

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA (ARMSTAT)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

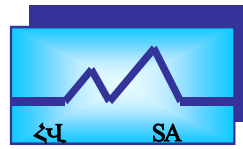
MIGRATION SNAPSHOT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA- 2016

*(Based on the Weighted Results of the 2016 Integrated
Living Conditions Survey)*





International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR
MIGRATION

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF REPUBLIC OF
ARMENIA (ARMSTAT)

MIGRATION SNAPSHOT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA, 2016

(Based on the Weighted Results of the 2016 Integrated Living Conditions Survey)

Prepared
With the support of International Organization of Migration

Yerevan - 2019

Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (ARMSTAT) annually implements the Integrated Living Conditions household Survey (ILCS) and based on its results prepares “Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia” Report, which includes statistical and analytical data regarding poverty, social situation and migration in Armenia.

This Migration Snapshot is prepared based on the ILCS 2016 micro-data and describes the latest migration patterns of household members 15 and over-age during 2013-2016 period, as well as their age, sex, educational attainment, employment, access to health care, remittances and other characteristics.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission in Armenia supported the development of the 2016 Migration Snapshot and related methodology to prepare the Migration Snapshots in the next years based on the micro-data collected in the ILCS.

We hope that the Migration Snapshot will serve as an additional source of information for all users who seek data on the socio-economic characteristics of the migrant stocks and flows in Armenia.

Stepan Mnatsakanyan
President
RA Statistical Committee

Ilona Ter-Minasyan
Head of Office,
International Organization for Migration
Mission in Armenia

Address: 3 Government House, Yerevan, 0010, Republic of Armenia

☎ (+ 374 11) 52-33-56

Fax: (+ 374 11) 52-19-21

E-mail: info@armstat.am

Official website of RA Statistical Committee <http://www.armstat.am>,

<http://www.armstatbank.am> ,

<http://www.armdevinfo.am>

**STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA (ARMSTAT), 2019**

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
DATA DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS	6
MIGRATION FLOW	7
STOCK OF MIGRANTS.....	13
DEMOGRAPHICS	13
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES	14
EMPLOYMENT.....	16
EDUCATION AND HEALTH	20
REMITTANCES.....	22
REFERENCES	26
APPENDIX.....	27

Executive Summary

Recent migration trends

According to the results of Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) 2016, a total of 266 thousand households had members aged 15 years and above engaged in recent migration between the period of 2013 and 2016. The ILCS identified overall record of 155 thousand individuals (58.1%) left the country and not returned, i.e. emigrated, 102 thousand individuals (38.5%) aged 15 years and above returned, and 9 thousand (3.4%) newly arrived at the location (immigrated). Amongst the emigrants, 19 thousand individuals (12.3%) emigrated internally within Armenia during this period.

Among the emigrants, the majority were men who left for the urban areas of Russian Federation (RF). This coincides with the fact that the majority of returnees were male returning from the urban areas of RF. The emigration rate was the highest in the beginning of the year between January and March, whereas the return migration rate was the highest at the end of the year between October and December. Among the newly arrived migrants, the majority were women arriving to Marz such as Gegharkunik and Aragatsotn, in both urban and rural areas. The immigration rates were rather steady throughout the years. The months with the highest immigration rate were in February, June, and November.

The main reason for migration were work amongst the emigrants and returnees. Over 70% of the emigrants and returnees worked in the construction sector. On the other hand, immigrants came to Armenia for a broader range of reasons, namely for residence, family formation and reunification, and work. They engaged in various types of economic activities, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining and quarrying, and public administration and defence, compulsory social security.

Stock of migrants

In 2016, 149 thousand foreign-born permanent residents were recorded for a total of 2.9 million inhabitants in Armenia. In this report, country-of-birth is used as a proxy for the stock of migrant residents. These migrant residents were born in other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, RF, or other European countries. The majority of migrants were women within or above the active working age. Compared to the native-born population, there were more migrant households led by women than men. The employment rate for migrants was 11.8% lower than the native-born. Migrant residents were mostly employees and worked in private enterprises in agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries. On the other hand, migrants were more educated than the native-born, with 7.2 percentage points higher proportion of university graduates. Common in both native-born and migrant population, access to health protection was minimal.

Remittances

Remittances is defined as cash or in-kind transferred abroad 12 months prior to the survey year (i.e. in 2015). Up to 149 thousand, equivalent to more than half of the recent migrants, have sent remittances abroad. They were mostly sent to immediate family members. Among the permanent residents, a total of 15 thousand sent and 257 thousand received remittances in 2015. Outgoing remittances were sent to RF, other CIS countries, and European countries, whereas incoming remittances were mainly originated from RF. The major purpose of both outgoing and incoming monetary flow was for routine consumption, for example on education and health.

Main findings

- In 2016, 149 thousand foreign-born residents were recorded for a total of 2.9 million inhabitants. The majority of migrants were women from other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, aged 25 years or above with completed secondary or tertiary education.
- Between 2013 and 2016, 155 thousand individuals emigrated, 102 thousand individuals had returned, and 9 thousand individuals had newly arrived at the location. A record of 19 thousand individuals (12% of the emigrants) migrated internally within Armenia during this period.
- Recent migration trends show that more emigration from Armenia was recorded than immigration into the country, which resulted in negative net migration in 2013, 2014, and 2016. The only exception was in 2015. The positive net migration was primarily driven by return migration.
- For emigrants and returnees, the main reason for migration was work. Whereas immigrants had a variety of reasons for migration including residence, family formation and reunification, and work.
- The majority of migrant residents and recent immigrants undertook jobs in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The majority of recent emigrants and returnees worked in the construction sector.
- A total of 15 thousand permanent residents sent, and 257 thousand permanent residents received remittances in 2015. RF was the main origin of incoming remittances.
- A total of 149 thousand recent migrants have sent remittances abroad, majority of which was sent to immediate family members.

Data Description and Definitions

This report is based on results from the Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) questionnaire conducted by the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (ARMSTAT) in 2016. The sampling framework was developed based on systematic representative probability sampling, with technical assistance from the World Bank. The sample was drawn from the database of addresses of all private households in the country, developed based on the 2011 Population Census results. All respondents were permanent resident - *De Jure* population - of Armenia.¹The sampling frame was divided into 32 strata including 12 communities of Yerevan city, as well as urban and rural communities. In 2016, a total of 5,184 households were selected, of which 3,240 households resided in urban and 1,944 households resided in rural areas (World Bank, 2016b).

