8	12.7	100.0	0	47.9	41.2
4	27.1	4.4	100.0	0	28.4	14.0
5	31.1	26.2	0	0	24.0	24.4
6	54.0	28.9	0	0	52.3	63.7
7	57.0	54.0	0	0	58.0	44.7
8	5.3	67.2	35.4	0	5.5	79.9
9	62.4	67.1	0	0	61.0	65.5
10	45.4	39.8	70.7	0	29.5	25.4
11	0	26.5	0	0	12.8	3.1

1. Revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
2. shorter working hours for child-caring mothers with preserved salary rate;
3. extended paid post-natal vacation;
4. after the expiry of the post-natal vacation, free training for the recovery of lost professional skills;
5. in case of family business, tax privileges after the third child;
6. affordable quality healthcare services;
7. affordable pre-school and education services;
8. preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
9. depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
10. conditions for income-generating activity for mothers of underage children in case of the lack of child care providers or when necessary;
11. etc.

57-62% of urban nuclear families with uncertain reproductive motivation expect the following state support (first three highest percentage responses):

- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;



- affordable pre-school and education services.

58-64% urban extended complex families with uncertain reproductive motivation expect the following state support (first three highest percentage responses):

- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
- affordable pre-school and education services.

67-72% of rural nuclear families with uncertain reproductive motivation expect the following state support (first three highest percentage responses):

- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications;
- preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business.

59-78% of rural extended complex families with uncertain reproductive motivation expect the following state support (first three highest percentage responses):

- preferential or free animals and minor agricultural machinery for young families in rural areas depending on the number of children;
- depending on the number of children, long-term preferential agricultural or business loans to be extended to young families for family business or to develop existing business;
- revival of socio-cultural life at the place of residence and affordable modern communications.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

### **Socio-demographic composition and structure of the households/families**

1. In accordance to survey results one household consists of, in the average, 1.4 families, average number of household members is 4.2 persons, average number of family members – 3, and number of members in families with underage children – 4 persons.
2. Among households those consisting of 3-6 members were dominant, and specific gravity of the latter constituted 71.4%.
3. In almost three quarters of all interviewed families both in urban and rural areas men had the leading role, average age of the latter is in urban areas - 49.8, and in rural areas - 52.9 years.
4. Average age of women, occupying leading position in the family exceeds same indicator among men, occupying leading position by almost 10 years: in urban areas - 59.8, and in rural areas - 62.5 years.
5. 39% of families with underage children living in urban areas are nuclear, 4% - incomplete and 57% are extended complex families and among those in rural areas 34 % are nuclear, 3 % - incomplete and 63% - extended complex families.

6. 36.4% of members of households with children are those of 0-17 years of age, 54.2% are 18-59 years old and 9.4% are 60 and more years old.
7. 72.6% of the interviewed are married (living together), 8.6% are widows/widowers, 2.2% are divorced and 16.6% have never been married. The specific gravity of the latter among rural inhabitants is 5.8 percentage points higher compared to those of urban areas.
8. While analyzing marital status of household members it is possible to state a fact that among women there is a high percentage of widows (14.2%) and divorced (3.7%). Comparing in male-female distinction we get the following picture:
  - Widows - 85%, widowers - 15%,
  - Divorced women - 88%, divorced men - 12%:
9. As per the survey results household members absent for 3 and more months constitute 3.4% of total number of household members, 67.9% of the former being in Russian Federation, Ukraine and other CIS countries, around 1.8 % in the USA and European countries.

## **Employment**

10. Gender problems present in Armenian labor market are clearly visible in surveyed families as well. Reproductive behavior of the population is influenced by the fact, that the issue of combination of parental and employment responsibilities of employed women and women conducting their own business is not solved. Often, when business women or women earning a significantly high salary are facing a choice between child and career, they choose the latter. Birth of second and following children is all the more put under question. Problems rising from this reality become especially burning today, under conditions of globalization of economy.
11. The reproductive behavior of families is strongly connected to stable and well-paid job, as to the main source of family development and welfare. Under difficult social-economical circumstances and limited employment possibilities, first priority for many individuals is a fact of having a job, and not compliance with professional skills, preferences and education qualification: In case of highly paid job these factors may not be considered at all.

## **Incomes and expenditures**

12. Among households with at least one underage child and families constituting such households 21% of revenue is received from salaries, 20% - from monetary support of relatives, 9% - from other monetary support, 12% - other revenues, and state monetary allowances (pensions, scholarships, unemployment benefits, immediate compensation for childbirth, childcare benefit, family allowance, etc) constitute 38% of revenue. Thus, the specific gravity of state social benefits in the structure of revenue of families still remain high and significantly exceeds (in this case, by 17%) the specific gravity of salary.

