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The purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the ADHS sample. Information on the basic characteristics of women and men interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and can provide an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey.

3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 presents the percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 by background characteristics including age, marital status, place of residence, educational level, ethnicity, and religion. As noted in Chapter 1, all women age 15-49 who were usual residents or present in the household on the night before the interviewer's visit were eligible to be interviewed in the ADHS. Men age 15-54 were interviewed in every third household. In order not to double-count respondents, the tables in this report are based on the de facto population, that is, those who stayed in the household the previous night.

The male and female populations represented in the sample are evenly distributed by age with some noticeable exceptions. There are 50 percent more women age 15-19 than women age 25-29 or 30-34 (18 percent versus 12 percent). There are more than twice as many men age 15-19 (15 percent) and age 40-44 (16 percent) than age 50-54 (7 percent).

Approximately two-thirds of both women and men are currently married. Seven percent of women are divorced, separated, or widowed as opposed to 2 percent of men. Twenty-nine percent of women and 31 percent of men have never been married.

The majority of the respondents, approximately 60 percent, live in urban areas. Yerevan accounts for more than a third of the respondents. The distribution of the respondents in other regions ranges from approximately 10 percent in Ararat to less than 2 percent in Vayots Dzor.

All but five women in the sample have ever attended school. Nine percent have attended only primary/middle school, 36 percent have attended secondary school, 36 percent have attended a secondary-special institution, and 19 percent have had at least some higher education. Men have approximately the same levels of educational attainment as women.

Armenia is an ethnically homogeneous country; virtually all respondents are Armenian and report that they are Christians.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Number of women		Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Un-weighted		Weighted	Un-weighted
Age						
15-19	18.0	1,160	1,168	15.3	263	266
20-24	15.7	1,007	991	12.5	215	223
25-29	12.0	769	763	11.3	194	192
30-34	11.9	763	764	11.9	205	202
35-39	15.0	962	972	13.8	237	237
40-44	14.7	947	966	16.0	275	270
45-49	12.8	822	806	11.8	203	209
50-54	na	na	na	7.3	126	120
Marital status						
Never married	28.8	1,851	1,796	30.8	530	534
Married	63.7	4,098	4,173	67.3	1,157	1,155
Living together	0.4	27	25	0.2	4	4
Divorced, separated	3.8	245	241	1.3	22	21
Widowed	3.3	210	195	0.3	5	5
Residence						
Urban	61.3	3,942	3,545	59.6	1,024	943
Rural	38.7	2,488	2,885	40.4	695	776
Region						
Yerevan	34.3	2,206	1,604	33.9	582	448
Aragatsotn	4.3	279	484	4.5	78	139
Ararat	10.0	642	564	10.3	177	139
Armavir	8.6	553	495	10.0	172	145
Gegharkunik	7.5	484	489	7.2	124	117
Lori	7.6	489	409	6.9	119	87
Kotayk	7.9	505	445	8.0	137	127
Shirak	9.5	611	492	9.3	161	139
Syunik	4.2	271	494	3.8	65	119
Vayots Dzor	1.8	113	458	1.5	25	101
Tavush	4.3	278	496	4.6	79	158
Education						
Primary/middle	9.2	593	612	14.2	245	243
Secondary	36.4	2,341	2,475	29.7	510	540
Secondary-special	35.7	2,295	2,271	34.2	588	583
Higher	18.7	1,201	1,072	21.9	376	353
Ethnicity						
Armenian	97.9	6,298	6,304	98.5	1,693	1,696
Other	2.1	132	126	1.5	26	23
Religion						
Christian	98.6	6,339	6,329	98.3	1,689	1,683
Other	1.4	91	101	1.7	30	36
Total	100.0	6,430	6,430	100.0	1,719	1,719

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of educational institution ever attended, whether or not that level was ever completed.
na = Not applicable

3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 show the educational level of female and male respondents by selected background characteristics. Urban women have attained a higher level of education than rural women; more than one-fourth (26 percent) of urban women have attained a university or higher level of education, compared with 8 percent of rural women. Women in Yerevan and Shirak have the highest proportion of university-level or higher education (31 percent and 22 percent, respectively), while only 6 percent of women in Gegharkunik and 9 percent of women in both Ararat and Vayots Dzor have attended university.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment by background characteristics: women

Percent distribution of women by highest level of schooling attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended					Total	Number of women	Median years of schooling
	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-10	Second-ary-special	Univer-sity	Higher			
Age								
15-19	22.6	51.0	14.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	1,160	9.2
20-24	8.2	30.2	36.2	25.1	0.4	100.0	1,007	11.3
25-29	3.5	35.8	40.2	19.7	0.8	100.0	769	11.3
30-34	4.0	32.1	43.9	19.2	0.8	100.0	763	11.4
35-39	5.1	35.7	42.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	962	11.2
40-44	7.2	34.6	41.7	16.3	0.1	100.0	947	11.1
45-49	8.8	31.0	38.0	22.0	0.3	100.0	822	11.3
Residence								
Urban	6.3	29.4	38.6	25.1	0.5	100.0	3,942	11.4
Rural	13.8	47.5	31.1	7.7	0.0	100.0	2,488	9.7
Region								
Yerevan	6.1	27.6	35.8	29.7	0.8	100.0	2,206	11.6
Aragatsotn	10.5	46.5	32.0	10.5	0.4	100.0	279	9.8
Ararat	10.1	42.9	37.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	642	9.9
Armavir	16.2	42.2	30.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	553	9.7
Gegharkunik	15.5	47.9	30.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	484	9.7
Lori	9.0	40.3	37.4	13.2	0.0	100.0	489	10.0
Kotayk	10.6	34.4	42.5	12.6	0.0	100.0	505	10.4
Shirak	6.1	35.8	36.2	21.7	0.2	100.0	611	11.2
Syunik	7.5	37.2	43.1	12.1	0.0	100.0	271	10.6
Vayots Dzor	8.1	52.8	30.3	8.5	0.2	100.0	113	9.8
Tavush	12.3	41.1	31.7	14.9	0.0	100.0	278	9.9
Total	9.2	36.4	35.7	18.4	0.3	100.0	6,430	10.5

As Table 3.2.2 shows, men in urban areas also generally have a higher level of education than their rural counterparts: 29 percent compared with 11 percent having some university-level education or higher. Shirak and Yerevan have the highest proportion of men with at least university-level schooling (37 and 32 percent, respectively), while Lori, Gegharkunik, and Kotayk have the lowest proportions.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment by background characteristics: men

Percent distribution of men by highest level of schooling attended, and median number of years of schooling, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling attended					Total	Number of men	Median years of schooling
	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-10	Second-ary-special	Univer-sity	Higher			
Age								
15-19	32.5	39.8	10.4	17.3	0.0	100.0	263	8.8
20-24	21.2	32.6	26.5	19.6	0.0	100.0	215	9.9
25-29	12.6	36.8	31.6	17.7	1.3	100.0	194	10.2
30-34	7.9	32.9	38.4	19.6	1.2	100.0	205	11.3
35-39	6.7	26.1	45.9	20.2	1.1	100.0	237	11.7
40-44	7.6	26.8	45.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	275	11.8
45-49	7.5	17.0	43.6	31.3	0.6	100.0	203	12.3
50-54	15.6	21.4	32.5	27.7	2.8	100.0	126	11.8
Residence								
Urban	11.2	26.9	32.6	28.1	1.2	100.0	1,024	11.4
Rural	18.5	33.9	36.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	695	9.9
Region								
Yerevan	11.6	26.1	30.4	30.6	1.3	100.0	582	11.4
Aragatsotn	10.8	38.1	36.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	78	10.0
Ararat	12.9	30.9	38.8	16.5	0.7	100.0	177	10.8
Armavir	18.6	36.6	29.7	15.2	0.0	100.0	172	9.9
Gegharkunik	16.2	36.8	37.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	124	9.9
Lori	16.1	28.7	46.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	119	10.6
Kotayk	18.1	29.1	43.3	8.7	0.8	100.0	137	10.5
Shirak	12.9	21.6	28.1	36.0	1.4	100.0	161	12.1
Syunik	13.4	28.6	42.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	65	10.8
Vayots Dzor	4.0	57.4	21.8	16.8	0.0	100.0	25	9.8
Tavush	22.8	30.4	31.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	79	9.9
Total	14.2	29.7	34.2	21.2	0.7	100.0	1,719	10.9

3.3 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

The ADHS collected information on the exposure of women to both the broadcast and print media. This information is important because it can help program managers plan the dissemination of information on health, family planning, nutrition, and other programs.

At least once a week, 88 percent of Armenian women watch television, 29 percent read a newspaper, and 32 percent listen to the radio (Table 3.3). Only 9 percent do not regularly have access to mass media. Women with higher levels of education are more likely to read a newspaper, watch television, and listen to the radio than their less educated counterparts. Urban women are twice as likely to read a newspaper or listen to the radio as rural women and are three-and-a-half times as likely to have access to all three media. Women from Yerevan and Syunik are the most likely to read a newspaper or listen to the radio frequently.

In all of the regions, more than eight in ten women watch television at least once a week with the exception of women in Aragatsotn (76 percent). Overall, women in Aragatsotn and women with a primary/middle school education have less exposure to mass media than other women; approximately one in five have no mass media exposure on a weekly basis.