This report presents absolute figures and percentages generated based on the following survey sections: (A) household member's roster, (B) migration, (D) employment, (E) education, (I) health (general) and healthcare, and (H) monetary and commodity flows between households (World Bank, 2016a). All results apply population weights developed by ARMSTAT. For the identification of migrants, this report uses detailed country-of-birth information collected from the ILCS and defines migrants as individuals who were born outside of Armenia.² They are considered as the stock of migrants in the permanent resident population. Please refer to Appendix Table 1 for the detailed list of country-of-birth.

In order to track migration flow, the ILCS has a specific module which records incidences of migration and characteristics of migrants between 2013 and 2016.³ It includes responses from emigrants (i.e. individuals who migrated and have not returned), return migrants (i.e. individuals migrated and returned in less than 3 months, returned between 3 and 12 months, and returned after the absence of 12 and more months) and immigrants (i.e. new arrivals). The module not only captures recent migration dynamics within, into, and outside of Armenia, it also provides rich contextual information on main reasons for migration and socio-economic characteristics of recent migrants.

This report takes the foreign-born population as proxy for the stock of migrant residents. Subsequently, their socio-economic characteristics, namely demographics, household structures, employment situations, level of education, and access to health protection are compared with the native-born population. The ILCS captures employment information from the population aged between 15 and 75 years.⁴ In this report, the highest level of education is broadly grouped into three categories: primary and below, secondary, and tertiary.⁵ Access to health protection is denoted as being covered by health insurance, or with at least one household member with the right to use the Basic Benefit Package (BBP). Furthermore, remittances are defined as a transfer abroad in the form of cash and in-kind during the last 12 months (i.e. in 2015). Such incidence is reported for recent migrants and permanent residents separately.

¹ ARMSTAT considers those who are present and temporarily absent in the registration period as the *De Jure* population.

² This refers to 'place-of-birth' in the ILCS questionnaire.

³ In ILCS module B, the survey question considers individuals who had migrated since 1 January 2013 as recent migrants. Therefore, this report follows survey data and defines recent migration as between 2013 and 2016.

⁴ The official retirement age is 63 years for men and women.

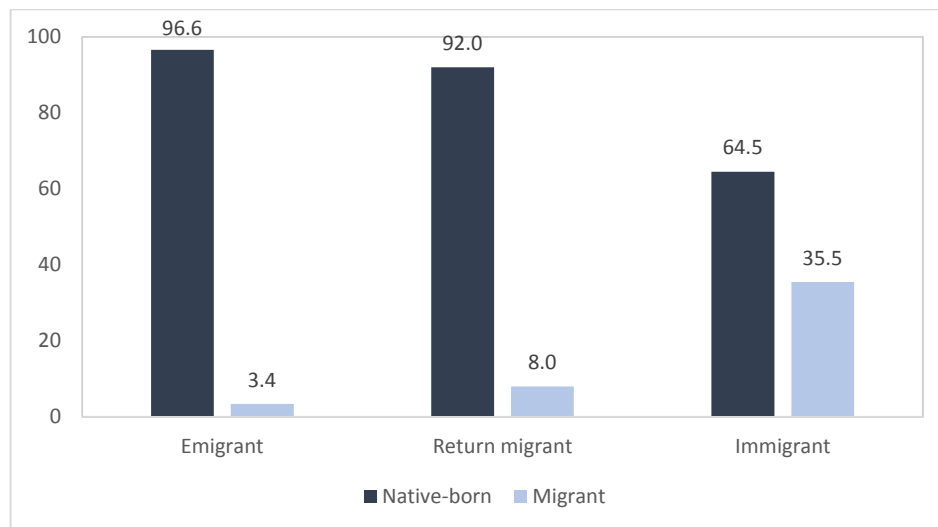
⁵ Primary education includes the population with below primary up to general (basic) education. Secondary education includes the population completed secondary education, as well as vocational training. Tertiary education includes the population with a university degree at bachelors' level and above.

Migration Flow

To capture migration dynamics, Figure 1 and Table 1 report the incidence of emigration, return migration and immigration to Armenia between 2013 and 2016. This report differentiates between the stock and flow of migration. Recent migrants are either i) emigrants who left and have not returned, ii) returnees who came back to Armenia within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months, or iii) immigrants newly arrived to the location between the period of 2013 and 2016. Foreign-born residents are proxy for migrant stock. Between this period, a total of 155 thousand permanent residents emigrated, 102 thousand returned, and 9 thousand newly arrived at the location.

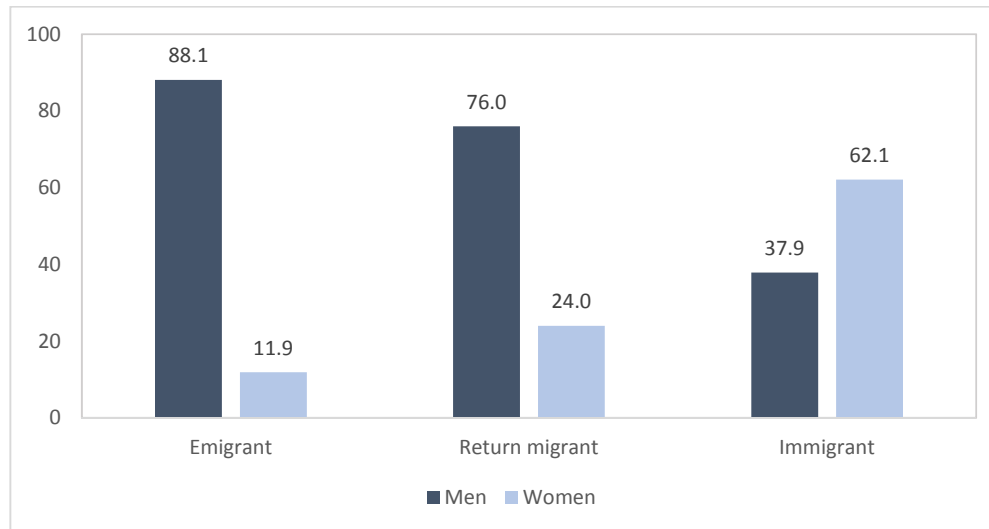
Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate more than 92% of the native-born population emigrated or returned, whereas a small proportion (3.4% of the emigrants and 8.0% of the return migrant) were foreign-born. More than half of the immigrants (64.5%) were initially born in Armenia. Figure 2 shows men dominated a higher proportion of emigrants (88.1%) and return migrant (76.0%), whereas women determined a higher percentage of immigrants (62.1%).