13. The viability of families in Armenia is currently to significant extent provided by amounts, sent by members of household who live abroad (average monthly sum is 35,000 AMD), however those do not have regular nature.
14. In families with underage children indexes of average monetary revenues per one individual are lower than 2009 basket of goods in the country, and in some cases – less than minimal ration line. The three highest indexes were registered in Yerevan – 32,000 AMD, in the cities of Ararat marz – 29,500 AMD and in the cities of Gegharkunik marz – 27,000 AMD.

### **Accommodation and living conditions**

15. Conditions of accommodation and living are among major factors influencing reproductive behavior. Every 10th of families with underage children do not have an apartment of their own.
16. Accommodation conditions of 67% of families owning an apartment conform to or exceed the residential-sanitary norms established during soviet years – 9 square meters per person. Apartments of 33% of same are overpopulated.
17. 26% of nuclear families are overpopulated, 33% of extended complex families are in similar situation.
18. Currently there are serious housing problems in the country, especially among multinomial and large families. Housing problem of newly formed, young families is not less burning.
19. 1.2% of families in urban and 19.3% of families in rural areas are living in conditions below minimal.
20. 56% of respondents stated, that they would like their children or themselves to continue living in the same apartment, and 27% gave negative answer, 17% could not answer the question. 21.3% of those who do not wish to live in the same apartment stated absence of appropriate job, 15.4% - high level of poverty, 14.9% gave importance to the fact, that problems of young families are neglected, 12.8% mentioned the insufficient level of modern communication and social-economical conditions of the populated area, 11.6% - present residential conditions.
21. 44% of respondents do not see their future in Armenia.
22. Absence of perspective for improvement of housing conditions does not allow families longing to have children to have any.

### **Healthcare services**

23. High level of physical availability and accessibility of healthcare is present. Only 3.5% of respondents, mostly in rural areas, do not have healthcare institutions in their areas of residence.
24. Almost in every third family (30%) respondents have stated origination of a health problem within the last year, both in urban and rural areas (31.6% and 26.8% correspondingly):
25. Among population of urban areas, compared to population of rural areas, occurrence of health problems is almost 2 times higher within the age group of 6-18 years old. This can speak either of worse health conditions of children or of higher attention paid to the healthcare of children by parents in urban families.
26. Among members of urban families of 63 years of age and older rate of occurrence of health problems is 1.5 times higher than among those in rural families. This can indirectly indicate that the given group of population gives importance to healthcare and to preventive visits to healthcare institutions.
27. Compared to general healthcare, quality of obstetrics is higher:
28. Notwithstanding the free of charge preventive programs offered in the sphere of reproductive health and a call for free annual examination visits, the visit rate is very low, equally in urban and rural areas. Major reason of this is low level of population awareness.
29. In order to provide extended reproduction 59.7% of urban families and 59.5% of rural families need affordable and quality healthcare services.
30. Healthcare and educational programs are mostly implemented in large cities, where appropriate professional structures are present.
31. Recently introduced system of obstetrics and birth certificates is successfully working, which is indicated by low percentage of those who pay for these services, only 6.5%, majority of whom paid for medical services, paid room, food, disposable items, etc.

## **Child care and upbringing**

32. Respondents from both rural and urban areas assessed the participation level of mother in child care and upbringing issues as very high. Population of rural areas assessed the level of participation of fathers in child care and upbringing issues higher than in population of urban area.
33. Among the reasons for not giving enough time for children upbringing the main reason is their overloading in the work places. The participation level of parents of nuclear families in the issue of children care and upbringing is higher than in extended complex families.

34. Population of rural areas compared with the population of urban areas assessed the participation level of grandmothers' in children care and upbringing issues lower, but grandfathers' higher.
35. Population of urban areas assessed the role of preschool institutions in the issue of child upbringing higher than population of rural areas, which is conditioned by lack of such institutions in rural areas. It is an opposite situation regarding schools – population of rural areas give more importance to the role of schools than population of rural areas. Nuclear families assessed the participation level of schools and kindergartens in child upbringing issue higher than in extended complex families.
36. Little number of people is using services of nurses. One of the reasons is not well established institution of nurses. The services of nurses are used by mainly nuclear families living in urban areas, where in case of parents' employment there is no one to take care of the child.