Table 3.3 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch television at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Type of mass media exposure				No mass media	Number of women
	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media		
Age						
15-19	29.6	89.3	35.9	16.5	7.7	1,160
20-24	34.5	89.3	35.8	17.9	7.0	1,007
25-29	29.1	87.4	31.1	14.3	9.8	769
30-34	26.4	88.9	28.3	12.5	7.8	763
35-39	27.6	87.7	31.5	14.6	10.1	962
40-44	27.8	87.4	31.0	13.9	9.3	947
45-49	26.8	88.2	30.3	12.5	9.8	822
Residence						
Urban	36.0	91.0	40.0	20.4	6.3	3,942
Rural	18.0	84.2	20.1	5.9	12.6	2,488
Region						
Yerevan	39.8	92.0	49.6	26.6	5.4	2,206
Aragatsotn	12.4	76.0	27.1	5.4	17.6	279
Ararat	26.1	92.7	27.0	10.3	5.3	642
Armavir	23.8	84.0	19.2	8.3	13.5	553
Gegharkunik	18.6	83.2	17.2	5.1	13.5	484
Lori	25.2	86.8	14.2	4.2	10.5	489
Kotayk	15.7	86.1	22.5	4.7	11.0	505
Shirak	26.8	86.4	16.3	9.8	11.4	611
Syunik	38.3	90.5	54.7	25.5	3.8	271
Vayots Dzor	28.8	91.0	34.9	12.9	5.9	113
Tavush	22.0	87.9	27.0	9.9	9.7	278
Education						
Primary/middle	12.2	74.7	19.5	5.9	22.0	593
Secondary	19.1	87.1	25.1	8.0	10.1	2,341
Secondary-special	30.1	90.4	34.2	15.0	6.7	2,295
Higher	54.8	93.7	48.9	32.1	3.4	1,201
Total	29.0	88.4	32.3	14.8	8.7	6,430

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

According to statistics released by the Armenian government, women were disproportionately affected by unemployment in the year 2000; they comprised 58 percent of the unemployed. More than 90 percent of the officially unemployed lived in urban areas, particularly cities such as Gyumri, Vanadzor, and Yerevan. Official levels of unemployment (calculated by dividing the number of registered unemployed individuals by the total economically active population) reached almost 12 percent nationwide, with the regions of Shirak, Syunik, and Lori being particularly affected (23 percent, 21 percent, and 17 percent, respectively) (NSS, 2001a).

In the ADHS, respondents were asked a number of questions to determine their employment status at the time of the survey and continuity of employment in the 12 months prior to the survey. Table 3.4.1 shows this information for women, according to different background characteristics.

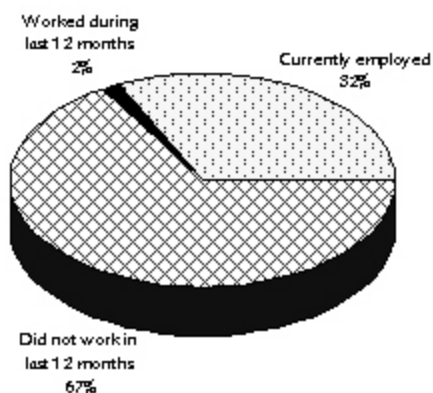
Table 3.4.1 Women's employment status

Percent distribution of women by employment status in the 12 months preceding the survey and continuity of employment for those who worked, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Employed in last 12 months		Not employed in the last 12 months	Total	Number of women	Continuity of employment among women in the 12 months preceding the survey					Number of women
	Currently employed	Not currently employed				All year	Seasonally	Occasionally	Missing	Total	
Age											
15-19	6.5	0.8	92.8	100.0	1,160	25.1	61.2	12.3	1.3	100.0	84
20-24	22.5	1.3	76.2	100.0	1,007	66.6	26.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	240
25-29	30.8	1.8	67.4	100.0	769	61.1	35.2	2.7	1.0	100.0	251
30-34	36.8	1.8	61.4	100.0	763	53.2	40.3	5.6	0.9	100.0	295
35-39	42.3	2.3	55.3	100.0	962	58.0	36.5	5.2	0.3	100.0	430
40-44	46.6	2.0	51.4	100.0	947	63.7	30.6	4.8	0.8	100.0	460
45-49	47.3	0.6	52.1	100.0	822	71.3	25.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	394
Marital status											
Never married	20.5	0.9	78.6	100.0	1,851	71.0	20.0	7.7	1.3	100.0	395
Currently married	35.6	1.7	62.8	100.0	4,125	57.0	38.4	4.3	0.2	100.0	1,535
Formerly married	46.5	2.3	51.3	100.0	455	70.9	22.7	5.3	1.2	100.0	222
Number of living children											
0	21.6	1.2	77.2	100.0	2,121	71.2	20.8	7.0	1.1	100.0	483
1-2	34.6	1.5	63.9	100.0	2,590	67.9	26.5	5.1	0.4	100.0	935
3-4	40.6	1.6	57.7	100.0	1,630	46.6	49.3	3.8	0.3	100.0	689
5+	46.2	5.1	48.7	100.0	89	29.9	68.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	45
Residence											
Urban	28.8	1.5	69.6	100.0	3,942	81.4	10.6	7.4	0.7	100.0	1,197
Rural	37.0	1.4	61.6	100.0	2,488	35.5	62.0	2.1	0.4	100.0	955
Region											
Yerevan	28.2	1.7	70.1	100.0	2,206	84.8	6.0	8.3	0.8	100.0	660
Aragatsotn	26.7	0.4	72.9	100.0	279	45.8	46.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	76
Ararat	24.3	0.5	75.2	100.0	642	53.6	45.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	159
Armavir	44.4	2.0	53.5	100.0	553	41.7	54.8	3.0	0.4	100.0	257
Gegharkunik	50.5	1.2	48.3	100.0	484	30.0	67.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	250
Lori	29.1	4.6	66.3	100.0	489	45.7	45.7	7.2	1.4	100.0	165
Kotayk	34.8	1.3	63.8	100.0	505	50.3	41.6	7.5	0.6	100.0	183
Shirak	22.0	0.4	77.6	100.0	611	94.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	137
Syunik	37.9	0.6	61.5	100.0	271	66.8	30.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	104
Vayots Dzor	40.8	1.5	57.6	100.0	113	54.1	44.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	48
Tavush	40.3	0.6	59.1	100.0	278	52.2	45.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	114
Education											
Primary/middle	22.9	1.0	76.1	100.0	593	22.4	71.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	142
Secondary	23.3	1.5	75.2	100.0	2,341	31.7	62.0	6.0	0.4	100.0	580
Secondary-special	36.1	1.5	62.4	100.0	2,295	67.9	26.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	864
Higher	45.6	1.6	52.9	100.0	1,201	90.2	5.6	3.5	0.7	100.0	566
Total	32.0	1.5	66.5	100.0	6,430	61.0	33.4	5.1	0.5	100.0	2,152

According to the ADHS data, 32 percent of women were employed at the time of the survey; 67 percent of women had not worked within the 12 months immediately preceding the survey (Figure 3.1). Of those who had been employed within the preceding 12 months, 61 percent had worked all year, while a third had engaged in seasonal work. Younger women, especially those age 15-19 and 20-24, were less likely to be employed than women in other age groups, possibly due to their being in school or in training, rather than in the job market. As women get older, their like-

Figure 3.1 Percent Distribution of Women Age 15-49 by Employment Status



Note: Total does not add to 100 due to rounding.

Armenia DHS 2000

likelihood of being employed increases. More than one-third of women age 30 and older reported being employed at the time of the survey. Additionally, older women who are employed are more likely to have stable, year-round employment than women in their teens.

As women have more children, they are more likely to be employed or to have been employed within the previous 12 months. However, this is most often seasonal, rather than permanent work; employed women with zero or one to two children are more likely to have worked all year (71 percent and 68 percent, respectively) than women with three to four or five or more children (47 percent and 30 percent, respectively). Women in rural areas are far more likely to have seasonal work, compared with urban women (62 percent versus 11 percent). Women in Gegharkunik have the highest rate of employment (51 percent currently employed) but the lowest rate of year-round employment (30 percent of employed women). Shirak, which has the lowest rate of employment among women (22 percent) has the highest proportion of women working all year (95 percent of employed women). Although educational levels positively correlate with employment status, less than half of women with a higher education were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.4.2 shows the corresponding employment information for men. In general, employment rates among men are higher than among women; 56 percent of men were employed in the 12 months prior to the survey. Twenty-one percent of men reported that they were looking for work at the time of the survey (Figure 3.2).

Two-thirds of men age 15-19 are currently in school, compared with only nine percent who are currently employed. Among men age 20-24, almost as many are looking for work as are employed (31 percent and 37 percent, respectively). More than half of men age 25 and older are currently employed, while approximately one in five are looking for work. Male respondents with either some secondary-special or higher education had higher rates of current employment than the general population, but, similar to levels among women, a little more than half of men with a higher education were currently employed.