Figure 1: Incidence of emigration, return migration, and immigration of the population, in percentages, 2013-2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Figure 2: Sex composition of recent migrants, in percentages, 2013-2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Table 1 below provides a summary of the above characteristics. In addition, it includes the marz and country of destination of emigrants, return migrants and immigrants. A total of 108 thousand individuals left for RF, which is equivalent to 70.1 % of the emigrants. Within Armenia, 19 thousand individuals (12.3% of the emigrants) migrated internally.⁶

Coherent with emigration trends, the majority of returnees came back from RF (73.1%). As for immigrants, the top three destinations include Gegharkunik (23.8%), Aragatsotn (12.7%) and Republic of Artsakh (20.2%). Both the emigrants and returnees have preference for urban areas, with 86.7% emigrants moved to urban areas, and 72.2% of the returnees came back from urban areas. On the other hand, newly arrived migrants were distributed more evenly in the urban and rural settlements (55.9% urban; 44.1% rural).

⁶ Internal migration is the summation of all recent migrants migrated within marz of Armenia, including Yerevan, Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk, Shirak, Sjunik, Vayots Dzor, and Tavush.

Table 1: Incidence and location of recent migration, 2013-2016

	Migration flow				Return flow			
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>				<i>in percentage</i>			
Country of birth								
Native-born	149,812	94,399	5,851	250,061	96.6	92.0	64.5	93.7
Migrant	5,251	8,223	3,223	16,698	3.4	8.0	35.5	6.3
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100
Sex								
Men	136,655	78,040	3,436	218,130	88.1	76.0	37.9	81.8
Women	18,408	24,582	5,639	48,629	11.9	24.0	62.1	18.2
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100
Marz or country of destination or return								
Yerevan	11,694	1,799	300	13,793	7.5	1.8	3.3	5.2
Aragatsotn	372	0	1,156	1,527	0.2	0	12.7	0.6
Ararat	633	0	0	633	0.4	0	0	0.2
Armavir	700	253	423	1,376	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.5
Gegharkunik	974	664	2,163	3,801	0.6	0.6	23.8	1.4
Lori	210	781	254	1,245	0.1	0.8	2.8	0.5
Kotayk	295	599	200	1,094	0.2	0.6	2.2	0.4
Shirak	100	400	0	500	0.1	0.4	0	0.2
Sjunik	1,861	1,066	294	3,221	1.2	1.0	3.2	1.2
Vayots Dzor	443	416	589	1,447	0.3	0.4	6.5	0.5
Tavush	1,811	1,540	688	4,039	1.2	1.5	7.6	1.5
Russian Federation	108,655	75,045	221	183,921	70.1	73.1	2.4	68.9
Other CIS countries	722	4,717	317	5,756	0.5	4.6	3.5	2.2
Other European countries	3,854	4,022	0	7,876	2.5	3.9	0	3
USA or Canada	730	350	0	1,080	0.5	0.3	0	0.4
Karabakh	21,013	9,256	1,835	32,104	13.6	9.0	20.2	12.0
Georgia	165	329	0	494	0.1	0.3	0	0.2
Other	833	1,384	635	2,852	0.5	1.3	7.0	1.1
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100
Degree of urbanization								
Urban	16,552	5,432	3,393	25,377	86.7	72.2	55.9	77.7
Rural	2,540	2,087	2,673	7,300	13.3	27.8	44.1	22.3
Total	19,091	7,519	6,066	32,676	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 1 (place of birth), question 2 (Marz or country of destination or return), and question 3 (degree of urbanization). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and have not returned. Return migrants includes individuals returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are new arrivals to the location. **CIS** is abbreviated for Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 2 presents the year and month of recent migration. According to the recent migration, approximately half of the departures (47.9%) were recorded in 2016, while more than 80 % of return migrants returned in 2015-2016. Between 2013 and 2016, there was an average of 2,269 immigrants arriving annually.

Considering the total differences in emigration and immigration (including both return and new arrivals), net migration was negative.⁷

In terms of the month of migration, the highest emigration rates were in the beginning of the year between January and March, between 12.6% and 19.2%. The highest return migration rates were in the end of the year between October and December, between 12.4% and 17.7%. On the other hand, the top three months for immigration were February (20.2%), June (17.2%), and November (15.1%).

Table 2: Year and month of recent migration, 2013-2016

Migration flow								
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>				<i>in percentage</i>			
Year of migration								
2013	9,981	5,818	2,203	18,002	6.4	5.7	24.3	6.7
2014	21,937	10,697	594	33,227	14.1	10.4	6.5	12.5
2015	48,940	52,773	3,290	105,003	31.6	51.4	36.3	39.4
2016	74,206	33,334	2,987	110,527	47.9	32.5	32.9	41.4
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100
Month of migration								
Jan	19,465	6,341	1,106	26,911	12.6	6.2	12.2	10.1
Feb	23,555	3,273	1,838	28,666	15.2	3.2	20.2	10.7
Mar	29,745	2,947	103	32,795	19.2	2.9	1.1	12.3
Apr	15,657	3,205	1,140	20,001	10.1	3.1	12.6	7.5
May	14,410	5,150	138	19,698	9.3	5.0	1.5	7.4
Jun	11,174	6,991	1,558	19,722	7.2	6.8	17.2	7.4
Jul	10,432	7,545	24	18,000	6.7	7.4	0.3	6.7
Aug	7,051	10,764	433	18,248	4.5	10.5	4.8	6.8
Sep	9,374	9,941	671	19,985	6	9.7	7.4	7.5
Oct	6,063	12,678	335	19,075	3.9	12.4	3.7	7.2
Nov	3,653	15,674	1,374	20,701	2.4	15.3	15.1	7.8
Dec	4,485	18,115	356	22,956	2.9	17.7	3.9	8.6
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 5 (year of migration), question 4 (month of migration). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and have not returned. Return migrants includes individuals returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are new arrivals to the location.

⁷ Net migration is defined as the difference between immigration into (new arrivals and returnees) and emigration out of the country (Eurostat, 2000).

Table 3, Figure 3a, 3b, and 3c highlight the main reasons for recent migration. Almost 70% of the emigrants left and have not returned due to work reasons. More than half of the return migrants (52.7%) came back to Armenia for work, followed by two other common reasons, private visit, such as to visit friends, relatives, tourism, or to acquire medical treatment (14.7%), and family formation and reunification (14.3%). Immigrants moved to Armenia for a broader range of reasons, namely residence (27.3%), family formation and reunification (26.6%), and work (16.0%). Only a 1.7% minority of new arrivals came to Armenia for study or training, as compared to 3.6% of the return migrants.

