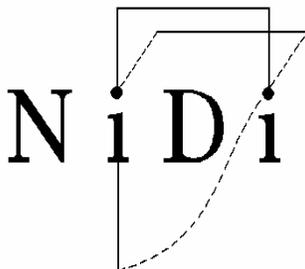


# **The Living Conditions of Refugees in Armenia: Millennium Development Indicators and Coping Behaviour**

## **Country report**

**George Groenewold and Jeannette Schoorl**



**Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute  
Lange Houtstraat 19  
2511 CV The Hague,  
The Netherlands**

**<http://www.nidi.knaw.nl/nl>**

**Tel: +31 70 3565200**

**Fax: +31 70 3647187**

**E-mail: [groenewold@nidi.nl](mailto:groenewold@nidi.nl), [schoorl@nidi.nl](mailto:schoorl@nidi.nl)**



## Table of contents

Preface	v
Executive summary	vii-x
1. Introduction	1-5
1.1 General introduction	1
1.2 Historical setting and public policy on refugees in Armenia	2
2. Population and household characteristics	6-11
2.1 Armenia	6
2.2 Syunik province and the UNHCR survey on living conditions of refugees	7
2.2.1 Characteristics of persons	7
2.2.2 Characteristics of households	9
3. Migration	12-15
4. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger	16-25
4.1 Income poverty	17
4.2 Poverty-gap ratio	18
4.3 Perceived poverty	19
4.4 Food security and nutritional status	21
4.4.1 Food security	22
4.4.2 Nutritional Status	23
5. Achieve universal primary education	26-28
6. Promote gender equality and empowerment of women	29-30
7. Maternal and child health	31-33
7.1 Maternal health	31
7.2 Child health	31
7.2.1 Vaccination	31
7.2.2 Fever and malaria	33
8. Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	34-37
8.1 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	34
8.2 Contraceptive prevalence and condom use	37
9. Ensure environmental sustainability	38-41
9.1 Use of solid fuels	38
9.2 Access to improved drinking water	39
9.3 Access to secure tenure	40
9.4 Access to improved sanitation	41
10. Develop a global partnership for development	42-46
10.1 Employment situation	42
10.2 Access to modern information and communication technologies	45
10.2.1 Prevalence of cellular/mobile phones	45
10.2.2 Access to personal computers and internet	46

11. Vulnerability and coping	47-53
11.1 Vulnerability	47
11.2 Indebtedness and financial shocks	48
11.3 Coping: households	49
11.4 Coping: individuals	52
References	55-56
ANNEX 1 Sample design and implementation	57-60
ANNEX 2 Fieldwork and field staff	61-62
ANNEX 3 Questionnaires	63-87

## **Preface**

This report is produced within the context of UNHCR project 05/AB/VAR/CM/203 with the title Standards and Indicators Mainstreaming. The main objective of the project is to obtain estimates of Millennium Development Indicators and basic insight into coping behavior of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons in Armenia, Sri Lanka and Ecuador, by means of representative sample surveys. The project is executed by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and implemented by UNHCR country offices, local research institutions, statistical offices and NGO's in Armenia, Sri Lanka and Ecuador. In the case of Armenia, NIDI developed research and training instruments (questionnaire, sample design, guidelines for interviewers and database design, analysis and report writing) in close collaboration with the UNHCR coordinating staff in Yerevan. Technical backstopping was given during preparation and implementation of the fieldwork.

We would like to thank Jean-Bosco Rushatsi, Khassoum Diallo, and – in the initial stage of the project – Bela Hovy at UNHCR HQ for their support during the implementation of the project in Armenia. More specifically, the UNHCR country office staff in Yerevan is acknowledged for organising and implementing data collection and data processing in Syunik province, in collaboration with staff of the Goris Youth Union (NGO). It is due to their commitment, perseverance and quality of work that this unique type of data and information has become available to policy makers. More specifically, we acknowledge the contributions of Peter Nicolaus (UNHCR country representative), Jean Yves Bouchardy (UNHCR Senior Census and Survey Advisor), Tigran Kuchukyan (UNHCR EDP/Telecom Assistant), Vahagn Sahakyan (UNHCR Programme Assistant), Marine Shahbazyan (UNHCR Field Assistant) and the interviewers listed in Annex 2 who frequently had to work under harsh conditions. Furthermore, we acknowledge the fruitful substantive discussions we had with Ms. Consuelo Vidal (UN Resident Coordinator) and Mr. Aghassi Mkrtychyan (UNDP Economist) during the survey design and analysis stages.

Last but not least, we want to express our gratitude and respect to the people of Syunik Marz who were willing to share information on their living conditions and refugee history. We express the hope that the analytical results in this report will eventually contribute to the improvement of their living conditions.

The Hague, 23 November 2006.



## Executive summary

To support their work in Armenia, UNHCR carried out the fall of 2005 a ‘census’ in Syunik province whereby all towns and villages were screened for the presence of refugees and naturalized former refugees. At that time, 1766 households were identified with refugees or naturalized former refugees. The results of this census provided the sampling frame for the survey on living conditions of refugees, including naturalised former refugees. Below, the term “refugee” includes refugees and naturalized former refugees. The sample design was a multi-stage stratified non-self-weighting sample design to sample 660 refugee households and 330 households of non-refugees (called ‘locals’). Eventually, 552 households of refugees and 312 households of locals were successfully interviewed. The prime objective of this report is to provide estimates of MDG indicators for the refugee population in comparison with estimates of such indicators of non-refugees, called ‘locals’. Where possible we make the distinction between two types of refugee households: households in which all members are refugees (i.e. refugee households), households in which one or more members are refugees (mixed households) and households without refugees (households of locals). The latter constitute the benchmark group, that is, they are a representative sample of the non-refugee households in the province.

For a number of MDG indicators the differentiation between refugee and mixed households is simply not possible, either because information on a sufficient number of cases not available (e.g. on orphans), which is indicated as n.a. (see the endnotes to the summary table for important information on particular indicators), or, because the information of particular indicators is simply not available at all, in particular for refugee households when it comes to data on children. Children born in Armenia to ethnic Armenian refugees are by law Armenian citizens. Therefore, we decided to name households with such a mixture of adults and children “mixed households”. In such cases, cells in the summary table below have been merged. Where the number of cases for the analysis appeared large enough we have provided in the main text urban-rural estimates for these three types of households as well. In addition to information on MDG indicators, additional analyses were carried out to provide more ‘context’ to the MDG indicator values, such as information on perceived income, on perceived income relative to that of others in the community, perceived food-security, indebtedness and on how the inhabitants of Syunik manage to cope with their critical living conditions, including the assistance received to meet certain critical needs, such as housing, food, medical support, and clothing.

The summary table on the next two pages describe main findings. It is concluded that refugee households do constitute a vulnerable group in the province, though their living conditions as measured in terms of the levels of many MDG indicators are, statistically speaking, not much different from levels of indicators pertaining to ‘locals’. Some MDG indicators take on values that are, more in general, reason for concern as 90% of the persons living in mixed households live on less than national poverty line of US\$ 4 per day, which is considerably higher than the situation in households of locals (74%). The combined figure for refugee and mixed households of 77% though is only slightly higher than the situation in households of locals. Both figures also indicate that, more in general, living conditions in Syunik province in terms of income are not favourable as about three out of four persons in Suynik Province live below the national poverty line. Immunization rates of children in households with refugees (i.e. mixed households) are somewhat lower than in households of locals and so is the proportion of persons with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS that is 8% vis-à-vis 10%. Refugee and mixed households are also less endowed in terms of being connected by means of a telephone, in rural as well as urban areas.



## Summary table

Goal	Targets	Indicators	Refugees	Mixed	Locals
<b>1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1 Percentage of population below \$1 (PPP) per day Percentage of population below \$4 (PPP) per day 2 Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	4.1% 65.0% 0.5	29.1% 91.9% 5.5	20.7% 74.2% 5.1
	2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age		18.1%	18.2%
<b>2 Achieve universal primary education</b>	3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 <sup>1</sup> 8 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.1% n.a. 96.2%		100% n.a. 97.6%
<b>3 Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10 Ratio of (fully) literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	1.00,1.21, 0.50 1.25 50.0%		0.56,0.87,2.29 1.85 41.0%
<b>4 Reduce child mortality</b>	5 Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	15 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	0-11 months =50.0% 12-23 months=76.9%		66.7% 90.5%
<b>5 Improve maternal health</b>	6 Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	17 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.5		100.0
<b>6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	19 a Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate b Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS c Contraceptive prevalence rate 20 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	42.9% 7.7% 43.4% n.a.		37.5% 10.4% 44.4% n.a.

<b>7 Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	29 Proportion of population using solid fuels	60.1%	66.8%	73.7%
	10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	82.4% (u) 71.7% (r) 89.0%(u) 68.8%(r)	89.7%(u) 72.0%(r) 89.7%(u) 69.7%(r)	94.6% (u) 70.8% (r) 64.2% (u) 76.2% (r)
	11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	75.0%(u) 79.9%(r)	82.8%(u) 77.3%(r)	75.5% (u) 78.3% (r)
<b>8 Develop a global partnership for development</b>	16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45 Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	83.3%(t) 80.0%(m) 91.4%(f)		87.7%(t) 81.8%(m) 94.1%(f)
	18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47 Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48 Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population	4.4%(u) 1.3%(r) 0.0%(PC,u) 0.0%(PC,r) 3.2%(I, u) 1.3%(I, r)	9.5%(u) 0.0%(r) 1.7%(PCu) 0.0%(PC,r) 6.3%(I,u) 0.8%(I,r)	28.6%(u) 7.7%(r) 2.0%(PC,u) 0.0%(PC,r) 16.7%(I,u) 3.8%(I,r)

Notes:

n.a.= not applicable or not available

1. The data do not allow estimation of pupils starting grade one who reach grade five, instead the percentage of 11-year olds who have completed primary school is given in the main text.
2. The figures quoted refer to percentage of households that own the house they live in.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. General introduction

At the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in September 2000 leaders of 189 countries reiterated their commitment to the goals and development targets that were raised and set at previous UN Global Conferences, giving highest priority to the right to development, to peace and security, to gender equality, to the eradication of the many dimensions of poverty and to sustainable human development. One of the main objectives is to reduce overall poverty in the world by one-half by 2015, as compared to 1990. Poverty has been a major development issue in Armenia for some time, in particular between the year of independence (1988) and 1999. In the beginning of the 1990's poverty incidence was about estimated at 55% while the incidence of very poor people was 23%. Since 1999 a economic recovery started leading to a decline in incidence of poverty to 35% and of the very poor to 6.4% by 2004.

In addition to setting targets for poverty alleviation, the international community identified seven other poverty-related factors that require immediate attention. Together these constitute the 8 Millennium Development Goals. For these goals 18 time bound targets have been set, including a number of appropriate indicators to measure progress towards reach these targets and goals.

More specifically, the following general Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon:

- 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2: Achieve universal primary education
- 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4: Reduce child mortality
- 5: Improve maternal health
- 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

In many countries, these 'Global' MDG's and their concomitant indicators of progress have been 'translated' into country-specific ones, including the setting of targets for a wide range of development indicators (UNDP 2003). Also for Armenia main MDG's have been identified, which are: (1) to reduce poverty by 2015 to a level lower than in 1990 and reduce the proportion of people suffering from hunger by half; (2) to ensure that all children get a full course of high quality basic education; (3) to promote gender equality and empowerment of women; (4) to reduce child mortality by two-thirds; (5) to improve maternal health by reducing maternal mortality by 75%; (6) to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases (7) to ensure sustainability of the natural environment; (8) to ensure good governance, political rights and responsibility, including protection of human rights (UNDP 2005). For each of these general MDG goals, specific and measurable indicators of progress have been identified and defined by the national government in cooperation with local United Nations representations and NGO's.

UNHCR Armenia is also committed to these goals, with particular reference to a distinct and particularly vulnerable group of people in Armenia: refugees and naturalized former refugees, whom we all shall call 'refugees' in this report. Within the context of their country programme and profiling of refugees, UNHCR decided to periodically collect data about numbers, characteristics and locations of refugees and naturalized former refugees, in collaboration with local NGO's. Therefore, in 2005, in collaboration with local NGO's, UNHCR conducted a fully

fledged census in the first of several provinces (i.e. Marzes) in Armenia: Syunik Marz. This census provided sampling frame data for a more comprehensive sample survey on the living conditions of refugees measured in terms of MDG-related indicators.

This MDG project is a comparative study of the living conditions and coping behaviours of persons to the concern of UNHCR in three countries: Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) in Sri Lanka, refugees in Armenia and asylum seekers in Ecuador. The Millennium Development Goals take central place in the analysis of the living situation of these different groups. The study focuses on persons living outside refugee camps. Special attention is also given to vulnerable groups within the study population, in particular women, the elderly, children and adolescents.

Output of the project consists of country reports for Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Armenia and a brief comparative report that summarizes and highlights the main findings. The country reports are similar in terms of contents and design as to facilitate inter-country comparisons. In addition, the project includes a brief desk study on the living conditions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The country studies for Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Armenia are based on a system of comparable household surveys specifically designed for this purpose. The project implementing agencies provided country-specific adaptations to the standard questionnaire. In addition, valuable input was provided by the local UNHCR offices and a variety of other agencies, including Ministries, UNDP, ILO and UNICEF. A survey questionnaire has been included in this report as Annex 3.

The survey approach provides rich information to analyse the living conditions and coping behaviour of the target populations. It also allows the collection of data for calculating a large number of MDG indicators, which is at the core of the MDG study. However, some MDG indicators cannot be calculated on the basis of the present survey data or are irrelevant in the context of this study.

The main objective of this report is a basic descriptive presentation of the living conditions of IDP's in Armenia. The core of the report consists of chapters with development-related themes: poverty and economic conditions, social development, health, and housing and sanitation. These chapters specifically focus on relevant MDG indicators for the refugee population. Other chapters address general population and household characteristics, the migration and fleeing history of refugees, and identification of vulnerable groups as well as their expressed needs and coping strategies.

This report presents analytical results of the Syunik Marz survey. The main objective is to present a profile of the socio-economic, demographic and living conditions characteristics of refugees and naturalised former refugees along the lines of selected MDG indicators. That profile is compared to the profile of the non-refugee resident population, who live in the vicinity of the surveyed refugees, whom we call 'locals' in this report.

## **1.2. Historical setting and public policy on refugees in Armenia**

Refugee and related problems have been on Armenia's political, social and economic agenda for almost a century. Already in the beginning of the 20th century, hundreds of thousands of Armenian families had to flee ancestors' lands in Western Armenia (i.e. in Ottoman Turkey) as well as their homes in other parts of Turkey and Azerbaijan to become refugees. Part of them took refuge in the present territory of Armenia, which then was known as Soviet Armenia. Soviet Armenia continued to receive refugees, mainly ethnic Armenians, shortly after World War II and

in the late 1950s, when many Armenian families, who fled to other countries in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, returned to Armenia.

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, mainly in the first two years between 1988 and 1992, hundreds of thousand ethnic Armenian families again had to flee as a result of a political and military dispute between the former Soviet Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno Karabakh region, a region in Azerbaijan close to the Armenian border.

At the political level, the dispute was a direct consequence of the shift in the philosophical underpinning the USSR political and economic system. The new guiding principles under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev were *glasnost* (i.e. ‘publicity’, ‘openness’) and *perestroika* ("restructuring" of the Soviet economy). Glasnost gave way to growing nationalism which (re)awakened simmering ethnic tensions in various Soviet republics. Thus, when in February 1988, the government in Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly ethnic Armenian region in the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic, passed a resolution calling for unification with the Armenian Soviet Republic and when this was rejected by the Central Soviet authorities and the Azeri regional authorities this was followed by an outbreak of ethnic violence between the Azeri and ethnic Armenians living in Azerbaijan, starting and spreading from the city of Sumgait, north of Baku.

Figure 1. Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh region in Azerbaijan in 1991, as republics of the USSR and shortly before the declaration of independence of both nations



Soon the violence grew out into a military confrontation between the two neighbouring Soviet Republics which increased even in severity after Nagorno Karabakh declared independence on 2 September 1991 from the USSR, followed three weeks later by Armenia and on 18 October by

Azerbaijan. Eventually, the Armenian army was more successful in their quest for Nagorny Karabakh, and by mid-1993 the Armenian army had practically the whole of Nagorny Karabakh under control, including the area in between Nagorny Karabakh and the Armenian eastern border. In May 1994 a cease fire was agreed between the two nations (i.e. the Bishkek Protocol).

In the first three years of the dispute, most of the 360.000 ethnic Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan arrived in Armenia, posing great problems to the government in providing shelter and other forms of humanitarian assistance. The majority of refugees or 81% originated from large cities in Azerbaijan (Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait), 16% from medium or small towns (Shamkhor, Khanlar, Mingechaour, etc.), and only 3% from rural areas. Among those from Baku (i.e. the 'Bakintsi'), many are well-educated persons, and held key-technical or management positions in the oil industry or worked in the educational system. They differ from those from Nagorny Karabakh and other rural areas who are mainly agriculturalists with, generally speaking, little education (DGIS 2001).

Although precise figures are lacking, a large share of the urban-oriented Bakintsi refugees ended up living in rural Armenia, such as in the southern province of Syunik province, where it is difficult to find work and a life style that is comparable to that what they were used to have before fleeing. In the period 1994-1999 about 35,000 ethnic Armenians refugees returned to Nagorny Karabakh region. Apart from these returnees, a return to Azerbaijan for other refugees (e.g. the Bakintsi) is not really an option (DGIS 2001; Government of Armenia 1999).

At the time that the above refugees from Azerbaijan started to pour into Armenia, the country was hit by a devastating earthquake at 11.41 a.m., 7 December 1988 which affected almost 40% of Armenia's territory, leaving an estimated 100,000 people dead and another 500,000 homeless, many of whom became internally displaced persons and had to start a new life elsewhere (Verluisse 1995; Kalayjian 1995).

Regarding the public policy response to the refugee problem, roughly four stages in the past 18 years can be distinguished:

During the first stage, the period between 1988 and official recognition of Armenia as an independent nation state on 21 September 1991, the focus of government programs was mainly to provide shelter of the large number of refugees that had poured in from Azerbaijan (including Nagorny Karabakh) and the homeless and internally displaced persons of the 1988 earthquake. Refugees and internally displaced persons were placed in hotels, hostels, abandoned apartment buildings, so they were distributed over the whole country and housed wherever there was some building available. In addition to this, education, health, labour force participation and social insurance programs for refugees were implemented with the objective to integrate them as swift as possible into the newly established nation state.

During the second stage, between 1991 and 1995, a public policy on the integration of refugees into the Armenian society was developed and actively implemented but it was complicated by the economic consequences of the disintegration of the USSR system. The GDP dropped by half in the 1990-1993 period. The newcomers were no longer the only vulnerable group in the country as most people in the country now faced unemployment and deteriorating living conditions leading to a situation whereby more than half of the population lived below the national poverty level. In this stage, government policies, assisted by the international community, mainly focused on humanitarian aid and setting up of social programmes (the so-called 'Paros' programmes) for the general population, including refugees. It is also in this period that a reverse movement of Armenians started as many emigrated abroad in search of better living conditions. Though

fertility rates dropped dramatically in this period, it is mainly the effect of emigration that explains why the population decreased from 3.6 million in 1991 to about 3.2 million by 1999. In 1999, about one in four persons born in Armenia live outside the country (Mirzakhanyan 2004).

During the third stage, between 1996 and 1998, an active public policy on refugees was essentially departed as living condition problems were not solely confined to specific groups in the society, including refugees. Thus, instead of focussing on refugees only, social policies (family benefits, pensions, social and humanitarian aid) were extended to the population as a whole.

During the fourth stage, from 1999 to today, supported by economic recovery, public policy focused on the civil integration and naturalization of refugees to finally overcome the division of the population into “refugees” and “locals”, implementing the concept of “One state-one people”. A long process started with the naturalization of refugees through granting citizenship whereby refugees cease to be solely the subjects of social policy and become full citizens of the state - having passports of the Republic of Armenia, the right to be elected and to vote, and the possibility to travel abroad.

This process of (voluntary) naturalization started only started in 1995 after the adoption of a new Law on Citizenship, but it became more widespread after the adoption of the Law on Refugees in 1999 and the involvement of heads of SPUs into the process. Although by 2004, some 65,000 refugees from Azerbaijan were already naturalized, the naturalization is not yet complete. UNHCR supported the process with financial and material assistance to regional government offices to help with administration and paperwork. At first, relatively low numbers of refugees came forward, mainly due to a lack of awareness of the right to naturalize and of the necessary procedures. In 1999, UNHCR began an information campaign in conjunction with the government to better inform refugees of this option. In part thanks to this campaign, the numbers rapidly went upward. Another incentive for naturalization came after July 2000, as former Soviet passports could no longer be used for travel outside of Armenia. However, there are a number of reasons why some refugees do not want to become naturalized, such as when they hold the incorrect belief that a refugee will lose his/her right to humanitarian assistance after naturalization, or when they believe that they may be drafted for the Armenian army, or when they believe that they lose their right to claim compensation for properties lost in Azerbaijan at the time of fleeing.

It is realized by the government and international organizations that granting citizenship is only one aspect of solving the refugee problem. A more challenging issue is the socioeconomic and psychological ‘naturalization’ or integration of refugees and naturalized former refugees into the society.

To summarize, almost immediately after arrival of refugees in the country, the Government of Armenia was challenged to provide shelter and take measures for the settlement and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons of the 1988 earthquake. Despite measures taken, many socio-economic problems of refugees have not yet found their solution. A yet unknown number of refugees have not yet been provided with adequate housing, employment opportunities, and consequently are in a vulnerable position (Government of Armenia 1999, UNDP 2005).

## 2. Population and household characteristics

In this chapter we describe some main demographic characteristics of the population of Syunik Marz against the background of the recent political history and related demographic trends in Armenia's population.

### 2.1 Armenia

The recent political history of Armenia is reflected in recent demographic rates. Table 2.1 below shows a major population increase between 1988 and 1991, due mainly to the influx of ethnic Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan. After 1991, the severe economic crises that followed the collapse of the USSR resulted in large scale emigration and a major drop in fertility rates to well below replacement level (i.e. a TFR below about 2.1 children per woman), as the table shows. The overall effect was a decline in population size between 1991 and 2001 from 3.6 to 3.2 million. During this period, the natural increase of the population, due to a positive balance between birth and death rates, was completely overshadowed by large emigration flows between 1991 and 2001.

After 2001, the population size stabilized at about 3.2 million. Migration, especially international migration, continues to have important effects on the size and composition of the population. About 20 percent of the Armenian households have a member of age 15 or older who migrated elsewhere. The majority (53%) moved to the Russian Federation, about 13% moved to other CIS countries, European countries or USA/Canada and the remainder (34%) moved to other places within Armenia (NSS 2003; NSS 2005).

Currently two thirds of the Armenians live in urban areas in river valleys, especially along the Hrazdan River, where Yerevan, the capital and largest city, is located. Armenia's second-largest city is Gyumri (formerly Leninakan), the site of a devastating earthquake in 1988.

*Table 2.1. Main demographic characteristics of Armenia in selected years.*

Year	Total Population	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population.)	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	Urban %	Rural %
1989	3,449,000	22.5	6.2	2.6	68	32
1991	3,575,000	22.0	6.5	2.6	69	31
1994	3,357,000	15.5	7.5	n.a.	68	32
1999	3,232,000	11.3	7.5	n.a.	65	35
2001	3,213,000	10.6	7.5	1.2	64	36
2002	3,212,000	10.0	7.5	1.3	64	36
2003	3,210,000	10.0	8.0	1.4	64	36
2004	3,212,000	11.2	8.1	1.4	64	36
2005	3,216,000	11.7	8.0	1.4	64	36

Source: National Statistical Service of Armenia, 2005

## **2.2. Syunik province and the UNHCR survey on living conditions of refugees**

Syunik Marz, with Kapan as its capital, is one of 11 provinces of Armenia and is located in the south, bordering Azerbaijan territory in the west, Iran in the south and the annexed Nagorny Karabakh region in the east. According to recent estimates by the National Statistical Service of Armenia (NSSA) there are about 153 thousand people living in Syunik Marz of which 75,100 are men and 77,900 are women (NSSA 2005). In 2005, UNHCR conducted a screening of households in Syunik Marz (to be followed by similar activities in the other Marzer) to determine how many refugees or naturalized former refugees are still present, as since about 1994 many Armenians, including refugees and naturalized former refugees emigrated abroad or moved back to the annexed Nagorny Karabakh region. The screening revealed that refugees or former refugees were found in only 1766 households, more specifically, 266 not-yet-naturalised refugees and 3625 naturalised former refugees. This census provided the framework for the survey on living conditions of refugees and naturalised former refugees in Syunik Marz. The objective of the survey was to collect more detailed information on a representative sample of refugees and naturalized former refugees (i.e. 660 households of which 552 were eventually successfully interviewed). For the purpose of establishing a benchmark, 330 households of locals were sampled in villages and towns where, in a previous step, refugees and naturalized former refugee households had been sampled (312 households of locals were eventually successfully interviewed).

### **2.2.1 Characteristics of persons**

Table 2.2 shows that women are overrepresented among refugees and naturalised former refugees (NFR) compared to the situation in the population of locals. Thus, there are 141 women for every 100 men ( $664:472=1.41$ ). In the general population of Syunik the sex ratio is also in favour of women but it is far less pronounced (i.e. 114). Moreover, the refugee/NFR population is generally much older than the population of locals. Not surprisingly, young children do not constitute a large share of the population of refugees/NFR. It must be noted here that children of refugees/NFRs, when born in Armenia, are not counted as belonging to the refugee population because such a child automatically becomes an Armenian citizen. The median age of women and men in the refugee/NFR population is, respectively, 50 and 46 years, whereas, it is 23 years for women and men in the general population.

Another striking feature is the over-representation of the oldest generations in the refugee population. Almost one third of refugee population is 65 years old or older, whereas the comparable figure of this group in the general population, the locals, is only about 10 percent. Thus, from table 2.2 it cannot automatically be deduced that the refugee population does not have children: these children are included in the tabulation of the 0-14 year old of the locals.

The results in table 2.3 thus reflect the sad history of a people who had to flee to save their life and, notably the men, who then also fought and gave their life during the ensuing military conflicts. As a result of the ethnic cleansing, fleeing and ensuing military action, there are, roughly, twice as many widowed persons in the refugee/NFR population compared to the general population. Among refugee/NFR women, one in four is a widow. At the time of fleeing many families were disrupted as they had to flee almost overnight in saving their lives and this is reflected in the much higher proportion of divorced and separated persons in the refugee/NFR population, in particular among women.

Table 2.2. Percentage distribution of survey population by refugee status, sex and age

	Refugees/Naturalised Former Refugees and their children			Locals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4		0.1	0.1	9.7	9.3	9.5
5-9	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.9	9.9	10.8
10-14		0.5	0.3	16.3	14.2	15.2
15-19	4.6	4.9	4.8	8.0	10.8	9.5
20-24	12.7	4.1	7.7	6.7	7.4	7.1
25-29	8.4	4.9	6.5	5.4	6.3	5.9
30-34	7.1	7.5	7.3	3.8	5.9	4.9
35-39	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.0	2.8	4.3
40-44	8.2	10.1	9.4	5.2	4.6	4.8
45-49	9.3	10.2	9.9	6.4	5.3	5.8
50-54	7.9	10.2	9.2	4.5	5.8	5.2
55-59	4.8	8.4	6.9	4.8	4.1	4.5
60-64	2.4	3.6	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.8
65-69	10.7	11.7	11.5	3.3	5.1	4.3
70-74	8.6	7.6	8.0	2.5	2.3	2.4
75-79	7.2	6.8	7.0	2.1	3.1	2.7
80-84	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
85 and above		1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	472	664	1136	781	892	1673
<15	0.2	0.8	0.6	37.9	33.3	35.4
10-19	4.6	5.4	5.1	24.3	24.9	24.6
15-64	71.1	69.2	70.0	53.1	54.4	53.8
65 and above	28.7	30.0	29.5	9.1	12.3	10.8

Table 2.3. Percentage distribution of survey population of age 15 and older, by refugee status, sex and marital status.