### **Family values, marital and reproductive orientations**

37. The desired number of children comprised 2-3 children. The desired average number of children comprised 2-3 children according to women's opinion and 3 children according to men's opinion. The current number of children comprised 2 children.
38. The decisions on child upbringing, education, number of children and abortions are generally made jointly by spouses. The decisions on marriage of child are made based on the opinions of all members of the family.
39. The general observation shows that the participation of senior members of family in the decision-making process is weakened. In the rural families the percentage of participation of senior family members in the decision-making process is higher than in urban families, particularly, regarding decisions on abortions, number of children and other important domestic issues.
40. The estimations of impact of material security on fertility preferences state that due to the opinion of only 27% of families, more children are delivered in families with material well-being. 47% of families are not agree with the mentioned statement. The survey results allow to conclude that in Armenian reality the number of children is less related with the material well-being of families. The number of children in the families doesn't particularly depend on economic factors and it means that group of ethnic-cultural peculiarities has stronger influence of fertility preferences of population.
41. 57% of families prefers model of 3-4 children. These data are quite encouraging in terms of state demographic policy. Within the framework of effective strategy and having all necessary conditions and environment, the desired number of 3-4 children can become required and

realistic. The above-mentioned trends on desired number of children are same for both urban and rural families.

42. The opinions of spouses on having 2-3 children are same for both urban and rural families. It should be stated that among rural families the desire to have 3-4 children is higher with 5 percent points.
43. 16% of families has positive motivation on fertility preferences, while 68% - negative and 16% - not oriented.
44. The income of 83% of families with negative motivation on fertility preferences is enough only for basic or foodstuff expenses. 86% of families not oriented to have another child are in the same socio-economic conditions.
45. Housing conditions of 52% of families with positive motivation on fertility preferences are from 9 to 18 sq.meters per capita. 46% of families with same housing conditions have negative motivation on fertility preferences, which states that their negative motivation is due to other reasons. At the same time, 34% of families with negative motivation on fertility preferences lives in over-populated or severely populated housing conditions.
46. The fertility preferences of families with negative motivation and not-oriented are not hardened yet. The reasons and supports expected from the state of families with such a motivation confirm all the above-mentioned. In case of appropriate actions undertaken by the state their negative motivation will be transformed to positive one.
47. 68% of families have no intentions of having the next child in the nearest years, from which 37% - extended complex families, 28% - nuclear families and 3% - not full nuclear families.
48. By general assessment there are also positive changes in providing free of charge healthcare services to separate vulnerable groups of population. Expected positive development of situation, of course, will lead the decrease in influences of facts conditioning negative motivation of reproductive behavior and many families will revise their orientations and will continue the traditional line of having mother families – having many children. Leaving neglected the positive developments of situation is full of the risks of worsening of the demographic situation, which will lead not only to the hardening of negative motivations but also to the decrease of existing resources.
49. Among families living in urban and rural areas following negative motivations for having next child are dominating:
  - Absence of opportunities for provision of good future for child / urban – 25%, rural – 44%/
  - Socio-economic situation of family / urban and rural – 30%
  - Unwillingness of one of spouses / urban – 25%, rural – 38% /
  - Bad housing conditions / urban – 16%, rural – 7% /

- Absence of husband / urban – 5%, rural – 10% /
- Health situation of one of spouses / urban and rural – 5% /
- Another reasons marked 19.4% of families living in urban areas, 10.8% of families living in rural areas. Among another reasons there are the following issues: intention to leave republic, conflicts among spouses, having nobody to deal with child care, career issues and etc.

50. The main part of respondents supported family model with average number of children, by opinion of 88.7% desired number of children in the family is 2-4, in spite of this every second person rejects the idea of having next child during the nearest years connected with socio-economic situation of family and housing conditions, every fifth - connected with concern on being unable to provide future well-being. Therefore, in case of implementation of social programmes and improvement of moral and psychological environment of the country significant increase of fertility can be expected.

### **Expected state support for having at least three children**

51. Vast majority of families, in spite of the family type and place of residence, expected provision of availability of qualified healthcare services from state for provision of extended reproduction.

52. Families living in urban areas expected from state mainly:

- Provision of short working hours with full payment regarding child care
- Provision of availability of preschool and educational services
- Extension of paid postnatal vacation period
- Activation of social-cultural life in residence places and creation of available opportunities for using modern communication means
- Provision of longterm business loans with special conditions to young families for conduction of business or developing their owned businesses based on the number of their children .

53. Families living in rural areas are mainly expecting:

- Provision of cattle, small agricultural machinery under special conditions or free of charge to young families based on the number of children,
- Activation of social-cultural life in residence places and creation of available opportunities for using modern communication means,
- Provision of availability of preschool and educational services,
- Provision of longterm agricultural or business loans with special conditions to young families for conduction of business or developing their owned businesses based on the number of their children
- Provision of tax privileges starting from third child in case of having family business