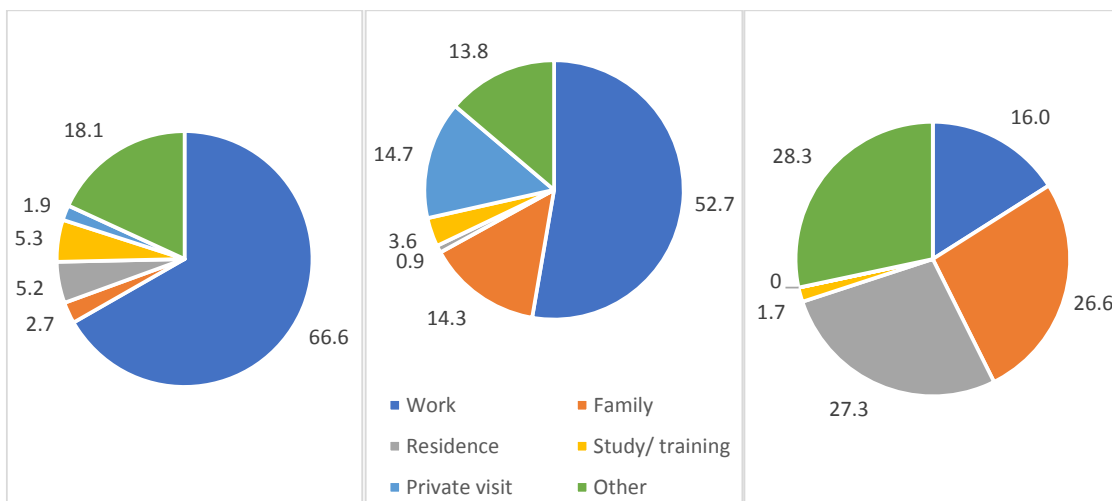
Table 3: Main reason for recent migration, 2013-2016

Main reason for migration	Migration flow			Total	Return			Total
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant		Emigrant	migrant	Immigrant	
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>				<i>in percentage</i>			
Work	103,343	54,107	1,455	158,905	66.6	52.7	16.0	59.6
Family	4,212	14,670	2,416	21,298	2.7	14.3	26.6	8.0
Residence	8,096	907	2,475	11,478	5.2	0.9	27.3	4.3
Study/ training	8,286	3,699	156	12,142	5.3	3.6	1.7	4.6
Private visit	3,001	15,093	0	18,094	1.9	14.7	0	6.8
Other	28,125	14,146	2,572	44,843	18.1	13.8	28.3	16.8
Total	155,063	102,622	9,074	266,759	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 6 (main reason for migration). Family includes reason for family formation and reunification, such as marriage. Private visit includes for instance, visiting relatives and friends, tourism, and medical treatment. Family includes reason for family formation and reunification, such as marriage. Private visit includes for instance, visiting relatives and friends, tourism, and medical treatment. Emigrants are individuals who migrated and have not returned. Return migrants includes individuals returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are new arrivals to the location.

Figures 3a, 3b, and 3c: Main reason for migration among emigrants (left), return migrants (middle, and immigrants (right), 2013-2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results). Figure 3a on the left, Figure 3b in the middle, and Figure 3c on the right.

Table 4 presents the types of economic activities that recent migrants spent the most time or received maximum income during their recent migration. Almost 75% of the emigrants left for construction work, whereas a small proportion of 7.2% engaged in manufacturing work and 6.4% worked in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles during their time spent abroad. The majority of return migrants (84.5%) participated in construction work. Immigrants on the other hand undertook a broader range of economic activities. Their top three economic activities include agriculture, forestry, and fishing (37.8%), mining and quarrying (19.6%), and public administration and defense, compulsory social security (13.9%).

Table 4: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) amongst recent migrants, 2013-2016

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Migration flow				Total	Migration flow			
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total		Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>					<i>in percentage</i>			
Accommodation and food service activities	902	1,338	0	2,240	0.8	2.3	0	1.3	
Administrative and support service activities	273	0	0	273	0.3	0	0	0.2	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	442	0	1,176	1,618	0.4	0	37.8	1.0	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	893	294	0	1,187	0.8	0.5	0	0.7	
Construction	80,226	49,144	345	129,715	74.8	84.5	11.1	77.0	
Education	788	200	0	987	0.7	0.3	0	0.6	
Financial and insurance activities	0	200	0	200	0	0.3	0	0.1	
IT and other information services	165	0	0	165	0.2	0	0	0.1	
Legal, accounting, management, architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities	558	0	0	558	0.5	0	0	0.3	
Manufacturing	7,757	2,157	0	9,914	7.2	3.7	0	5.9	
Mining and quarrying	0	0	612	612	0	0	19.6	0.4	
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	91	0	0	91	0.1	0	0	0.1	
Other service activities	1,296	701	294	2,292	1.2	1.2	9.5	1.4	
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1,571	538	433	2,542	1.5	0.9	13.9	1.5	
Real estate activities	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	
Telecommunications	0	51	0	51	0	0.1	0	0	
Transportation and storage	5,366	1,610	254	7,230	5.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,875	1,903	0	8,778	6.4	3.3	0	5.2	
Total	107,203	58,160	3,114	168,476	100	100	100	100	

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 8 (main economic activities i.e. the activity in which the recent migrant spent the most time or received maximum wage/ income during the most recent migration). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and have not returned. Return migrants includes individuals returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are new arrivals to the location.

Stock of Migrants

Demographics

In 2016, Armenia was composed of 95.0% of native-born, and 5.0% of migrants for a total of 2.9 million inhabitants. Table 5 lists that migrants were born in 1) other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries (2.8%), 2) RF (0.8%), and 3) other European countries (0.1%). Table 6 illustrates the sex and age distribution of the entire population. There was a higher proportion of women than men among the native-born and migrant population (Native-born: 52.1% women; Migrant: 60.6% women). The majority of the migrant population was within or above the active working age of 25 years and above (87.5%), as compared to 67.1% of the native-born population. The proportion of children aged between 0 and 5 years was only 1.3% of the migrants, as compared to 8.0% of the native-born population.