	Refugees and Naturalised Former Refugees			Locals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never married	25,3	14,5	19,0	24,7	19,9	22,0
Currently married	66,5	48,9	56,2	70,6	59,1	64,2
Living with a partner	0,7	1,2	1,0	0,4	0,0	0,2
Widowed	4,4	25,4	16,7	2,0	14,2	8,7
Divorced	0,8	6,3	4,0	2,3	2,4	2,4
Separated	2,3	3,7	3,1	0,0	4,4	2,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N=	471	657	1128	463	571	1034

Table 2.4 shows how the survey population is distributed over the territory, more specifically, over the four province districts (Sissian, Goris, Kapan and Mehri) and over the district capitals.

The distribution is similar to that of the general population. There is some over-representation of refugees/NFRs in one particular town, Kapan, though the majority (i.e. 63%) lives outside district capitals, in the smaller rural towns and villages, a figure comparable to that for the general population (68%), with little difference between men and women.

*Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of the survey population by refugee status, sex and place of residence.*

	Refugees and Naturalised			Locals		
	Former Refugees					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sissian town	6,6	7,2	7,0	5,0	5,2	5,1
Sissian other	24,8	18,7	21,2	23,6	25,0	24,3
Goris town	8,3	9,9	9,2	8,6	9,6	9,1
Goris other	3,4	5,4	4,6	10,0	9,5	9,7
Kapan	17,4	17,6	17,5	13,6	15,9	14,8
Kapan other	21,2	22,6	22,0	23,0	22,3	22,7
Mehri	3,4	3,9	3,7	4,0	2,4	3,1
Mehri other	15,0	14,6	14,8	12,3	10,1	11,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N=	472	664	1136	781	892	1673

Almost all (i.e. 99%) persons in the survey population, irrespective of their refugee status, identify themselves as ethnic Armenian. A few persons mention that they are Russian or Ukrainian. Similarly, almost all (i.e. 95%) mention that their religion is Armenian Apostolic Christian and the remainder adhere to another Christian religion or are Muslim.

To summarize, the survey was conducted in a province where almost all inhabitants, including the refugee/NFR population, identify themselves as ethnic Armenian and most of them belong to the Armenian Apostolic church. The refugee/NFR population, compared to the locals, is relatively old, and women are over-represented among refugees/NFRs and among those who are widowed, divorced or separated. Almost two thirds of the refugee/NFR population lives outside district capitals, in smaller towns and villages.

### **2.2.2 Characteristics of households**

In Syunik Marz, people may live in different types of households: (1) a household consisting solely of refugees (34%); (2) a household with a refugee as head of the household and others who are refugees or non-refugees (22%); (3) a household where a non-refugee is head and where other members may be refugee or non-refugee (6%); a non-refugee household (39%). For the sake of simplicity we have merged the second and third group, which we shall refer to as ‘mixed’ households.

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 confirm what is expected in the case of Armenia, an over-representation of female headed households in households that solely consist of persons with a refugee status. Almost two third of the urban refugee households and almost half of the households in rural areas

are headed by women and as table 2.6 shows, an about two thirds of such households have members who are 60 years or older and almost half of the refugee households solely consist of persons of age 60 or older! A closer look at the data shows that the average in a female headed refugee household is 64 years, which is about ten years older than the age of women in female headed mixed households or female headed households of locals.

*Table 2.5. Percentage of households by different types of dependency characteristics and by household type.*

		Refugee households	Mixed Households	Locals households
Urban	female headed households	61.8	37.1	36.9
	households with children <15 y.o.	0.7	88.0	47.1
	households with 60+ members	63.2	37.1	41.9
	60+ households	40.4	0.9	11.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	female headed households	45.9	21.0	30.2
	households with children <15 y.o.		80.7	45.4
	households with 60+ members	69.2	41.2	44.6
	60+ households	47.8		21.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	158	119	184

*Table 2.6. Percentage distribution of household composition characteristics, by household type.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals Households	Total
Household size					
	1	37.8		9.3	16.5
	2	39.9	6.8	21.6	23.8
	3	14.9	16.1	19.8	17.1
	4	4.7	25.8	21.0	16.8
	5	2.0	25.8	13.5	12.9
	6	0.7	16.5	9.6	8.4
	more than 6		8.9	5.1	4.4
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Average household size	1.9	4.6	3.6	3.3
	Average number of refugees	1.9	2.2		1.3
	Average number of dependants	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.3
	Dependency ratio	0.74	0.76	0.56	0.66
	N=	308	245	311	864

Refugee households are much smaller (i.e. 2 persons) than the other two types of households (i.e. on average about 4 persons), which is partly due to the fact that households with children below, say 15 years old, in which parents are (still) refugee, are automatically classified as mixed households, because, children born to parents who are ethnic Armenians refugees automatically become Armenian citizens when born in Armenia.

When we take into account what was presented in the tables so far, the profile of a refugee household is that of a small household in which older and widowed/divorced women are overrepresented, many of whom also head the household. In rare cases also child is present. Not surprisingly, the dependency ratio in such households is high (number of persons below age 15 and above age 65 divided by the number of persons in the age range 15—64 years) is high.

Mixed refugee households are composed of refugees and non-refugees (i.e. locals). In addition to what was said above about refugee parents with young children, this kind of household may also result after marriage of a refugee with a ‘local’ (i.e. non-refugee). Such households may also result if a refugee family and a family of locals decide to establish a common household. The data show that such mixed households are most often headed by a male refugee and, in addition to a spouse, often comprise children and elderly persons. In this report we use the general concept of ‘households with refugees’ when we want to juxtapose refugee and mixed households viz. non-refugee households.

The non-refugee households, or ‘locals’ households, reflect the general household composition found in the general population of the province and these generally comprise of a couple with one or more children, and one or more other relatives. Thus, not surprisingly, refugee and mixed households have higher dependency ratios than non-refugee households.

### 3. Migration

As was already described in detail in chapter 1.2, a large number of ethnic Armenian families were forced to flee as a result of a dispute between the former Soviet Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorny Karabakh region. As a result, some 360,000 Armenians arrived in Armenia, mostly from the larger cities and towns in Azerbaijan. Part of these refugees ended up in Syunik province. The survey results provide information on the migration history and context of these refugees.

A very large majority of the refugees in Syunik province originates from Baku (the so called ‘Bakintsi’), while most of the others come from Somgait or from elsewhere in Azerbaijan (Table 3.1). Few fled directly from Nagorny Karabakh, but this may reflect the fact that refugees were able to return there, an option that was and is not open to refugees from Azerbaijan. It should be realised that the survey reflects the situation of those refugees who are still living in Syunik, 17 years or so after they fled from Azerbaijan. Since the late 1980s, some will have died, and quite likely a fairly large number may have migrated again, either to Yerevan or other urban centres within Armenia, or abroad, as so many Armenians have done during the 1990s (see e.g., Mirzakhanyan, 2004).

The refugees are living distributed fairly evenly over the Syunik districts, with a few notable exceptions: the smaller towns and villages in Mehri and Kapan districts house relatively few refugees from Baku but instead more refugees from ‘other’ places in Azerbaijan (i.e., other than Baku and Somgait).

*Table 3.1. Percentage distribution of refugee population aged 15+ by place of current residence and last place of residence before fleeing*

Last place of residence before fleeing	Current place of residence									
	Sissian district		Goris district		Kapan district			Mehri district		Total
	Capital	Other	Capital	Other	Capital	Kajaran, Karjaran, Barikavan	Other	Capital	Other	
Armenia		0.5	1.1	3.6	0.5			3.1	0.6	0.7
Azerbaijan										
Baku	95.4	85.0	88.5	89.1	75.5	84.3	69.7	84.4	58.1	78.5
Sommait	3.1	9.4	3.4	1.8	16.8	14.9	12.6	6.3	0.6	9.0
Other	1.5	5.2	2.3	5.5	6.5	0.8	16.0	6.3	38.1	10.8
N. Karabakh			4.6		0.5		1.7		0.6	0.8
Other									1.9	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	75	238	96	51	192	142	106	42	164	1,106

*Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of refugee population aged 15+ by year of fleeing*

Year of fleeing	Percentage
1988	66.4
1989	27.5
1990	2.4
1991	0.7
1992	1.4
1998	1.6
Total	100.0
N=	1,095

Table 3.2 shows that more than two thirds of the refugee population fled in 1988, most in November or December of that year, while practically all of the others followed in 1989.

All but a few of the refugees are the victims of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, with the fighting and ethnic conflict cited as the predominant reason for fleeing, exacerbated with personal fear for persecution.

Table 3.3 shows that there are only few others in the Syunik who are internally displaced persons following the 1988 earthquake and who have remained here since. Keeping in mind that the survey only covers those refugees still resident in Syunik province, mobility (of the currently resident population) is low: two in three refugees arrived in their current place of residence in the same month that they fled (Table 3.4); and almost 80 percent of the refugees is living at their current place of residence since 17 or 18 years, that is since immediately or very soon after having fled.

*Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of refugee population 15+ by reasons for fleeing*

Reason for fleeing	Percentage	Number of reasons mentioned	Percentage
Nearby war/fighting	98.1	1	45.4
Fear of persecution	56.2	2	54.0
Natural disaster	0.5	3	0.6
Other	0.3	Total	100.0
N=		1,001	

*Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of refugee population aged 15+ by difference between month of fleeing and month of arrival in current place of residence; and by duration in current place of residence*

Duration between fleeing and arrival in current place of residence	Percentage	Duration in current place of residence	Percentage
Fleeing and arrival in same month	66.0	< 5 years	2.6
Arrival after flight, by:		5-<10 years	1.7
1 month	5.1	10-<15 years	8.8
2 months	2.8	16-<17 years	7.5
3 months	3.6	17-<18 years	30.6
4-6 months	2.7	18-<19 years	48.8
7-12 months	3.6	19 years or more	0.0
13-24 months	5.2	Total	100.0
25-48 months	4.9		N=
49 months or longer	6.1		957
Total	100.0		
N=		951	

Given that the option for refugees to return to Azerbaijan is not realistic, refugees were not asked about whether or not they would like to return. Instead, both the refugees and the local non-refugee population were questioned about their intention to move at some time in the future, either within Armenia, or abroad. It appeared that as much as 95 percent of the refugees do not intend to move (possibly because they can't afford to move), and an even higher percentage of the locals prefers to stay in Syunik (Table 3.5). Perhaps most of those who wanted to move have already done so, in the 1990s, during the years of severe economic crisis. Among those who do

intend to move, refugees are more often than the local non-refugee population considering international migration. Furthermore, as was to be expected, younger people are more eager to move than older ones (not included in the Table).

Even among the small group of people who would like to move, uncertainty about the feasibility to migrate is evident from the fact that few have definite plans about when to migrate; for most an actual move will depend on favourable circumstances that might present themselves, perhaps, at some later date.

*Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of population aged 15+ by refugee status and intention to move, timing of move*

Intention to move and timing of intended move	Refugee status	
	Refugees	Locals
<i>No intention to move</i>	95.6	98.1
<i>Intention to move within Armenia</i>	1.8	1.6
Within 6 months	-	-
Between 6-12 months	-	11.1
After more than 1 year	5.3	-
Not sure/it depends	89.5	50.0
Missing	5.3	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Intention to move abroad</i>	2.6	0.3
Within 6 months	3.7	-
Between 6-12 months	-	-
After more than 1 year	11.1	-
Not sure/it depends	85.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0
	N=	1,033

What did the flight mean for people's wealth? A first indication is provided by Table 3.6, based on questions asked in each household about possession of certain items. More than half the households owned such things as a refrigerator, washing machine and/or electric or gas stove before they fled, but they do not own them now (86 percent of the households has electricity). Most people had a television, and this is the one thing most have re-acquired since. A car or truck or motor is a luxury only ten percent possessed before, but even fewer households own motorised transport now. Jewellery is the most notable valuable that households have had to part with: about two in three households said that they owned jewellery before, but less than one in five has any now. What emerges generally is that the flight has impoverished households, and that in the 17 years since their flight they have not been able to regain their wealth. Given the economic crises Armenia suffered, this comes as no surprise. In addition, the wealthier may have used their assets to migrate elsewhere.

The refugees were and are in large majority no farmers. Nevertheless, having made the change from urban to rural life, quite a few households have acquired some cattle (16 percent), goats or sheep (11 percent) or poultry (24 percent).

*Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of households by refugee status and change in availability of assets, household amenities and agricultural land*

Possession of household assets, amenities, agricultural land	Percent with selected items available, before fleeing and currently					Households without refugees Available now
	Households with refugees					
	Not before, not now	Now, but not before	Before, but not now	Before and now	Total available now	
Television	1.3	1.3	22.8	74.6	75.9	89.7
Refrigerator	2.3	1.6	52.0	44.0	45.6	57.5
Washing machine	20.4	2.7	58.1	18.8	21.5	42.7
Electric or gas stove	3.5	1.1	58.2	37.2	38.3	51.1
Motor, car, jeep or truck	83.7	2.5	11.3	2.4	5.0	16.7
Jewellery	14.7	1.8	66.6	16.9	18.7	43.8
Cows	82.2	15.8	1.6	0.5	16.3	18.5
Goat or sheep	87.5	10.7	0.9	0.8	11.6	7.2
Poultry	73.2	23.7	1.7	1.4	25.1	26.4
Agricultural land in place of residence	50.8	41.1	4.9	3.2	44.3	47.2

In many countries, it takes quite long before immigrants or refugees are allowed to apply for citizenship. But as the refugees are ethnic Armenians, although many will never have lived in Armenia before, the government's policy was to promote naturalisation. In November 1995, a new law on citizenship was implemented, making naturalisation easier for ethnic Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan. Furthermore, since 1999, public policy has focused on the promotion of integration of the refugees, including naturalisation (see section 1.2). The Armenian government and UNHCR organised an information campaign in order to inform refugees about the options for naturalisation (DGIS, 2004). As a consequence, the number of naturalisations among refugees from Azerbaijan increased sharply, from 7,400 up to 1999 until over 65,000 by early 2004 (DGIS, 2004).

These events are reflected in the citizenship status of the refugees in Syunik: by now 90 percent has Armenian citizenship. Still, ten percent is either stateless, or in a very few number of cases hold old Russian Federation passports. Non-Armenian citizenship is somewhat above average both among the youngest age groups (15-19 and 20-24) and among the very old. The reasons for declining application for Armenian citizenship are not clear, but it might have to do with fears of losing humanitarian assistance (e.g. food, cloths) when the refugee status is given up, or fear to be drafted into the army, or to lose perceived rights to compensation of lost property in Azerbaijan (DGIS, 2004).

*Table 3.6. Percentage distribution of refugee population aged 15+ by citizenship*

Country of citizenship	Percent
Armenia	90.4
Russian Federation	0.4
Azerbaijan	0.8
Stateless	8.3
Total	100.0
	N= 1,130

## **4. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger**

The first MDG goal is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and the main target set is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 1 US\$ a day. The indicator allows for comparing and aggregating progress across countries in reducing the number of people living under extreme poverty and for monitoring trends at the global level (UN 2003).

Armenia is a land-locked, low-middle income food deficit country, in transition since 1991 from a centrally planned to a market economy. The necessary institutions for regulating a market are still inadequate. GDP growth has been significant in recent years, and poverty reduction has moved apace, but the rural areas are lagging behind, and in some provinces poverty has actually increased since 1996. At the national level the main reasons why households remain poor are lack of remunerative employment opportunities or capital for investment in private activities, low wages, lack of mobility, poor health and physical isolation. The number of poor and food insecure vary with the criteria used but nevertheless remain considerable. The World Bank, based on a survey in 1996/97 classified over half of the population as poor, defined in terms of the national poverty line and 28 percent as "food poor", i.e. with a purchasing power below the cost of an adequate, defined food basket (World Bank 1999; FAO 2000, 2005).

In the predominantly agricultural rural areas, the rate of recovery from the shocks of the political and economic transition in the beginning of the 1990's differs between farms, depending on their natural endowment, proximity to solvent markets and management. In mountainous, remote and insecure areas, such as in Syunik province, the limited crop and market choice and the need to ensure household food security often keeps farmers in a progressively lower input lower output scenario.

After many years of structural adjustment and substantial unemployment, by 2000, a large portion of the population has yet very little safeguard against poverty, as illustrated by the increased interest in WFP Food for Work projects. In addition, many households are still exposed to seasonal fluctuations in food availability, salary and benefit arrears, occurrences of ill health or interruptions of remittances or non-formal earnings, making them vulnerable to transient poverty. The diet of vulnerable in rural areas, such as refugees (including many naturalised former refugees), IDP's and earthquake victims is limited to bread, potatoes, rice and cabbage, seasonal fruits, so that supplementary food assistance is periodically needed to maintain nutritional status. The situation of these people is further aggravated by deplorable living conditions in temporary accommodation providing insufficient shelter during the harsh winter months. Geographically, the higher concentration of vulnerable people is found in the earthquake zone in the north (especially in urban centres), the areas bordering Azerbaijan, in pockets of the outskirts of Yerevan, and in the far south. Despite this geographical concentration, no area in Armenia can be completely excluded from humanitarian assistance schemes.

In the sections that follow we analyse objectively quantifiable indicators of income poverty as well as indicators of perceived poverty, and we explore the perceived food security situation and we conclude with an analysis of anthropometric data as indicators of the nutritional status of children 0-59 months old.

#### 4.1 Income poverty

In the context of MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) the target has been set by the international community to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of people (i.e. poverty headcount ratio) whose income is less than 1 US\$ a day in terms of international dollars (i.e. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars). This indicator allows for monitoring of the proportion of the national population that is considered poor. However, most poverty analysis work for countries is based on national poverty lines and the level of the cut-off points of these poverty lines tend to increase in purchasing power with the average level of income of a country. This is also the case in Armenia. In the context of the National MDG Framework of Armenia, the threshold has been set at 4 US\$ a day (PPP adjusted). To express per capita income per day in local currency into international PPP dollars, the estimated income is converted into international dollars using a recent PPP conversion factor. PPP converted incomes facilitates comparison of income levels between countries. In the context of the project for which this report is written, it facilitates comparison between Armenia, Sri Lanka and Ecuador.

Results that are presented below have to be interpreted with caution for two main reasons. First, the survey did not collect information on income in a very detailed manner as only simple questions (annex 3, questions B20-B22) were posed on household income so that per capita income per day estimates had to be derived from grouped income data. Interviewers were instructed to ensure that income from self-produced goods, land, interest, remittances, aid would be included in income estimates. Second, the survey was implemented between end of December 2005 and the first half of April 2006 while about 75% of the interviews were conducted in the months of January and February 2006. This is mid-winter in the Caucasus mountains and income derived from agriculture and related sectors is then at minimum levels so that a question on household *income in the past month* will necessarily lead to low estimates of per capita income per day.

More specifically, heads of households were asked to assess total household income earned in the past month. The stated income was then classified into one of five income-range categories by the interviewer. For the purpose of deriving a per capita income estimate the following procedure was applied. First, for each closed income category, the middle value in the income class was taken as a proxy of average household income for households that fall in a particular income category. For the lowest open-ended class the middle value was set at 75% of the stated class income for that category, and for the highest open-ended class it was set at 160%. Second, for each household, this average household income estimate was divided by the number of persons in the households and the result was expressed in per capita per day in national currency (AMD). The last step then was to convert the amounts into international dollars using the end of January 2006 US\$-AMD exchange rate (1 US\$= AMD 442) and a PPP conversion factor (i.e. 3.22), derived from published macro-economic data for the fiscal year 2005 (CIA 2006).

The above procedures applied to the data imply that 20.5% of the population covered by the survey live below the 1 US\$ PPP-adjusted poverty line and 79.1% below the US\$ 4 national poverty line. By household type, about 4% of the households with refugees, 29% of the mixed households and 21% of the households of locals live below the US\$ 1 poverty line, whereas the figures are 65%, 92% and 74%, respectively for these groups, when the US\$ 4 poverty line threshold is taken. The latest available figures for the population of Armenia as a whole refer to 2003 and are 0% and 43% per cent for these two poverty lines, respectively, so that figures for Syunik province are considerably higher than the national average. This does not come as a surprise because, first, these national level percentages are much influenced by the situation in the

capital, Yerevan, where income and living conditions are better than in Syunik province, and, second, the timing of the survey necessarily lead to low household income estimates.

Table 4.1 presents a more detailed breakdown of the poverty conditions in the surveyed population by urban and rural place of residence. From the table it can be deduced that the percentage of people living below the US\$ 1 poverty line is higher in rural areas (33%) than in urban areas (10%). In terms of the national poverty line of 4 US\$, the comparable figures are 89% and 70%, respectively. From the table it can also be deduced that, compared to households of locals (64%), households with refugees (i.e. refugee and mixed households) are worse-off (76%) in terms of the US\$ 4 poverty line in urban areas whereas that difference does not exist in rural areas (both 89%).

*Table 4.1 Percent of the population living below specific adult-equivalent poverty lines, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	below PPP US\$ 1.00	1.9	17.7	6.3
	below PPP US\$ 2.00	18.4	52.6	33.7
	below PPP US\$ 3.00	45.3	68.5	47.6
	Below PPP US\$ 4.00	55.5	85.6	64.1
	N=	287	571	453
Rural	below PPP US\$ 1.00	6.1	40.1	41.4
	below PPP US\$ 2.00	34.2	82.4	64.3
	below PPP US\$ 3.00	67.7	93.8	79.1
	Below PPP US\$ 4.00	72.9	98.2	88.6
	N=	306	558	634
Total	below PPP US\$ 1.00	4.1	29.1	20.7
	below PPP US\$ 2.00	27.2	67.8	46.2
	below PPP US\$ 3.00	57.7	81.5	60.5
	Below PPP US\$ 4.00	65.0	91.9	74.2
	N=	593	1129	1087

## 4.2 Poverty gap ratio

The poverty gap ratio (PGR) is the average distance separating the population below the US\$ 1 poverty line from that poverty line level, whereby, the non-poor are given a distance of zero. The poverty gap ratio can be derived by taking the *average of the income deficits* of persons living below the US\$ 1 poverty line and divide this average by the *total population* (i.e. the ones living below and above the poverty line) and express the result as a percentage. The indicator measures the “poverty deficit” of the entire population, where the poverty deficit is the per capita amount of resources that would be needed to bring all poor people above the poverty line through perfectly targeted cash transfers. Thus, PGR is an indicator of the ‘depth’ of poverty.

The most recent estimate of the PGR for the general population in Armenia is 8.9% (2003). Table 4.2 shows that the comparable figure for households of locals (representative for the (majority) of the population in Syunik province) is 5.5% while the figure of households of refugees (refugee and mixed households) is 4.3%.

*Table 4.2 Estimate of the percentage of persons in different types of households for whom the income has to be upgraded to a level above the US\$ 1 poverty line.*

	Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
PGR at US\$1 poverty line	0.5%	5.5%	5.1%
N=	593	1129	1087

### 4.3 Perceived Poverty

One adult person in the household, in principle the economic head of the household, was asked about his opinion on various aspects of the financial situation of the household.

Table 4.3 shows that at least three out of four heads of households in Syunik province perceive the financial situation of the household as insufficient or barely sufficient. The situation is worst in refugee and mixed households where half to two thirds of heads mentioned that the financial situation is insufficient, notably in rural areas.

*Table 4.3 Percentage of household heads with different types of opinions about the financial situation of the household, by household type and urban/rural location.*

		Refugee Households	Mixed Households	Locals households
Urban	more than sufficient	0.7		2.0
	sufficient	6.6	16.4	25.6
	barely sufficient	25.0	33.6	30.5
	insufficient	67.6	50.0	41.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	more than sufficient		0.8	0.8
	sufficient	7.5	7.6	15.3
	barely sufficient	38.4	30.3	41.2
	insufficient	54.1	61.3	42.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	158	119	184

Table 4.4 shows the presence of a general sense of pessimism in the population about change for the better in the coming two years regarding the financial situation of the household. At least three out of four respondents, irrespective of whether they are refugees or locals, are negative about the future or indicate that they don't know what the future will bring. Regarding the latter,

this does not come as a surprise as it is often found that few among the poor are of the opinion that it is within their control to change financial and general living conditions.

The persons who expressed that the financial situation is expected to get better or worse in the coming two years were also asked to specify what the main reason is why they expect things to get better or worse. Under the very few optimists, mainly living in urban areas, an increase in salary was mentioned as the most important reason, while under the much larger number of pessimists unemployment and a decrease in pension was mentioned most often, the latter mainly by heads of refugee households, many of whom are women and widows. Another reason for fear of declining income was that of a deterioration of one's personal health.

*Table 4.4 Percentage of household heads with opinions about the financial outlook of the household in the coming two years, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	better	11.1	11.2	8.8
	same	14.1	17.2	13.2
	worse	31.9	23.3	14.7
	don't know	43.0	48.3	63.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	better	1.9	1.7	6.9
	same	21.4	18.5	18.5
	worse	9.4	4.2	3.8
	don't know	67.3	75.6	70.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	158	119	184

The survey also asked whether the household managed to save money in the past 12 months. Relatively more households in urban areas reported to have saved money compared to rural areas. In urban areas the percentage of households that managed to save money was 3.5% (refugee households), 9.4% (mixed households), and 8.4% (locals households), while in rural areas the figures are, 2.5%, 2.5% and 4.7%, respectively.

It is often argued that a sense of 'relative deprivation' (Stark 1984; Taylor 1985), that is, one's opinion that the financial situation of the households is worse than that of others, is an important determinant of migration, including international migration. Table 4.5 does not leave much to the imagination as at least two third of the population in rural areas perceived that the financial status of the household is worse than that of their neighbours, and that perception, not surprisingly, is predominant among heads of refugee households in rural areas and least predominant among heads of households of locals in urban areas. In spite of the differences that exist between refugee and mixed households viz. households of locals, the overall high level of pessimism in the province about the financial situation is remarkable.

*Table 4.5 Percentage of household heads with opinions about the financial situation as compared to neighbouring households, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee	Mixed	Locals
		households	households	Households
Urban	much better	0.7		5.4
	somewhat better	3.6	9.4	7.4
	same	23.4	35.0	39.7
	somewhat worse	24.8	20.5	17.6
	much worse	47.4	35.0	29.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	much better	0.6		0.0
	somewhat better	3.1	4.2	10.9
	same	19.5	21.2	36.4
	somewhat worse	24.5	22.9	12.4
	much worse	52.2	51.7	40.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	158	118	184

To summarize, one in ten persons (i.e. 8.9%) in the population covered by the survey have to live on less than 1 US\$ a day and such persons are mainly living in the smaller villages in Syunik Marz. In addition to quantitative indicators of poverty levels the great majority of households covered perceived to live under problematic financial conditions, including high perceived high levels of indebtedness. Although households with refugees seem to hold more often pessimistic views regarding their household financial conditions, the situation described by heads of households of locals is certainly not more optimistic.