Table 3.4.2 Men's employment status

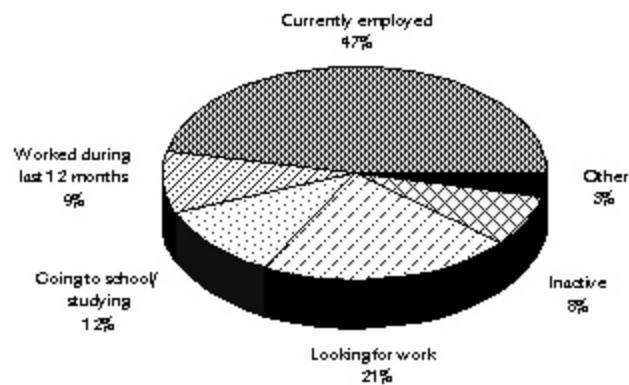
Percent distribution of men by employment status or (if not employed) main activity during 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Employed in last 12 months			Was looking for work	Was inactive	Could not work, handi-capped	Other	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed	Worked in past 12 months	Was going to school, studying						
Age									
15-19	8.7	1.8	66.7	15.7	3.3	3.0	0.7	100.0	263
20-24	37.1	9.8	8.3	30.6	9.2	2.1	2.9	100.0	215
25-29	54.1	13.9	1.3	22.7	7.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	194
30-34	53.0	15.9	0.0	22.4	7.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	205
35-39	58.0	11.1	0.0	19.3	8.9	1.6	1.1	100.0	237
40-44	55.1	10.5	0.5	21.8	8.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	275
45-49	63.5	4.7	0.0	16.2	10.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	203
50-54	53.7	5.3	0.0	25.8	9.8	4.3	1.0	100.0	126
Marital Status									
Never married	22.0	5.9	36.3	25.8	6.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	530
Currently married	57.9	10.7	0.4	19.2	8.5	2.8	0.5	100.0	1,161
Formerly married	(48.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(8.6)	(2.0)	(4.7)	(100.0)	28
Residence									
Urban	42.6	7.8	12.9	23.6	9.9	2.5	0.8	100.0	1,024
Rural	52.6	11.2	9.4	18.3	5.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	695
Region									
Yerevan	40.8	8.0	13.4	23.9	10.9	1.6	1.3	100.0	582
Aragatsotn	75.5	6.5	9.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	78
Ararat	64.7	6.5	9.4	11.5	2.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	177
Armavir	24.1	0.0	9.7	60.0	2.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	172
Gegharkunik	83.8	4.3	2.6	3.4	4.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	124
Lori	36.8	35.6	5.7	10.3	6.9	3.4	1.1	100.0	119
Kotayk	41.7	3.9	18.1	13.4	19.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	137
Shirak	35.3	12.9	15.1	28.1	5.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	161
Syunik	49.6	12.6	10.9	16.0	4.2	5.9	0.8	100.0	65
Vayots Dzor	26.7	30.7	16.8	10.9	10.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	25
Tavush	62.0	5.1	10.8	15.8	4.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	79
Education									
Primary/middle	34.2	8.3	20.0	25.3	6.4	5.8	0.1	100.0	245
Secondary	38.8	10.4	13.9	25.8	7.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	510
Secondary-special	53.7	10.0	3.2	20.8	9.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	588
Higher	54.3	6.6	15.6	14.0	7.0	1.3	1.1	100.0	376
Total	46.7	9.1	11.5	21.4	8.0	2.6	0.7	100.0	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Current employment among men is higher in rural areas (53 percent) than in urban areas (43 percent), with almost a fourth of urban men looking for work. The regions of Armavir, Vayots Dzor, Shirak, and Lori show low levels of current employment; in these regions, between 24 and 37 percent of men are currently employed. The regions with the highest proportions of currently employed men are Aragatsotn, Ararat, and Gegharkunik (76 percent, 65 percent, and 84 percent, respectively). It is notable that in each of these regions, more than 60 percent of currently employed men report that they are engaged in agricultural work on their own land (data not shown).

Figure 3.2 Percent Distribution of Men Age 15-54 by Employment Status or Activity



Armenia DHS 2000

3.5 OCCUPATION

In the survey, respondents who indicated that they were currently working were asked about the kind of work that they did. Their responses were recorded verbatim and served as the basis for the coding of occupation that occurred in the central office.

As shown in Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2, almost one-third of both employed men and employed women work in the agricultural sector. In rural communities, the primary occupation for both women and men is agricultural work on their own land. In urban areas, agricultural work is rare. Sixty percent of urban women work in professional, technical, or managerial positions. Among urban men, 36 percent work in professional, technical, or managerial positions, 31 percent are employed as skilled manual laborers, and 15 percent work in sales and services. Women age 15-19 are primarily employed in agricultural work on their own land (59 percent). Among women older than 20, more than 40 percent work in professional positions.

There is a relationship between the number of children that a person has and his or her occupation. Women with more than five children are far more likely to work on their own farm than to have other types of work. Women with fewer than three children are more likely to work professional jobs. In regions where agricultural work is scarce, such as Yerevan and Shirak, a large proportion of women work in professional positions. Working women with higher levels of education are more likely to be employed as professionals; 46 percent of women with a secondary-special education and 86 percent of those with a higher degree work in professional positions. Men with a higher education are also more likely to have professional positions (62 percent).

Table 3.5.1 Occupation of women

Percent distribution of currently employed women by occupation (agricultural or nonagricultural) and type of agricultural land worked or type of nonagricultural employment, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Agricultural				Nonagricultural							Number of women	
	Own land	Family land	Rented land	Other land	Professional/tech./manag.	Clerical	Sales and services	Manual Skilled	Unskilled	Domes-tic service	Other/don't know/missing		Total
Age													
15-19	58.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.7	4.0	8.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	100.0	75
20-24	22.1	3.0	1.4	0.9	43.1	7.2	14.9	6.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	226
25-29	28.8	2.5	0.2	0.7	46.6	8.4	7.0	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
30-34	32.4	3.5	0.2	1.5	43.9	3.0	8.7	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	281
35-39	29.2	2.8	0.6	1.5	46.9	4.9	5.6	4.8	3.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	407
40-44	23.3	4.0	0.6	0.1	41.6	8.8	6.5	8.9	5.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	441
45-49	19.6	2.8	0.8	1.0	48.8	5.8	8.4	5.1	6.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	389
Marital status													
Never married	15.9	2.8	0.3	0.6	47.8	10.1	11.7	7.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	379
Currently married	31.4	3.8	0.8	0.7	43.2	4.6	6.9	4.7	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,466
Formerly married	15.0	3.0	0.0	2.5	41.9	9.9	7.9	9.9	9.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	211
Number of living children													
0	16.4	3.0	0.2	0.5	48.0	9.8	11.2	7.3	3.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	458
1-2	19.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	53.5	6.2	6.9	6.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	895
3-4	42.3	4.7	1.1	0.6	29.7	3.9	7.2	4.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	662
5+	(58.8)	(7.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(2.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
Residence													
Urban	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	59.7	8.6	12.0	7.8	5.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,136
Rural	54.2	6.5	1.4	1.7	24.4	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	920
Region													
Yerevan	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	7.7	16.1	7.3	4.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	623
Aragatsotn	26.4	13.2	0.8	1.6	35.7	5.4	6.2	6.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Ararat	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	5.8	1.5	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Armavir	51.4	5.9	0.9	4.5	26.4	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	246
Gegharkunik	61.9	3.6	1.6	0.8	16.2	4.9	2.0	5.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	244
Lori	21.8	14.3	0.8	0.8	37.0	3.4	5.9	11.8	3.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	142
Kotayk	34.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	32.3	5.8	9.0	9.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
Shirak	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	10.2	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	134
Syunik	12.3	15.5	0.0	1.1	46.5	7.0	4.8	3.7	8.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	103
Vayots Dzor	43.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	29.9	8.0	5.3	4.3	4.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	46
Tavush	45.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	32.5	6.5	5.0	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
Education													
Primary/middle	60.6	6.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	0.2	8.1	3.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
Secondary	54.0	6.2	0.7	1.8	8.7	5.0	8.6	7.6	7.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	545
Secondary-special	19.9	3.4	0.4	0.5	45.8	8.0	11.0	7.0	3.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	829
Higher	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	86.0	6.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	547
Total	26.8	3.5	0.6	0.9	43.9	6.2	7.9	5.8	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,056

Note: Professional/tech./manag. includes professional, technical, and managerial occupations.