## PROPOSALS

1. The problem of women employed in business and hired work combining working and parental duties shall be solved without delay. In particular, to establish flexible working schedules for women with underaged children, shorter working hours with preserved salary rate, training (if needed and requalification) at the expense of the employer, under strict observance of article 114, part 1, paragraph 2 of the Labor Code.
2. It is necessary to raise the value of the family and family life which would reduce the number of civil marriages. There is a need to develop and implement long-term targeted state programs for families with three and more children. In particular, the “family capital” program can be introduced and to use it for the improvement of living conditions, children’s education and healthcare of parents and children. This measure would motivate birth rates but would also reduce the artificial single motherhood and increase the number of official marriages.
3. 88.7% of respondent families quoted 2-4 as the desirable number of children. Of which 50% for socio-economic reasons are not going to have children in the near future which calls for measures to enhance the stability and wellbeing of families. Taking into account that about 1/3 of the respondents have overpopulated apartments, first of all, mortgage loan conditionalities for young families shall be reconsidered, especially, after the birth of the fourth child the state shall compensate the entire balance of the mortgage loan. Of no less importance is the construction of social apartments and the introduction of the apartment allowance system.
4. Taking into account the wide gap between supply and demand on the job market, long-term unemployment, prevalence of women among registered unemployed (as of 01.01.2010, over 70%), low competitiveness of women with children on the job market, the expenses on new born childcare, and the opinions of all the unemployed mothers with small children about their expectations from the state, it is proposed to provide monthly allowances for childcare also for unemployed mothers, while for employed mothers, the allowance shall be differentiated based on her average salary. This approach would encourage working women to disclose their income.
5. Supervision over healthcare services provided by the state for the population (especially, women and children in rural areas) shall be enhanced.
6. In the sphere of reproductive health services, it is necessary to provide periodic (twice a year) state programs for mobile medical examination and treatment by means of specialized mobile medical vehicles equipped with needed instruments.
7. It is necessary to introduce mandatory oversight of the health of children born at home (without professional intervention) and mothers. Special attention shall be paid to the development of the institution of the family doctor. Taking into account the problems with healthcare service provision in rural areas (due to the lack of adequate specialized entities), there is a need to introduce specialized mobile teams in rural communities (particularly, the ones far from provincial capitals) to make such services accessible.

8. After childbirth, it is reasonable to grant mothers vouchers to pay for health services from the amounts allocated to hospitals from the state budget, whereby mothers will pay for health services themselves after completion of medical treatment. This approach will make health institutions provide quality services.

9. It is necessary to make long families attractive; to this end, first of all, it is necessary to create socio-economic and dwelling conditions for long families, preferential working conditions for an employed mother of multiple children (short working hours, working at home if possible), enlargement of the pre-school network, especially, in rural areas, discount rates for kindergartens depending on the number of children in a long family, to cover the children from long families in state-funded university programs, and in paid educational institutions, to make discounts depending on the number of children in the student's family or compensation of annual tuition fees.

10. To provide free and high quality reproductive health services.

11. In this country there is a need to take measures for the introduction of the institution of the qualified baby-sitter for child care and upbringing in families. In this country the services of baby-sitters are provided by individuals either by classified ads or through friends and relations. There is a need to take practical steps including secondary vocational education for baby-sitters (regular training), establishment of entities providing nursing services for children, disabled and aged people. The introduction of the institution of the baby-sitter and its enhancement in all the marzess of this country would enable mother in business and hired work to combine child care and upbringing with full-time employment as well as create conditions for career growth. Let's us note that there is demand for a qualified baby-sitter not only in this country but also abroad.

12. In elementary schools, it is necessary to introduce extended day-care groups which would enable mothers to work.

13. Reproductive behavior of young families is much affected by the availability of kindergartens, educational, general education and culture facilities at the place of residence, sufficiency of provided services, accessibility and affordability due to the desire to have well developed children. Integrated measures shall be implemented to this end in marzes, especially, in remote, borderline rural areas, to improve accessibility and affordability of kindergartens, educational, general education and culture services.

14. To raise public awareness about reproductive programs implemented by the state, community, international and local donors, and NGOs, using TV and print media.

15. State demographic policy is directly related to state family policy. There is a need to specify the notions of the "family" and "family with multiple children" for the purpose of targeted state policy.

16. Survey results show that state policy shall be implemented in two directions at the same time:

- encouragement of sustainability of the family;
- child support in families.

If child support is more or less provided in social policy, then a policy to encourage sustainability of the family is yet to be designed. The opinions of families and expected forms of state support presented in this survey can be used for the design of the policy to encourage sustainability of the family. The needs of and the forms of state support expected by the families as shown in this survey can be used in the development of family sustainability policy (e.g., long-term soft loans for agriculture or business to develop family business for young families or upgrade of existing business depending on the number of children). It is desirable to encourage income-generating family business in border-line and remote communities taking into account increased migration from such communities.

17. State policy strategy aimed at the improvement of the demographic situation can be successful only when positive motivation in reproductive behavior matches intentions. Otherwise, even large financial support may be undemanded which occurs in developed European countries with similar demographic problems. In such conditions state demographic policy shall properly respond to the current situation; its efficiency to a great extent depends on the assessment and analysis of the current situation in social surveys, and proposed realistic solutions.