#### **4.4 Food security situation and nutritional status**

There is more food available in the domestic market than people can afford to buy. Food security is primarily determined by effective ownership (cultivation) of land, and the availability of purchasing power, be it from earnings, benefits, savings or remittances. Rural and urban populations with access to land are often in a better position to supply their food needs, but diets can become monotonous and poorly balanced, with shortages of micro-nutrients. Both the quality of the land, the security of tenure (notably in the border areas) and the ability to cultivate are all important factors.

Most rural households in the country own one or more animals, a source of protein (milk) and savings. Animals can be sold in December to generate cash for purchases in the winter months - which can nevertheless become lean - and for inputs. At the same time, populations in rural areas, such as in Syunik, without effective access to land and dependent on employment/benefits, such as refugees, are amongst the poorest and most vulnerable in the country. These include concentrations of (former) employees of state industries situated in rural areas (FAO 2000; 2005).

According to the World Bank and FAO, the number of poor and food insecure vary with the criteria used but nevertheless remain considerable. Most households, especially in rural areas, are exposed to seasonal fluctuations in food availability, salary and benefit arrears, occurrences of ill health or interruptions of remittances or non-formal earnings, making them vulnerable to transient poverty. The diet of the vulnerable is mainly limited to bread, potatoes, rice and cabbage, and supplementary food assistance is needed to maintain nutritional status.

Geographically, the higher concentration of vulnerable people is found in the earthquake zone in the north (especially in urban centres), the areas bordering Azerbaijan, in pockets of the outskirts of Yerevan, and in the far south (i.e. Syunik province). Despite this geographical concentration, no area in Armenia is completely excluded from humanitarian assistance schemes (FAO 2000; 2005).

#### 4.4.1 Food security

The survey carried out in Syunik measured a number of characteristics of the population in Syunik that shed light on the actual and perceived food security in the household. Table 4.4.1.1 and 4.4.1.2 clearly shows the vulnerability of refugee households compared to mixed households and households of locals. In half of the refugee households not more than 2 meals were consumed in the day before the interview whereas in mixed households and households of locals three in four households reported to have consumed at least 3 meals. The difference between mixed households and households of locals is slight. More specifically, the average number of meals consumed on the day before the interview in each of the three types of households is, respectively, 2.41 meals, 2.71 and 2.74 meals.

Asking about the number of meals consumed yesterday apparently reflects normal conditions because when asked about the *usual* daily number of meals consumed, the frequency distributions, averages and differentials between groups are about the same.

*Table 4.4.1.1: Number of meals consumed by household members yesterday.*

		Refugees Households	Mixed Households	Locals Households
Number of meals (yesterday)	0		0.4	
	1	5.8	1.6	1.3
	2	49.0	25.3	19.0
	3	44.8	72.7	77.5
	4			1.9
	5			0.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	308	245	311

The results on meals consumed per day are consistent with perceptions about food availability to the household and are confirm the earlier FAO diagnosis of the food security situation in (rural) Armenia (FAO 2000; 2005). In almost two of the three refugee households the availability of food in the household is perceived as ‘seldom or never enough’ considerably more than in mixed households (44%) and in households of locals (22%).

Table 4.4.1.2: Number of meals household members usually gets per day

		Refugee Households	Mixed Households	Locals Households
Number of meals usually consumed	0	0.3	0.4	
	1	3.6	0.8	1.0
	2	46.8	23.3	16.1
	3	48.4	75.5	80.4
	4	1.0		2.3
	5			0.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	308	245	311

Table 4.4.1.3 shows that in almost half of the households of locals there is usually enough food available for its members, this is only so in about one in eight refugee households and in one in four mixed households.

Table 4.4.1.3 Perception on food availability in the household

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Usually enough		13.0	22.4	43.1
sometimes enough		26.1	33.5	34.7
Seldom enough		27.4	26.1	12.5
never enough		33.6	18.0	9.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	307	245	311

#### 4.4.2 Nutritional Status

The adverse food security conditions of many families in Syunik are reflected in the anthropometric indicators of nutritional status of children in the survey population. The 864 households that were successfully interviewed weight and height data of 154 children were collected.

Data on age, weight and height were collected of all children 0-59 months of age (i.e. the ‘Under-five’) and these data were compared<sup>1</sup> to that of a reference population (i.e. CDC/WHO 2000 reference population) and deviations were expressed in terms of so-called Z-scores. The Z-score system expresses the anthropometric value as a number of standard deviations or Z-scores below or above the reference mean or median value. A fixed Z-score interval implies a fixed height or weight difference for children of a given age. The WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition and MDG indicator to monitor nutritional status of children use a Z-score cut-off point of <-2 SD to classify children having a low weight-for-age, low height-for-age and low weight-for-height. Such children are moderate or severely under-nourished.

<sup>1</sup> using the CDC software EPI-INFO.

*Underweight* refers to children with a low weight-for-age, or weight for age more than 2 standard deviations (SD) below the median value of the reference (healthy) population. *Stunting* refers to a low height-for-age, or height-for-age of more than 2 standard deviations below that median, while *wasting* refers to a low weight-for-height relative to the median value of the reference population. Underweight children reflect body mass relative to chronological age. It is influenced by both the height of the child (height-for-age) and weight (weight-for-height), and its composite nature makes interpretation rather complex. However, in the absence of significant wasting in a community, similar information is provided by weight-for-age and height-for-age, in that both reflect the long-term health and nutritional experience of the individual or population. Stunting is the result of exposure to a process of growth faltering, usually as a result of suboptimal health and/or nutritional conditions. High levels of stunting in a population are associated with poor socioeconomic conditions and increased risk of frequent and early exposure to adverse conditions such as illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices. Wasting (or thinness) indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, which is generally associated with chronic unfavourable living conditions, acute starvation and/or severe disease (Cogill 2003).

Among the 154 children that were covered by the survey there were no children below age 59 months found in refugee households, so the category is omitted in the table below. The absence is consistent with the demographic profile of refugee households in chapter 2.

*Table 4.4.2.1 Anthropometric indicators of nutritional status of children 0-59 months old, by sex and by household status*

Anthropometric indicators		Mixed households	Locals Households
Boys	Weight-for-Age	17.5	18.6
	Height-for-Age	36.8	34.3
	Weight-for-Height	13.2	14.9
	N=	41	29
Girls	Weight-for-Age	18.6	17.8
	Height-for-Age	24.4	22.2
	Weight-for-Height	13.9	12.8
	N=	48	36
Total	Weight-for-Age	18.1	18.2
	Height-for-Age	30.4	27.5
	Weight-for-Height	13.5	13.9
	N=	89	65

In the context of the MDG indicator 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the results in the table 4.4.2.1 show that prevalence of underweight children is the about same (i.e. 18%) for children in mixed households and children in households of locals. The reported differences in the table between the two groups and between sexes are, statistically speaking, not significant. The comparable figure reported by the most recent DHS survey in 2000 was 15.5% for the population of Syunik province as a whole. The somewhat higher figure that we found may be

partly due to the nature of the sample design, as households of locals (the comparison group) were sampled in the same setting (i.e. town or village) as households of refugees and mixed households (e.g. see annex on sampling design and implementation). That setting may have living conditions that are below that of the provincial average.

In addition to the observed prevalence of underweight children in the survey population, table 4.4.2.1 also shows that growth faltering and wasting is an important feature of the surveyed children.

## 5 Achieve universal primary education

Several MDG indicators aim at monitoring progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education. Armenia has adapted this aim to include eight years of basic education, and the country is performing well with regard to this goal. Almost the entire population is literate, and access to basic education is universal, for both boys and girls. Furthermore, completion rates are high (NSS/WB, 2006; National MDG progress report 2005). According to the NSS/WB report, the share of education in total public spending has increased, with emphasis given to basic education. Nevertheless, public spending on education is still low and the population bears a significant part of the cost of education. New MDG indicators therefore reflect readiness to invest public funds in education, to measure the quality of education, and the participation of the poor in vocational and higher education.

The characteristics for Armenia as a whole are mirrored in the survey population. Table 5.1 shows that for the first eight years of education (i.e., basic education), practically every child goes to school, irrespective of the refugees status of the household. As the refugees arrived long ago, in the late 1980s, and a child born in Armenia to refugee parents is not classified as a refugee itself, it does not make sense to compare refugees with non-refugees. Instead, the comparison is made according to whether the household includes refugees (thus, in many cases: a situation of refugee parents and locally born children), or not.

Enrolment in upper secondary (ages 15-17) and especially tertiary education in Armenia is much lower, 69 and 25 percent respectively; particularly poor and rural youth cannot afford to stay in school after completing basic education (NSS/WB, 2006). Again, this can be confirmed from the Syunik survey data: children from refugee households tend to have lower enrolment ratios than children belonging to non-refugee households, and this ties in with the finding in chapter 4 that refugee households tend to be poorer than local households, and therefore may face greater constraints in paying for the cost of higher education for their children.

*Table 5.1: Enrolment ratios by refugee status of household and age groups (ages 7-22)*

Age group	Children in households with refugees	N=	Children in households without refugees	N=
7-10	99.1	108	100.0	66
11-14	100.0	140	100.0	85
15-17	80.0	79	95.3	51
18-22	11.4	83	29.9	61
Total	78.3	418	78.5	268

From the survey data it is not possible to calculate the proportion of pupils starting grade one who reach grade five, but instead the percentage of 11-year-olds who have completed primary school is presented in table 5.2. It should be noted that in Armenia children attend eight years of basic education, starting at age 6 or 7. Following the completion of basic education, children may continue with upper secondary school. The choice of age 11 is roughly equivalent to five years of primary education, and a very high percentage of children have completed this level by age 11. By age twelve, all children tend to have completed the primary level.

Table 5.2 Percentage of 11 year olds who have completed primary school, by refugee status of household

	Children in households with refugees	N=	Children in households without refugees	N=
11-year olds	86.2	29	100.0	16

Table 5.3: Literacy rate 15-24 year olds, by sex and refugee status <sup>a</sup>

	Refugees			Locals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5
Partly literate	5.2	2.1	3.8	5.7	-	1.9
Literate	94.8	97.9	96.2	94.3	99.3	97.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	62	49	111	75	130	205

a) Data by refugee status of the household provide the same results.

Table 5.4 Percentage distribution of population 15+ by refugee status and levels of education attained and by age group

	Refugees						Locals					
	Less than prim.	Prim.	Second.	Vocat.	Univ.	N	Less than prim.	Prim.	Second.	Vocat.	Univ.	N
<i>Total</i>	2.1	24.8	49.0	19.7	4.3	1130	1.8	21.9	40.7	24.4	11.3	1035
15-24	0.8	23.5	65.2	7.6	3.0	137	0.7	36.7	50.5	6.7	5.3	258
25-34	2.7	18.4	55.1	19.0	4.8	158	1.1	8.6	38.2	30.6	21.5	176
35-44	0.6	8.9	52.5	34.8	3.2	167		5.7	44.6	39.5	10.2	169
45-54	0.5	9.4	46.3	38.4	5.4	218	0.0	6.4	36.2	42.6	14.9	174
55-64	5.7	16.2	57.1	14.3	6.7	114		16.7	41.7	26.9	14.8	85
65+	2.9	49.4	36.6	7.3	3.8	336	8.6	44.9	28.6	12.4	5.4	173
<i>Males</i>	1.4	28.1	52.6	15.2	2.7	471	1.6	20.4	43.1	23.8	11.0	464
15-24	1.3	23.4	70.1	2.6	2.6	78	0.8	37.0	52.9	5.0	4.2	102
25-34		23.2	58.0	15.9	2.9	75	2.7	14.9	37.8	17.6	27.0	71
35-44		13.1	63.9	23.0		67		10.1	42.7	41.6	5.6	94
45-54		9.2	51.3	38.2	1.3	81		3.4	44.8	43.7	8.0	79
55-64	3.1	18.8	59.4	9.4	9.4	33		17.5	42.1	21.1	19.3	43
65+	3.2	54.8	32.5	6.3	3.2	137	6.8	34.2	31.5	17.8	9.6	75
<i>Females</i>	2.4	22.4	46.5	22.9	5.8	659	2.0	23.2	38.6	24.8	11.5	571
15-24		23.2	57.1	14.3	5.4	59	0.6	36.7	48.2	7.8	6.6	156
25-34	5.1	14.1	52.6	21.8	6.4	83		4.5	38.7	39.6	17.1	105
35-44	1.0	6.2	45.4	42.3	5.2	100		0.0	46.3	37.3	16.4	75
45-54	0.8	10.2	43.0	38.3	7.8	137	0.0	8.8	29.4	41.2	20.6	95
55-64	6.7	14.7	56.0	16.0	6.7	81		15.7	41.2	33.3	9.8	42
65+	2.2	45.7	39.8	8.1	4.3	199	9.8	51.8	26.8	8.9	2.7	98

Given the high enrolment ratios of boys and girls in Armenia as a whole and in Syunik province, it comes as no surprise that the literacy level of 15-24 year olds is close to 100 percent as well. This is so both among refugees (or persons in refugee households) and among locals (or persons in non-refugee households), if people having some difficulty with reading are included (table 5.3).

The measurement of this MDG is slightly deviant, in the sense that only the ability to read was tested, while writing abilities were not. Nevertheless, with practically every youngster attending school, this omission seems irrelevant

We have seen that basic education is universal in Armenia. What is the educational level of the adult population in Armenia, and to what extent does the educational level of the refugees differ from that of the general population in Syunik province? In most age groups a substantial majority of the population has at least secondary education. Only at ages 65 years and above most people have at most primary education. Refugees have significantly less often a university degree, however. One could advance two potential explanations: refugees may be poorer and less able to afford the cost of tertiary education, and/or refugees with higher education have more frequently left Syunik province to seek their future elsewhere.

## 6. Promote gender equality and empowerment of women

As we have seen, basic education is universal in Armenia, and this is the case too for households with refugees and local non-refugees households in Syunik. Girls go to school just as much as boys, and therefore, the low ratio found for local children should reflect differences in the numbers of boys and girls in the (small) survey population rather than in gender discrimination. For Armenia as a whole, the ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education is about 1.2. The small Syunik survey sample combined with low enrolment figures in tertiary education do not permit any firm conclusions as to the representation of girls in tertiary education in Syunik. Nevertheless, in contrast to the situation in non-refugee households, girls from refugee households seem to be underrepresented (instead, their enrolment in vocational schools is well above that of boys). Perhaps differential poverty could be an explanatory factor.

*Table 6.1 Ratio of girls to boys by refugee status of household and level of education currently attending*

	Children in households with refugees	N=	Children in households without refugees	N=
Ratio of girls to boys in:				
- primary education	1.00	115	0.56	71
- secondary education	1.21	196	0.87	125
- tertiary education <sup>a</sup>	0.50	11	2.29	17
Total	1.14	330	0.94	222

a) Excluding vocational education; inclusion of vocational in tertiary-level education results in ratios of 1.33 (N=21) and 3.13 (N=33) for households with and households without refugees respectively..

The ratio of literate women to men in the age group 15-24 years is close to unity in Armenia as a whole. Given the almost universal literacy found for both men and women in Syunik, one would expect the same ratios to be found for refugees and locals. That this is not the case reflects the overrepresentation of women in the population rather than gender discrimination.

*Table 6.2 Ratio of literate women to men aged 15-24 years, by refugee status of the household and degree of literacy*

	Persons in households with refugees	N=	Persons in households without refugees	N=
Ratio of literate women to men, age group 15-24:				
- fully literate	1.25	179	1.85	129
- at least partly literate	1.20	185	1.78	130

A final gender indicator focuses on the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Refugee women's share is just over 50 percent in Syunik, while that of the non-refugee women is 41 percent. Given that they make up 58 and 54 percent of the population 15-64 years respectively, their shares are fairly equal. In the country as a whole, women form just under 50 percent of the workers in the non-agricultural sector (and 52 percent of the population). Economic activity of the refugee and non-refugee population will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 11 (on global partnerships for development).

*Table 6.3: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, by refugee status*

	Refugees		Locals	
	Share	N=	Share	N=
Share of women in:				
- wage work in non-agricultural sector	50.0	145	41.0	156
- wage or casual work in non-agricultural sector	47.6	162	39.5	166

## 7. Maternal and child health

### 7.1 Maternal health

Measuring maternal mortality accurately tends to be difficult, unless there is comprehensive registration of both deaths and causes of death. Estimates for Armenia indicated that maternal mortality ratios have declined, from about 38 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 22 in 2003 (UNDP, 2005). The sample size of the survey is by far too small to permit direct estimation of the maternal mortality ratio.

The other MDG indicator for monitoring maternal health relates to the degree to which women receive the assistance of skilled health personnel during the delivery of their babies. Maternal and child health care in Armenia is implemented through an extensive system of ambulatory polyclinics and hospitals. The network of ambulatory health care is organised around geographical regions and is offered through children's and women's consultation polyclinics and rural health facilities. Obstetric care is offered at hospital obstetric-gynaecological departments, regional delivery hospitals located in urban areas, and at republican centres for specialised (tertiary) care. Data for Armenia as a whole indicate that as many as 99 percent of the women receive the assistance of skilled health personnel at the delivery of their baby (UNDP, 2005).

In Syunik too, these figures are very high: practically all women in Syunik have a doctor present at the delivery of their baby, or alternatively a midwife. There is some difference between refugee and non-refugee women: one in five refugee women had a midwife attending their delivery, while non-refugee women almost exclusively have a doctor assist with the birth.

*Table: Proportion of last born children since 2001 with deliveries attended by skilled health personnel*

	Refugees	Locals
Doctor	79.5	98.8
Midwife	20.5	1.2
Other or none		
Total	100.0	100.0
N	40	80

### 7.2 Child health

This section presents findings on vaccination coverage, such as measles vaccination, and general child health with a focus on illness due to fever or malaria and its treatment. These indicators contribute to the monitoring of target 5 reduction of under-five mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 of MDG 4 on reduction of child mortality, and of target 8 to have halted and reversed the incidence of malaria and other major diseases of MDG 6 on Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

#### 7.2.1 Vaccination

According to the vaccination schedule of the Ministry of Health, a child should have received a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis; three doses of DPT to protect against Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus, and three doses of the polio vaccine starting at 3 months and before 12

months of age, as well as a measles vaccination starting at 12 months and before 24 months of age (NSS 2001). The latter is inconstant with the MDG indicator measuring measles vaccination as it focuses on a different age group. The indicator intends to measure the proportion of children between birth and first anniversary immunized against measles, i.e. the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine. To cope with the above discrepancy, we report results for two age groups. Results must be interpreted with caution because of the small number of cases (N) involved.

Tables 7.2.1.1 to 7.2.1.3 show that levels of immunization of children in mixed households tend to lag behind immunization levels in households of locals in both the first and second year of life.

*Table 7.2.1.1 Vaccination of children by age group and household status.*

Age		Mixed households	Locals Households
0-11 months	vaccinated	81,3	88,2
	N=	17	14
12-23 months	vaccinated	92,9	95,5
	N=	15	13

*Table 7.2.1.2 Vaccination of children against measles by age group and household status.*

Age		Mixed households	Locals households
0-12 months	Measles vaccinated	50,0	66,7
	N=	13	13
13-24 months	Measles vaccinated	76,9	90,5
	N=	14	12

*Table 7.2.1.3 Vaccination of children against BCG, Polio and DTP by age group and household status.*

Age		Mixed households	Locals households
0-12 months	BCG vaccinated	100,0	100,0
	Polio vaccinated	61,5	80,0
	DTP vaccinated	16,7	68,75
	N=	14	13
13-24 months	BCG vaccinated	92,9	95,5
	Polio vaccinated	100,0	95,2
	DTP vaccinated	76,9	90,0
	N=	14	12

The older the child becomes the higher the probability that (s)he is vaccinated against common childhood diseases. Regarding the *MDG indicator on measles vaccination coverage*, only half of

the children under age one in mixed households has received a measles vaccination, whereas this is the case among two third of the children in households of locals.

### 7.2.2 Fever and malaria

Of the 154 children covered by the survey, one in five children (23.9%) had been ill in the two weeks preceding the survey. Children above 24 months were slightly more often ill with fever than younger children. Although differences between the two types of households seem large, they are, due to the small numbers involved, statistically speaking not significant, though differences between boys and girls are. Girls more often had fever or malaria in the past 2 weeks. Of the children who had fever and malaria, 98% were treated with aspirin/paracetamol and the remainder with 'other' medicines.

None of the cases of fever were treated with chloroquine, fansidar or quinine which suggests that either all treatment was done with an effective way to suppress non-malaria related fever, or malaria did occur but was not (yet) recognized/ diagnosed as such shortly before the date of the interview and treated with aspirin/paracetamol only.

*Table 7.2.2.1 Prevalence of fever or malaria among children 0-59 months.*

		Mixed households	Locals households
<24 months	boys	13,3	21,1
	girls	26,7	26,3
	N=	32	27
24-59 months	boys	18,5	13,3
	girls	27,6	34,6
	N=	57	38

## 8. Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases

### 8.1 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

The number of people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia reached an estimated 1.6 million in 2005. Around 62,000 adults and children died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2005 and some 270,000 people were newly infected with HIV. Around 75% of the reported infections between 2000 and 2004 were in people younger than 30 years (in Western Europe, the corresponding figure was 33%).

The bulk of the people living with HIV in this region are in two countries: the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Ukraine's epidemic continues to grow, with more new HIV diagnoses occurring each year, while the Russian Federation has the biggest AIDS epidemic in all of Europe. Both epidemics have matured to the point where they constitute massive prevention, treatment and care challenges.

Several Central Asian and Caucasian republics, including Armenia, are experiencing the early stages of epidemics, while quite high levels of risky behaviour in south-eastern Europe suggests that HIV could strengthen its presence there unless prevention efforts are stepped up. According to recent estimates for the year 2005 there are about 2900 children and adults in Armenia living with HIV. Estimates are that among high-risk groups, such as intravenous drug-users and sex workers, HIV prevalence is 9.2% and 0.4%, respectively (UNAIDS, 2006).

As most HIV epidemics in the world are perpetuated through primarily sexual transmission of infection to successive generations of young people, sound knowledge about HIV/AIDS is an essential pre-requisite - albeit, often an insufficient condition - for adoption of behaviours that reduce the risk of HIV transmission.

Of particular interest is to know what the level of *comprehensive* knowledge and awareness of misconceptions is of HIV/AIDS transmission in a population. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS means that a person knows that:

1. Reducing the number of sex partners, preferably to one faithful and uninfected person, prevents transmission.
2. Consistent condom use helps to prevent transmission.
3. Even healthy looking persons may be infected with the HIV/AIDS virus.
4. Mosquito bites cannot transmit HIV.
5. Sharing food with an HIV/AIDS infected person is without risk.

Thus, for a person to qualify as having 'comprehensive knowledge' means that he or she would provide correct answers on *all* five item questions. The first three are commonly used in all countries, while the latter two are country-specific, depending on commonly held misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. The comprehensive knowledge rate is derived from the number of respondents that correctly answered *all* questions pertaining to the above five items, the numerator, and the number of persons who provided stated answers to *all* five item questions, the denominator.

Of particular interest are the item questions on misconceptions because correct knowledge of false modes of HIV transmission is as important as correct knowledge of true modes of transmission. For instance, the belief that a healthy looking person cannot be infected with HIV is

a common misconception that can result in unprotected sexual intercourse with previously infected partners. The belief that HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites can weaken motivation to adopt safe sexual behaviour while the belief that HIV can be transmitted through sharing food reinforces the stigma faced by people living with AIDS. The ‘comprehensive knowledge’ rate is particularly useful indicator in countries where knowledge about HIV/AIDS is poor, as in the case of Armenia, because it permits easy measurement of incremental improvements over time. However, it is also important in other settings as it can be used to ensure that pre-existing high levels of knowledge are maintained.

Table 8.1 shows how refugees compare to locals in Syunik province, by age and sex. Of particular interest in the context of the monitoring of MDG indicators are the results of the youngest broad age group, i.e. those in the age range 15-24 year old.

Among these young people, correct knowledge about common ways to prevent HIV/AIDS infection (limiting sex partners and consistent condom use) is much higher than their correct knowledge about misconceptions, in particular regarding HIV transmission by mosquito bites, sharing food with AIDS infected persons and about rating the probability of infection from the ‘looks of a person’. Men in this age group clearly hold more often these common misconceptions women. In addition to these common misconceptions, the table also shows that ‘kissing a person infected with AIDS’ is also perceived as a risky undertaking which is consistent with the finding that sharing food with an AIDS infected person is perceived as a risky undertaking.

Table 8.1 shows that when we look at the response of each single individual item question, it may be so that for some item question (e.g. on sex partners) a high proportion of the surveyed population knows the right answer, while for other item questions (e.g. on health looks) proportions may be lower. However, when we examine the correctness of the response to *all five item questions*, the proportion of respondents that gave correct answers drops dramatically to much lower levels. Thus, *comprehensive knowledge rates (answers to all five questions are correct)* seem very low in the population of Syunik, as only about 10.0% percent of the men 15-54 years and 7.1% of the women in this age range have comprehensive knowledge. In the age-group 15-24 years old though, women have lower levels of comprehensive knowledge (7.5%) than men (13.1%), while levels among refugees are even somewhat lower, i.e. 6.2% among male refugees and 9.0% among female refugees. It must be noted here that incorporation of the indicator about the misconception that ‘kissing an HIV/Aids infected person may result in infection’ instead of one of the other ‘misconception indicators’ would lower above predicted comprehensive knowledge rates considerably, as can be deduced from the low correct knowledge levels in the column on ‘Kissing’ in table 8.1.

These figures are similar to figures reported for the whole country for the year 2000 based on data collected in the latest DHS survey in that year. Comprehensive knowledge among men and women 15-24 years old in Armenia in 2000 was, respectively, 8% and 7% (DHS 2001, UNDESA 2006).

The observed general level of misconceptions in the population, irrespective of age and sex and refugee status, may be indicative of stigmatization, denial and social isolation of persons known to be infected in the society at large. The detailed results presented in the table below are of practical use to policy makers and HIV/AIDS information, education, and communication program designers as it shows that development of such programs, especially for the youngest age group 15-24, are highly relevant in Syunik province, if not in the whole country. For instance, to date, only about one in seven school teachers in the country have been trained in life-skills-based HIV education and also taught this.

Table 8.1. Percentage of refugees, naturalised former refugees, and locals with correct and comprehensive knowledge of various modes of HIV/AIDS transmission, by age and sex.