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.5.2 Occupation of men

Percent distribution of currently employed men by occupation (agricultural or nonagricultural) and type of agricultural land worked or type of nonagricultural employment, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Agricultural				Nonagricultural						Total	Number of men
	Own land	Family land	Rented land	Other land	Professional/tech./manag.	Clerical	Sales and services	Manual		Domes-tic service		
								Skilled	Un-skilled			
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
20-24	25.9	5.8	2.7	1.7	9.3	0.0	18.0	26.4	3.7	6.6	100.0	80
25-29	26.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	31.8	3.2	14.7	12.8	6.1	3.2	100.0	105
30-34	32.4	6.3	1.5	0.0	23.2	2.3	9.5	18.3	3.0	3.4	100.0	109
35-39	36.2	2.2	0.8	0.0	22.5	1.4	5.7	22.4	4.1	4.8	100.0	138
40-44	22.6	2.5	1.0	0.9	24.0	1.7	9.5	27.2	9.1	1.6	100.0	152
45-49	14.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	31.6	2.7	7.9	28.5	9.5	3.2	100.0	129
50-54	12.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	25.2	0.0	11.5	38.0	9.6	2.5	100.0	68
Marital status												
Never married	36.6	3.5	2.3	1.2	17.1	2.0	12.0	18.4	3.9	3.0	100.0	116
Currently married	24.6	2.1	0.8	0.7	24.7	1.7	9.8	25.3	6.9	3.4	100.0	672
Formerly married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Number of living children												
0	35.0	3.2	1.7	0.9	21.2	1.5	10.8	18.0	2.8	4.9	100.0	160
1-2	16.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	31.4	1.8	12.5	23.6	8.3	3.3	100.0	364
3-4	33.2	2.6	0.8	1.2	16.4	1.8	7.2	27.8	6.2	2.8	100.0	261
5+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Residence												
Urban	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	35.5	2.1	15.1	31.1	7.5	4.0	100.0	436
Rural	53.6	4.4	2.0	1.3	10.2	1.2	4.3	15.2	5.0	2.7	100.0	365
Education												
Primary/middle	35.3	5.8	3.1	4.9	4.4	0.0	4.5	34.4	6.2	1.4	100.0	84
Secondary	38.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	9.8	2.7	9.1	27.2	8.1	1.7	100.0	198
Secondary-special	28.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	13.3	1.3	13.7	28.0	7.5	3.7	100.0	316
Higher	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	2.1	8.1	9.8	2.9	5.3	100.0	205
Total	26.6	2.3	1.0	0.7	24.0	1.7	10.2	23.8	6.3	3.4	100.0	802

Note: *Professional/tech./manag.* includes professional, technical, and managerial occupations. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

3.6 EARNINGS

Table 3.6 displays the percent distribution of currently employed women by employer and type of earnings. Women who reported being currently employed were asked about their employer—whether they were employed by a relative, a non-relative, or were self-employed. Additionally, they were asked whether they were paid in cash, in kind, or not at all. Overall, two-thirds of employed women earn cash; 30 percent received no payment (Figure 3.3).

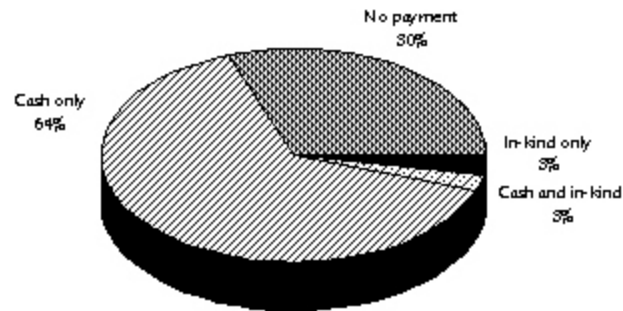
Table 3.6 Employer and form of earnings

Percent distribution of currently employed women by employer and type of earnings (cash, in-kind, no payment), according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Self-employed		Employed by a nonrelative		Employed by a relative		Total	Number of women
	Earns cash	Does not earn cash	Earns cash	Does not earn cash	Earns cash	Does not earn cash		
Age								
15-19	3.4	28.7	17.4	1.8	4.4	44.2	100.0	75
20-24	3.1	12.0	69.2	0.0	1.1	14.6	100.0	226
25-29	1.7	15.4	64.1	0.5	2.6	15.7	100.0	237
30-34	4.4	16.4	56.7	1.2	0.8	20.6	100.0	281
35-39	4.4	14.3	58.6	2.0	2.6	18.1	100.0	407
40-44	3.7	13.2	60.7	1.2	3.5	17.7	100.0	441
45-49	1.6	9.6	69.4	1.7	2.9	14.8	100.0	389
Residence								
Urban	4.4	3.9	83.4	1.5	3.3	3.5	100.0	1,136
Rural	1.8	26.2	33.6	1.0	1.5	35.9	100.0	920
Region								
Yerevan	4.4	1.3	87.9	1.3	4.4	0.7	100.0	623
Aragatsotn	3.9	20.2	48.1	3.9	7.0	17.1	100.0	74
Ararat	4.4	11.7	51.1	1.5	1.5	29.9	100.0	156
Armavir	1.8	2.3	36.4	0.5	1.8	57.3	100.0	246
Gegharkunik	0.4	65.2	30.4	0.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	244
Lori	3.4	0.8	50.4	5.0	0.8	39.5	100.0	142
Kotayk	6.5	8.4	53.5	0.6	2.6	28.4	100.0	176
Shirak	0.9	4.6	90.7	0.9	1.9	0.9	100.0	134
Syunik	0.0	8.6	66.8	0.5	1.1	23.0	100.0	103
Vayots Dzor	7.0	2.7	44.4	1.6	2.7	41.7	100.0	46
Tavush	2.5	41.5	48.5	0.0	1.0	6.5	100.0	112
Education								
Primary/middle	5.8	32.5	19.8	1.3	1.0	39.6	100.0	136
Secondary	3.6	27.6	31.5	1.1	2.5	33.6	100.0	545
Secondary-special	3.5	9.6	67.8	1.8	2.4	15.0	100.0	829
Higher	1.7	1.9	90.8	0.7	3.0	1.8	100.0	547
Occupation								
Agricultural	1.2	42.0	1.8	0.7	0.9	53.4	100.0	655
Nonagricultural	4.2	0.7	88.9	1.6	3.2	1.5	100.0	1,401
Total	3.2	13.9	61.1	1.3	2.5	18.0	100.0	2,056

Note: *Earns cash* includes both women who receive only cash and those who receive both cash and in-kind payment. *Does not earn cash* includes both women who receive only in-kind payment and those who receive no payment.

Figure 3.3 Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Women Age 15-49 by Type of Earnings



Armenia DHS 2000

According to the data, most employed women residing in urban areas earn money through hired work with a non-relative. In rural areas, however, almost two-thirds of employed women are not paid in cash, and most work for a relative or for themselves. Ninety-one percent of women with higher levels of education are employed by a non-relative and are paid in cash. Meanwhile, three-fourths of women with only a primary/middle school education and two-thirds of women who have attended secondary school are paid either in kind or not paid at all.

3.7 USE OF EARNINGS

Employed women receiving cash earnings were asked who the primary decisionmaker is regarding their earnings. This information allows the assessment of women's control over their own earnings. Table 3.7 shows how women's control over their earnings varies by background characteristics. Among women receiving cash earnings, half decide by themselves how to use the money, 41 percent decide jointly with another person, and 9 percent have no say in the allocation of earnings. Married women are more likely to share decisionmaking with another person, while formerly married and never-married women are more likely to make these decisions themselves. Urban women are more independent in decisions involving money than rural women.

To assess the importance of women's wages in paying household expenditures, employed women earning cash were asked what proportion of their household's expenditures were paid for by their earnings. This information allows an evaluation of the relative importance of women's earnings in the household economy. As shown in Table 3.7, the money earned by women often meets only part of the household expenditures; 27 percent of women report that their earnings account for none or almost none of the household expenditures, while 51 percent of women report that their earnings account for less than half of the household's expenditures. Only 5 percent report that their earnings cover all the household's expenditures. However, among formerly married women, 18 percent report that their earnings account for all of the household's expenditures.

Table 3.7 Decision on use of earnings and contribution of earnings to household expenditures

Percent distribution of currently employed women receiving cash earnings by person who decides how earnings are to be used and by proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Person who decides how earnings are used				Proportion of household expenditures met by earnings				Number of women receiving cash earnings	
	Self only	Jointly ¹	Some-one else ²	Total	Almost none/none	Less than half	Half or more	All		Total
Age										
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
20-24	59.2	25.0	15.8	100.0	35.4	47.4	13.9	3.3	100.0	166
25-29	45.2	40.7	14.1	100.0	26.7	55.3	15.0	3.1	100.0	162
30-34	37.8	51.7	10.6	100.0	25.6	57.4	13.8	3.1	100.0	174
35-39	49.7	39.8	10.5	100.0	25.0	51.9	17.6	5.5	100.0	267
40-44	53.1	40.8	6.1	100.0	23.5	53.8	17.9	4.7	100.0	299
45-49	50.7	45.9	3.4	100.0	24.5	44.7	23.3	7.5	100.0	287
Marital status										
Never married	70.8	18.3	10.9	100.0	32.5	45.2	17.3	5.0	100.0	302
Currently married	35.6	54.3	10.1	100.0	26.7	54.7	16.4	2.3	100.0	902
Formerly married	88.5	9.4	2.1	100.0	14.7	43.6	23.9	17.8	100.0	170
Number of living children										
0	65.3	23.5	11.3	100.0	30.3	45.6	18.8	5.4	100.0	362
1-2	47.5	45.2	7.3	100.0	23.1	54.5	18.5	3.9	100.0	674
3-4	38.1	51.1	10.7	100.0	29.2	50.1	14.4	6.4	100.0	325
5+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Residence										
Urban	53.8	39.0	7.3	100.0	25.5	50.0	19.4	5.0	100.0	1,035
Rural	38.1	46.5	15.4	100.0	29.4	54.9	11.6	4.2	100.0	340
Region										
Yerevan	55.5	38.8	5.7	100.0	23.1	49.1	22.6	5.3	100.0	602
Aragatsotn	43.4	42.1	14.5	100.0	26.3	60.5	10.5	2.6	100.0	44
Ararat	50.0	42.3	7.7	100.0	37.2	48.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	89
Armavir	43.2	48.9	8.0	100.0	47.7	39.8	10.2	2.3	100.0	98
Gegharkunik	32.9	42.1	25.0	100.0	35.5	56.6	6.6	1.3	100.0	75
Lori	49.2	44.6	6.2	100.0	29.2	40.0	18.5	12.3	100.0	78
Kotayk	56.7	30.9	12.4	100.0	28.9	47.4	15.5	8.2	100.0	110
Shirak	40.6	47.5	11.9	100.0	6.9	74.3	14.9	4.0	100.0	126
Syunik	46.5	37.8	15.7	100.0	26.8	55.1	14.2	3.9	100.0	70
Vayots Dzor	42.6	38.6	18.8	100.0	30.7	53.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	25
Tavush	45.2	47.1	7.7	100.0	29.8	49.0	14.4	6.7	100.0	58
Education										
Primary/middle	(50.5)	(26.0)	(23.6)	(100.0)	(14.7)	(57.5)	(19.7)	(8.1)	(100.0)	36
Secondary	52.6	33.1	14.3	100.0	22.0	51.5	21.2	5.3	100.0	205
Secondary-special	49.4	39.8	10.8	100.0	30.6	49.7	14.9	4.8	100.0	610
Higher	49.4	46.1	4.6	100.0	24.2	52.5	18.9	4.4	100.0	523
Total	49.9	40.8	9.3	100.0	26.5	51.2	17.5	4.8	100.0	1,374