Table5: Country of birth of the population, 2016

Country of birth in detail	Absolute numbers	in percentages
Armenia	2,833,596	95.0
Russian Federation	23,392	0.8
Other CIS countries	83,607	2.8
Other European countries	2,943	0.1
Other	39,637	1.3
Total	2,983,174	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 6 (place of birth). In this report, individuals born outside of Armenia are classified as migrants. They accounted for 5.0% of the population. **CIS** is abbreviated for Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table6: Sex and age distribution of the population, 2016

	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Sex						
Men	1,358,076	58,881	1,416,957	47.9	39.4	47.5
Women	1,475,520	90,697	1,566,217	52.1	60.6	52.5
Total	2,833,596	149,578	2,983,174	100	100	100
Age category						
0-5 years	225,754	1,999	227,753	8.0	1.3	7.6
6-14 years	334,058	5,634	339,692	11.8	3.8	11.4
15-24 years	374,088	11,140	385,228	13.2	7.4	12.9
25-62 years	1,498,362	74,750	1,573,111	52.9	50.0	52.7
63 years and above	401,334	56,056	457,390	14.2	37.5	15.3
Total	2,833,596	149,578	2,983,174	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 1 (sex), question 3 and 4 (month and year of birth). The retirement age in Armenia is 63 years for men and women. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Household Structures

Table 7 presents the household structure of the population. Up to 20.1% of the migrants lived in a single-person household. Meanwhile, two-person households were the most common household composition amongst the native-born population at 17.3%.

Table 7: Household structure of the population, 2016

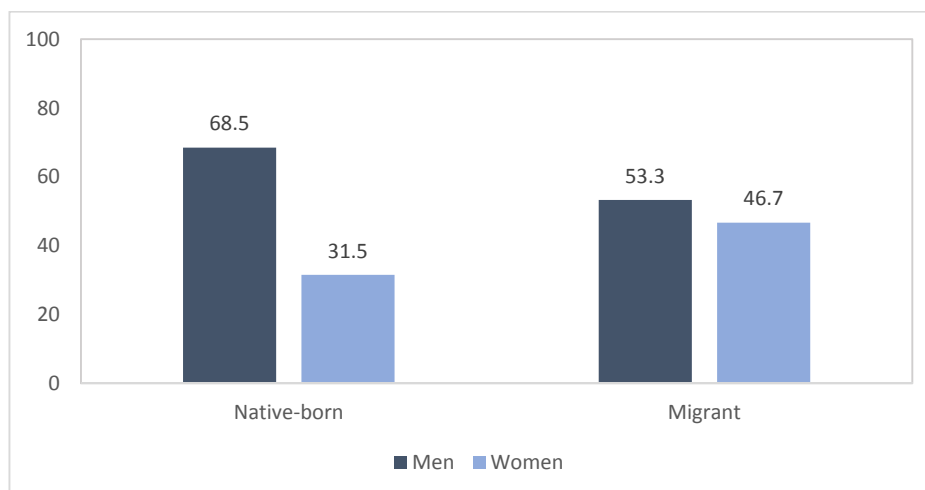
Household size	Country of birth			Country of birth		
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
1	97,178	13,852	111,030	13.2	20.1	13.8
2	126,878	13,053	139,931	17.3	18.9	17.4
3	117,223	9,010	126,233	15.9	13.1	15.7
4	146,756	11,248	158,005	20	16.3	19.7
5	111,625	10,638	122,264	15.2	15.4	15.2
6	84,456	5,964	90,419	11.5	8.7	11.2
7	32,882	2,927	35,809	4.5	4.2	4.5
More than 8	17,990	2,205	20,195	2.4	3.2	2.5
Total	734,989	68,896	803,885	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 6 (place of birth). Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Figure 4 highlights the proportion of female headed households was higher among the migrants (46.7%) than the native-born (31.5%). Table 8 shows the characteristics of household heads of the population in greater detail: In both of the population, more than 40% of the household heads were 63 years and above. Moreover, detail descriptive statistics show the average age of household heads was 64 years for migrants, higher than 58 years for the native-born.

Figure 4: Sex composition of household heads of the population, 2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Table 8: Characteristics of household head of the population, 2016

	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Sex						
Men	503,205	36,729	539,934	68.5	53.3	67.2
Women	231,784	32,167	263,951	31.5	46.7	32.8
Total	734,989	68,896	803,885	100	100	100
Age category						
15-35 years	50,048	3,242	53,290	6.8	4.7	6.6
36-50 years	153,069	7,101	160,170	20.8	10.3	19.9
51-62 years	253,190	20,722	273,912	34.4	30.1	34.1
63 years and above	278,683	37,831	316,514	37.9	54.9	39.4
Total	734,989	68,896	803,885	100	100	100
Country of birth in detail						
Armenia	734,989	0	734,989	100	0	91.4
Russian Federation	0	6,607	6,607	0	9.6	0.8
Other CIS countries	0	41,066	41,066	0	59.6	5.1
Other	0	21,224	21,224	0	30.8	2.6
Total	734,989	68,896	803,885	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 2 (relationship to household head). ILCS module A, table 1 question 1 (sex), question 3 and 4 (year and month of birth), question 6 (place of birth). Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Previously, Table 5 shows a total of 83 thousand migrants were born in other CIS countries, and 23 thousand were born in RF. At the household level, Table 8 demonstrates almost 60% of the migrant household heads were born in other CIS countries. The proportion of household heads who were born in RF was 6 times lower than in other CIS countries.

Employment

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of working age population that is employed (ILO, 2018). Employment information had been collected from individuals between the age of 15 and 75 years. In 2016, the population-wide employment rate was 51.7%. Table 9 below shows a lower proportion of migrants (37.2%) than native-born (49.0%) were employed. Among the migrants, those who were born in other CIS countries had the highest employment rate of 42.7%. Figure 5 below displays the employment rate by country-of-birth.