		Sex	Mosquito	Condom	Blood	Sharing	Healthy	Sharing	Kissing	Mother to baby during:			Comprehensive	Respondents
		partners	bite	use	transfus.	food	'looks'	syringes		Pregnancy	Delivery	Breastf.	knowledge	(N)
Male	Refugees													
	15-19	87.3	30.1	88.0	80.7	54.2	58.1	94.2	13.2	68.5	68.5	54.6	10.7	13
	20-34	94.2	24.6	78.5	93.5	45.3	58.8	92.0	20.1	73.2	72.3	61.8	5.7	105
	35-54	94.7	27.7	77.8	88.4	45.7	54.1	92.5	25.9	74.1	71.0	58.8	5.0	122
	15-24	92.5	24.5	78.2	89.0	42.6	55.0	92.5	16.8	63.6	61.8	53.4	6.2	56
	Locals													
	15-19	65.0	20.6	64.9	76.8	25.5	43.4	86.0	15.2	49.8	39.2	39.2	7.9	37
	20-34	95.1	27.4	87.2	94.3	59.5	72.8	90.4	23.1	93.8	94.1	74.5	18.3	72
35-54	94.9	32.2	81.3	92.1	51.2	58.6	92.0	21.4	79.7	78.3	60.4	13.7	135	
15-24	81.7	15.5	80.9	87.9	48.6	57.2	92.7	9.2	73.8	68.2	61.9	7.7	60	
Female	Refugees													
	15-19	76.9	15.4	69.0	83.8	56.3	76.4	92.3	40.4	84.4	64.8	52.6	7.7	24
	20-34	89.0	33.1	75.8	94.6	51.4	74.5	88.2	42.7	83.8	80.9	60.4	11.8	83
	35-54	88.8	25.6	69.9	90.7	42.9	71.8	92.2	35.9	88.0	87.8	67.3	6.1	210
	15-24	78.2	27.5	65.8	87.1	55.1	72.9	86.4	43.9	83.5	68.6	56.7	9.0	41
	Locals													
	15-19	86.1	34.6	51.0	93.3	37.8	82.6	87.2	35.0	91.8	90.4	87.4	8.1	71
	20-34	97.4	28.9	75.1	96.5	55.1	80.5	95.3	48.2	97.2	94.7	81.7	9.2	135
35-54	92.0	31.0	71.8	95.0	48.5	82.1	91.0	39.6	95.8	94.9	81.2	4.7	152	
15-24	90.1	34.9	59.2	95.2	48.7	84.2	88.1	41.3	95.1	92.7	85.5	13.5	116	

## 8.2 Contraceptive prevalence and condom use

Contraceptive prevalence in Armenia is not very high and according to the preliminary DHS report for 2005 it has actually decreased, from 61 percent in 2000 to 53 percent in 2005. The majority of women in Armenia rely on a traditional method, particularly withdrawal (28 percent), IUD (8 percent) and male condom (9 percent), and periodic abstinence.

Table 8.2 shows that both refugees and locals use traditional methods (periodic abstinence, withdrawal) as well as modern methods (predominantly male condom, followed at a distance by IUD and pill). Generally, the difference between local women and refugee women is small regarding overall contraceptive prevalence (43-44 percent, table 8.2) and in the choice of methods.

Table 8.2 *Percentage of women aged 15-49 years and currently in a union using contraception, by refugee status and method of contraception*

	Refugees	Locals
<i>Modern methods:</i>	25.0	24.5
Pill	4.3	3.3
IUD	3.6	5.6
Injectables	1.4	-
Male condom	16.5	15.9
Female condom	2.9	0.9
Foam tablets, diaphragm, jelly	0.7	0.9
Female sterilisation	0.7	1.4
Male sterilisation	-	-
<i>Traditional methods</i>	26.4	25.3
Abstinence	18.7	21.0
Withdrawal	6.5	10.3
Rhythm, natural FP	5.0	2.8
Other	0.7	0.5
N=	143	217

Condom usage is quite widespread in Syunik, and over a third of the sexual partners of both refugee and non-refugee female contraceptive users (15-49 years of age and currently in a union) are using male condoms. If we add the small group of women (mostly refugees) who reported they are using a female condom, the percentages go up a few percentage points as shown in table 8.3.

Table 8.3 *Contraceptive prevalence rate and percentage condom use of women aged 15-49 years who are currently in a union, by refugee status*

	Refugees	N	Locals	N
Contraceptive prevalence rate	43.4	149	44.4	220
Condom use as a percentage of contraceptive use (male condoms)	36.5	65	35.4	108
Condom use as a percentage of contraceptive use (male or female condoms)	42.9	65	37.5	108

## 9. Ensure environmental sustainability

The survey collected information that allows the estimation of a number of indicators for targets 9 to 11 of MDG 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability. More specifically, (1) the percentage of the population using solid fuels in order to monitor the reversal of loss of environmental resources, (2) the proportion of the population in urban and rural areas with access to improved water source and sanitation to monitor progress in reducing the number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and (3) the proportion of households with access to secure tenure to monitor program efforts that aim to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. In the context of humanitarian relief work in Syunik Marz, the latter indicator is a useful one as still many refugees, naturalised former refugees and internally displaced persons resulting from the 1988 earthquake live in deplorable and insecure living arrangements.

Although Syunik province is a mainly a rural province, it is useful in the context of analyzing data on infrastructure, to distinguish between households main towns and those spread-out in the large number of small villages. Thus in this chapter we juxtapose the situation in larger towns (i.e. district capitals Sissian, Goris, Kapan (including Kapan-Kajaran, Barikavan) and Mehri) to that in the small villages in the hills of the Caucasus mountain ranges. The three types of households covered by the survey are distributed in the following way over urban and rural areas in the province.

*Table 9.1. Percentage distribution of households by household type in urban and rural areas.*

	Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	46.1	49.6	61.1
Rural	53.9	50.4	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9.1 shows that refugee and mix households tend to be located in rural areas whereas households of locals are predominantly situated in urban areas.

### 9.1 Use of solid fuels

Incomplete and inefficient combustion of solid fuels results in the emission of hundreds of compounds, many of which are health-damaging pollutants or greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change. There are also important linkages between household solid fuel use, indoor air pollution, deforestation and soil erosion and greenhouse gas emissions. Exposure to indoor air pollution is a complex phenomenon and depends on interactions of pollution source (fuel and stove type), pollution dispersion (housing and ventilation) and the time-activity budget of household members. The type of fuel used in cooking has consistently been the most important predictors of such exposure. The proportion of population using solid fuels refers to the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating.

*Table 9.2 Percentage of households that use solid fuels for cooking and heating in urban and rural areas.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Solid fuel use	33.1	37.6	45.6
	N=	287	571	453
Rural	Solid fuel use	85.5	96.6	93.8
	N=	306	558	634

Table 9.2 shows that in urban as well as rural areas refugee households use less often solid fuels for cooking and heating than mixed households and households of locals. Instead they are using electricity, piped gas, bottled gas or kerosene. The data do not allow to draw conclusion about the reasons why this is so. For instance, it could be so that refugee households have less access to solid fuels than the other types of households.

## 9.2 Access to improved drinking water

This indicator monitors access to improved water sources based on the assumption that improved sources are more likely to provide safe water. Unsafe water is the direct cause of many diseases in developing countries. Thus, access to safe water refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate supply of safe water in their dwelling or within a convenient distance of their dwelling. The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source in urban and rural areas is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

*Table 9.3 Percentage of households in urban and rural areas having access to improved water sources on the premises of their house.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Improved water source	82.4	89.7	93.6
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	Improved water source	71.7	72.0	70.8
	N=	158	119	184

The data in table 9.3 show that differences are small. Refugee and mixed households have somewhat less often access to improved water sources than households of locals, in rural as well as urban areas.

## 9.3 Access to secure tenure

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub-tenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as *squatters* (whether or not they pay rent), *homeless* and *households with no formal agreement*. The indicator is intended to provide an overview of the share of population living in conditions of poverty. The survey only measured whether the housing unit in which the household lives is owned. Other forms of secure tenancy were not covered.

Table 9.4 Percentage of households that own their house, by household refugee status and urban/rural residence.

		Refugee Households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	housing unit owned	75.0	82.8	75.5
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	housing unit owned	79.9	77.3	78.3
	N=	158	119	184

Regarding the situation in Syunik province, secure tenancy does not seem to be much related to whether one lives in rural or urban areas or whether one lives in a refugee household or not. This is somewhat surprising as one would expect refugees to live in conditions that are much worse than locals live in. We therefore decided to also look into the ownership structure of agricultural land. Table 9.5 conveys essentially the same message in that there is little difference between the different types of households regarding ownership of agricultural land: almost half of all households, irrespective of whether it is a refugee, mixed or locals households, own agricultural land and the distribution of size of agricultural holdings is not much different between these three types of households.

Table 9.5 Percentages of households by refugee status typology, and by land ownership, access to land and size of land owned

Agricultural-land ownership and size of land owned	Households with refugees			HH without refugees
	Refugee-only households	Mixed households	Total households with refugees	
<i>Land ownership</i>				
None	54.7	54.7	54.7	52.9
In Armenia	43.2	44.1	43.6	46.2
Abroad	1.0	0.4	0.8	-
In Armenia and abroad	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	308	245	311
<i>Size of land owned in Armenia</i>				
Up to 250 m <sup>2</sup>	6.9	7.6	7.2	6.3
251-500 m <sup>2</sup>	13.7	12.4	13.1	13.8
501-1,000 m <sup>2</sup>	11.5	11.4	11.4	14.5
1,001-2,000 m <sup>2</sup>	9.2	8.6	9.3	10.7
2,001-3,000 m <sup>2</sup>	11.5	1.9	7.2	5.7
3,001-5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.4
5,001-10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	6.9	9.5	8.0	11.9
1-<2 ha	16.8	10.5	13.9	9.4
2-<3 ha	7.6	6.7	7.2	1.3
3-<5 ha	5.3	6.7	5.9	5.0
5-<10 ha	3.8	5.7	4.6	6.9
10-<70 ha	1.5	14.3	7.2	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	134	107	172

## 9.4 Access to improved sanitation

The percentage of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. According to the World Health Organization and United Nations Children’s Fund’s Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not used by a general public. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. Rationale is that good sanitation is important for urban and rural populations, but the risks are greater in urban areas where it is more difficult to avoid contact with waste.

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people in urban or rural areas with access to improved excreta-disposal facilities to the total urban or rural population, expressed as a percentage.

Table 9.6 Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation, by household status and urban/rural setting

		Refugee Households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Improved sanitation	89.0	89.7	64.2
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	Improved sanitation	69.8	69.7	76.2
	N=	158	119	184

The figures in table 9.6 reflect the situation in which households have an own flush-toilet in the home or a pit latrine in the house/yard that is not shared with persons that do not belong to the household. Refugee households in urban settings seem to be better off than households of locals, while the situation in the rural areas is the reverse. If the criterion on whether or not the sanitation facility is shared with persons not belonging to the house, 100% of all households would than be classified as having access to improved sanitation.

## 10. Develop a global partnership for development

### 10.1 Employment situation

The economic situation in Syunik province is not favourable. The unemployment rate is very high, with two thirds of the refugees and 60 percent of the local non-refugee population being unemployed.<sup>2</sup> The higher unemployment of the refugees occurs at ages 40 and older for men and ages 25 and older for women (table 10.1).

These figures are considerably higher than those reported elsewhere for Armenia as a whole: the 2001 Census reports an unemployment rate of 36.8 percent, the 2004 LFS of 33.2 percent (National Statistical Service and World Bank, 2006). The staggeringly high unemployment rates can be explained by the fact that interviewing for the survey in predominantly rural Syunik province took place during the winter when employment in agriculture, construction and food processing industries are at their seasonal lowest.

*Table 10.1 Percentage distribution of population aged 15-64 years by refugee status, economic activity status, and by sex, age*

	Refugees					Locals				
	Working	Unempl.	Not active	Unempl. rate	N	Working	Unempl.	Not active	Unempl. rate	N
<i>Total</i>	26.5	51.2	22.3	65.9	789	26.7	38.2	35.1	59.0	857
15-24	12.2	61.1	26.7	83.3	136	5.0	33.1	61.9	87.7	255
25-39	27.0	56.4	16.7	67.6	219	30.9	45.6	23.6	59.6	257
40-64	30.9	45.3	23.8	59.4	434	39.9	37.0	23.0	48.1	345
<i>Males</i>	31.2	55.6	13.2	64.1	332	33.0	41.5	25.5	55.9	387
15-24	16.0	64.0	20.0	80.0	77	9.4	38.5	52.1	81.8	101
25-39	40.9	51.6	7.5	55.8	103	43.0	47.1	9.9	52.3	116
40-64	32.9	53.8	13.3	62.1	152	41.4	39.8	18.8	49.0	170
<i>Females</i>	23.1	47.7	29.2	67.3	457	21.3	35.5	43.2	62.5	470
15-24	5.5	58.2	36.4	91.4	59	1.8	29.3	68.9	94.1	154
25-39	15.5	60.0	24.5	79.5	116	20.6	44.1	35.3	68.2	141
40-64	30.0	40.3	29.7	57.3	282	38.3	34.7	26.9	47.5	175

Especially among the young, unemployment is a fact of life, in any case during the severe winter months. Official figures for the Armenian population rate unemployment among the 15-24 years-old at 48.1 percent (Census 2001) to up to 57.6 percent (LFS 2004). The Syunik survey provides an even gloomier picture: although the majority (62 percent) of local young men and women of 15-24 years of age are often still in school or inactive for other reasons, the remaining 38 percent rarely has a job. The most noticeable in Table 10.1 is that young refugees (15-24 years) are much less likely to be still in school: only 27 percent is not economically active. But the young refugees who do participate in the labour force are as badly off in not finding work as the local youth. The difference is much less – but still to some extent existent – if we compare persons depending on

<sup>2</sup> Based on the following questions: “Have you worked for at least four hours in the past seven days for which you received money or payment in kind?” And if the answer was negative: “Are you now looking for paid work?”

the refugee status of their household instead of on their individual refugee status. The low economic inactivity is mostly due to 15-19 year old refugees (thus, children who at the time of fleeing in the late 1980s were still infants), who seem to be less likely to continue education.

*Table 10.2 Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds by individual refugee status, refugee status of household and by sex*

	Refugee status of individual				Refugee status of household			
	Refugees		Locals		Persons in households with refugees		Persons in households without refugees	
	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
Total	83.3	99	87.7	87	85.8	116	84.4	70
Men	80.0	62	81.8	46	81.8	68	78.0	40
Women	91.4	37	94.1	41	91.7	48	94.9	30

The large majority of the people interviewed in the survey work in waged employment. Non-refugees work slightly more often in wage-employment and women slightly more often than men. Locals are more employed in the family business while refugees have to resort more often to casual jobs. Available work is mostly in the industrial sector, which is male dominated, and in the educational sector, which is female dominated. These figures will be influenced by the fact that the interviews took place in the winter when unemployment is very high and work in especially agriculture and construction has halted.

*Table 10.3 Percentage distribution of employed population aged 15-64 years by refugee status, employment status, occupation, industry, and by sex, age*

	Refugees			Locals			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<i>Employment status</i>							
Employer		7.4	2.0	4.7	3.6	0.9	2.4
Contract wage earner		78.9	86.7	82.9	81.4	96.2	87.8
Casual labourer		12.6	7.1	9.8	10.7	0.9	6.5
Family business worker		1.1	1.0	1.0	4.3	1.9	3.3
Other			3.1	1.6	3.6	0.9	2.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	106	104	210	147	103	250
<i>Industry</i>							
Industry		40.7	14.9	28.4	30.1	7.8	21.6
Construction		3.7	-	1.9	3.6	-	2.2
Transportation		3.7	1.4	2.6	7.2	-	4.5
Agriculture		-	1.4	0.6	1.2	-	0.7
Education		8.6	32.4	20.0	6.0	37.3	17.9
Trade		1.2	5.4	3.2	4.8	5.9	5.2
Other		42.0	44.6	43.2	47.0	49.0	47.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	90	81	171	110	68	178

As was apparent from Table 10.1 above, there is a large discrepancy in economic activity status between young adult refugees and non-refugees in Syunik. Table 10.4 provides background on reasons for economic inactivity. As expected continued education is the major explanation, for both men and women, with child care and household duties as reasons, for women only. But even for this small group of young refugees outside the labour market, another reason figures importantly, apart from education: some have stopped looking for work as it is not available anyway.

*Table 10.4 Percentage distribution of economically inactive population aged 15-64 years by refugee status, age, and by reason for economic inactivity, sex*

	Refugees				Locals			
	15-24	25-39	40-64	Total	15-24	25-39	40-64	Total
<i>Total</i>								
HH duties, child care	20.0	59.3	9.1	20.7	15.6	74.5	11.0	25.1
Retired, old age			55.7	35.0			50.7	14.5
Studying	44.0	3.7		8.6	50.4			26.7
Disabled	4.0	14.8	9.1	9.3	1.5	2.1	28.8	9.4
Paid work not available	24.0	22.2	17.0	19.3	4.4	14.9	4.1	6.3
Other	8.0		9.1	7.1	28.1	8.5	5.5	18.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	28	30	95	153	136	48	63	247
<i>Males</i>								
HH duties, child care			4.8	3.2			25.0	
Retired, old age			42.9	29.0				10.1
Studying	50.0			16.1	61.0	60.7		36.2
Disabled	10.0	38.1		29.0	4.9	7.1		27.5
Paid work not available	20.0	9.5		12.9	0.0	7.1		2.9
Other	20.0	4.8		9.7	34.1	100.0		23.2
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	25.0		100.0
N=	11	19		30	43	22		65
<i>Females</i>								
HH duties, child care	31.3	66.7	9.9	25.2	22.3	77.8	16.7	34.2
Retired, old age			56.3	36.0			62.5	16.0
Studying	43.8	4.2		7.2	45.7			23.0
Disabled		8.3	4.2	4.5		2.2	10.4	3.2
Paid work not available	18.8	20.8	19.7	19.8	6.4	11.1	6.3	7.5
Other	6.3		9.9	7.2	25.5	8.9	4.2	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	17	26	80	123	93	45	44	182

In sum, economic conditions are unfavourable in Syunik province (especially in winter), and refugees tend to fare worse than non-refugees. The former are more often unemployed, especially at higher ages, while the young make an early but unsuccessful start at the labour market.

Although the latter applies also to local non-refugee youth, they escape or postpone unemployment by continuing education.

## 10.2 Access to modern information and communication technologies

The survey collected information on indicators that help to monitor progress in the spread and use of new technologies in the society at large, with particular reference to information and communication technologies such as (1) telephone lines and cellular phones (indicator 47) and (3) personal computers and internet use (indicator 48).

These indicators are important because effective communication among those involved in the development process is not possible without the necessary infrastructure. Telephone lines and personal computers allow people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and avoiding problems of duplication or missing information. The use of information and communication technologies can make governments more transparent, thereby reducing corruption and leading to better governance. It can also help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products at a better price and it can also overcome traditional barriers to better education by making books available online and opening the door to e-learning.

### 10.2.1 Prevalence of cellular/mobile phones

According to a recent World Bank study (2004) on rural infrastructure in Armenia many people don't find necessary to have private phones especially if they would have to pay monthly fees for that. Often, a limited number of people in the village have telephones, and those are usually the village "VIPs." In some villages, where coverage allows, a limited group of residents have cellular phones that are used by their neighbours in emergencies. In some communities, certain households have telephones with urban numbers, however the majority use the local telephone line and have to call the regional centre by dialling "9", and waiting for a connection. There are many communities, where telephone lines exist, but up to 50% of the telephone lines are disconnected due to non-payment.

Table 10.5 shows that overall prevalence of cell phones is low and lowest in rural areas in refugee and mixed households. The low ownership rate is not in entirely the result of lack of interest or of money, but also because of lack of service and repair facilities and of the generally low quality of uninterrupted coverage of the cell-phone network is.

*Table 10.5 Percentage of cellular/mobile phones by household status and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee Households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Cellular/Mobile Phone	4.4	9.5	28.6
	N=	150	126	126
Rural	Cellular/Mobile Phone	1.3	0.0	7.7
	N=	158	119	184

## 10.2.2 Access to personal computers and internet

It may not come as a surprise, given the tight financial situation in most Armenian households, that the procurement of such a device for at home is for most Armenians not an option. Table 10.6 and 10.7 show that PC's are rarely found in refugee and mixed households, and only occasionally in households of locals living in urban areas.

*Table 10.6 Percentage of households owning a personal computer, by household type and urban/rural residence*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Personal computers	0.0	1.7	2.0
	N=	150	126	126
Rural	Personal computers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	N=	158	119	184

Not surprisingly, given the socio-demographic profile of refugee households, lack of familiarity with 'the internet is largest in this group. One in three persons who are refugee reported that they never heard about it, irrespective of whether they were living in urban or rural areas. Regarding internet use-rates, table 10.7 shows that the internet is rarely used in rural Syunik Marz. In as far as the internet is used; it is used by locals on PC's on different locations.

*Table 10.7 Percentage of persons 15 years and older who reported on their experience with 'the internet', by household status and urban/rural setting*

		Refugee Households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	From PC in this house	0.0	0.0	0.3
	From PC in other place	2.1	1.4	0.0
	From PC's in different places	3.2	6.3	16.7
	Never heard of 'the Internet'	31.9	21.0	14.4
	Heard of internet, no access	62.8	71.3	68.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	282	366	354
Rural	From PC in this house	0.0	0.0	0.0
	from PC in other place	0.7	0.0	0.0
	from PC's in different places	1.3	0.8	3.8
	Never heard of 'the Internet'	30.0	24.2	22.6
	Heard of internet, no access	68.0	74.9	73.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	303	363	446

## 11. Vulnerability and coping

### 11.1 Vulnerability

Among others, we described in chapter 2 main characteristics of the survey population and found that a large share of refugees consists of older people, that women are overrepresented, and that many of them are widows, live alone and, at the most, constitute a household with one or two other persons. However, refugees also live in other living arrangements, as married couples with children born after their parents fled or they simply are integrated in households of locals. In the chapters that follow, it was found that many refugee and mixed households have sub-standard living conditions, though we also found that, compared to households of locals, differences are often small or even non-existent. However, based on their particular demographic features and a fair number of socio-economic characteristics, refugees and their households, more than 15 years after fleeing, still constitute a distinct and vulnerable group of people.

*Table 11.1 Percentage of the population, 15 years and older, that report to have difficulties with a number of issues in daily life, by refugee status and by sex.*

		Male		Female		
		Refugees	Locals	Refugees	Locals	
Urban	feels insecure living here	47.5	20.2	47.8	26.9	
	robbed	6.7	5.4	7.0	6.9	
	threatened	1.7		1.2	0.2	
	sexually harassed			2.2	1.2	
	Difficulties accessing:					
	health care	68.5	50.2	76.4	63.6	
	education	9.4	8.2	9.1	10.3	
	voting	3.6	2.1	5.9	3.3	
	official documents	5.2	5.5	7.5	2.8	
	place for prayer	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	
Rural	feels insecure living here	2.6	0.2	9.7	1.9	
	robbed	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.7	
	threatened		0.1	0.5		
	sexually harassed				1.4	
	Difficulties accessing:					
	health care	60.8	46.0	70.7	67.1	
	education	18.1	23.1	5.1	5.5	
	voting	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	
	official documents	5.8	2.8	2.6	0.4	
	place for prayer	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	
travel	2.9	6.5	1.4	0.4		
privacy in the home	3.8	0.6	3.6	0.3		

Table 11.1 shows that about half of the male and female refugees living in urban areas mention that they feel insecure in the place they live. The prevalence of such feelings is much less among those living in rural areas, though female refugees more often express feelings of insecurity than male refugees. Refugees, irrespective of gender and urban/rural place of residence do not differ much regarding being exposed to other negative experiences such as robbery, threat, and, among women, sexual harassment.

Gender differences, in general, are small regarding concerns about access to various types of issues, such as shelter, food, medical support, protection. The table shows that women more often express concerns regarding access to health care, urban as well as rural areas, while men, especially in rural areas, more often than women express concerns about access to education.

## 11.2 Indebtedness and financial shocks

In addition to the income poverty issues discussed in chapter 4, which for some households may be of a temporary nature (i.e. seasonality in household income levels) structural financial problems such as having debts, are at least as important to people in trying to break-out of poverty. Moreover, being exposed to sudden serious financial set-backs may put households in a very vulnerable position below levels of poverty lines.

Tables 11.2 and 11.3 show that indebtedness and exposure to sudden financial set-backs are two problems faced by a great majority of the provincial population, notably among refugees living in *urban* areas. More than two thirds of the refugee and mixed households in urban areas and almost half of such households in rural areas reported to have high debts. Incidentally, the lower levels of indebtedness in rural areas should not be interpreted as reflected a lower need of cash-flow or of financial problems (as we have seen in previous tables) among rural dwellers. On the contrary, their needs may be as high or higher but the availability and access to credit may be less in rural areas, and creditworthiness of rural dwellers lower.

*Table 11.2 Percentage of households according to extent of debts, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	high	47.1	53.0	30.9
	fair	18.4	23.9	24.0
	low	10.3	6.0	9.3
	no debts	24.3	17.1	35.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	high	27.7	41.5	31.0
	fair	13.2	22.0	30.2
	low	12.6	13.6	14.7
	no debts	46.5	22.9	24.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	158	119	184

Moreover, refugee and mixed households in urban areas more frequently reported to have been exposed to sudden financial difficulties in the past year than such households in rural areas. When we looked into the main reasons for these difficulties, it appears that the costs involved of taking care of an ill family member or costs resulting from the death of a family member were among the ones most frequently mentioned by refugee and mixed households.

*Table 11.3 Percentage of households reporting to have been exposed to sudden and serious financial difficulties in the past year, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals households
Urban	Sudden financial problems	91.0	86.0	66.0
	N=	150	126	127
Rural	Sudden financial problems	49.0	37.0	40.0
	N=	158	119	184

### 11.3 Coping: households

We looked into potential sources of assistance that the surveyed households may have received from relatives or others to cope with their adverse living conditions.

In urban areas about one in four households of locals reported to have received financial assistance from family or relatives living elsewhere (including abroad) in the past 12 months, whereas only one in ten households with refugees (refugee only and mixed households) received such kind of assistance. In rural areas the situation is reversed as one in five households with refugees and one in ten households of locals received money from relatives living elsewhere. When asked how important these remittances are for the living conditions, respondents invariably reported (i.e. more than 85%), irrespective of household status and urban/rural place of residence, that the received remittances are “very important” contribution to their daily living expenses.

Households were also asked whether they had received certain goods and services *for free* in the past three years, and who the originator(s) was/were. Table 11.4 shows that only a minority of the households reported to have received such kind of assistance.

Households with refugees received a greater variety in sorts of assistance than households of locals, though receipt of assistance in the form of food and money has been reported by all household types in urban areas while these are also reported, but by much higher proportions of households, in rural areas. There, refugee households also report more frequently to have received support in the form of shoes and cloths for free. In rural areas, three out of four refugee households and more than half of the mixed households received food assistance in the past three years. However, also more than half of the households of locals in rural areas have benefited from food aid.

*Table 11.4: Percentage of households reporting to have received assistance, by type of assistance, household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals Households
Urban	permanent shelter	2.2	0.9	
	land			
	house repair		0.9	1.0
	food	7.4	5.2	5.4
	money	15.4	9.5	21.1
	legal support			
	health care	3.7	0.9	
	shoes/clothes	10.3	6.8	
	other	0.7	0.9	
	N=	150	126	127
	Rural	permanent shelter	0.6	1.7
land			0.8	
house repair		0.6		
food		73.0	55.5	52.7
money		27.0	22.7	23.8
legal support		1.3		
health care		1.9	1.7	
shoes/clothes		14.5	26.1	7.0
other		0.6		0.8
N=		158	119	184

Table 11.5 shows from whom these different forms of assistance in table 11.4 originate. According to the responding heads of households, it is mostly from the local government (or through the local government) and NGO's that assistance has been received. Assistance from United Nations organisations is reported relatively more often by households with refugees in urban areas than by households in rural areas. For the listed types of assistance, relatively few households mentioned that the assistance originated from family and relatives living Armenia or abroad.

A special type of assistance to households is provided by the State Government in the form of the so-called "family allowance". Table 11.6 shows whether or not the surveyed households have received such an allowance, including time-frame of receipt of the last allowance.