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ With husband or someone else

² Includes husband

Table 3.8 presents differences in the two measures related to the use of women’s earnings. According to Table 3.8, slightly more than half of currently married women decide jointly with their husband about how their earnings are to be used. About 10 percent of married women have no say in how earnings will be used. Among currently unmarried women, three-fourths decide by themselves how earnings are to be spent, while 8 percent have no say in the matter. It is notable that among married women, almost all have control over their own earnings or make decisions jointly with their husband no matter what their contribution to household expenditures.

Table 3.8 Control over earnings according to contribution to household expenditures

Percent distribution of currently employed women receiving cash earnings by person who decides how earnings are used and current marital status, according to perceived proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, Armenia 2000

Contribution to household expenditures	Currently married						Not married					
	Self only	Jointly with husband	Jointly with someone else	Husband only	Some-one else only	Number of women	Self only	Jointly with someone else	Some-one else only	Number of women		
Almost none/none	40.8	45.6	1.9	9.7	2.1	100.0	241	87.4	6.6	6.0	100.0	123
Less than half	33.8	53.4	2.3	8.6	1.9	100.0	493	69.4	20.4	10.1	100.0	210
Half or more	28.8	62.4	2.0	6.4	0.4	100.0	148	78.6	17.1	4.4	100.0	93
All	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	(81.9)	(9.4)	(8.7)	(100.0)	45
Total	35.6	52.2	2.1	8.4	1.7	100.0	902	77.1	15.1	7.8	100.0	472

Note: *Not married* includes never-married, divorced, widowed, and separated women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

3.8 HOUSEHOLD DECISIONMAKING

To assess women’s household decisionmaking autonomy, female ADHS respondents were asked questions about who in the household has the final say in decisions related to the following five specific areas: her own health care, large household purchases, everyday household purchases, visits to friends or relatives, and what food to cook each day. Table 3.9 shows the percent distribution of women according to who in the household usually has the final say in each of these decisions.

According to the data, one-third of married women make decisions on their own about their own health care, while one-fourth of married women have no say in decisions about their own health care. Although more than half of currently married women make decisions about the purchase of large household items jointly with their husband, 38 percent have no say in these matters. Married women are much more likely to make decisions about daily household purchases and are overwhelmingly in charge of deciding what food to cook.

Regarding unmarried women, approximately half have no say in decisions about their own health care. About two-thirds of these women have no input on decisions about daily household purchases, large household purchases, or what foods to cook each day.

Table 3.9 Household decisionmaking

Percent distribution of women by person who has the final say in making specific household decisions and current marital status, according to type of decision, Armenia 2000

Household decision	Currently married						Not married					
	Self only	Jointly with hus-band	Jointly with someone else	Hus-band only	Someone else only	Total	Number of women	Self only	Jointly with someone else	Some-one else only	Total	Number of women
Own health care	33.8	39.9	1.4	20.2	4.6	100.0	4,125	34.1	16.5	49.3	100.0	2,305
Large household purchases	9.8	50.2	2.2	27.7	10.1	100.0	4,125	17.2	18.5	64.1	100.0	2,305
Daily household purchases	42.3	24.5	3.0	18.0	12.1	100.0	4,125	22.3	14.1	63.4	100.0	2,305
Visits to family or relatives	10.7	64.1	3.1	16.2	5.9	100.0	4,125	29.4	28.1	42.2	100.0	2,305
What food to cook each day	72.4	7.5	7.6	1.3	11.1	100.0	4,125	22.6	16.8	60.3	100.0	2,305

Note: *Not married* includes never married, divorced, widowed, and separated women.

Table 3.10.1 shows how participation in decisionmaking varies by background characteristics. In general, women have the final say in most household decision or participate in the final say jointly with someone else. Overall, two-thirds of women participate in the final say about their own health care, while slightly more than half are involved in decisionmaking about daily and large household purchases. Seven in ten women report that they participate in the final say in visits to family and friends and daily food preparation. Forty percent of women participate in all specified household decisions, while 13 percent report having no say in any household decisions (Figure 3.4).

A woman's employment status is an important predictor of her participation in household decisionmaking. Half of women who are employed and earning cash report having a say in all specific household decisions, while only 3 percent reported having no say in any decisions. This compares with one-third of women who are not employed having a say in all decisions and 17 percent having a say in no decisions. Young and unmarried women are more likely to report having no say in any decisions. Women from Gegharkunik are least likely to report having a final say in all decisions (18 percent), while more than 50 percent of the women in Lori, Shirak, and Syunik have the final say in all decisions.

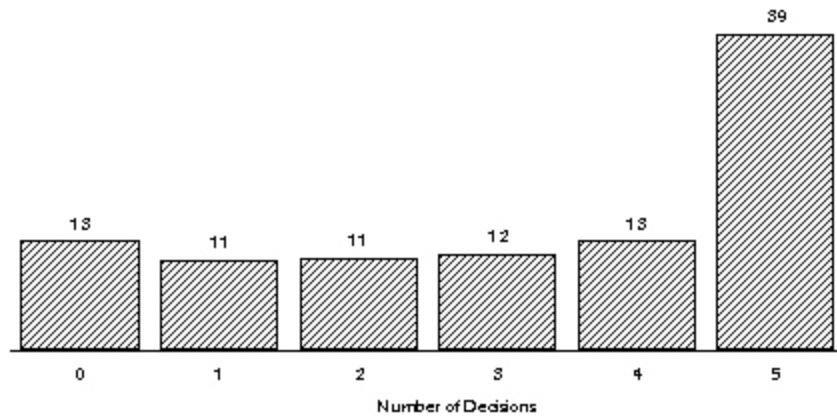
There is a strong correlation between age and decisionmaking. The percentage of women participating in all decisions increases from 11 percent among women 15-19 to 63 percent among women age 45-49. Furthermore, there is also a significant differential by the number of living children. One-fifth of women with no children participate in all specified decisions, compared with approximately half of women with one or more living child.

Table 3.10.1 Final say in household decisions

Percentage of women who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in specific household decisions, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Alone or jointly has final say in:							Number of women
	Own health care	Making large purchases	Making daily purchases	Visits to family, relatives, friends	What food to cook daily	All specified decisions	No specified decisions	
Age								
15-19	31.2	18.2	19.5	39.2	23.8	10.8	46.4	1,160
20-24	54.3	35.0	34.2	60.9	50.0	19.7	19.7	1,007
25-29	68.6	44.9	51.1	71.5	72.3	31.9	6.9	769
30-34	78.1	61.8	71.5	75.9	86.4	44.7	3.8	763
35-39	80.7	69.4	79.0	84.2	90.6	54.6	1.8	962
40-44	81.7	72.8	80.7	85.0	93.4	58.9	2.0	947
45-49	83.5	79.0	83.6	88.8	93.7	63.3	1.3	822
Marital status								
Never married	41.2	25.0	26.1	50.0	28.7	16.2	37.2	1,851
Currently married	75.2	62.2	69.9	77.9	87.6	45.9	3.9	4,125
Formerly married	88.7	79.2	78.2	88.1	82.9	70.0	4.0	455
Number of living children								
0	44.4	28.4	28.9	52.7	33.5	18.4	34.0	2,121
1-2	77.1	63.6	69.1	78.9	85.4	48.0	4.0	2,590
3-4	77.7	66.3	76.9	80.1	93.0	51.2	2.3	1,630
5+	70.4	65.8	73.0	79.7	94.8	50.7	0.7	89
Residence								
Urban	69.3	55.7	59.3	75.0	70.1	41.9	11.8	3,942
Rural	61.7	47.8	55.6	63.6	70.7	34.7	16.1	2,488
Region								
Yerevan	70.4	56.7	58.2	77.9	68.3	40.4	9.7	2,206
Aragatsotn	66.3	51.9	55.6	64.7	74.2	38.4	12.4	279
Ararat	76.6	49.8	58.0	75.2	78.0	40.1	9.4	642
Armavir	66.9	51.5	53.7	63.0	67.9	34.9	13.7	553
Gegharkunik	40.7	31.5	43.8	40.7	58.1	17.8	28.4	484
Lori	72.6	65.5	68.9	74.3	78.5	51.8	9.0	489
Kotayk	53.9	42.5	55.3	66.3	69.2	30.6	18.2	505
Shirak	73.4	55.5	64.0	73.4	69.7	50.8	20.5	611
Syunik	72.7	61.5	64.6	80.2	75.3	53.0	10.3	271
Vayots Dzor	45.6	47.8	50.0	53.9	76.9	35.4	17.5	113
Tavush	52.6	50.6	58.5	67.7	72.4	27.8	11.7	278
Education								
Primary/middle	48.2	40.2	44.3	52.0	52.8	27.9	29.6	593
Secondary	61.6	49.2	54.7	64.7	69.8	37.0	16.7	2,341
Secondary-special	71.9	56.6	63.6	77.2	76.7	42.3	8.4	2,295
Higher	73.9	58.0	59.7	78.7	67.7	42.5	8.7	1,201
Current employment								
Not employed	61.6	47.0	52.2	65.9	66.3	34.9	17.3	4,374
For cash	81.9	67.8	71.4	86.0	77.5	50.4	3.4	1,374
Not for cash	65.6	58.4	66.8	69.6	81.8	43.0	9.2	682
Total	66.4	52.7	57.9	70.6	70.3	39.1	13.4	6,430