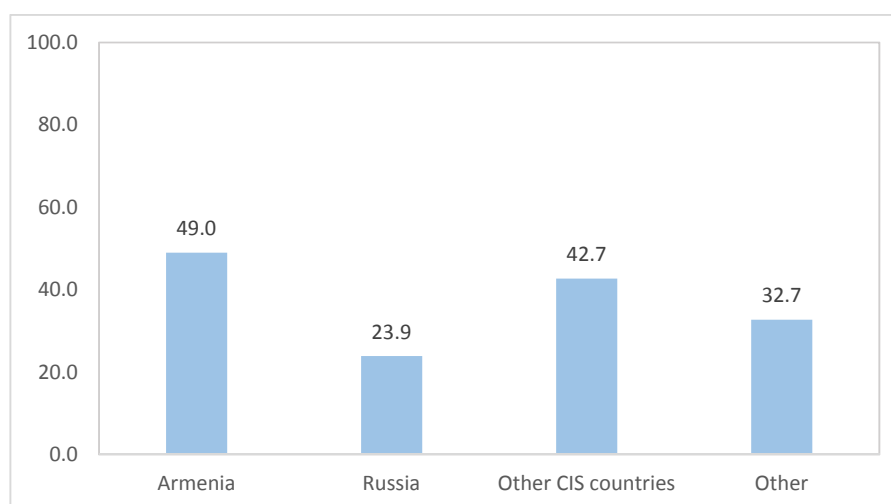
Table 9: Employment-to-population ratio of the population, 2016

	Employment-to-population ratio			Employment-to-population ratio		
	Employed	Unemployed and inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed and inactive	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Country of birth						
Native-born	1,114,380	1,159,404	2,273,784	49.0	51.0	100
Migrant	52,850	89,095	141,945	37.2	62.8	100
Total	1,167,230	1,248,499	2,415,729	48.3	51.7	100
Country of birth in detail						
Armenia	1,114,380	1,159,404	2,273,784	49.0	51.0	100
Russian Federation	4,722	14,999	19,721	23.9	76.1	100
Other CIS countries	34,902	46,902	81,804	42.7	57.3	100
Other	13,226	27,194	40,420	32.7	67.3	100
Total	1,167,230	1,248,499	2,415,729	48.3	51.7	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 (employment/ paid work or profitable job). ILCS module A, table 1 question 6 (place of birth). Employment is defined by observations in module D, table 1 question 4 (main economic activity). This figure accounts for individuals who did not work in the last 7 days, but they can either return to their job, or absent for less than 6 months. This includes individuals aged between 15 and 75 years. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Figure 5: Employment-to-population ratio of the population, by country-of-birth, in percentages, 2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Table 10 below details the main economic activities of the population. The top three economic activities were 1) agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, which accounted for 36.2% of the native-born and 25.2% of the migrants; 2) wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry, which accounted for 10.6% of the native-born and 7.4% of the migrants; 3) education, which engaged 8.4% of the native-born and 10.4% of the migrants.

Table 10: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) of the population, 2016

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Accommodation and food service activities	21,579	1,147	22,726	1.9	2.2	1.9
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	3,033	0	3,033	0.3	0	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,682	254	1,937	0.2	0.5	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	8,657	1,299	9,955	0.8	2.5	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	403,332	13,293	416,625	36.2	25.2	35.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,691	1,144	18,835	1.6	2.2	1.6
Construction	61,319	3,570	64,889	5.5	6.8	5.6
Education	93,317	5,480	98,797	8.4	10.4	8.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	22,859	1,290	24,149	2.1	2.4	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	14,369	817	15,185	1.3	1.5	1.3
Human health and social work activities	52,024	2,885	54,909	4.7	5.5	4.7
IT and other information services	7,854	93	7,946	0.7	0.2	0.7
Legal, accounting, management, architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities	4,854	0	4,854	0.4	0	0.4
Manufacturing	88,525	7,448	95,973	8.0	14.1	8.2
Mining and quarrying	15,824	317	16,141	1.4	0.6	1.4
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	4,026	413	4,439	0.4	0.8	0.4
Other service activities	26,328	1,462	27,790	2.4	2.8	2.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	85,246	3,955	89,201	7.7	7.5	7.6
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	3,773	0	3,773	0.3	0	0.3
Real estate activities	1,163	0	1,163	0.1	0	0.1
Scientific research and development	1,239	876	2,115	0.1	1.7	0.2
Telecommunications	5,600	1,142	6,742	0.5	2.2	0.6
Transportation and storage	44,327	1,734	46,061	4.0	3.3	3.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	6,507	309	6,817	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	118,362	3,922	122,283	10.6	7.4	10.5
Total	1,113,486	52,850	1,166,336	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 question 4 (main economic activities). ILCS module A, table 1 question 6 (place of birth). This includes individuals aged between 15 and 75 years. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Tables 11 and 12 present the employment-to-population ratio and the main economic activities of migrants by sex. Table 11 underlines the gender disparity in employment-to-population ratio amongst migrant residents, with 46.1% of men as compared to 31.6% of women who were employed. Table 12 presents the top three main economic activities of men and women migrants: 1) agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry (18.3% of men and 31.5% of women); 2) manufacturing (14.5% of men and 13.7% of women); 3) education (4.8% of men and 15.5% of women).

Table 11: Employment-to-population ratio of migrants, by sex, 2016

Employment-to-population ratio	Sex			Sex		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Employed	25,384	27,467	52,850	46.1	31.6	37.2
Unemployed and inactive	29,666	59,429	89,095	53.9	68.4	62.8
Total	55,050	86,895	141,945	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 (employment/ paid work or profitable job). ILCS module A, table 1 question 1 (sex). This figure accounts for individuals who did not work in the last 7 days, but they can either return to their job, or were absent for less than 6 months. This includes migrants aged between 15 and 75 years.

Table 12: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) of migrants, by sex, 2016

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Sex			Sex		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Accommodation and food service activities	636	512	1,147	2.5	1.9	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0	254	254	0	0.9	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	960	339	1,299	3.8	1.2	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	4,638	8,655	13,293	18.3	31.5	25.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	495	648	1,144	2.0	2.4	2.2
Construction	3,396	174	3,570	13.4	0.6	6.8
Education	1,219	4,261	5,480	4.8	15.5	10.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	980	309	1,290	3.9	1.1	2.4
Financial and insurance activities	408	408	817	1.6	1.5	1.5
Human health and social work activities	156	2,729	2,885	0.6	9.9	5.5
IT and other information services	93	0	93	0.4	0	0.2
Manufacturing	3,683	3,766	7,448	14.5	13.7	14.1
Mining and quarrying	317	0	317	1.2	0	0.6
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	0	413	413	0	1.5	0.8
Other service activities	932	531	1,462	3.7	1.9	2.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2,743	1,212	3,955	10.8	4.4	7.5
Scientific research and development	310	566	876	1.2	2.1	1.7
Telecommunications	565	578	1,142	2.2	2.1	2.2
Transportation and storage	1,402	332	1,734	5.5	1.2	3.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	309	0	309	1.2	0	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,142	1,780	3,922	8.4	6.5	7.4
Total	25,384	27,467	52,850	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 question 4 (main economic activities). ILCS module A, table 1 question 1 (sex). This includes migrants aged between 15 and 75 years.