The table shows that households in urban areas are far better-off in terms of receiving the "family allowance" than households in rural areas. Almost half of households with refugees (i.e. refugee and mixed households) in urban areas received the allowance less than one month ago while within this period it is only received by about one fourth to one third of the households with refugees in rural areas. More importantly, almost half of the households with refugees in rural areas never even received that family allowance.

*Table 11.5 Percentage of households reporting on originators of received assistance, by type of assistance, household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals Households
Urban	local government	77.1	56.5	55.7
	individual donors	5.7		1.4
	UNHCR	2.9	8.3	
	other UN	11.4	4.2	
	NGO	5.7	16.7	5.8
	family in Armenia	2.9	4.2	2.9
	family in country of origin			
	family in other countries	2.9		5.7
	other	11.4	8.3	10.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	39	26	41
Rural	local government	94.4	84.1	81.1
	individual donors	6.5	3.4	0.0
	UNHCR	4.8	1.1	0.0
	other UN			
	NGO	12.1	28.7	16.5
	family in Armenia			
	family in country of origin			
	family in other countries			
	Other			
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	127	92	116

*Table 11.6 Percentage of households reporting to have received the State “family allowance”, by household type and urban/rural residence.*

		Refugee households	Mixed households	Locals Households
Urban	< 1 month ago	47.2	48.0	37.1
	1-12 months ago	8.3	8.0	17.1
	>1 year ago	27.8	20.0	14.3
	never received allowance	16.7	24.0	31.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N=	39	26	41
	Rural	< 1 month ago	25.8	33.3
1-12 months ago		13.7	8.0	6.6
>1 year ago		11.3	11.5	6.6
never received allowance		49.2	47.1	53.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
N=		127	92	116

When asked about the main reason for not receiving the allowance more than 80 percent of the households with refugees, in urban as well as rural areas, mentioned that they think they have not met the eligibility criteria for the allowance. In urban areas, an additional 17 percent mention they do not know how to apply for the State family allowance. In rural areas, it is mainly the refugee households and households of locals that gave as reason for non-receipt of the allowance that they simply do not know how to apply for it (i.e. 2 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

#### **11.4 Coping: individuals**

In the survey, persons of 15 years and older were asked a number of questions regarding needs of a particular kind that they can't provide for themselves, whether assistance was sought to meet these needs, and whether assistance was received to meet these needs.

The left pane of table 11.7 shows that there is close correspondence to the needs of refugees and locals, irrespective of whether they live in urban or rural areas. This is consistent with what has been found so far: refugees live under adverse living conditions, in both urban and rural areas, but regarding most aspects of living conditions locals are not much better of than refugees.

Overall about three out of four refugees *and* locals mention that they are in need of better housing, more and greater variety of food, medical support, and, especially among refugees, cloth and shoes. Consistent with the high unemployment figures that we found elsewhere in this report is the finding that about half of the locals and refugees express a need of paid work! Although there is close correspondence to the figures, generally speaking, refugees express more often needs of particular kinds, as the ones listed in table 11.7, than locals. Moreover, women express more often that they are in need of the listed items than men.

The right pane of the table shows that, generally speaking and not to our surprise, figures on issues and items for which assistance was received are often much lower than the figures on expressed needs. The important point to make here is that the discrepancy is highest for those issues and items that seem to be most pressing needs, such as better housing, more and greater variety of food, medical support, paid work, etc. It must be noted here that a straightforward comparison of the percentages in the left and right pane of table 11.7 cannot be made because the percentages apply only to people that actually received assistance.

This is clarified by table 11.8, which shows that there is a large discrepancy between the number of people seeking help for the expressed needs in the left pane of table 11.7, and numbers receiving help. For instance, about three out of four refugees (76.4%) in urban areas mentioned that they sought help, but that only one in ten (9.5%) of those who sought help mentioned that they also received help. Thus latter is the reference population for the percentages in the right pane of table 11.7.

Although men more often sought help to meet their needs than women, in urban as well as rural areas, there help-seeking behaviour is less often rewarded. The main conclusion of both tables is that a considerable proportion of refugees (and locals) apparently did not seek help for needs they can't provide for themselves (e.g. about 25% of the male urban refugees, 35% of the female urban refugees, 65% of the male rural refugees and about 85% of the female rural refugees), and that among those who did seek assistance, only a minority actually received assistance regarding expressed major needs (i.e. better housing, food).

Table 11.7 Percentage of respondents with needs they can't provide for themselves and the assistance received to meet those needs, by refugee status, by sex, urban/rural residence.

	Needs for which assistance is required				Assistance received to meet needs			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Refugees	Locals	Refugees	Locals	Refugees	Locals	Refugees	Locals
<b>Urban</b>								
permanent shelter	39.1	18.9	41.0	24.2	25.4	20.7	41.7	11.7
better housing	77.5	59.0	79.8	62.1	13.5		3.1	
more food	89.2	76.0	93.9	86.3	32.5		19.6	16.8
more food variety	90.0	80.8	95.4	89.3	20.6	21.4	9.3	12.1
medical support	77.0	61.7	83.7	66.3	13.5	41.4	5.8	23.4
Paid work/job schooling for children	47.6	34.6	52.0	42.5	6.4		3.1	
legal support	6.9	2.9	6.8	3.7	31.8		25.2	4.8
protection	22.0	15.8	37.7	15.6	12.7		19.3	4.8
cloths and shoes	25.0	13.1	41.3	19.8	31.8		19.3	4.8
other	77.9	51.5	82.4	58.4	53.8	9.4	29.7	
no needs	64.1	42.4	63.6	53.0	19.7	28.7	28.9	43.0
	7.1	7.2	2.4	1.8				
<b>Rural</b>								
permanent shelter	18.5	20.9	20.5	23.5	8.0		9.2	
better housing	83.2	78.8	80.6	69.8				
more food	87.8	81.1	95.9	90.6	91.5	99.2	61.7	89.3
more food variety	91.6	81.4	97.9	93.4	3.9	0.8	14.3	8.3
medical support	80.1	59.4	77.8	77.7	15.9	1.9	6.0	1.8
Paid work/job schooling for children	64.4	59.9	49.0	46.4				
legal support	15.2	22.8	6.6	1.8	4.0			
protection	35.0	29.3	20.1	2.3				
cloths and shoes	23.0	29.4	12.1	6.1			5.4	8.8
other	57.1	60.2	63.5	58.2	48.5	1.6	27.5	
no needs	24.1	31.3	13.9	26.3	9.2		20.8	0.7
	1.0	4.5	0.3	1.7				

Table 11.8 Percentage of respondents seeking and receiving help to cope with difficulties they can't resolve, by refugee status, sex and urban/rural residence.

		Male		Female	
		Refugees	Locals	Refugees	Locals
Urban	Sought help	76.4	46.5	65.4	37.0
	Received help	9.5	8.7	16.1	13.7
Rural	Sought help	36.2	31.0	17.3	7.4
	Received help	22.7	28.5	27.7	51.1

## References

- CDC. 2006. Epi Info™, Version 3.3.2. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta. USA. <http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo/about.htm>
- CIA. 2003 *The World Fact Book*. Central Intelligence Office U.S. Government. Washington.
- CIA. 2006. *The World Fact Book*. Central Intelligence Office U.S. Government. Washington.
- Cogill, B. 2003. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project. Academy for Educational Development. Washington.
- DGIS. 2001. Country report Armenia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands. The Hague.
- FAO. 2005. EC/FAO Food Security Programme - Phase II. Food Security Information for Action. Food and Agriculture Organization. Rome.
- FAO/WFP. 2000. Special Report on Crop and Food Supply Situation in Armenia. Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture. Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme. Rome.
- Government of Armenia. 1999. *Poverty of Vulnerable Groups in Armenia. Chapter 1*. Department of Migration and Refugees. Yerevan.
- Kalayjian, A. S. 1995. *Disaster and Mass Trauma*. Long Branch, NJ: Vista Publishing.
- Mirzakhanyan, A. 2004. *Labour Migrants in the Globalizing World*. Paper presented at the 31st ICSW International Conference on social Welfare. Kuala Lumpur.
- National Statistical Service Armenia (NSS), Ministry of Health Armenia (MOH), and ORC Macro. 2001, *Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2000*. Calverton, Maryland, USA.
- National Statistical Service Armenia (NSS), Ministry of Health Armenia (MOH), and ORC Macro. 2005, *Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2005*. Calverton, Maryland, USA. Preliminary report.
- National Statistical Service Armenia (NSS). 2006. *Social Snapshot and Poverty in the Republic of Armenia*. National Statistical Service. Yerevan.
- Stark, O. (1984), Migration decision making: a review article. *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 14, pp. 251-259.
- Taylor, J.E. (1986), Differential migration, networks, information and risk. In: O. Stark (ed.), *Research in human capital and development*. Volume 4. Greenwich (Conn.), JAI Press, pp. 147-171.
- UNAIDS, 2006. HIV/AIDS in Eastern and Central Europe. [http://www.unaids.org/en/Regions\\_Countries/Regions/EasternEuropeAndCentralAsia.asp](http://www.unaids.org/en/Regions_Countries/Regions/EasternEuropeAndCentralAsia.asp)

UNDESA.2006. Millennium Development Goals Indicators. <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=comprehensive%20knowledge>

UNDP. 2003. *Human Development Report 2003. Millennium Development Goals: A compact among nations to end human poverty*. New York.

UNDP. 2005. *Armenia National Millennium Development Goals Report*. Yerevan.

UNHCR 2004. *Briefing Notes 6 February 2004*. Geneva.

UNHCR 2004. *Briefing Notes 6 February 2004*. Yerevan.

United Nations. 2003. *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources*. New York.

Verluse, P. 1995. *Armenia in crisis: The 1988 earthquake*. Wayne State University Press. Detroit.

World Bank. 1999. *Improving Social Assistance In Armenia*. Washington D.C.

World Bank. 2004. *Rural Infrastructure in Armenia: Addressing Gaps in Service Delivery*. Infrastructure and Energy Services Department Europe and Central Asia Region. Washington D.C.

## Annex 1 Sample design and implementation

The objective of the survey was to obtain information from samples of refugee/naturalized former refugee households and of non-refugee households, referred to, respectively as ‘refugees’ and ‘locals’ in tables A1.1 and A1.2, below. ‘Locals’ were included to provide benchmark information of a comparison group.

To support their work in Armenia, UNHCR started in 2005 a *fully-fledged census* in Syunik province (in 2006 to expanded to other provinces) to screen all towns and villages for the presence of refugee and naturalized former refugees. It was found that such persons live in 1766 households and they were distributed over the districts as follows. About 40% of the refugee households are located in the district of Kapan, 26% in the district of Sissian, 18% in the district of Mehri and 16% in the district of Goris. About 40% live in the four district capitals and the remainder live spread out over the province in 81 small towns and villages.

The aforementioned census provided the sampling frame for the non-self-weighting stratified two-stage sample design for the survey. The initial target sample size was set at 600 refugee households and a comparison group of 300 non-refugee households. Based on non-response rates found in the Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, numbers were increased with 10% to anticipate for expected non-response (NSS, 2003), leading to initial targets of 660 and 330 households, respectively.

A detailed look at the geographical spread of the refugee population as recorded by the UNHCR 2005 census shows that a large proportion of refugee households are located in small towns and villages, of which many are located in areas in the Caucasus mountain range that are difficult to reach, especially in winter-time when many roads may be blocked by heavy snow fall. For this reason it was decided to control the risk of selecting too many small towns/villages in the sample, while preserving the random sampling element.

To accomplish this, the following two ‘constraints’ were introduced: stratification of towns/villages and a stratum-specific sampling strategies. Within each district, all towns and villages, including the district capitals, were grouped into a stratum of large towns/villages and a stratum of small towns/villages. The cut-off criterion was 15 households, that is, towns/villages with 15 or more refugee households as recorded in the UNHCR 2005 census constitute the ‘large village’ stratum and those below 15 refugee households, the ‘small village’ stratum.

Subsequently, the initial target sample of 660 refugee households was allocated to the districts and towns/villages in proportion to numbers of refugee households. In the stratum of ‘large villages’ the sampling of refugee households is thus, in principle, self-weighting as all refugee households have the same selection probability. In the ‘large village’ stratum, half of the allocated number of refugee households to a town/village constituted the sample size of households of ‘locals’, the comparison group. In the ‘small village’ stratum, where a relatively large number of towns/villages were present, one in five towns/villages was selected at random and *all* census-recorded refugee households (i.e. cluster size) were selected. In this stratum, the target sample size households of ‘locals’ in towns/villages was made dependent on the number of refugee household that was sampled in selected, in that the same number of such households were selected. Moreover, if a sample village had less than three refugee households, the decision was taken to selected three households of ‘locals’ as the minimum. Reason for this is that a workload of at least 4 households was considered as the minimum number of households for which it was

still cost-efficient to send one interviewer and a car/driver into the field<sup>3</sup>. As a straightforward and up-to-date sampling frame for households of ‘locals’ was lacking, use was made of the most recent electoral list available, or if absent, they were sampled using a ‘random walk’ strategy.

The result of this sampling or allocation strategy is illustrated in table A1.1, below. The kind of sampling strategy in the stratum of small villages leads to a non-self-weighting overall sample design and to a change in the initial target sample size because that target sample size became dependent on which villages were selected in the stratum of ‘small villages’. Thus the initial sample size of 660 refugee households turned out to become 641 households, while the initial sample size of 330 households of locals became 367 households, totalling 1008 households.

Thus, in the stratum of large villages, the sampling of refugee households is by and large self-weighting (i.e. equal probability sampling), while the selection of households of locals is not. This is because the number of local households to be sampled was made dependent on the number of refugee households present in a town/village and not on the number of households of locals in their general population. In the stratum of small villages, the allocation and sampling of refugee households as well as households of locals are not self-weighting. Thus, overall, the *a priori* selection probabilities of households in different strata, villages and by household type differ leading to a overall non-self-weighting sample design. Moreover, the evaluation of the fieldwork shows that response rates also vary somewhat by stratum, town/village and by type of household. Table A1.2 shows that not all targeted households were successfully interviewed. About 86% of the refugee households were successfully interviewed and 86% of the households of locals. As a result of the above, *a posteriori* sample design weights or so-called compensation weights were derived from the available data and they were used in all analyses in this report. For the derivation of sample design weights for households of locals we also made use of updated town/village population figures of the 2001 Armenian census.

The results produced by the sample of households of refugees and former refugees are representative for all refugees in the province. In fact, the effective sample fraction of 552 successfully interviewed households out of a total of 1766 also ensure that survey results for this group are precise in terms of small statistical margins of errors (i.e. 95% confidence intervals). As the villages that constituted the sampling frame for refugees/naturalized refugees account for about 90% of the population in Syunik Marz, the results produced by the sample of households of locals are representative of about 90% of the province population, though the statistical margins of error are of course much higher.

---

<sup>3</sup> The offices of the Goris Youth Union in Goris and Kapan were the base of field survey teams (interviewers, supervisors, data-processing), from where they were trained and guided by staff of the UNHCR office in Yerevan.

Table A1.1: Target sample size of numbers of refugee/naturalized former refugee households and households of locals (non-refugees).

District	Stratum	Village	Refugees	Locals	
Sissian	large villages	Dastakert	25	13	
		Sissian Town	41	21	
		Akhitu	16	8	
		Shaqi	21	10	
		Vorotan	22	11	
		Vakhatin	7	3	
		Torunik	10	5	
		Total	142	71	
	small villages	Angheghakot	1	3	
		Brnakot	3	3	
		Ishkhanasar, Ghjljugh	11	11	
		Shakhat	6	6	
		Tsghuni	3	3	
		Total	24	26	
Goris	large villages	Goris town	65	33	
		Shinuhajr	10	5	
		Vorotan	6	3	
		Total	81	41	
	small villages	Khoznavar	5	5	
		Kornidzor	1	3	
		Hartashen	3	3	
		Tegh	4	4	
		Qarahunch	7	7	
		Total	20	22	
	Kapan	large villages	Kapan town	114	57
			Kajaran, Karjara (vill.), Barikavan	78	39
			(Y)egheg	6	3
Kavchut/Kaghnut			6	3	
Haladj/Khalaj			11	5	
Syunik			7	4	
Arznak			7	4	
Total			231	115	
small villages		Artzvanik	8	8	
		David Bek	4	4	
		Musalam	8	8	
		Verin Khotanan	3	3	
		Tandzaver	1	3	
		Total	24	26	
Mehri		large villages	Megri town	20	10
			Aldara, Alvank	39	20
	Lehvaz		30	15	
	Vardanidzor		19	9	
	Total		108	54	
	small villages	Agarak	12	12	
		Total	12	12	
	Total Syunik Province			641	367

Table A1.2: Successfully interviewed refugee/naturalized former refugee households and households of locals (non-refugees).

District	Stratum	Village	Refugees	Locals	
Sissian	Large villages	Dastakert	25	13	
		Sissian Town	37	17	
		Akhitu	15	8	
		Shaqi	21	10	
		Vorotan	22	11	
		Vakhatin	7	3	
		Torunik	10	5	
		Total	137	67	
	Small villages	Angheghakot	1	3	
		Brnakot	2	3	
		Ishkhanasar, Ghjljugh	6	11	
		Shakhat	5	6	
		Tsghuni	3	3	
		Total	17	26	
		Goris	Large villages	Goris town	56
Shinuhajr	10			5	
Vorotan	6			3	
Total	72			35	
Small villages	Khoznavar		5	5	
	Kornidzor		1	3	
	Hartashen			3	
	Tegh		2	4	
	Qarahunch		6	7	
	Total		14	22	
Kapan	Large villages		Kapan town	92	38
			Kajaran, Karjaran (vill.), Barikavan	71	35
			Yegheg	6	3
		Kavchut, Kaghnut	6	3	
		Haladj, Khalaj	7	5	
		Syunik	7	4	
		Arznak	7	4	
		Total	196	92	
	Small villages	Artzvanik	5	7	
		Musalam	5	7	
		Verin Khotanan	2	3	
		Total	12	17	
	Mehri	Large villages	Megri town	20	10
			Aldara, Alvank	30	9
Lehvaz			28	14	
Vardanidzor			16	9	
Total			94	42	
Small villages		Agarak	10	11	
		Total	10	11	
Total Syunik Province			552	312	

## ANNEX 2 Fieldwork and Field staff

In the preparatory period of the survey, between mid-September 2005 and the first week of December 2005, a draft questionnaire was developed, tested and updated, an interviewer manual was produced as well as manuals on data processing and sample design were produced. UNHCR office staff in Yerevan organised and monitored fieldwork and data processing, and supervised the 11 interviewers, who were recruited from an NGO in Goris Town (Goris Youth Union). Names and affiliation of those involved in the fieldwork are listed in table A2.1, below.

Before the actual fieldwork was launched on the 22nd of December 2005, interviewers received a final training and briefing. The strategy was to send out a first batch of interviewers into the field and then thoroughly examine their completed questionnaires. The results lead to some additional changes in the questionnaire and interviewer manual. The main period of data collection in the four districts of Syunik Marz was from 22 December 2005 to end of April 2006, with interruptions in January, February and March because of vacation periods and bad weather conditions in the mountains. The questionnaires that were brought back from the field were screened for complete information and various quality checks were manually performed. The interviewers worked in teams of two persons, a man and a woman, and, if needed, a driver and car was made available to them. UNHCR staff monitored and evaluated the fieldwork, for instance by manually checking completed questionnaires before data-entry, and if needed, interviewers were re-trained and send back to the field to redo interviews. Moreover, the staff re-interviewed 80 different types of households in different types of places and compared whether the answers on questions as measured on two different occasions were consistent.

About one month after completion of the fieldwork a final data base was ready by the end of May after which additional data cleaning was done by NIDI before analysis and report writing could start. Effectively, actual analysis report writing started in the third week of June 2006 and continued until the end of July.

*Table A2.1: Field staff of UNHCR 2005 survey on living conditions of refugees and naturalized former refugees.*

### **UNHCR Armenia staff**

Jean-Yves Bouchardy	UNHCR Census and Survey coordinator
Vahagn Sahakyan	UNHCR Programme Assistant
Tigran Kuchukyan	EDP/Telecom Assistant
Marine Shahbazyan	Field Assistant

### **"Goris Youth Union" NGO staff**

Movsissyan Karine	Director
Harutyunyan Lilit	Assistant to Senior Coordinator
Hakobyan Ani	Interviewer
Arakelyan Karmen	Interviewer
Dolunc Nelly	Interviewer
Dolunc Gayane	Interviewer
Khachatryan Hrach	Interviewer
Sargsyan Armen	Interviewer
Arshakyan Mary	Interviewer

Mkrtchyan Irina	Interviewer
Arshak Hovhannisyan	Interviewer
Tsatryan Suren	Interviewer
Vardanyan Tsaghik	Interviewer
Petrosyan Naira	Data-entry
Barkhudaryan Tatevik	Data-entry
Avanesyan Levon	Data-entry
Ohanjanyan Khachatur	Data-entry
Hakobyan Armen	Driver
Tatinyan Garik	Driver
Dolunc David	Driver
Ghonyan Ara	Driver
Asryan Khachik	Driver
Sahakyan Grigor	Driver
Hovsepyan Seyran	Driver
Rafael Safaryan	Driver

# ANNEX 3 Questionnaires

## UNHCR Survey on Living Conditions of Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Internally Displaced Persons

by:  
 UNHCR HQ, Geneva, Switzerland  
 Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague  
 UNHCR Yerevan, Armenia  
 Health Policy Research Associates (HPRA), Sri Lanka  
 Centro de Estudios de Poblacion y Desarrollo Social (CEPAR), Quito, Ecuador

### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (FOR THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD)

TOWN/VILLAGE NAME .....  
 ADDRESS (street, building, flat number): .....  
 .....  
 9-DIGIT PLACE CODE:   
 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER   
 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: FAMILY NAME: .....  
 FIRST NAME: .....  
 FATHER'S NAME: .....  
 LINE NUMBER OF PERSON WHO PROVIDES THE HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL INFORMATION (SEE A(01), NEXT PAGE)

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT CODES
DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RESULT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RESULT*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
NEXT VISIT: DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
TIME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

- \*RESULT CODES:**
- 1 COMPLETED
  - 2 PARTLY COMPLETED
  - 3 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT
  - 4 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
  - 5 POSTPONED
  - 6 REFUSED
  - 7 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
  - 8 DWELLING DESTROYED
  - 9 DWELLING NOT FOUND
  - 10 COULD NOT COMPLETE INTERVIEW FOR SECURITY REASON
  - 11 HOUSEHOLD IS SAMPLED AS REFUGEE/NFR HOUSEHOLD BUT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE A REFUGEE/NFR HOUSEHOLD
  - 12 HOUSEHOLD IS SAMPLED AS A NON-REFUGEE/NFR HOUSEHOLD BUT APPEARS TO BE A REFUGEE/NFR HOUSEHOLD
  - 13 OTHER

**INTERVIEWER, AFTER COMPLETING MODULE A, ENTER:**

HH1 TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (SEE A01)   
 HH2 TOTAL REF/NFR IN HOUSEHOLD (SEE A11)   
 HH3 TOTAL PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER (SEE A12)   
 HH4 TOTAL PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER (SEE A13)   
 HH5 HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY CODE (A,B,C or D) (SEE A16)

OFFICE EDITOR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KEYED BY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
---	--

**MODULE A: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (QUESTIONS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)**

INTERVIEWER, SAY THE FOLLOWING: Now I would like to have some basic information about the people who usually live and sleep in this household

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	ETHNICITY	RELIGION	SURVIVAL OF MOTHER			REFUGEE STATUS	INTERVIEWER: INSTRUCTIONS		
								Is <NAME'S> biological mother alive?	IF ALIVE Does <NAME'S> biological mother live in this household? What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER	Y N DK		Is <NAME> a Refugee or Naturalized Former Refugee (NFR)	Determine eligibility for individual interview	Determine eligibility for Module H
A01)	(A02)	(A03)	(A04)	(A05)	(A06) (A06A)	(A07)	(A08)	(A09)	(A10)	(A11)	(A12)	(A13)	(A14)	
01		0 1	1 2					1 2 8			01	01		
02			1 2					1 2 8			02	02		
03			1 2					1 2 8			03	03		
04			1 2					1 2 8			04	04		
05			1 2					1 2 8			05	05		
06			1 2					1 2 8			06	06		
07			1 2					1 2 8			07	07		
08			1 2					1 2 8			08	08		

<p><b>CODES FOR A3</b></p> <p>01 = HEAD                  02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND                  03 = SON OR DAUGHTER                  04 = SON / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW                  05 = GRANDCHILD                  06 = PARENT                  07 = GRAND PARENT</p>	<p>08 = PARENT-IN-LAW                  09 = BROTHER OR SISTER                  10= BROTHER OR SISTER IN LAW                  11 = NEPHEW OR NIECE                  12 = OTHER RELATIVE                  13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD                  14 = DOMESTIC SERVANT    16 = NOT RELATED                  15 = BOARDER/LODGER     98 = DON'T KNOW</p>	<p><b>CODES FOR A5</b></p> <p>RECORD AGE in COMPLETED YEARS</p> <p>00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR SINCE BIRTH                  97 = 97 OR OLDER                  98 = DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>IN A10, RECORD '00' IF MOTHER DOES NOT LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD</p>
--	---	---	--

MODULE A (Cont.): SUMMARY INFORMATION			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
(A15)	INTERVIEWER: EXAMINE MODULE A AND COUNT THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND ENTER THESE NUMBERS ON COVERAGE a. TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (SEE A01) b. TOTAL REFUGEES AND NATURALIZED FORMER REFUGEES (NFR) IN HOUSEHOLD (SEE A11) c. TOTAL PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD OR OLDER (SEE A12) d. TOTAL PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER (SEE A13)		
(A16)	INTERVIEWER: DETERMINE HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND CIRCLE HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY CODE (htc) and ENTER THIS CODE ON COVER PAGE a. ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE REFUGEE/NFR b. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS A REFUGEE/NFR and ONE OR MORE OTHERS ARE NOT A REFUGEE/NFR c. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS NOT A REFUGEE/NFR and ONE OR MORE OTHERS ARE REFUGEE/NFRs d. NO REFUGEES/NFR'S IN THIS HOUSEHOLD	<b>A</b> <b>B</b> <b>C</b> <b>D</b>	
MODULE B: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Housing conditions			
B01	Is this housing unit owned by this household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ B02
B01A	Who in this household is the <u>main owner</u> of this housing unit?	LINE NUMBER OF OWNER (SEE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B02	In how many rooms in this housing unit do members of this household live (exclude room used as kitchen)	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B03	How many rooms are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B04	Where is the main place for cooking?	INSIDE HOUSING UNIT, SEPARATE KITCHEN ..... 1 INSIDE HOUSING UNIT, IN LIVING OR SLEEPING ROOM ..... 2 OUTSIDE HOUSING UNIT ..... 3	
B04A	What kind of housing unit is this?	APARTMENT IN FLAT BUILDING ..... 1 STAND-ALONE FAMILY HOUSE ..... 2 DORMITORY ..... 3 TEMPORARY DWELLING (E.G. WAGON, CONTAINER) ..... 4 OTHER, SPECIFY: ..... 5	
B05	What is the <u>main</u> material of the floor of this housing unit?  INTERVIEWER: VERIFY THIS WITH RESPONDENT OR CHECK WITH RELEVANT OTHERS IF IN DOUBT.	EARTH/SAND/DUNG ..... 1 WOODEN PLANKS ..... 2 POLISHED WOOD ..... 3 VINYL ..... 4 CERAMIC TILES ..... 5 CONCRETE/CEMENT ..... 6 STONE ..... 7 OTHER ..... 96	
B06	What is the <u>main</u> material of the roof of this housing unit?  INTERVIEWER: VERIFY THIS WITH RESPONDENT OR CHECK WITH RELEVANT OTHERS IF IN DOUBT.	IRON/METAL/TIN/ZINC ..... 1 ASBESTOS ..... 2 TILES ..... 3 CEMENT ..... 4 SHINGLES ..... 5 WOOD ..... 6 MUD/EARTH ..... 7 STRAW/LEAVES/THATCH ..... 8 OTHER ..... 96	
B07	What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water for members of your household?  INTERVIEWER: VERIFY THIS WITH RESPONDENT OR CHECK WITH RELEVANT OTHERS IF IN DOUBT.	PIPED WATER ..... 1 WATER FROM A WELL ..... 2 SPRING ..... 3 RIVER/STREAM ..... 4 POND/LAKE ..... 5 RAINWATER ..... 6 TANKER TRUCK ..... 7 BOTTLED WATER ..... 8 OTHER ..... 96	
B08	Is this <u>main</u> drinking source located on the premise of this housing unit or elsewhere	ON THE PREMISE ..... 1 ELSEWHERE ..... 2	