Figure 3.4 Percent Distribution of Women by Number of Decisions in Which They Participate in the Final Say



Armenia DHS 2000

Table 3.10.2 presents data on men’s attitudes toward a wife’s role in household decisionmaking. About four-fifths of men believe that a wife should have at least an equal say in certain household decisions, namely the number and timing of children, making daily purchases, and what to do with earnings. Fewer men, approximately six in ten, believe that a wife should have at least an equal say in making large purchases and visits to family and friends.

Less than one-third of men, however, believe that wives should have at least an equal say in all five of the aforementioned decisions. Men who are currently or have formerly been married are less likely than never-married men to believe that a wife should have no final say in any decision. Older men and more educated men are more likely to report that wives should have at least an equal say in all household decisions. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that only one-third (34 percent) of men with higher education believe that women should have an equal say in all five decisions. Three-fourths of men (73 percent) in Kotayk report that women should have an equal say in all household decisions, compared with 22 percent of men in Ararat.

Table 3.10.2 Men's attitude towards a wife's role in household decisionmaking

Percentage of men who say that a wife should have at least an equal say in specific household decisions, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	A wife should have at least an equal say in:							Number of men
	Making large purchases	Making daily purchases	Visits to family, relatives, friends	What to do with earnings	Number and timing of children	All specified decisions	No specified decisions	
Age								
15-19	52.3	73.9	49.5	69.5	67.2	23.4	11.8	263
20-24	56.0	82.3	54.1	77.9	78.9	23.8	3.8	215
25-29	53.8	79.5	57.3	77.7	82.2	25.5	5.7	194
30-34	58.9	78.0	59.9	74.5	83.8	30.8	4.1	205
35-39	54.2	82.3	62.0	77.7	80.4	30.7	3.1	237
40-44	69.8	84.0	67.3	84.4	86.3	38.1	1.8	275
45-49	69.5	87.5	73.3	82.5	89.2	45.1	1.1	203
50-54	66.8	88.5	68.0	84.8	83.0	43.4	3.5	126
Marital status								
Never married	52.2	76.2	51.3	74.9	72.3	23.0	9.3	530
Currently married	63.8	83.7	65.3	79.9	84.9	36.3	2.4	1,161
Formerly married	(41.7)	(93.3)	(62.5)	(72.9)	(80.1)	(20.1)	(0.0)	28
Residence								
Urban	58.6	81.9	65.6	81.3	82.9	32.2	2.7	1,024
Rural	61.7	80.9	54.1	73.7	78.1	31.6	7.2	695
Region								
Yerevan	50.0	78.8	63.4	78.6	81.7	24.8	1.8	582
Aragatsotn	50.4	89.2	66.2	77.0	77.7	30.2	2.9	78
Ararat	69.8	79.9	41.0	67.6	77.0	21.6	2.2	177
Armavir	62.8	73.8	39.3	76.6	68.3	23.4	15.2	172
Gegharkunik	32.5	74.4	64.1	70.9	74.4	27.4	17.1	124
Lori	71.3	82.8	63.2	71.3	85.1	36.8	1.1	119
Kotayk	94.5	96.1	82.7	97.6	99.2	73.2	0.0	137
Shirak	54.0	81.3	64.7	69.8	72.7	27.3	7.2	161
Syunik	78.2	90.8	76.5	91.6	89.1	49.6	0.0	65
Vayots Dzor	63.4	84.2	67.3	87.1	78.2	40.6	3.0	25
Tavush	75.3	91.1	60.8	96.2	98.7	48.7	0.0	79
Education								
Primary/middle	52.3	77.5	46.1	66.5	71.6	24.6	11.1	245
Secondary	58.5	80.1	56.8	79.0	77.7	29.6	5.5	510
Secondary-special	62.6	82.7	64.8	80.3	84.2	35.4	2.2	588
Higher	62.5	84.3	70.1	81.7	86.4	34.4	2.4	376
Total	59.9	81.5	60.9	78.2	80.9	31.9	4.5	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

3.9 ATTITUDE TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes that see wife beating as justified are indicative of women's lower status both absolutely and relative to men. The ADHS gathered information on women's attitude toward wife beating, a proxy for women's perception of their status. Women were asked whether a husband is justified in beating his wife under a series of circumstances. Possible reasons that justified a man beating his wife included her burning the food, her arguing with him, her going out without telling him, her neglecting the children, and her refusing sexual relations. The results are summarized in Table 3.11.1.

Table 3.11.1 Women's attitude toward wife beating

Percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Agrees with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him		
Age							
15-19	5.8	14.5	20.2	27.2	5.2	33.5	1,160
20-24	4.9	14.6	20.6	27.2	5.8	32.6	1,007
25-29	3.7	13.3	17.2	25.2	5.2	29.9	769
30-34	5.3	17.0	20.8	27.7	7.4	34.9	763
35-39	5.4	13.6	21.3	28.7	6.5	34.1	962
40-44	5.5	14.5	21.0	28.4	7.9	32.2	947
45-49	3.3	12.4	17.4	24.7	8.3	28.4	822
Marital status							
Never married	4.8	11.6	16.1	22.9	4.1	27.7	1,851
Currently married	5.0	15.8	22.1	29.5	7.6	35.0	4,125
Formerly married	4.9	11.4	15.7	22.6	6.9	26.8	455
Number of living children							
0	4.8	12.0	16.2	22.4	4.3	27.7	2,121
1-2	3.9	12.8	17.6	24.7	6.5	29.5	2,590
3-4	6.6	18.8	27.2	36.1	9.1	41.6	1,630
5+	8.1	26.4	40.9	45.3	15.8	55.4	89
Residence							
Urban	2.4	9.1	11.7	17.9	4.1	22.0	3,942
Rural	8.9	22.4	32.9	41.8	10.4	48.8	2,488
Region							
Yerevan	1.4	6.1	7.2	10.5	2.7	13.3	2,206
Aragatsotn	10.3	25.0	38.4	49.8	14.0	56.2	279
Ararat	2.5	12.1	18.8	26.2	3.5	33.0	642
Armavir	6.1	20.4	30.5	45.7	7.9	49.7	553
Gegharkunik	18.0	31.3	44.8	57.7	16.8	64.2	484
Lori	4.6	17.1	20.8	25.9	8.3	35.0	489
Kotayk	7.6	20.0	30.3	43.4	9.2	48.8	505
Shirak	2.6	14.8	20.1	22.8	8.1	30.1	611
Syunik	3.6	10.9	16.4	22.3	4.0	24.7	271
Vayots Dzor	7.9	13.1	20.1	27.7	6.8	34.5	113
Tavush	8.5	18.3	22.4	34.9	6.9	44.4	278
Education							
Primary/middle	12.4	26.9	36.0	41.9	13.5	49.3	593
Secondary	6.4	18.3	27.5	34.9	8.4	41.3	2,341
Secondary-special	3.4	12.3	15.8	24.7	5.1	29.8	2,295
Higher	1.3	4.0	5.0	9.3	2.2	11.3	1,201
Current employment							
Not employed	4.5	14.3	19.7	26.3	6.4	32.3	4,374
For cash	2.9	8.2	10.9	17.4	4.1	19.5	1,374
Not for cash	11.4	26.1	39.6	52.2	12.6	58.3	682
Number of decisions with woman having final say							
0	8.1	17.5	22.4	27.9	7.0	34.5	865
1-2	5.7	16.2	22.3	30.4	7.0	36.3	1,437
3-4	4.7	14.0	22.0	31.1	6.4	36.4	1,614
5	3.5	12.2	16.3	22.4	6.2	26.6	2,514
Total	4.9	14.3	19.9	27.1	6.5	32.3	6,430

¹ Either by herself or jointly with others

Thirty-two percent of women agree with at least one of the specified reasons justifying a husband beating his wife. Twenty-seven percent agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she neglects their children, 20 percent agree if she goes out without telling him, 14 percent agree if she argues with him, 7 percent agree if she refuses sexual relations with him, and 5 percent agree if she burns the food.