Table 13 shows the status in employment and ownership of work place of the population. Higher proportion of migrants worked as employees (70.3% of migrants versus 56.7% of the native-born, see detail in Figures 6a and 6b). Moreover, the majority of both populations worked for private enterprises and the state (97.2% of the native born and 97.3% of the migrants).

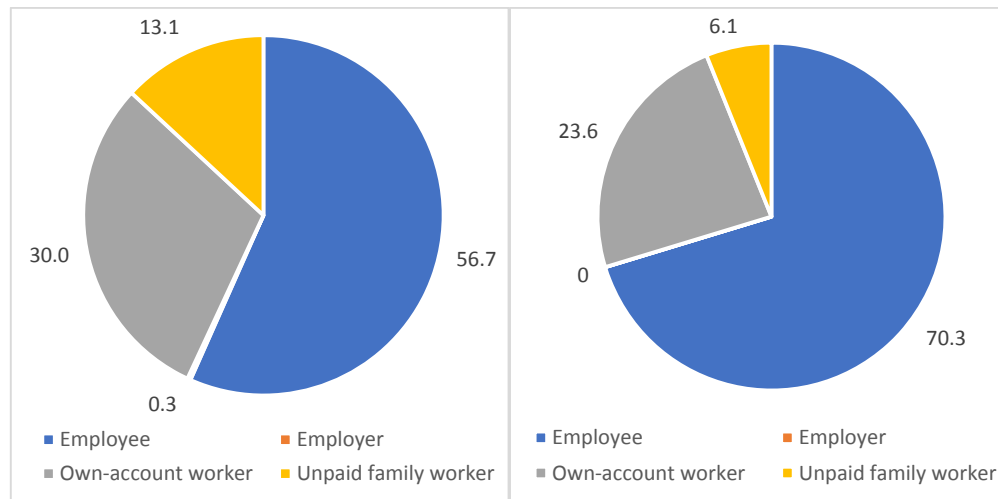
Table 13: Status in employment and ownership of workplace of the population, 2016

	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Status in employment						
Employee	632,062	37,175	669,237	56.7	70.3	57.3
Employer	3,088	0	3,088	0.3	0	0.3
Own-account worker	333,800	12,475	346,275	30.0	23.6	29.7
Unpaid family worker	145,430	3,200	148,630	13.1	6.1	12.7
Total	1,114,380	52,850	1,167,230	100	100	100
Ownership of workplace						
State	212,871	11,729	224,599	19.1	22.2	19.2
Municipal NGOs, religious organization, representative office of international organization	21,673	1,064	22,737	1.9	2.0	1.9
Private enterprise	7,080	93	7,173	0.6	0.2	0.6
Private employer	870,756	39,711	910,467	78.1	75.1	78
Private employer	2,000	254	2,254	0.2	0.5	0.2
Total	1,114,380	52,850	1,167,230	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 question 5 (employment status), question 7 (ownership of workplace). ILCS module A, table 1 question 6 (place of birth). This includes individuals aged between 15 and 75 years. Employee accounts for employee with a written contract or verbal agreement. Own-account worker includes worker in a farm or other locations. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Figures 6a and b: Status in employment of the native-born population (left) and migrants (right), 2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results). Figure 6a on the left, Figure 6b on the right.

Table 14 demonstrates the statistics for migrants by sex. Overall, the proportion of men and women in different status in employment and ownership of workplace exhibited similar trends – with the highest proportion worked as employee and in private enterprises.

Table 14: Status in employment and ownership of workplace of migrants, by sex, 2016

	Sex			Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total			
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Status in employment						
Employee	19,595	17,580	37,175	77.2	64.0	70.3
Own-account worker	5,642	6,833	12,475	22.2	24.9	23.6
Unpaid family worker	147	3,054	3,200	0.6	11.1	6.1
Total	25,384	27,467	52,850	100	100	100
Ownership of workplace						
State	5,294	6,434	11,729	20.9	23.4	22.2
Municipal	110	954	1,064	0.4	3.5	2
NGOs, religious organization, representative office of international organization	93	0	93	0.4	0	0.2
Private enterprise	19,887	19,824	39,711	78.3	72.2	75.1
Private employer	0	254	254	0	0.9	0.5
Total	25,384	27,467	52,850	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module D, table 1 question 5 (employment status), question 7 (ownership of workplace). ILCS module A, table 1 question 1 (sex). Employee accounts for employee with a written contract or verbal agreement. Own-account worker includes worker in a farm or other locations. This includes migrants aged between 15 and 75 years.

Education and Health

Table 15 presents the highest completed level of education and access to health protection of the population. Overall, migrants had completed higher level of education than the native-born population, with 85.6% of migrants as compared to 78.1% of the native-born with secondary or tertiary level education. Figure 7 underlines the overall education attainment was higher amongst the migrant than the native-born population. The proportion of migrant with a university degree was 7.2 percentage points higher than that of the native-born.

Regarding access to health protection, this report defines health protection as being covered by a health insurance, which is often associated with employment, or with at least one household member with the right to access the Basic Benefit Package (BBP). Table 15 illustrates more than 95% of the population did not have access to health protection.

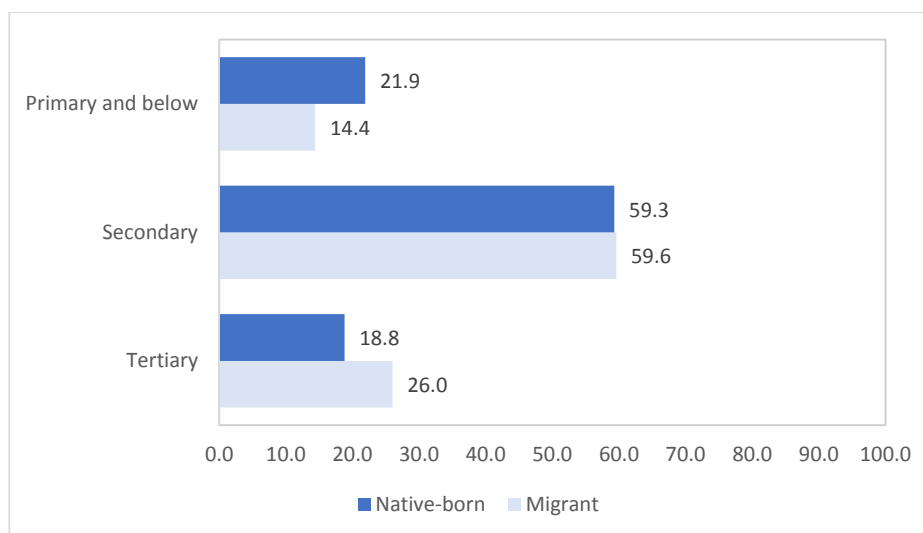
Table 15: Highest completed level of education and access to health protection of the population, 2016