B09	What kind of toilet facilities does your household have in this housing unit?	OWN FLUSH TOILET IN THIS HOUSE 1 PIT LATRINE IN THS HOUSE/YARD 2 NO FACILITY, USE OF BUSH/FIELD 3 NONE, SHARES WITH NEIGHBOUR 4																																																																			
B10	Do you share these facilities with persons who do not belong to this household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																																																			
B11	What types of energy are used in this household for cooking, heating or other applications  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. ELECTRICITY .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. PIPED GAS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. BOTTLED GAS, PROP./BUT. ....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. KEROSENE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. COAL, LIGNITE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. CHARCOAL .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. WOOD, STRAW .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. DUNG .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. OTHER .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. ELECTRICITY .....	1	2	b. PIPED GAS .....	1	2	c. BOTTLED GAS, PROP./BUT. ....	1	2	d. KEROSENE .....	1	2	e. COAL, LIGNITE .....	1	2	f. CHARCOAL .....	1	2	g. WOOD, STRAW .....	1	2	h. DUNG .....	1	2	i. OTHER .....	1	2																																					
	YES	NO																																																																			
a. ELECTRICITY .....	1	2																																																																			
b. PIPED GAS .....	1	2																																																																			
c. BOTTLED GAS, PROP./BUT. ....	1	2																																																																			
d. KEROSENE .....	1	2																																																																			
e. COAL, LIGNITE .....	1	2																																																																			
f. CHARCOAL .....	1	2																																																																			
g. WOOD, STRAW .....	1	2																																																																			
h. DUNG .....	1	2																																																																			
i. OTHER .....	1	2																																																																			
<b>General Economic Conditions</b>																																																																					
B12	Which operating and functional assets are currently owned by the household?  INTERVIEWER: VERIFY WITH RESPONDENT THE PRESENCE OF EACH ASSET AND WHETHER THE ASSET IS <b>WORKING AND FUNCTIONAL</b> IF NOT WORKING AND FUNCTIONAL CIRCLE 'NO'.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. RADIO .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. WATCH .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. TELEVISION ..</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. TELEPHONE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. REFRIGERATOR .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. SEWING MACHINE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. ELECTRIC IRON .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. ELECTRIC FAN .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>l. PERSONAL COMPUTER .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>m. VCR/DVD PLAYER .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>n. COWS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>o. GOATS/SHEEP .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>p. POULTRY .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>q. PIGS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>r. HORSES, DONKEYS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>s. NON-FARM BUSINESS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>t. JEWELRY .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>u. WASHING MACHINE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. RADIO .....	1	2	b. WATCH .....	1	2	c. TELEVISION ..	1	2	d. TELEPHONE .....	1	2	e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE .....	1	2	f. REFRIGERATOR .....	1	2	g. SEWING MACHINE .....	1	2	h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE .....	1	2	i. ELECTRIC IRON .....	1	2	j. ELECTRIC FAN .....	1	2	k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK .....	1	2	l. PERSONAL COMPUTER .....	1	2	m. VCR/DVD PLAYER .....	1	2	n. COWS .....	1	2	o. GOATS/SHEEP .....	1	2	p. POULTRY .....	1	2	q. PIGS .....	1	2	r. HORSES, DONKEYS .....	1	2	s. NON-FARM BUSINESS .....	1	2	t. JEWELRY .....	1	2	u. WASHING MACHINE .....	1	2	
	YES	NO																																																																			
a. RADIO .....	1	2																																																																			
b. WATCH .....	1	2																																																																			
c. TELEVISION ..	1	2																																																																			
d. TELEPHONE .....	1	2																																																																			
e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE .....	1	2																																																																			
f. REFRIGERATOR .....	1	2																																																																			
g. SEWING MACHINE .....	1	2																																																																			
h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE .....	1	2																																																																			
i. ELECTRIC IRON .....	1	2																																																																			
j. ELECTRIC FAN .....	1	2																																																																			
k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK .....	1	2																																																																			
l. PERSONAL COMPUTER .....	1	2																																																																			
m. VCR/DVD PLAYER .....	1	2																																																																			
n. COWS .....	1	2																																																																			
o. GOATS/SHEEP .....	1	2																																																																			
p. POULTRY .....	1	2																																																																			
q. PIGS .....	1	2																																																																			
r. HORSES, DONKEYS .....	1	2																																																																			
s. NON-FARM BUSINESS .....	1	2																																																																			
t. JEWELRY .....	1	2																																																																			
u. WASHING MACHINE .....	1	2																																																																			
B13	Does this household currently owns agricultural land outside Armenia	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																																																			
B14	Is any member of this household currently owner of agricultural land in Armenia ?  INTERVIEWER: (1) OWNERSHIP MEANS HAVING THE RIGHT TO SELL IT TO OTHERS. (2) DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE GARDEN AROUND THE HOUSE.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ B16																																																																		
B15	What is the total size of agricultural land in Armenia that is currently owned by this household?  INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE GARDEN AROUND THE HOUSE	a. LAND SIZE <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 100px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> , <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> b. MEASURE      HECTARE      1 ARE                2 SQUARE METER      3																																																																			
B16	Do you get harvest/produce from any land that you own or rent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																																																			
B17	Overall, is the current financial situation of the household more than sufficient, sufficient, barely sufficient or insufficient to buy all the basic needs?	MORE THAN SUFFICIENT ..... 1 SUFFICIENT ..... 2 BARELY SUFFICIENT ..... 3 INSUFFICIENT ..... 4																																																																			
B18	Within two years from now, do you think the financial situation of this household will be better, the same or worse?	BETTER ..... 1 SAME ..... 2 WORSE ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 4	→ B20 → B20																																																																		

B19	What is the main reason why you expect things will be different in the future?	REASON: _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																					
B20	On average per month, is the net total household income between AMD 54,000 and AMD 108,000, or is it more or is it less?  INTERVIEWER: VERIFY WITH RESPONDENT THAT INCOME FROM LAND, INTEREST, REMITTANCES, AID IS INCLUDED	IN THAT RANGE ..... 1 MORE ..... 2 LESS ..... 3	→ B23 → B21 → B22																																																																																				
B21	Is it in within the range of AMD 108,000 and AMD 216,000	IN THAT RANGE ..... 1 MORE ..... 2	} B23																																																																																				
B22	Is it in the range of AMD 27,000 and AMD 54,000?	IN THAT RANGE ..... 1 LESS ..... 2																																																																																					
B23	How do you rate the current financial situation of the household compared to that of other households in this neighborhood?	MUCH BETTER ..... 1 SOMEWHAT BETTER ..... 2 SAME ..... 3 SOMEWHAT WORSE ..... 4 MUCH WORSE ..... 5																																																																																					
B24	Did the household manage to accumulate savings in the past 12 months, including jewelry?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																																																																					
B25	In the <u>past week</u> , about how much money was spent by the household on the following food items? INTERVIEWER: ENTER 999,998 IF DON'T KNOW  a. STAPLE FOODS (RICE, FLOUR, BREAD, CEREALS) b. VEGETABLES/FRUITS c. MEAT/FISH d. DAIRY PRODUCTS e. COOKING OIL/FAT f. BEVERAGES g. SUGAR h. OTHER	AMD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> , <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																																																																					
B26	So, about how much money was spent in total on food and drinks consumed by this household in the <u>past week</u> ? INTERVIEWER: ENTER 999,998 IF DON'T KNOW	AMD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> , <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																																																																					
B27	How many meals a day did members of this household get yesterday?	NUMBER OF MEALS ..... <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																					
B28	How many meals a day do members of this household usually get?	MEALS PER DAY ..... <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																					
B29	These days, what would you say about the availability of food to eat for all persons in this household	USUALLY ENOUGH ..... 1 SOMETIMES ENOUGH ..... 2 SELDOM ENOUGH ..... 3 NEVER ENOUGH ..... 4																																																																																					
B30	In the <u>past month</u> , about how much money was spent by the household on the following main non-food items INTERVIEWER: ENTER 999,998 IF DON'T KNOW  a. HOUSING (RENT, MAINTENANCE) b. ELECTRICITY, WATER, GAS c. MEDICAL COSTS (PHYSICIAN, MEDICINES, ETC.) d. CLOTHES e. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS AND SUPPLIES f. EDUCATION (TUITION, BOOKS, UNIFORMS, PENCILS) g. TRANSPORTATION h. DEBTS i. SOCIAL OR RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS j. COMMUNICATION EXPENDITURES (PHONE, INTERNET) k. OTHER	AMD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> , <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																																																																					

B31	So, about how much money was spent on non-food items by this household in the <u>past month</u> ? INTERVIEWER: ENTER 999,998 IF DON'T KNOW	AMD [ ][ ][ ] , [ ][ ][ ]	
B32	Would you say the amount of outstanding debt of members of this household is high, fair or low?	HIGH ..... 1 FAIR ..... 2 LOW ..... 3 NO DEBTS ..... 4	
B33	Where would you go when the household <b>suddenly</b> gets in serious financial problems, for instance as a result of health or other problems, or because of theft and robbery, earthquake or other disasters  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	YES NO a. CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS (SPOUSE/PARENT/BROTHER SISTER/CHILD) ..... 1 2 b. OTHER RELATIVES ..... 1 2 c. FRIENDS ..... 1 2 d. CREDIT COOPERATIVE ..... 1 2 e. BANK ..... 1 2 f. COMMERCIAL FUND ..... 1 2 g. LOMBARD ..... 1 2 h. MONEY LENDER ..... 1 2 i. NEIGHBORS ..... 1 2 j. OTHER ..... 1 2	
B34	In the past 12 months, did the household experience <b>sudden</b> and <b>serious</b> financial difficulties?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ B36
B35	What were main causes for these financial difficulties?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	YES NO a. BANKRUPT ..... 1 2 b. HEALTH OF FAMILY MEMBER ..... 1 2 c. THEFT/ROBBERY ..... 1 2 d. NATURAL DISASTER ..... 1 2 e. DEATH IN THE FAMILY ..... 1 2 f. OTHER ..... 1 2	
<b>Support from others</b>			
B36	In the past 12 months, how often did the household receive money from relatives or friends living elsewhere?  INTERVIEWER: ELSEWHERE=WITHIN OR OUTSIDE ARMENIA	ONCE A MONTH OR MORE ..... 1 A FEW TIMES (UNSPECIFIED) ..... 2 ONLY ONCE ..... 3 DID NOT RECEIVE ANY MONEY ..... 4	→ B43
B37	When was the last time the household received money?	LAST WEEK ..... 1 LAST MONTH ..... 2 MORE THAN 2 MONTHS AGO ..... 3 MORE THAN 6 MONTHS AGO ..... 4	
B38	How much was received, the last time? INTERVIEWER: ask for amount and specify the currency	AMOUNT [ ][ ][ ] , [ ][ ][ ] CURRENCY: ..... AMD 1 ..... US\$ 2	
B39	In your opinion, how important is the money received from relatives for the well-being of this household?	VERY IMPORTANT ..... 1 IMPORTANT ..... 2 FAIRLY IMPORTANT ..... 3 NOT IMPORTANT ..... 4	
B40	What kind of persons sent money to this household?  INTERVIEWER, WRITE THE <b>NUMBER</b> OF MALE AND FEMALE PERSONS WHO SENT THE MONEY	Male Female a. SPOUSE (ABROAD) [ ] [ ] b. CHILDREN (ABROAD) [ ] [ ] c. BROTH./SISTERS (ABROAD) [ ] [ ] d. OTHERS (ABROAD) [ ] [ ] e. SPOUSE (THIS COUNTRY) [ ] [ ] f. CHILDREN (THIS COUNTRY) [ ] [ ] g. BROTH/SIST (THIS COUNTRY) [ ] [ ] h. OTHERS (THIS COUNTRY) [ ] [ ]	
B41	Who in the household is/are the main recipient(s) of money received from relatives?  INTERVIEWER: ASK FOR RECIPIENTS NAME AND ENTER RESPONDENTS LINE NUMBER (SEE A01 IN Module A)	a. LINE NUMBER OF PERSON 1 [ ][ ] b. LINE NUMBER OF PERSON 2 [ ][ ] c. LINE NUMBER OF PERSON 3 [ ][ ] d. LINE NUMBER OF PERSON 4 [ ][ ] e. LINE NUMBER OF PERSON 5 [ ][ ]	

B42	Was the received money used for any of the following purposes?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL PURPOSES AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. DAILY FOOD AND CLOTHS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. HOUSING/RENT .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. REPAY DEBTS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. INVEST (LAND, AGRICULTURE)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. INVEST (NON-AGRO BUSINESS)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. EDUCATION .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. HEALTH RELATED .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. CONSUMER DURABLES .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. MARRIAGE/CEREMONIES .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>k. NOTHING IN PARTICULAR .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>l. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. DAILY FOOD AND CLOTHS .....	1	2	b. HOUSING/RENT .....	1	2	c. REPAY DEBTS .....	1	2	d. INVEST (LAND, AGRICULTURE)	1	2	e. INVEST (NON-AGRO BUSINESS)	1	2	f. EDUCATION .....	1	2	g. HEALTH RELATED .....	1	2	h. CONSUMER DURABLES .....	1	2	i. MARRIAGE/CEREMONIES .....	1	2	j. TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY	1	2	k. NOTHING IN PARTICULAR .....	1	2	l. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....	1	2	
	YES	NO																																								
a. DAILY FOOD AND CLOTHS .....	1	2																																								
b. HOUSING/RENT .....	1	2																																								
c. REPAY DEBTS .....	1	2																																								
d. INVEST (LAND, AGRICULTURE)	1	2																																								
e. INVEST (NON-AGRO BUSINESS)	1	2																																								
f. EDUCATION .....	1	2																																								
g. HEALTH RELATED .....	1	2																																								
h. CONSUMER DURABLES .....	1	2																																								
i. MARRIAGE/CEREMONIES .....	1	2																																								
j. TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY	1	2																																								
k. NOTHING IN PARTICULAR .....	1	2																																								
l. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....	1	2																																								
B43	In addition to receiving money from relatives, did the household receive any of the following goods or services in the past three years for which it did not have to pay?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. PERMANENT SHELTER/HOUSING</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. LAND .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. HOUSE REPAIR .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. FOOD .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. MONEY .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. LEGAL SUPPORT .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. HEATH CARE .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. SHOES/CLOTHES .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. OTHER .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>k. DID NOT RECEIVE GOODS/SERV.</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. PERMANENT SHELTER/HOUSING	1	2	b. LAND .....	1	2	c. HOUSE REPAIR .....	1	2	d. FOOD .....	1	2	e. MONEY .....	1	2	f. LEGAL SUPPORT .....	1	2	g. HEATH CARE .....	1	2	i. SHOES/CLOTHES .....	1	2	h. OTHER .....	1	2	k. DID NOT RECEIVE GOODS/SERV.	1	2	HEV1 ↑						
	YES	NO																																								
a. PERMANENT SHELTER/HOUSING	1	2																																								
b. LAND .....	1	2																																								
c. HOUSE REPAIR .....	1	2																																								
d. FOOD .....	1	2																																								
e. MONEY .....	1	2																																								
f. LEGAL SUPPORT .....	1	2																																								
g. HEATH CARE .....	1	2																																								
i. SHOES/CLOTHES .....	1	2																																								
h. OTHER .....	1	2																																								
k. DID NOT RECEIVE GOODS/SERV.	1	2																																								
B44	From whom did your household receive these goods or services?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. LOCAL GOVERNMENT .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. INDIVIDUAL DONORS .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. UNHCR .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. NGO .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3">FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN:</td></tr> <tr><td>f. - this country .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. - origin country .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. - other countries .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. OTHER .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. LOCAL GOVERNMENT .....	1	2	b. INDIVIDUAL DONORS .....	1	2	c. UNHCR .....	1	2	d. OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS	1	2	e. NGO .....	1	2	FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN:			f. - this country .....	1	2	g. - origin country .....	1	2	h. - other countries .....	1	2	i. OTHER .....	1	2							
	YES	NO																																								
a. LOCAL GOVERNMENT .....	1	2																																								
b. INDIVIDUAL DONORS .....	1	2																																								
c. UNHCR .....	1	2																																								
d. OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS	1	2																																								
e. NGO .....	1	2																																								
FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN:																																										
f. - this country .....	1	2																																								
g. - origin country .....	1	2																																								
h. - other countries .....	1	2																																								
i. OTHER .....	1	2																																								
B45	When was the last time that this household received a "family allowance" from the State Government?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>BETWEEN 1-12 MONTHS AGO</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>MORE THAN A YEAR AGO</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>NEVER RECEIVED SUCH ALLOWANCE</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO	1	BETWEEN 1-12 MONTHS AGO	2	MORE THAN A YEAR AGO	3	NEVER RECEIVED SUCH ALLOWANCE	4	HEV1 }←																															
LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO	1																																									
BETWEEN 1-12 MONTHS AGO	2																																									
MORE THAN A YEAR AGO	3																																									
NEVER RECEIVED SUCH ALLOWANCE	4																																									
B46	Why did this household not receive such a "family allowance"?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. WE DON'T KNOW HOW TO APPLY</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. NEVER HEARD ABOUT IT</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. WE DON'T KNOW HOW TO APPLY	1	2	b. DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA	1	2	c. NEVER HEARD ABOUT IT	1	2	d. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....	1	2																									
	YES	NO																																								
a. WE DON'T KNOW HOW TO APPLY	1	2																																								
b. DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA	1	2																																								
c. NEVER HEARD ABOUT IT	1	2																																								
d. OTHER, SPECIFY: .....	1	2																																								
<b>INTERVIEWER: EVALUATE THE INTERVIEW WITH THIS RESPONDENT</b>																																										
HEV1	So far, how was the general atmosphere during the interview?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>RELAXED</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>NORMAL, NOTHING SPECIAL</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>TENSE</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	RELAXED	1	NORMAL, NOTHING SPECIAL	2	TENSE	3																																		
RELAXED	1																																									
NORMAL, NOTHING SPECIAL	2																																									
TENSE	3																																									
HEV2	Where others present during (part of) the interview?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>NO</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>YES, CHILD(REN) ONLY</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>YES, ONE OR MORE ADULTS</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	NO	1	YES, CHILD(REN) ONLY	2	YES, ONE OR MORE ADULTS	3																																		
NO	1																																									
YES, CHILD(REN) ONLY	2																																									
YES, ONE OR MORE ADULTS	3																																									
HEV3	Did you speak to each other during the interview in a language that both of you speak and understand well?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>YES</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>NO</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	1	NO	2																																				
YES	1																																									
NO	2																																									
END OF INTERVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PROCEED WITH INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE																																										

## UNHCR Survey on Living Conditions of Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Internally Displaced Persons

*by:*  
 UNHCR HQ, Geneva, Austria  
 Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague  
 UNHCR Yerevan, Armenia  
 Health Policy Research Associates (HPRA), Sri Lanka  
 Centro de Estudios de Poblacion y Desarrollo Social (CEPAR), Quito, Ecuador

### INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF 15 YEARS AND OLDER

TOWN/VILLAGE NAME .....

9-DIGIT PLACE CODE:

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

ADDRESS (street, building, flat number): .....

.....

RESPONDENT NAME FAMILY NAME: .....

FIRST NAME: .....

FATHER'S NAME: .....

LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT (SEE A(01) IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE)

IF A PROXY PERSON IS USED, ENTER LINE HIS/HER LINE NUMBER (IF NO PROXY PERSON, ENTER 00)

HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY CODE (=A,B,C OR D, ALSO SEE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COVER PAGE)

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT CODES
DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWERCODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RESULT*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	RESULT <input type="text"/>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
TIME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

- \*RESULT CODES:**
- 1 COMPLETED
  - 2 PARTY COMPLETED
  - 3 NOT AT HOME
  - 4 POSTPONED
  - 5 REFUSED
  - 6 INCAPACITATED
  - 7 OTHER

	OFFICE EDITOR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KEYED BY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
--	--	---

MODULE C - GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENT																																																																					
ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE																																																																					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS																																																																		
C01	FILL IN THE PERSON'S SEX	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2																																																																			
C02	How old were you at your last birthday? 97 = 97 OR OLDER; 98 = DON'T KNOW	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																			
C03	What is your current marital status: are you married, living with a partner, widowed, divorced, or separated, or have you never been married?	NEVER MARRIED ..... 1 CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 2 LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 3 WIDOWED ..... 4 DIVORCED ..... 5 SEPARATED ..... 6	→ C05																																																																		
C04	In what month and year did you get widowed/divorced/separated? INTERVIEWER: CODE 98 AND 9998 IF NOT KNOWN	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																			
C05	Did you ever attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C08																																																																		
C06	What is the highest level of school you attended?	PRIMARY (not completed) 1 PRIMARY ( completed) 2 SECONDARY (not completed) 3 SECONDARY (completed) 4 VOCATIONAL (not completed) 5 VOCATIONAL (completed) 6 COLLEGE/UNIVER. (not completed) 7 COLLEGE/UNIVER. (completed) 8																																																																			
C07	Are you currently attending an educational institution?	SCHOOL (PRIM OR SEC) 1 VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE 2 UNIVERSITY 3 NO 4																																																																			
C08	Do you speak Armenian or Russian?	ARMENIAN ONLY 1 ARMENIAN AND RUSSIAN 2 RUSSIAN ONLY 3 OTHER 4																																																																			
C09	Now I would like you to read these sentences to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT WITH PIECE OF TEXT IN ARMENIAN AND IN RUSSIAN IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED ..... 4																																																																			
C9A	Do you make use of the INTERNET? (mainly where)	YES, FROM PC IN THIS HOUSE 1 YES, FROM PC OUTSIDE THIS HOUSE 2 YES, FROM DIFFERENT PLACES 3 NO, NEVER HEARD OF INTERNET 4 NO, NO INTERNET ACCESS HERE 5																																																																			
C9B	INTERVIEWER: COPY HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY CODE FROM COVERPAGE AND ENTER HERE	IF HTC = A OR B: → ASK C10-C14 ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IF HTC = C: → ASK C10-C14 ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS MOST SENIOR REFUGEE/INFR IF HTC = D: → SKIP C10-C14 AND GO TO MODULE D																																																																			
C10	Which <b>operating and functional</b> assets were owned by <u>you</u> household in the place you lived before fleeing? INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS BELOW AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER AND VERIFY WHETHER EACH ITEM WAS WORKING AND FUNCTIONAL, IF NOT, CIRCLE 'NO'.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. WATCH</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>l. VCR/DVD PLAYER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>m. COWS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. TELEPHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>n. GOATS/SHEEP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>o. POULTRY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>p. PIGS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. SEWING MACHINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>q. HORSES, DONKEYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>r. NON-FARM BUSINESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. ELECTRIC IRON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>s. JEWELRY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. ELECTRIC FAN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>t. WASHING MACHINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO		YES	NO	a. RADIO	1	2	k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK	1	2	b. WATCH	1	2	l. VCR/DVD PLAYER	1	2	c. TELEVISION	1	2	m. COWS	1	2	d. TELEPHONE	1	2	n. GOATS/SHEEP	1	2	e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE	1	2	o. POULTRY	1	2	f. REFRIGERATOR	1	2	p. PIGS	1	2	g. SEWING MACHINE	1	2	q. HORSES, DONKEYS	1	2	h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE	1	2	r. NON-FARM BUSINESS	1	2	i. ELECTRIC IRON	1	2	s. JEWELRY	1	2	j. ELECTRIC FAN	1	2	t. WASHING MACHINE	1	2	
	YES	NO		YES	NO																																																																
a. RADIO	1	2	k. MOTOR/CAR/JEEP/TRUCK	1	2																																																																
b. WATCH	1	2	l. VCR/DVD PLAYER	1	2																																																																
c. TELEVISION	1	2	m. COWS	1	2																																																																
d. TELEPHONE	1	2	n. GOATS/SHEEP	1	2																																																																
e. CELLULAR/MOBILE PHONE	1	2	o. POULTRY	1	2																																																																
f. REFRIGERATOR	1	2	p. PIGS	1	2																																																																
g. SEWING MACHINE	1	2	q. HORSES, DONKEYS	1	2																																																																
h. GAS/ELECTRIC STOVE	1	2	r. NON-FARM BUSINESS	1	2																																																																
i. ELECTRIC IRON	1	2	s. JEWELRY	1	2																																																																
j. ELECTRIC FAN	1	2	t. WASHING MACHINE	1	2																																																																
C11	Which facilities did the household have in the place you were living before you fled? INTERVIEWER: (1) READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE ANSWER CODE (2) PLACE=HOUSE AND GARDEN BELONGING TO HOUSE	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. ELECTRICITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. PIPED GAS ON PREMISES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. PIPED WATER ON PREMISES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. OWN FLUSH TOILET IN HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. OWN PIT LATRINE IN HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. ELECTRICITY	1	2	b. PIPED GAS ON PREMISES	1	2	c. PIPED WATER ON PREMISES	1	2	d. OWN FLUSH TOILET IN HOUSE	1	2	e. OWN PIT LATRINE IN HOUSE	1	2																																																	
	YES	NO																																																																			
a. ELECTRICITY	1	2																																																																			
b. PIPED GAS ON PREMISES	1	2																																																																			
c. PIPED WATER ON PREMISES	1	2																																																																			
d. OWN FLUSH TOILET IN HOUSE	1	2																																																																			
e. OWN PIT LATRINE IN HOUSE	1	2																																																																			