Thirty-five percent of women who are currently married agree with at least one reason justifying a man beating his wife; this is a higher percentage than for never-married women or formerly married women (28 and 27 percent, respectively). Almost half of rural women (49 percent) agree with at least one reason justifying a wife's beating, compared with 22 percent of urban women. Women with higher education are less likely to agree with any of the specified reasons, as are women who are employed for cash.

Men were also asked about their opinion on the justification of wife beating under certain circumstances. As shown in Table 3.11.2, men are more likely to agree with one of the reasons justifying a husband's beating of his wife (42 percent compared with 32 percent of women). About one-fourth of men agree that a husband has the right to beat his wife if she either neglects the children, argues with him, or goes out without telling him. Nine percent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she refuses to have sex with him, while 6 percent believe he may beat her if she burns the food.

Men in rural areas are more likely than those from urban areas to agree with at least one reason justifying a man beating his wife (52 versus 35 percent). Men who are either employed for cash or have a higher level of education are less likely to agree with any of the stated reasons. The percentage of men agreeing with at least one of these reasons varies by region, from 68 percent in Gegharkunik to only 9 percent in Kotayk.

Table 3.11.2 Men's attitude toward wife beating

Percentage of men who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Agrees with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him		
Age							
15-19	7.3	30.0	23.1	30.6	12.0	44.6	263
20-24	5.9	29.9	21.9	25.7	9.7	43.1	215
25-29	8.1	29.8	33.2	29.0	9.0	45.4	194
30-34	5.9	31.1	22.3	27.8	7.9	43.5	205
35-39	5.1	29.8	34.4	33.5	10.7	48.2	237
40-44	4.4	24.2	20.6	26.7	8.4	37.5	275
45-49	5.0	17.3	17.9	21.6	3.1	34.1	203
50-54	4.7	26.3	17.8	19.9	11.0	36.7	126
Marital status							
Never married	6.8	30.3	23.2	28.5	11.2	44.4	530
Currently married	5.2	26.0	24.4	27.1	8.1	40.6	1,161
Formerly married	(13.5)	(28.2)	(31.2)	(17.1)	(4.6)	(50.6)	28
Number of living children							
0	6.3	29.1	23.3	27.3	10.7	43.3	615
1-2	5.6	24.5	23.9	25.1	5.8	38.8	626
3-4	5.4	28.3	24.7	29.5	10.7	43.2	455
5+	(4.7)	(39.2)	(41.9)	(50.1)	(15.3)	(62.7)	23
Residence							
Urban	3.5	23.4	17.1	20.0	6.1	34.9	1,024
Rural	9.2	33.2	34.5	38.4	13.2	52.2	695
Region							
Yerevan	2.0	21.0	13.4	14.5	6.0	29.0	582
Aragatsotn	4.3	27.3	26.6	56.8	3.6	65.5	78
Ararat	12.2	31.7	46.0	40.3	14.4	54.7	177
Armavir	9.0	45.5	33.8	36.6	11.0	49.0	172
Gegharkunik	24.8	53.8	52.1	55.6	26.5	68.4	124
Lori	3.4	26.4	28.7	37.9	12.6	57.5	119
Kotayk	0.0	2.4	7.1	8.7	0.0	9.4	137
Shirak	5.0	28.1	20.1	23.7	7.9	49.6	161
Syunik	4.2	32.8	26.9	42.0	11.8	53.8	65
Vayots Dzor	0.0	31.7	24.8	32.7	9.9	43.6	25
Tavush	2.5	20.9	15.2	10.8	1.9	34.8	79
Education							
Primary/middle	10.6	33.3	30.1	33.2	15.3	47.3	245
Secondary	7.8	29.5	26.1	32.9	10.0	45.5	510
Secondary-special	3.8	26.6	25.0	26.2	6.5	42.2	588
Higher	3.1	21.7	16.2	18.2	7.3	33.0	376
Current employment							
Not employed	4.5	27.0	22.6	26.4	9.0	41.3	917
For cash	4.3	22.9	18.1	21.1	6.3	34.4	555
Not for cash	14.2	38.9	43.5	45.3	15.1	61.2	247
Number of decisions in which wife should have final say¹							
0	19.1	44.1	39.8	41.8	26.1	55.9	77
1-2	11.0	41.5	37.1	45.6	17.3	60.9	258
3-4	4.9	29.3	25.6	28.9	8.0	45.7	834
5	2.9	15.4	13.6	14.6	4.2	25.2	549
Total	5.8	27.4	24.1	27.4	9.0	41.9	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Either by herself or jointly with others

3.10 ATTITUDE TOWARD REFUSING SEXUAL RELATIONS

The extent of control women have over when and with whom they have sex has important implications for demographic and health outcomes. The ADHS included a question on whether the respondent thinks that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband under four circumstances: if she is tired or not in the mood, if she has recently given birth, if she knows her husband has sex with other women, or if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease. These four circumstances were chosen because they are effective in combining issues of women's rights and women's health.

Table 3.12.1 shows the percentage of women who say that women are justified in refusing to have sex with their husband by background characteristics. The table also shows how women's opinions on refusing sex with their husband vary with their decisionmaking autonomy and their attitude toward wife beating, both important aspects of women's empowerment.

Overall, 58 percent of women in Armenia agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all four of the selected reasons. Specifically, 66 percent of women said that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she is not in the mood or is tired, 79 percent said they can refuse if they have recently given birth, 81 percent said they can refuse if they know that the husband is having sexual relations with another woman, and 89 percent said they can refuse if they know the husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Overall, only 9 percent of women do not agree with any of the given reasons for a wife to refuse sex with her husband. Younger women are more likely not to agree with any of the reasons; one-fourth of women 15-19 do not feel that a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband in any of the specified circumstances. Women who have never been married or have no children are also more likely not to agree with any of the specified reasons. One-fourth of women with only a primary/middle education and 11 percent of women with a secondary school education disagree with all of the scenarios as opposed to 6 percent of women with a secondary-special education and 3 percent of women with a higher education. Among unemployed women, 11 percent do not agree with any of the reasons; this compares with 4 percent of women who are working.

There is a relationship between a woman's status and her attitude toward refusing sexual relations with her husband. For example, one-quarter of women who have no say in household decisionmaking do not agree with any of the specified reasons for a wife refusing to have sex. This compares with 6 percent of women who are the most active participants in household decisionmaking. Furthermore, among women who agree with five or more reasons justifying a husband beating his wife, 19 percent do not agree with any of the reasons that a wife might have to refuse to have sex with her husband.

Table 3.12.2 shows the percentage of men who say that women are justified in refusing sex with their husband by background characteristics. Men are as likely as women to agree with all four of the selected reasons for a wife to withhold sex from her husband (59 percent). Specifically, 76 percent of men agree that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she is not in the mood or is tired, 86 percent said they can refuse if they have recently given birth, only 68 percent said she can refuse if she knows that her husband is having sexual relations with another woman, and 84 percent said that she can refuse if she knows that her husband has an STI.

Table 3.12.1 Women's attitude toward refusing sexual relations

Percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Wife is justified in refusing sex with her husband if she:						Number of women
	Is tired, not in mood	Gave birth recently	Knows husband has sexual relations with other women	Knows husband has an STI ¹	Agrees with all specified reasons	Agrees with no specified reason	
Age							
15-19	48.7	52.3	67.6	71.8	41.1	24.5	1,160
20-24	63.8	82.1	82.5	90.1	56.4	7.2	1,007
25-29	68.3	86.0	86.7	93.1	60.0	4.0	769
30-34	71.2	86.3	86.2	93.8	62.7	3.7	763
35-39	69.5	84.2	84.0	92.0	60.8	5.1	962
40-44	71.3	84.5	82.5	91.1	62.8	6.6	947
45-49	72.5	88.1	85.0	94.1	66.2	4.8	822
Marital status							
Never married	52.2	60.7	71.2	78.0	44.4	19.0	1,851
Currently married	71.2	86.7	85.8	92.8	63.0	4.4	4,125
Formerly married	69.2	85.0	82.0	92.7	63.3	7.0	455
Number of living children							
0	53.5	63.0	72.1	79.3	45.6	17.5	2,121
1-2	71.0	87.8	87.1	93.8	64.4	4.1	2,590
3-4	72.2	86.1	84.1	92.2	63.0	5.0	1,630
5+	70.6	81.6	79.1	88.2	52.7	4.7	89
Residence							
Urban	65.4	80.1	83.1	91.1	58.6	7.2	3,942
Rural	65.9	77.6	78.4	84.6	56.2	11.2	2,488
Region							
Yerevan	66.3	81.2	85.0	92.1	60.5	6.0	2,206
Aragatsotn	78.3	82.9	89.7	96.7	67.6	2.9	279
Ararat	70.6	79.6	71.6	84.2	53.7	10.3	642
Armavir	60.4	81.4	83.2	92.9	53.1	4.6	553
Gegharkunik	66.9	72.2	73.4	79.1	57.3	15.5	484
Lori	65.5	77.8	79.5	84.8	55.5	12.5	489
Kotayk	73.0	84.3	89.0	93.3	65.6	4.5	505
Shirak	52.6	73.8	80.9	87.6	49.8	11.0	611
Syunik	58.5	65.8	62.6	70.4	51.6	28.7	271
Vayots Dzor	69.9	77.1	85.2	86.7	62.4	8.7	113
Tavush	63.7	83.7	82.1	88.1	54.8	7.1	278
Education							
Primary/middle	52.1	60.6	65.6	71.9	43.7	23.4	593
Secondary	63.0	74.6	79.6	85.0	54.3	11.3	2,341
Secondary-special	68.8	83.9	83.5	92.6	60.9	5.6	2,295
Higher	71.2	87.9	88.2	96.0	65.0	2.8	1,201
Current employment							
Not employed	63.2	76.4	80.0	86.3	55.9	10.9	4,374
For cash	70.3	86.5	85.1	94.8	63.8	4.3	1,374
Not for cash	71.0	81.8	82.0	90.7	56.9	4.3	682
Number of decisions with woman having final say²							
0	51.6	57.8	67.5	70.7	45.6	25.2	865
1-2	62.3	75.5	81.7	88.9	52.9	8.3	1,437
3-4	65.9	85.7	85.3	92.8	57.6	4.5	1,614
5	72.0	84.3	83.2	91.8	64.6	6.1	2,514
Number of reasons to justify wife beating							
0	66.7	80.6	82.1	89.6	60.6	8.7	4,352
1-2	62.5	76.8	80.7	89.1	50.4	6.9	1,309
3-4	63.6	74.3	78.7	82.6	51.5	11.0	636
5	68.9	74.3	71.9	77.9	62.7	18.7	134
Total	65.6	79.1	81.3	88.6	57.7	8.8	6,430