C12	Did that household have agricultural land in the country from which you fled? INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE GARDEN AROUND THE HOUSE	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C14																														
C13	What was the total size of that land? INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE GARDEN AROUND THE HOUSE IN SIZE ESTIMATE	a. LAND SIZE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> b. MEASURE: HECTARE 1 ARE 2 SQUARE METERS 3																															
C14	How does the current financial situation compare with the situation before you fled?	MUCH BETTER 1 SOMEWHAT BETTER 2 SAME 3 SOMEWHAT WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5																															
<b>MODULE D - MIGRATION</b> ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE																																	
Q. No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS																														
D01	In which place were you born?	IN THIS VILLAGE/TOWN 1 OTHER VILL./TOWN IN THIS MARZ 2 YEREVAN 3 IN OTHER MARZ 4 BAKU, AZERBADJAN 5 SOMGAIT, AZERBADJAN 6 ELSEWHERE IN AZERBADJAN 7 LACHIN 8 STEPANAKERT, KARABACH 9 ELSEWHERE IN KARABACH 10 GEORGIA 11 TURKMENISTAN 12 RUSSIAN FEDERATION 13 OTHER 14																															
D03	What is your current country of citizenship	ARMENIA ..... 1 RUSSIAN FEDERATION ..... 2 AZERBADJAN ..... 3 GEORGIA ..... 4 STATELESS ..... 5 OTHER ..... 6	→ D09																														
D04	<b>INTERVIEWER: VERIFY WITH RESPONDENT'S AND WITH A11, AND WITH RESPONDENT DOCUMENTS IF RESPONDENT IS: →</b>	NON-REFUGEE 1 NATURALISED FORMER REFUGEE 2 REFUGEE 3	→ D11 → D08																														
D05	Did you apply for naturalisation in Armenia?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D08																														
D06	Why didn't you apply for naturalisation? INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. NO ADVANTAGE TO DO IT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. DON'T KNOW HOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. DIFFICULT PROCEDURES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. FEAR TO BE DRAFTED BY ARMENIAN ARMY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. FEARS LOSING RIGHT TO CLAIM LOST PROPERTY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. FEARS LOSING RIGHT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. IN PROGRESS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. REJECTED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. NO ADVANTAGE TO DO IT	1	2	b. DON'T KNOW HOW	1	2	c. DIFFICULT PROCEDURES	1	2	d. FEAR TO BE DRAFTED BY ARMENIAN ARMY	1	2	e. FEARS LOSING RIGHT TO CLAIM LOST PROPERTY	1	2	f. FEARS LOSING RIGHT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	1	2	g. IN PROGRESS	1	2	h. REJECTED	1	2	i. OTHER	1	2	
	YES	NO																															
a. NO ADVANTAGE TO DO IT	1	2																															
b. DON'T KNOW HOW	1	2																															
c. DIFFICULT PROCEDURES	1	2																															
d. FEAR TO BE DRAFTED BY ARMENIAN ARMY	1	2																															
e. FEARS LOSING RIGHT TO CLAIM LOST PROPERTY	1	2																															
f. FEARS LOSING RIGHT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	1	2																															
g. IN PROGRESS	1	2																															
h. REJECTED	1	2																															
i. OTHER	1	2																															
D07	Will you eventually apply for naturalisation?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT SURE YET ..... 3	→ D11																														
D08	In what stage of the naturalisation process are you?	APPLICATION REJECTED ..... 1 APPLICATION IN PROGRESS ..... 2 APPLICATION GRANTED ..... 3	→ D10																														
D09	When did you obtain Armenian citizenship or were you naturalised? INTERVIEWER: DON'T REMEMBER= CODE 98 AND 9998	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																															
D10	Can you give me an estimate of how much money it costs to get Armenian citizenship/ become naturalised? INTERVIEWER: <b>INCLUDE INFORMAL PAYMENTS</b> IF DOES NOT KNOW CODE 999.998	AMD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																															

D11	Since 1988, did you ever flee your usual place of residence <b>within</b> or <b>outside</b> Armenia? INTERVIEWER: FLEEING=MOVING ELSEWHERE BECAUSE OF IMMEDIATE LIFE THREAT	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D27																																			
D12	When did you flee that place? INTERVIEWER: DON'T REMEMBER= CODE 98 AND 9998	MONTH      YEAR [ ][ ]      [ ][ ][ ][ ]																																				
D13	What were reasons for fleeing? INTERVIEWER: (1) READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. NEARBY WAR/FIGHTING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. FEAR OF PERSECUTION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. NATURAL DISASTER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. OTHER, SPECIFY: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. NEARBY WAR/FIGHTING	1	2	b. FEAR OF PERSECUTION	1	2	c. NATURAL DISASTER	1	2	d. OTHER, SPECIFY: _____	1	2																					
	YES	NO																																				
a. NEARBY WAR/FIGHTING	1	2																																				
b. FEAR OF PERSECUTION	1	2																																				
c. NATURAL DISASTER	1	2																																				
d. OTHER, SPECIFY: _____	1	2																																				
D14	I would like to know what the composition was of the family to which you belonged shortly before you fled, and which changes occurred. INTERVIEWER: REGISTER THE NUMBER OF PERSONS. IF A BOX-ENTRY IS NOT APPLICABLE ENTER 0 OR 00, DEPENDING ON NUMBER OF BOXES																																					
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Spouse(s) (a)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(Grand) Parent(s) (b)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Brother(s) Sister(s) (c)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Children (d)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Others (e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Number of person in that family before fleeing</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Persons in that family who joined you when fleeing</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Persons of that family who now live with you</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Persons of that family who now live somewhere else</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Persons of that family who stayed behind</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> <td>[ ][ ][ ][ ]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Spouse(s) (a)	(Grand) Parent(s) (b)	Brother(s) Sister(s) (c)	Children (d)	Others (e)	a. Number of person in that family before fleeing	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	b. Persons in that family who joined you when fleeing	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	c. Persons of that family who now live with you	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	d. Persons of that family who now live somewhere else	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	e. Persons of that family who stayed behind	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	
	Spouse(s) (a)	(Grand) Parent(s) (b)	Brother(s) Sister(s) (c)	Children (d)	Others (e)																																	
a. Number of person in that family before fleeing	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]																																	
b. Persons in that family who joined you when fleeing	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]																																	
c. Persons of that family who now live with you	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]																																	
d. Persons of that family who now live somewhere else	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]																																	
e. Persons of that family who stayed behind	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ]																																	
D15	Since you fled, do you have periodic contact (phone, letters) with any of those family members who now live somewhere else, <b>in</b> or <b>outside</b> Armenia?	YES, PERIODICALLY ..... 1 YES, ONCE A WHILE ..... 2 NO ..... 3 N/A, FAMILY IS COMPLETE ..... 4	→ D17																																			
D16	Do you know feel lonely because you lost contact with family members because you had to flee?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																				
D17	Where was your place of usual residence before you fled?	ELSEWHERE IN AMENIA ..... 1 BAKU, AZERBADJAN ..... 2 SOMGAI, AZERBADJAN ..... 3 ELSEWHERE IN AZERBADJAN ..... 4 LACHIN ..... 5 STEPANAKERT, KARABACH ..... 6 ELSEWHERE IN KARABACH ..... 7 TURKMENISTAN ..... 8 GEORGIA ..... 9 OTHER ..... 10																																				
D18	Where was your first place of residence in Armenia after you fled?	THIS VILLAGE/TOWN ..... 11 OTHER VILL./TOWN,THIS MARZ ..... 12 OTHER VILL./TOWN,OTHER MARZ ..... 13 YEREVAN ..... 14																																				
D19	After you fled, when did you arrive in the place where you are living now?	MONTH      YEAR [ ][ ]      [ ][ ][ ][ ]																																				
D20	In how many different places did you live before you arrived in the place you are living now?	NUMBER OF PLACES      [ ][ ]																																				
D21	Do you intend to return to the place from which you fled if you feel that it is possible and safe to go back?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D27																																			
D22	If it would be possible and safe to go back, would you then go back immediately or would it take you some time before you would go back?	IMMEDIATELY ..... 1 WITHIN 6 MONTHS ..... 2 BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS ..... 3 AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR ..... 4 NOT SURE/ IT DEPENDS ..... 5																																				
D23	Why would you return? INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. HAS PROPERTY THERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. HAVE FAM./FRIENDS THERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. BETTER HOUSING THERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. BETTER JOBS THERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. I AM NOT HAPPY HERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. I LIKE IT THERE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. HAS PROPERTY THERE	1	2	b. HAVE FAM./FRIENDS THERE	1	2	c. BETTER HOUSING THERE	1	2	d. BETTER JOBS THERE	1	2	e. BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS	1	2	f. I AM NOT HAPPY HERE	1	2	g. I LIKE IT THERE	1	2	h. OTHER	1	2	IF ONLY ONE ANSWER IS 'YES' ↓ D25								
	YES	NO																																				
a. HAS PROPERTY THERE	1	2																																				
b. HAVE FAM./FRIENDS THERE	1	2																																				
c. BETTER HOUSING THERE	1	2																																				
d. BETTER JOBS THERE	1	2																																				
e. BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS	1	2																																				
f. I AM NOT HAPPY HERE	1	2																																				
g. I LIKE IT THERE	1	2																																				
h. OTHER	1	2																																				

D24	What is the most important reason? INTERVIEWER: USE AS ANSWERCODE a,b,c,d,e,f,g or h (SEE D23)	MOST IMPORTANT REASON <input type="checkbox"/>																															
D25	What are the main reasons for not returning to the place that you fled?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. LACK OF LAND THERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. LACK OF HOUSE THERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. LACK OF WORK THERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. HAS WORK HERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. NOT SAFE THERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. TOO COSTLY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. OTHERS TOOK ALL MY PROPERTY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. OTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. DON'T WANT TO RETURN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. LACK OF LAND THERE	1	2	b. LACK OF HOUSE THERE	1	2	c. LACK OF WORK THERE	1	2	d. HAS WORK HERE	1	2	e. NOT SAFE THERE	1	2	f. TOO COSTLY	1	2	g. OTHERS TOOK ALL MY PROPERTY	1	2	h. OTHER	1	2	i. DON'T WANT TO RETURN	1	2	IF ONLY ONE ANSWER IS 'YES' ↓ D27
	YES	NO																															
a. LACK OF LAND THERE	1	2																															
b. LACK OF HOUSE THERE	1	2																															
c. LACK OF WORK THERE	1	2																															
d. HAS WORK HERE	1	2																															
e. NOT SAFE THERE	1	2																															
f. TOO COSTLY	1	2																															
g. OTHERS TOOK ALL MY PROPERTY	1	2																															
h. OTHER	1	2																															
i. DON'T WANT TO RETURN	1	2																															
D26	What is the most important obstacle? INTERVIEWER: USE AS ANSWERCODE a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h or i (SEE D25)	MOST IMPORTANT REASON <input type="checkbox"/>																															
D27	Do you intend to move to another place in Armenia or move abroad?	YES, IN ARMENIA ..... 1 YES, TO ANOTHER COUNTRY ..... 2 NO ..... 3	→ D31																														
D28	Why do you want to move to another place?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. LAND-RELATED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. WORK-RELATED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. FAMILIE/MARRIAGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. FEAR OF WAR/CONFLICT/ PERSECUTION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. UNCERTAIN FUTURE HERE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. PRESSURE OF FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. LAND-RELATED	1	2	b. WORK-RELATED	1	2	c. FAMILIE/MARRIAGE	1	2	d. FEAR OF WAR/CONFLICT/ PERSECUTION	1	2	e. UNCERTAIN FUTURE HERE	1	2	f. HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS	1	2	g. PRESSURE OF FAMILY	1	2							
	YES	NO																															
a. LAND-RELATED	1	2																															
b. WORK-RELATED	1	2																															
c. FAMILIE/MARRIAGE	1	2																															
d. FEAR OF WAR/CONFLICT/ PERSECUTION	1	2																															
e. UNCERTAIN FUTURE HERE	1	2																															
f. HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS	1	2																															
g. PRESSURE OF FAMILY	1	2																															
D29	When do you intend to move?	WITHIN 6 MONTHS ..... 1 BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS ..... 2 AFTER MORE THAN 1 YEAR ..... 3 NOT SURE/IT DEPENDS.. 4																															
D30	Would this be a temporary or a more permanent move?	TEMPORARY ..... 1 PERMANENT ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 3																															
D31	INTERVIEWER: COPY HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY CODE (HTC) FROM COVERPAGE 																																
D32	How many persons of this household migrated already to another place in Armenia or to another country?  INTERVIEWER: ENTER 88 TWICE IF NO OTHER PERSONS MIGRATED FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD	TO ELSEWHERE IN ARMENIA <input type="text"/> TO ANOTHER COUNTRY <input type="text"/>																															
D33	Did any other member of this household returned to the place from which he/she fled?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																															

MODULE E: EMPLOYMENT NOW, 5 YEARS AGO AND SHORTLY BEFORE FLEEING			
ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
<b>INTERVIEWER: E01 TO E09 REFER TO THE PAST 7 DAYS. IF ILL, ON VACATION, ETC. REFER TO MOST RECENT WORKING WEEK</b>			
E01	Have you worked for at least four hours in the past 7 days for which you received money or payment in kind (including food) ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ E03
E02	Are you now looking for paid work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	} E07
E03	Did you do that paid work <u>mainly</u> as an employer, a wage-or salary earner with a contract, as a casual labourer without formal contract, as worker in a family business	EMPLOYER ..... 1 CONTRACT WAGE EARNER ..... 2 CASUAL LABOURER, NO CONTRACT ..... 3 FAMILY BUSINESS WORKER ..... 4 OTHER ..... 5	
E04	In the past 7 days, what was the nature of the work you did most of the time?	DESCRIBE TYPE OF WORK BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISCO CODE) <input type="text"/>	
E05	What kind of business is this? <b>INTERVIEWER: ASK WHAT KIND OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ARE PRODUCED</b>	DESCRIBE TYPE OF BUSINESS BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISIC CODE) <input type="text"/>	
<b>E06</b>	In the past 7 days, how many hours did you work for pay in this job?	HOURS WORKED ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ E08
<b>E07</b>	What was the <u>main</u> reason why you did not work for money or pay in kind?	DID UNPAID WORK MOST OF THE TIME ..... 1 HOUSEHOLD DUTIES/WORK ..... 2 CHILD CARE ..... 3 RETIRED/OLD AGE ..... 4 STUDYING ..... 5 DISABLED ..... 6 PAID WORK WAS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 7 WAS TOO YOUNG TO WORK ..... 8 DIDN'T NEED TO WORK ..... 9 OTHER ..... 96	→ INT1
E08	In general, which share of total household expenditures is paid with the earnings of your work, if any?	ALMOST NONE ..... 1 LESS THAN HALF ..... 2 ABOUT HALF ..... 3 MORE THAN HALF ..... 4 ALL ..... 5 NONE (DOES NOT HAVE ANY INCOME) ..... 6 NONE (ALL EARNINGS ARE SAVED) ..... 7	
<b>E09</b>	Who usually decides how your earnings, if any, are spent?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 PARENT(S) (IN-LAW) ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 ALL TOGETHER ..... 5	
<b>INTERVIEWER: E10 TO E17 REFER TO THE SITUATION 5 YEARS AGO (AROUND DECEMBER 2000)</b>			
<b>E10</b>	<b>5 Years ago</b> , did you do any work for which you received money or payment in kind?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ E12
<b>E11</b>	At that time, were you looking for paid work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	} E16
<b>E12</b>	Then, did you do that paid work <u>mainly</u> as an employer, a wage-or salary earner with a contract, as a casual labourer (odd jobs) without formal contract, as worker in a family business	EMPLOYER ..... 1 CONTRACT WAGE EARNER ..... 2 CASUAL LABOURER, NO CONTRACT ..... 3 FAMILY BUSINESS WORKER ..... 4 OTHER ..... 5	

E13	At that time, what kind of work did you then do most of the time?	DESCRIBE TYPE OF WORK BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISCO CODE) <input type="text"/>	
E14	What kind of business was that? INTERVIEWER: ASK WHAT KIND OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ARE PRODUCED	DESCRIBE TYPE OF BUSINESS BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISIC CODE) <input type="text"/>	
E15	At that time, about how many hours per week did you do paid work? INTERVIEWER: IF DON'T REMEMBER, ENTER 88	PAID HOURS PER WEEK <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ E17
E16	At that time, what was the <u>main</u> reason why you did not work for money or payment in kind?	DID UNPAID WORK MOST OF THE TIME 1 HOUSEHOLD DUTIES/WORK ..... 2 CHILD CARE ..... 3 RETIRED/OLD AGE ..... 4 STUDYING ..... 5 DISABLED ..... 6 PAID WORK WAS NOT AVAILABLE .... 7 WAS TOO YOUNG TO WORK ..... 8 DIDN'T NEED TO WORK ..... 9 OTHER 96	→ INT1
E17	At that time, which share of total household expenditures was generally financed with the money you earned, if any?	ALMOST NONE ..... 1 LESS THAN HALF ..... 2 ABOUT HALF ..... 3 MORE THAN HALF ..... 4 ALL ..... 5 NONE (DID NOT HAVE ANY INCOME) .... 6 NONE (ALL EARNINGS WERE SAVED) 7 I REALLY DON'T REMEMBER 8	
INT1	INTERVIEWER: 1. E18 TO E24 REFER TO THE SITUATION SHORTLY BEFOR FLEEING 2. CHECK REFUGEE STATUS:		PERSON IS REFUGEE OR NFR 1 → E18 PERSON IS NOT A REFUGEE OR NFR 2 → INT2
E18	In the period shortly before fleeing, did you work for which you received money or payment in kind?	YES 1 NO 2	→ E23
E19	In the period before fleeing and generally speaking, were your earnings much better, somewhat better, about the same, less, or much less than what you earn nowadays?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 LESS 4 MUCH LESS 5	
E20	In the period shortly before fleeing, did you do this paid work <u>mainly</u> as an employer, wage or salary earner with a contract, as a casual labourer without formal contract, as worker in a family business	EMPLOYER ..... 1 CONTRACT WAGE EARNER ..... 2 CASUAL LABOURER, NO CONTRACT 3 FAMILY BUSINESS WORKER ..... 4 OTHER ..... 5	
E21	In the period shortly before fleeing, what was the nature of the work you did most of the time?	DESCRIBE TYPE OF WORK BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISCO CODE) <input type="text"/>	
E22	What kind of business was this? INTERVIEWER: ASK WHAT KIND OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ARE PRODUCED	DESCRIBE TYPE OF BUSINESS BELOW:  _____  _____  (OFFICE CODING, ISIC CODE) <input type="text"/>	→ E24



MODULE G - HEALTH AND REPRODUCTION																											
ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE																											
Q. No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
<b>GENERAL HEALTH</b>																											
G01	Please tell me, have you been ill with fever in the past 2 weeks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G05																								
G02	What type of medicine did you take? I refer here to modern medicine such as pills, traditional medicine such as herbs, or home-made/self-prepared medicines  INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL MEDICINE TYPES MENTIONED	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. MODERN MEDICINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. TRADITIONAL MEDICINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. MIX of MODERN/TRADIT.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. HOME-MADE MEDICINES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. NOTHING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. MODERN MEDICINE	1	2	b. TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	1	2	c. MIX of MODERN/TRADIT.	1	2	d. HOME-MADE MEDICINES	1	2	e. OTHER	1	2	f. NOTHING	1	2	→ G03 } G04			
	YES	NO																									
a. MODERN MEDICINE	1	2																									
b. TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	1	2																									
c. MIX of MODERN/TRADIT.	1	2																									
d. HOME-MADE MEDICINES	1	2																									
e. OTHER	1	2																									
f. NOTHING	1	2																									
G03	What did you take?	PARACETAMOL / ASPERINE ..... 1 SPECIAL MALARIA PILLS ..... 2 QUINININE ..... 3 FANSIDAR ..... 4 OTHER ..... 5																									
G04	How many times have you been ill with malaria in the past year?	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																									
G05	Did you have any other illness in the past 14 days?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G09																								
G06	Have you been treated for this illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G08																								
G07	Where did you go for treatment?  INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL OPTIONS MENTIONED BY THE RESPONDENT	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. HOSPITAL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. POLI-CLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. MOBILE CLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. HEALTH POST</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. HOSPITAL	1	2	b. POLI-CLINIC	1	2	c. MOBILE CLINIC	1	2	d. HEALTH POST	1	2	e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR	1	2	f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE	1	2	g. OTHER	1	2	} G09
	YES	NO																									
a. HOSPITAL	1	2																									
b. POLI-CLINIC	1	2																									
c. MOBILE CLINIC	1	2																									
d. HEALTH POST	1	2																									
e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR	1	2																									
f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE	1	2																									
g. OTHER	1	2																									
G08	What was <u>the main reason</u> why you didn't treat the illness?	COMPLAINT WAS NOT SERIOUS ... 1 LACK OF TRANSPORT ..... 2 COSTS OF TRANSPORT ..... 3 COSTS OF TREATMENT ..... 4 OTHER COMMITMENTS / NEED TO STAY AT HOME ..... 5 LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH PROVIDER ..... 6 SAFETY / SECURITY ..... 7 OTHER ..... 96																									
G09	Were you ever treated for tuberculosis (TB)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																									
G10	How would you describe your general health condition?  INTERVIEWER: IT IS THE <u>PHYSIOLOGICAL</u> HEALTH STATUS THAT MATTERS HERE NOT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND	EXCELLENT ..... 1 GOOD ..... 2 FAIR (NOT GOOD NOT POOR) ..... 3 POOR ..... 4 VERY POOR ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 8																									
G11	Compared other persons of the same age and sex, would you say your health is better, same or worse?	BETTER ..... 1 SAME ..... 2 WORSE ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8																									
G12	Do you have any of the following disabilities?  INTERVIEWER: MENTAL PROBLEM MEANS A <u>STRUCTURAL</u> PROBLEM (E.G. MEMORY, TICKS, ETC.)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. SEEING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. HEARING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. TALKING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. MOVING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. HOLDING/GRIPPING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. MENTAL PROBLEM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a. SEEING	1	2	b. HEARING	1	2	c. TALKING	1	2	d. MOVING	1	2	e. HOLDING/GRIPPING	1	2	f. MENTAL PROBLEM	1	2	<b>IF ALL ARE 'NO' ↓ SKIP TO G14</b>			
	YES	NO																									
a. SEEING	1	2																									
b. HEARING	1	2																									
c. TALKING	1	2																									
d. MOVING	1	2																									
e. HOLDING/GRIPPING	1	2																									
f. MENTAL PROBLEM	1	2																									

<b>G13A</b>	Does this limit you to earn income?	YES NO	1 2	
<b>G13B</b>	Has this lead to fewer social contacts with others than you wish?	YES NO	1 2	
<b>G14</b>	In general, how did you feel in the past month? Did you feel good, fair or bad	GOOD ..... FAIR (NOT GOOD NOT POOR) ..... BAD .....	1 2 3	
	INTERVIEWER: REFER TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND (DEPRESSED, ETC.)			
<b>G15</b>	Did the way you felt in the past month affect your work or daily activities?	All the time ..... Occasionally ..... Not at all .....	1 2 3	
<b>HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS</b>				
<b>INT3</b>	INTERVIEWER CHECK AGE OF RESPONDENT: → RESPONDENT IS 55 YEARS OR OLDER RESPONDENT IS BELOW 55 YEARS		1 2	→ <b>INT4</b>
<b>G16</b>	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES ..... NO .....	1 2	→ <b>G33</b>
<b>G17</b>	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting AIDS or the virus that causes AIDS?	YES ..... NO ..... DON'T KNOW .....	1 2 8	
	Can you please answer the following questions:	YES NO DK		
<b>G18</b>	Can you reduce the risk of getting AIDS by limiting sexual relations to one and the same person?	1 2 8		
<b>G19</b>	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	1 2 8		
<b>G20</b>	Can people reduce the risk of getting AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex?	1 2 8		
<b>G21</b>	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted by a blood transfusion?	1 2 8		
<b>G22</b>	Can people get AIDS by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	1 2 8		
<b>G23</b>	Is it possible that a healthy-looking person has AIDS?	1 2 8		
<b>G24</b>	Can a person get AIDS if (s)he uses injection needles that were used by a person who has AIDS?	1 2 8		
<b>G25</b>	Is it possible to get AIDS by kissing a person who has AIDS?	1 2 8		
<b>G26</b>	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby, during:			
	a. Pregnancy	1 2 8		
	b. At the time of delivery	1 2 8		
	c. Breastfeeding	1 2 8		
<b>G29</b>	Do you know someone personally who has AIDS or or someone who died of AIDS?	Yes ..... No ..... DK .....	1 2 8	
<b>G30</b>	What do you think about your own risk of getting AIDS? Is it small, moderate, great, or no risk at all?	SMALL ..... MODERATE ..... GREAT ..... NO RISK AT ALL ..... HAS AIDS .....	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>G31</b>	I do not want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for AIDS?	YES ..... NO .....	1 2	
<b>G32</b>	Do you know a place where you can be tested for infection with the HIV/AIDS virus?	YES ..... NO .....	1 2	
<b>G33</b>	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES ..... NO .....	1 2	→ <b>G35</b>