¹ Sexually transmitted infection

² Either by herself or jointly with others

Table 3.12.2 Men's attitude toward wife refusing sex with husband

Percentage of men who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Wife is justified in refusing sex with husband if she:					Agrees with all specified reasons	Agrees with no specified reason	Number of women
	Is tired, not in mood	Gave birth recently	Knows husband has sexual relations with other women	Knows husband has an STI ¹				
Age								
15-19	57.9	69.5	58.1	67.7	47.6	26.8	263	
20-24	79.6	84.6	62.7	81.4	55.9	8.7	215	
25-29	75.2	86.2	64.1	86.3	56.5	8.8	194	
30-34	81.9	89.5	68.4	84.8	59.3	8.0	205	
35-39	81.5	92.7	70.9	90.8	62.4	5.4	237	
40-44	77.3	89.7	74.8	89.6	63.6	7.5	275	
45-49	77.8	85.7	71.3	82.2	65.5	13.7	203	
50-54	82.2	93.5	76.2	90.7	69.4	6.5	126	
Marital status								
Never married	66.3	76.2	59.7	73.6	50.9	19.2	530	
Currently married	80.2	90.0	71.5	88.2	63.0	7.7	1,161	
Formerly married	(82.1)	(91.1)	(74.3)	(87.2)	(69.7)	(4.3)	28	
Number of living children								
0	67.5	77.8	61.4	76.1	51.8	17.1	615	
1-2	82.0	91.2	73.0	88.9	66.3	6.9	626	
3-4	78.4	88.8	70.8	86.4	60.8	9.6	455	
5+	(86.4)	(89.7)	(46.5)	(89.7)	(43.2)	(0.0)	23	
Residence								
Urban	77.8	91.9	73.9	90.2	64.2	6.8	1,024	
Rural	73.1	76.7	59.1	74.0	52.2	17.7	695	
Region								
Yerevan	86.4	98.2	83.9	96.7	76.3	1.6	582	
Aragatsotn	97.8	97.8	77.7	98.6	74.8	0.0	78	
Ararat	88.5	85.6	72.7	89.2	63.3	3.6	177	
Armavir	37.9	37.2	26.9	26.2	24.8	60.7	172	
Gegharkunik	74.4	76.1	27.4	65.0	27.4	20.5	124	
Lori	71.3	80.5	58.6	81.6	47.1	11.5	119	
Kotayk	89.0	96.9	96.9	100.0	88.2	0.0	137	
Shirak	40.3	82.7	38.8	74.8	16.5	16.5	161	
Syunik	94.1	98.3	87.4	100.0	80.7	0.0	65	
Vayots Dzor	66.3	76.2	75.2	87.1	55.4	9.9	25	
Tavush	79.7	91.1	87.3	93.7	75.3	5.1	79	
Education								
Primary/middle	63.1	73.9	59.1	68.6	49.2	23.5	245	
Secondary	71.8	80.6	63.9	80.9	55.3	14.3	510	
Secondary-special	81.4	90.3	72.4	86.6	62.8	7.1	588	
Higher	81.2	93.3	72.0	92.6	66.0	5.4	376	
Current employment								
Not employed	69.3	82.0	66.8	79.1	56.3	15.4	917	
For cash	83.3	93.8	75.7	92.4	68.3	4.7	555	
Not for cash	83.8	81.5	54.3	80.8	50.5	10.3	247	
Number of decisions in which wife should have equal say²								
0	33.6	66.9	14.7	27.9	13.0	61.8	77	
1-2	70.5	81.4	61.0	78.5	50.8	14.2	258	
3-4	77.9	89.1	68.2	86.2	59.3	8.5	834	
5	81.5	90.0	78.3	90.1	70.1	6.7	549	
Number of reasons to justify wife beating								
0	77.5	86.5	74.8	86.8	67.3	11.3	999	
1-2	75.0	87.6	61.0	84.5	52.0	9.3	449	
3-4	72.5	81.0	51.9	71.1	39.6	12.9	222	
5	68.4	75.2	62.8	69.4	55.1	19.2	50	
Total	75.9	85.8	67.9	83.6	59.4	11.2	1,719	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Sexually transmitted infection

² Either by herself or jointly with others

Overall, 11 percent of men do not agree with any of the four reasons given for a wife to refuse to have sex with her husband. Similar patterns among men and women are seen as to which groups are more likely not to agree with any of the given reasons. Younger men age 15-19 (27 percent), never-married men (19 percent), men with no children (17 percent), men from rural areas (18 percent), men with only a primary/middle education (24 percent), and unemployed men (15 percent) all have a higher than average likelihood of not agreeing with any reason given for a wife to withhold sex from her husband.

Men were asked what actions a husband would be justified in taking if his wife refused to have sexual relations with him. Specifically, men were asked whether, when a wife refuses sex, a husband has the right to get angry and reprimand her, to refuse to give her money or financial support, to have sex with someone else, or to use force in order to have sex with her anyway. Table 3.13 shows the percentage of men who say that a husband has the right to take specific actions if the wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants.

Overall, 40 percent of men agree with at least one of the actions for a man to take if his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants to. Specifically, one-third of men believe that a husband has the right to get angry and reprimand his wife, 20 percent believe he has the right to have sex with someone else, 6 percent believe he has the right to refuse money or financial support, and 3 percent believe he has the right to use force to have sex with her against her will.

The proportion of men who agreed to at least one action being justified varies little between men of different ages, marital status, residence, and educational background. There is significant variation, however, among men from different regions. Eighty percent of men from Gegharkunik agreed with at least one action, compared with five percent in Kotayk and 6 percent in Tavush and Armavir. Twelve percent of men in Gegharkunik and 9 percent of men in Lori believe that a husband has the right to use force to have sex with his wife when she refuses to have sex with him, compared with less than 5 percent of men in all other districts.

Table 3.13 Men's agreement with certain actions husbands are justified in taking if a wife refuses sexual relations

Percentage of men who say that a husband has the right to take specific actions if the wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants to, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Actions a husband has a right to take if wife refuses sex					Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse money, financial support	Use force, have sex anyway	Have sex with someone else	Agrees with at least one reason	
Age						
15-19	34.9	10.4	4.5	19.7	38.6	263
20-24	32.3	5.1	2.6	21.7	40.2	215
25-29	40.3	6.9	4.4	24.9	45.9	194
30-34	31.9	5.4	1.1	22.8	41.0	205
35-39	38.6	3.9	1.1	20.5	44.3	237
40-44	33.4	5.6	2.3	17.5	40.8	275
45-49	26.8	2.9	3.5	15.2	33.9	203
50-54	26.6	1.8	1.3	12.6	29.6	126
Marital status						
Never married	34.4	8.1	3.8	22.8	41.1	530
Currently married	33.0	4.5	2.2	18.1	39.2	1,161
Formerly married	(38.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(40.3)	28
Residence						
Urban	30.9	4.0	1.4	18.4	38.4	1,024
Rural	37.4	7.9	4.5	21.5	41.9	695
Region						
Yerevan	33.9	3.8	0.7	19.4	42.4	582
Aragatsotn	33.1	5.0	0.7	21.6	44.6	78
Ararat	66.9	10.1	2.2	35.3	72.7	177
Armavir	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	6.2	172
Gegharkunik	73.5	16.2	12.0	56.4	80.3	124
Lori	46.0	11.5	9.2	20.7	52.9	119
Kotayk	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	137
Shirak	19.4	4.3	2.9	5.8	23.0	161
Syunik	44.5	7.6	3.4	43.7	60.5	65
Vayots Dzor	49.5	5.9	4.0	19.8	55.4	25
Tavush	3.2	1.3	0.6	2.5	5.7	79
Education						
Primary/middle	36.9	10.3	5.2	21.2	42.1	245
Secondary	35.1	6.0	3.1	19.9	38.8	510
Secondary-special	33.1	5.4	1.7	19.3	42.0	588
Higher	29.8	2.2	1.9	18.7	36.3	376
Total	33.5	5.6	2.7	19.6	39.8	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.