G34	Please tell me where you can get condoms?	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr><td>a. HOSPITAL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. POLI-CLINIC</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. MOBILE CLINIC</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. HEALTH POST</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. SHOP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. FRIENDS/RELATIVES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. LOCAL NGO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. OTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. HOSPITAL	1	2	b. POLI-CLINIC	1	2	c. MOBILE CLINIC	1	2	d. HEALTH POST	1	2	e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR	1	2	f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE	1	2	g. SHOP	1	2	h. FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2	i. LOCAL NGO	1	2	j. OTHER	1	2																																																		
	YES	NO																																																																																			
a. HOSPITAL	1	2																																																																																			
b. POLI-CLINIC	1	2																																																																																			
c. MOBILE CLINIC	1	2																																																																																			
d. HEALTH POST	1	2																																																																																			
e. PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR	1	2																																																																																			
f. PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE	1	2																																																																																			
g. SHOP	1	2																																																																																			
h. FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2																																																																																			
i. LOCAL NGO	1	2																																																																																			
j. OTHER	1	2																																																																																			
G35	Can you get condoms, if you want?	<table border="0"> <tr><td>YES .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>NO .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE .....</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	DON'T KNOW/UNSURE .....	8																																																																													
YES .....	1																																																																																				
NO .....	2																																																																																				
DON'T KNOW/UNSURE .....	8																																																																																				
<b>KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS</b>																																																																																					
G36	<p>Now I would like to talk about family planning the ways people can delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard about any of the following family planning methods?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH ITEM AND CIRCLE ANSWER CODE</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr><td>a. PILL .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. WITHDRAWAL .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. ABSTINENCE .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. CONDOM .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. FEMALE CONDOM .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. INJECTABLES .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>k. MALE STERILISATION .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>l. OTHER METHODS .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. PILL .....	1	2	b. WITHDRAWAL .....	1	2	c. ABSTINENCE .....	1	2	d. CONDOM .....	1	2	e. FEMALE CONDOM .....	1	2	f. INJECTABLES .....	1	2	g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....	1	2	h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....	1	2	i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....	1	2	j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....	1	2	k. MALE STERILISATION .....	1	2	l. OTHER METHODS .....	1	2	<p>G37 INTERVIEWER, check G36 and circle code below:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Respondent did not hear of a single one ..</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Respondent heard of at least one .....</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <p>G38 In the past 12 months, did you use any of these methods?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr><td>a. PILL .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. WITHDRAWAL .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. ABSTINENCE .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. CONDOM .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. FEMALE CONDOM .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. INJECTABLES .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>k. MALE STERILISATION .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>l. OTHER METHODS .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Respondent did not hear of a single one ..	1	Respondent heard of at least one .....	2		YES	NO	a. PILL .....	1	2	b. WITHDRAWAL .....	1	2	c. ABSTINENCE .....	1	2	d. CONDOM .....	1	2	e. FEMALE CONDOM .....	1	2	f. INJECTABLES .....	1	2	g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....	1	2	h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....	1	2	i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....	1	2	j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....	1	2	k. MALE STERILISATION .....	1	2	l. OTHER METHODS .....	1	2	<p>→ INT4</p> <p>←</p>
	YES	NO																																																																																			
a. PILL .....	1	2																																																																																			
b. WITHDRAWAL .....	1	2																																																																																			
c. ABSTINENCE .....	1	2																																																																																			
d. CONDOM .....	1	2																																																																																			
e. FEMALE CONDOM .....	1	2																																																																																			
f. INJECTABLES .....	1	2																																																																																			
g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....	1	2																																																																																			
h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....	1	2																																																																																			
i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....	1	2																																																																																			
j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....	1	2																																																																																			
k. MALE STERILISATION .....	1	2																																																																																			
l. OTHER METHODS .....	1	2																																																																																			
Respondent did not hear of a single one ..	1																																																																																				
Respondent heard of at least one .....	2																																																																																				
	YES	NO																																																																																			
a. PILL .....	1	2																																																																																			
b. WITHDRAWAL .....	1	2																																																																																			
c. ABSTINENCE .....	1	2																																																																																			
d. CONDOM .....	1	2																																																																																			
e. FEMALE CONDOM .....	1	2																																																																																			
f. INJECTABLES .....	1	2																																																																																			
g. IUD (INTRA UTERINE DEVICES) .....	1	2																																																																																			
h. FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM, JELLY .....	1	2																																																																																			
i. RHYTHM OR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING .....	1	2																																																																																			
j. FEMALE STERILISATION .....	1	2																																																																																			
k. MALE STERILISATION .....	1	2																																																																																			
l. OTHER METHODS .....	1	2																																																																																			
G39	The last time you had sex in the past 12 months, did you use a condom?	<table border="0"> <tr><td>YES .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>NO .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>NEVER HAD SEX .....</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	NEVER HAD SEX .....	3	<p>→ G43</p> <p>→ INT4</p>																																																																												
YES .....	1																																																																																				
NO .....	2																																																																																				
NEVER HAD SEX .....	3																																																																																				
G40	What were the main reasons to used a condom?	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr><td>a. PREVENT PREGNANCY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. PREVENT HIV/AIDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. PREVENT OTHER DISEASES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. DO NOT TRUST PARTNER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. PARTNER INSISTED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. LOW COSTS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. AVAILABILITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. OTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. PREVENT PREGNANCY	1	2	b. PREVENT HIV/AIDS	1	2	c. PREVENT OTHER DISEASES	1	2	d. DO NOT TRUST PARTNER	1	2	e. PARTNER INSISTED	1	2	f. MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD	1	2	g. LOW COSTS	1	2	h. AVAILABILITY	1	2	i. OTHER	1	2																																																					
	YES	NO																																																																																			
a. PREVENT PREGNANCY	1	2																																																																																			
b. PREVENT HIV/AIDS	1	2																																																																																			
c. PREVENT OTHER DISEASES	1	2																																																																																			
d. DO NOT TRUST PARTNER	1	2																																																																																			
e. PARTNER INSISTED	1	2																																																																																			
f. MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD	1	2																																																																																			
g. LOW COSTS	1	2																																																																																			
h. AVAILABILITY	1	2																																																																																			
i. OTHER	1	2																																																																																			
G43	<p>Why didn't you use a condom at that time?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL REASONS MENTIONED BY RESONDENT</p>	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr><td>a. WANTED TO GET PREGNANT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b. NOT AVAILABLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c. TOO EXPENSIVE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d. PARTNER OBJECTED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e. DON'T LIKE THEM</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f. USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVI</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g. DIDN'T THINK IT OF IT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h. DIDN'T THINK IT NECESSARY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i. OTHER, SPECIFY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j. DON'T KNOW</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. WANTED TO GET PREGNANT	1	2	b. NOT AVAILABLE	1	2	c. TOO EXPENSIVE	1	2	d. PARTNER OBJECTED	1	2	e. DON'T LIKE THEM	1	2	f. USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVI	1	2	g. DIDN'T THINK IT OF IT	1	2	h. DIDN'T THINK IT NECESSARY	1	2	i. OTHER, SPECIFY	1	2	j. DON'T KNOW	1	2																																																		
	YES	NO																																																																																			
a. WANTED TO GET PREGNANT	1	2																																																																																			
b. NOT AVAILABLE	1	2																																																																																			
c. TOO EXPENSIVE	1	2																																																																																			
d. PARTNER OBJECTED	1	2																																																																																			
e. DON'T LIKE THEM	1	2																																																																																			
f. USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVI	1	2																																																																																			
g. DIDN'T THINK IT OF IT	1	2																																																																																			
h. DIDN'T THINK IT NECESSARY	1	2																																																																																			
i. OTHER, SPECIFY	1	2																																																																																			
j. DON'T KNOW	1	2																																																																																			
INT4	INTERVIEWER: IS RESPONDENT MALE OR FEMALE?	<table border="0"> <tr><td>MALE .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>FEMALE, 55 YEARS OR OLDER ...</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>FEMALE, 54 YEARS OR YOUNGER</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	MALE .....	1	FEMALE, 55 YEARS OR OLDER ...	2	FEMALE, 54 YEARS OR YOUNGER	3	<p>→ INT5</p> <p>→ INT6</p>																																																																												
MALE .....	1																																																																																				
FEMALE, 55 YEARS OR OLDER ...	2																																																																																				
FEMALE, 54 YEARS OR YOUNGER	3																																																																																				
INT5	INTERVIEWER: CHECK A14 IF RESPONDENT IS CARE-TAKER OF A CHILD	<table border="0"> <tr><td>IS CARE-TAKER .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>NOT A CARE-TAKER ....</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	IS CARE-TAKER .....	1	NOT A CARE-TAKER ....	2	<p>→ Module H</p> <p>→ Module i</p>																																																																														
IS CARE-TAKER .....	1																																																																																				
NOT A CARE-TAKER ....	2																																																																																				

INT6	<b>INTERVIEWER: MENTION TO RESPONDENT THAT FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS MAY BE SENSITIVE TO HER, AND ASK WITH RESPECT FOR HER COLLABORATION AND ENSURE ABSOLUTE PRIVACY BEFORE YOU START WITH G45</b>		
G45	Have you ever had an abortion?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
G46	How many abortions did you have?	<input type="text"/>	
G46A	In the past 12 months, have you been exposed, verbally or physically, to <b>unwelcome requests for sexual favours</b> that resulted in negative feelings such as fear, intimidation, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>BIRTH HISTORY AND IMMUNISATION</b>			
G47	I would like to ask about all the <b>LIVE</b> births you had had during your life. Have you ever given birth to a child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G52
G48	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G50
G49	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME ..... <input type="text"/> DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... <input type="text"/>	
G50	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G52
G51	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... <input type="text"/> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... <input type="text"/>	
G52	Sometimes we want to forget, but did you ever give birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ G54
G53	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD ..... <input type="text"/> GIRLS DEAD ..... <input type="text"/>	
G54	SUM ANSWERS TO G49, G51, AND G53 AND WRITE TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL ..... <input type="text"/>	
G55	Just to make sure that I have it right: you have had a total of .....(SEE G54)...births during your life. Is that correct?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 PROBE AND CORRECT ← G49, G51, G53-G54 IF NECESSARY.	
G56	Are you currently pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 I DON'T KNOW ..... 3	
INT7	<b>INTERVIEWER: CHECK AND FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTIONS</b> 1. G54 = 00 AND LINENUMBER IN A14 IS <b>NOT CIRCLED</b> . (=NO CHILD, NO CARETAKER) → Module i 2. G54 = 00 AND LINENUMBER IN A14 IS <b>CIRCLED</b> (=NO CHILDREN, BUT CARE-TAKER) → Module H 3. G54 HAS VALUE LARGER THAN 00 →		
G57	What was the date of birth of the <b>first born child</b> , and is that child still alive? INTERVIEWER ENTER 98 AND 9998 IF DATE NOT KNOWN	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
G57A	Is this child still alive?	CHILD IS ALIVE ..... 1 CHILD IS DEAD ..... 2	

G58	What was the date of birth of the <b>most recent born child</b> , and is that child still alive? INTERVIEWER ENTER 98 AND 9998 IF DATE NOT KNOWN	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>MONTH</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>			MONTH	YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
MONTH	YEAR																											
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																											
G58A	Is this child still alive?	CHILD IS ALIVE ..... 1 CHILD IS DEAD ..... 2																										
G59	How many of the children you gave birth to were born after 1 DECEMBER 2000  INTERVIEWER: IF NO BIRTHS AFTER 2000 →	BIRTHS SINCE 1 DECEMBER 2000	<input type="text"/>	Module H																								
<b>INTERVIEWER: ENTER IN G62 AND G63 THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE 1 DECEMBER 2000 BEGIN WITH THE MOST RECENT BORN CHILD AND ASK THE QUESTIONS BELOW. (IF MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS SINCE 2000, QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ASKED ONLY FOR THE LAST 3 BIRTHS).</b>																												
Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of your children born after 1 December 2000																												
G62	INTERVIEWER, RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM A1	LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>																								
G63	INTERVIEWER, WRITE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>																								
G64	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?  IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. DOCTOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. NURSE/MIDWIFE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. MIDWIFE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. TRADITIONAL</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. BIRTH ATTENDANT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. OTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. NO ONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> (SKIP TO G68) ←				YES	NO	a. DOCTOR	1	2	b. NURSE/MIDWIFE	1	2	c. MIDWIFE	1	2	d. TRADITIONAL			e. BIRTH ATTENDANT	1	2	f. OTHER	1	2	g. NO ONE	1	2
	YES	NO																										
a. DOCTOR	1	2																										
b. NURSE/MIDWIFE	1	2																										
c. MIDWIFE	1	2																										
d. TRADITIONAL																												
e. BIRTH ATTENDANT	1	2																										
f. OTHER	1	2																										
g. NO ONE	1	2																										
G65	How many times did you visit a clinic for this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>																										
G66	How many times were you visited at home by a public health midwife?	NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>																										
G67	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>																										
G68	Do you have the health card of <NAME> to show his/her birth weight?  INTERVIEWER: COPY BIRTH WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → G69  IF NO CARD ENTER 8888 AND → G68A	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → G69  IF NO CARD ENTER 8888 AND → G68A	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → G69  IF NO CARD ENTER 8888 AND → G68A																								
G68A	Since you do not have a card do you <u>remember</u> the birthweight of <NAME> and can you tell me?	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  IF DOES'NT REMEMBER ENTER 9999	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  IF DOES'NT REMEMBER ENTER 9999	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  IF DOES'NT REMEMBER ENTER 9999																								
G69	a. Who assisted with the delivery of <NAME>? b. Anyone else?  PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.	DOCTOR ..... 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE ..... 2 MIDWIFE ..... 3 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . 4 RELATIVE/FRIEND 5 OTHER PERSON 6 NO ONE 7	DOCTOR ..... 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE ..... 2 MIDWIFE ..... 3 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . 4 RELATIVE/FRIEND 5 OTHER PERSON 6 NO ONE 7	DOCTOR ..... 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE ..... 2 MIDWIFE ..... 3 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . 4 RELATIVE/FRIEND 5 OTHER PERSON 6 NO ONE 7																								

G70	Where did you give birth to <NAME>?	YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME .. 12 GVMT. HOSPITAL 13 HEALTH POST 14 MOBILE CLINIC 15 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 16 OTHER ..... 17	YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME .. 12 GVMT. HOSPITAL 13 HEALTH POST 14 MOBILE CLINIC 15 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 16 OTHER ..... 17	YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME .. 12 GVMT. HOSPITAL 13 HEALTH POST 14 MOBILE CLINIC 15 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 16 OTHER ..... 17
G71	Did <NAME> ever receive vaccinations to prevent getting diseases, including vaccinations received in national immunization campaigns?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G76) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G76) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G76) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
Please tell me if <NAME> received any of the following vaccinations:				
G72	An injection to prevent measles?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G73	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G74	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G75	A DPT vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G76		GO BACK TO G62 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO <b>MODULE H</b>	GO BACK TO G62 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO <b>MODULE H</b>	GO TO <b>MODULE H</b>

**MODULE H - CHILD SCHEDULE (MOTHERS AND MALE OR FEMALE CARETAKERS OF CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD (SEE A14))  
ALL CHILDREN 0-15 YEARS OLD**

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your children in this household or the children of which you take care in this household - Please **start with the youngest child**.

	(H01)	(H02)	(H03)	(H04)	(H05)	(H06)	(H07)	(H08)	(H09)	(H10)	(H12) (H13) (H14)		
Name of child	Line number of child	What is the age of <NAME>?	How many times has <NAME> been ill with fever or malaria in the past 2 weeks?	Which medicines were taken?	Did <NAME> have any other illness in the past two weeks?	Has (s)he been treated for this illness?	Where has <NAME> been treated?	Why didn't <NAME> go for treatment?	Was <NAME> ever treated for TB?	Does <NAME> has any disability such as:	Only for 0-5 year old children		
<NAME>	SEE HOUSEHOLD ROST. (A01)	COPY FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (A05)	IF 0 → H05	1=Paracetamol or Asperine 2=Choroquine 3=Quinine 4=Fansidar 5=Other 6= None	1=YES 2=NO H09 ←	1=YES 2=NO H08 ←	SEE H07 CODE BELOW, SKIP TO H10	SEE H08 CODES BELOW	1=YES 2=NO	SEE H10 CODES BELOW	WEIGHT OF <NAME>	HEIGHT OF <NAME>	CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE MID OF THE UPPER ARM OF <NAME>
											KG GRAMS	CM.	CM.
(1) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(2) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(3) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(4) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(5) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(6) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			<b>CODES FOR H07</b> 1=HOSPITAL 2= POLI-CLINIC 3= MOBILE CLINIC 4= HEALTH POST 5= PRIVATE MEDICAL DOCTOR 6= PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE 7= OTHER	<b>CODES FOR H08</b> 1 = COMPLAINT WAS NOT SERIOUS 2 = LACK OF TRANSPORT 3 = COSTS OF TRANSPORT 4 = COSTS OF TREATMENT 5 = NO CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH PROVIDER 6= SAFETY/SECURITY 7= OTHER			<b>CODES FOR H10</b> 1= NO PROBLEMS 2= SEEING 3= HEARING 4=TALKING 5=MOVING 6=HOLDING 7= GRIPPING			<b>8=MENTAL PROBLEMS 9= MULTIPLE DISABILITIES</b>			

**MODULE H - CHILD SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)**

(H15)	(H16)	(H17)	(H18)	(H19)	(H20)	(H21)	(H22)	(H23)	(H24)
<b>For 5-15 year olds only</b>				Where was <NAME> born?	Did <NAME> ever had to live separate from its parent?	The last time <NAME> was separated from the parent, what was the main reason for separation?	For how long was <NAME> separated from the parent then?	With whom did <NAME> stay when separated from parent?	Where did <NAME> stay in that period?
What is the highest level of school attended by <NAME>  SEE CODES A15 BELOW IF 0 or 1, H19	Is <NAME> currently attending school?  1=YES 2=NO H18	In your opinion, how do you rate the quality of education that <NAME> receives? 1=Good 2=Average 3=Not good 4=No opinion SKIP TO H19	Why not? 1=Working too far/no school 2=Illness 3= School 4=Poverty, No Money 5=Other	1 in this village/town 2 Other village/town in this Marz 3 Yerevan 4 Other Marz 5 Karabach 6 Russian Federation 7 Georgia 8 Baku, Azerbadjan 9 Elsewhere in Azerb. 96 Other	1=YES 2=NO MOD I	SEE CODES H21 BELOW	1= less than 1 month 2= 1-6 months 3=6-12 months 4=more than 1 year 5=for always	SEE CODES H23 BELOW	1 in this village/town 2 Other village/town in this Marz 3 Yerevan 4 Other Marz 5 Karabach 6 Russian Federation 7 Georgia 8 Baku, Azerbadjan 9 Elsewhere in Azerbadjan 96 Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CODES FOR H15</b>				<b>CODES FOR H21</b>			<b>CODES FOR H23</b>		
0 NONE				1. PARENT DIED			1=With family/relatives/friends		
1 KINDERGARTEN				2. PARENT HAD TO FLEE TO SAFE PLACE			2=With neighbours		
2 PRIMARY (not completed)				3. PARENT COULD NOT TAKE CARE OF CHILD			3=Orphanage or other institution		
3 PRIMARY ( completed)				4 CHILD WAS TAKEN AWAY BY OTHERS FROM PARENT(S)			4=With others		
4 SECONDARY (not completed)				5 OTHER			5= On its own		
5 SECONDARY (completed)							6= A combination of 1-5		
							7= Don't know		

**MODULE 1 - COPING AND VULNERABILITY**  
ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE

Q. No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS																																							
I01	Which needs do you have here living here which you or your household cannot provide for?  INTERVIEWER: PROMPT FOR DIFFERENT ANSWERS AND CIRCLE ALL THAT WERE MENTIONED  ..	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. PERMANENT SHELTER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. BETTER HOUSING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. MORE FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. VARIATION IN FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. MEDICAL SUPPORT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. PAID WORK/JOB</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. LEGAL SUPPORT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. PROTECTION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. CLOTHS AND SHOES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k. OTHER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l. NO NEEDS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. PERMANENT SHELTER	1	2	b. BETTER HOUSING	1	2	c. MORE FOOD	1	2	d. VARIATION IN FOOD	1	2	e. MEDICAL SUPPORT	1	2	f. PAID WORK/JOB	1	2	g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN	1	2	h. LEGAL SUPPORT	1	2	i. PROTECTION	1	2	j. CLOTHS AND SHOES	1	2	k. OTHER	1	2	l. NO NEEDS	1	2	I07 ↑
	YES	NO																																								
a. PERMANENT SHELTER	1	2																																								
b. BETTER HOUSING	1	2																																								
c. MORE FOOD	1	2																																								
d. VARIATION IN FOOD	1	2																																								
e. MEDICAL SUPPORT	1	2																																								
f. PAID WORK/JOB	1	2																																								
g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN	1	2																																								
h. LEGAL SUPPORT	1	2																																								
i. PROTECTION	1	2																																								
j. CLOTHS AND SHOES	1	2																																								
k. OTHER	1	2																																								
l. NO NEEDS	1	2																																								
I02	Did you seek help to fulfill these needs?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES .....</td> <td align="center">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO .....</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	→ I06																																			
YES .....	1																																									
NO .....	2																																									
I03	Did you receive help to fulfill (some) of these needs?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES .....</td> <td align="center">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO .....</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	→ I07																																			
YES .....	1																																									
NO .....	2																																									
I04	What help did you receive?  INTERVIEWER: PROMPT FOR DIFFERENT ANSWERS AND CIRCLE ALL THAT WERE MENTIONED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. PERMANENT SHELTER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. BETTER HOUSING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. MORE FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. VARIATION IN FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. MEDICAL SUPPORT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. PAID WORK/JOB</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. LEGAL SUPPORT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. PROTECTION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. CLOTHS AND SHOES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k. OTHER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. PERMANENT SHELTER	1	2	b. BETTER HOUSING	1	2	c. MORE FOOD	1	2	d. VARIATION IN FOOD	1	2	e. MEDICAL SUPPORT	1	2	f. PAID WORK/JOB	1	2	g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN	1	2	h. LEGAL SUPPORT	1	2	i. PROTECTION	1	2	j. CLOTHS AND SHOES	1	2	k. OTHER	1	2				
	YES	NO																																								
a. PERMANENT SHELTER	1	2																																								
b. BETTER HOUSING	1	2																																								
c. MORE FOOD	1	2																																								
d. VARIATION IN FOOD	1	2																																								
e. MEDICAL SUPPORT	1	2																																								
f. PAID WORK/JOB	1	2																																								
g. SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN	1	2																																								
h. LEGAL SUPPORT	1	2																																								
i. PROTECTION	1	2																																								
j. CLOTHS AND SHOES	1	2																																								
k. OTHER	1	2																																								
I05	Where did you get help?  INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL THAT WERE MENTIONED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. FAMILY LIVING HERE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. FRIENDS LIVING HERE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. NEIGHBOURS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. GOVERNMENT .....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. HOSPITAL</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. UNHCR .....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. ICRC / RED CROSS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. NGO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. CHURCH / RELIGIOUS ORG.</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. OTHER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. FAMILY LIVING HERE	1	2	b. FRIENDS LIVING HERE	1	2	c. NEIGHBOURS	1	2	d. GOVERNMENT .....	1	2	e. HOSPITAL	1	2	f. UNHCR .....	1	2	g. ICRC / RED CROSS	1	2	h. NGO	1	2	i. CHURCH / RELIGIOUS ORG.	1	2	j. OTHER	1	2	} GO TO I07						
	YES	NO																																								
a. FAMILY LIVING HERE	1	2																																								
b. FRIENDS LIVING HERE	1	2																																								
c. NEIGHBOURS	1	2																																								
d. GOVERNMENT .....	1	2																																								
e. HOSPITAL	1	2																																								
f. UNHCR .....	1	2																																								
g. ICRC / RED CROSS	1	2																																								
h. NGO	1	2																																								
i. CHURCH / RELIGIOUS ORG.	1	2																																								
j. OTHER	1	2																																								
I06	What was the <u>main</u> reason why you did not seek help?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>CAN MANAGE MYSELF</td> <td align="center">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALREADY HAD SUPPORT</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW WHO CAN HELP</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AFRAID TO ASK OTHERS</td> <td align="center">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td align="center">5</td> </tr> </table>	CAN MANAGE MYSELF	1	ALREADY HAD SUPPORT	2	DON'T KNOW WHO CAN HELP	3	AFRAID TO ASK OTHERS	4	OTHER	5																														
CAN MANAGE MYSELF	1																																									
ALREADY HAD SUPPORT	2																																									
DON'T KNOW WHO CAN HELP	3																																									
AFRAID TO ASK OTHERS	4																																									
OTHER	5																																									
I07	Do you have difficulty with the following issues?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. ACCESS TO HEALTH</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. ACCESS TO EDUCATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. RIGHT TO VOTE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. TO GET OFFICAL DOCUMENTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. CHURCH/MOSQUE ACCESS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. TRAVEL AROUND FREELY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. PRIVACY IN THE HOME</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. ACCESS TO HEALTH	1	2	b. ACCESS TO EDUCATION	1	2	c. RIGHT TO VOTE	1	2	d. TO GET OFFICAL DOCUMENTS	1	2	e. CHURCH/MOSQUE ACCESS	1	2	f. TRAVEL AROUND FREELY	1	2	g. PRIVACY IN THE HOME	1	2																
	YES	NO																																								
a. ACCESS TO HEALTH	1	2																																								
b. ACCESS TO EDUCATION	1	2																																								
c. RIGHT TO VOTE	1	2																																								
d. TO GET OFFICAL DOCUMENTS	1	2																																								
e. CHURCH/MOSQUE ACCESS	1	2																																								
f. TRAVEL AROUND FREELY	1	2																																								
g. PRIVACY IN THE HOME	1	2																																								
I08	In which local organisations or associations do you , participate?  INTERVIEWER: PROBE WHETHER RESPONDENT PARTICIPATES IN EACH OF THE LISTED ORGANISATIONS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. WOMEN'S ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. SOCIAL ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. RECREATIONAL ORGAN. (SPORTS, MUSIC, CULTURAL)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. POLITICAL ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. REFUGEE ORGANISATION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. OTHER INTEREST GROUP</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. DOES NOT PARTICIPATE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a. RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION	1	2	b. WOMEN'S ORGANISATION	1	2	c. SOCIAL ORGANISATION	1	2	d. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION	1	2	f. RECREATIONAL ORGAN. (SPORTS, MUSIC, CULTURAL)	1	2	g. POLITICAL ORGANISATION	1	2	h. REFUGEE ORGANISATION	1	2	i. OTHER INTEREST GROUP	1	2	j. DOES NOT PARTICIPATE	1	2										
	YES	NO																																								
a. RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
b. WOMEN'S ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
c. SOCIAL ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
d. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
f. RECREATIONAL ORGAN. (SPORTS, MUSIC, CULTURAL)	1	2																																								
g. POLITICAL ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
h. REFUGEE ORGANISATION	1	2																																								
i. OTHER INTEREST GROUP	1	2																																								
j. DOES NOT PARTICIPATE	1	2																																								

I09	Please tell me to what extent the following statements are true if they would concern your own situation. Mention whether the statements I make are not at all true, hardly true, moderately true or exactly true.	NOT AT ALL TRUE	HARD- LY TRUE	MODERA- TELY TRUE	EXACT-LY TRUE	
a	I can solve most problems if I try hard enough.	1	2	3	4	
b	I am confident that I could deal effectively with unexpected events.	1	2	3	4	
c	If someone opposes me, I can find the means and ways to get what I want.	1	2	3	4	
d	When I am confronted with a problem, I can usually find several solutions.	1	2	3	4	
e	If I feel the need to move and live in another place in Armenia I can find means and ways to realize that.	1	2	3	4	
f	If I feel the need to move and live in another country, I can find means and ways to realize that.	1	2	3	4	
g	If I face problems when I want to move to another place to live, I am confident that I <i>can think of different solutions</i> .	1	2	3	4	
h	If I were faced with obstacles when I intent to move to a better place to live, I am confident that I can overcome most obstacles if I invest the necessary effort.	1	2	3	4	
i	I am confident that I can establish a living here if I remain living in this village/town	1	2	3	4	
j	When I come to live in a new village/town, I am sure that I don't depend on others to make a living.	1	2	3	4	
k	If I move to another town/village, I feel confident that I will easily adjust there.	1	2	3	4	
l	If I am ever forced to flee or move to another place again, I am confident that I find means and ways to make a living.	1	2	3	4	
I10	Do you feel secure living here?	YES .....	1			
		NO .....	2			
I11	Have you ever been robbed or has there been a break-in when you lived here?	YES .....	1			
		NO .....	2			
I12	Have you ever felt threatened by any group in this area?	YES .....	1			
		NO .....	2			→ I14
I13	In what way did you feel threatened by them?  INTERVIEWER: READ OUT ALL ITEMS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS			YES	NO	
		a. FEAR of ARREST/DETENTION	1	2		
		b. FEAR of BEING BEATEN	1	2		
		c. FEAR of BEING ROBBED	1	2		
		d. FEAR of SEXUAL INTIMIDATION	1	2		
		e. OTHER: SPECIFY	1	2		
I14	Have you ever been beaten by members in this household in the last month?	YES .....	1			
		NO .....	2			
I15	In the past two week, how often did you take alcoholic drinks, such as beer or vodka?	I DON'T DRINK ALCOHOLIC DRINKS	1			
		FEW, JUST COUPLE OF GLASSES	2			
		DAILY, ONE OR TWO GLASSES	3			
		DAILY, MORE THAN TWO GLASSES	4			
I17	Do you know of persons in this neighbourhood that use drugs? INTERVIEWER: E.G. HASJIES, MARIJUANA, COCAINE	YES .....	1			
		NO .....	2			
<b>INTERVIEWER: EVALUATE THIS INTERVIEW</b>						
PEV1	How was the general atmosphere during the interview?	RELAXED			1	
		NORMAL, NOTHING SPECIAL			2	
		TENSE			3	
PEV2	Were others present during (part of) the interview?	NO			1	
		YES, CHILD(REN) ONLY			2	
		YES, ONE OR MORE ADULTS			3	
PEV3	Did you speak to each other during the interview in a language that both of you speak and understand well?	YES			1	
		NO			2	
<b>END OF INTERVIEW WITH THIS RESPONDENT CONTINUE WITH NEXT PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD</b>						