	Country of birth			Country of birth		
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	<i>Absolute figures</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Highest completed level of education						
Primary and below	571,093	21,200	592,292	21.9	14.4	21.5
Secondary	1,546,722	87,937	1,634,659	59.3	59.6	59.3
Tertiary	490,028	38,443	528,470	18.8	26.0	19.2
Total	2,607,842	147,579	2,755,421	100	100	100
Access to health protection						
No	2,586,532	138,680	2,725,212	98.1	97.9	98.1
Yes	49,462	2,982	52,444	1.9	2.1	1.9
Total	2,635,994	141,662	2,777,657	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 9 (education completed). ILCS module I, table 1 question 36 and 37 (health protection). Primary education includes individuals with primary and general (basic education), secondary education includes individuals with vocational education, tertiary education includes individuals with higher or post-graduate level university degree. Access to health is defined by at least one household member with the right to use the Basic Benefit Package (BBP), or is covered by health insurance. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Figure 7: Highest completed level of education of the population, 2016



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

Table 16 presents the education and health statistics for migrants by sex. The overall level of education is higher among migrant women than men. The proportion of migrant women completed tertiary education was 3.4 percentage points higher than men. Similar to the overall population statistics, both men and women migrants had little access to health protection.

Table 16: Highest level of education and access to health protection of migrants, by sex, 2016

	Sex			Sex		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	<i>Absolute figures</i>			<i>in percentages</i>		
Highest completed level of education						
Primary and below	9,063	12,136	21,200	15.7	13.5	14.4
Secondary	34,873	53,064	87,937	60.4	59.1	59.6
Tertiary	13,842	24,601	38,443	24.0	27.4	26.0
Total	57,778	89,801	147,579	100	100	100
Access to health protection						
No	51,122	87,558	138,680	97.7	98	97.9
Yes	1,214	1,768	2,982	2.3	2.0	2.1
Total	52,336	89,326	141,662	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016.

Note: ILCS module A, table 1 question 9 (education completed). ILCS module I, table 1 question 36 and 37 (health protection). Primary education includes individuals from below primary to general (basic) education, secondary education includes individuals with vocational education, tertiary education includes individuals with higher or post-graduate level university degree. Access to health is defined by at least one household member with the right to use the Basic Benefit Package (BBP), or is covered by health insurance. Figures for migrants only.

Remittances

Remittance is defined as cash or in-kind that was transferred abroad in the last 12 months (i.e. in 2015). Responses were reported from recent migrants and permanent residents respectively. Table 17 indicates 149 thousand out of 277 thousand recent migrants have sent remittances abroad.⁸ More than half (52.1%) of the recent migrants sent remittances to their immediate family, very few (1.7%) sent remittances to relative or friends.

Table 17: Remittances of recent migrants, 2015

Remittances of recent migrants	<i>Absolute numbers</i>	<i>in percentage</i>
To immediate family	144,429	52.1
To relatives or friends	4,662	1.7
To both immediate family and friends	581	0.2
No	127,443	46.0
Total	277,115	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results).

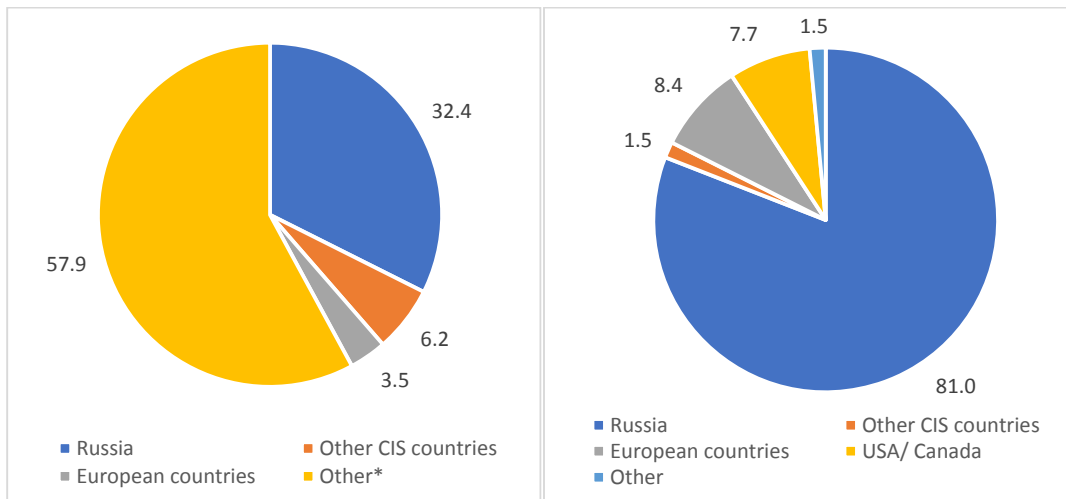
Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 9. Remittance is defined as cash or in-kind sent abroad in the last 12 months (i.e. in 2015). The sample population includes emigrants (migrated and has not returned), return migrants (returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months), and immigrants (new arrivals to Armenia) between 2013 and 2016. A total of 149,673 recent migrants (54.0%) sent remittances in 2015.

⁸ This question was only responded by recent migrants between 2013 and 2016 in Section B (Migration) of the ILCS.

Since remittances can be a source of household income, the monetary and commodity flows between households of permanent residents were asked in greater detail. Figures 8a and 8b below presents the destination and origin of remittances in 2015. On the left it shows the outgoing remittances flow: A total of 15 thousand permanent residents reported they sent remittances in 2015. 32.4% of the permanent residents sent money or goods to RF, 6.2% of the permanent residents sent remittances to other CIS countries, and 3.5% of the permanent residents sent remittances to some European countries.

On the right it shows the incoming remittances flow: A total of 257 thousand permanent residents reported they received gifts or assistance from abroad. More than 80% of the permanent residents had received remittances from RF, 8.4% from European countries, and 7.7% from the United States or Canada.

Figures 8a and 8b: Destination (left) and origin (right) of remittances among permanent residents, 2015



Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted results). Figure 8a on the left, it shows the destination of remittances sending from permanent residents to outside of Armenia. Figure 8b on the right, it shows the origin of remittances received from outside of Armenia.

Tables 18 and 19 present some additional information on the outgoing and incoming remittances. As regards outgoing remittances, Table 18 presents 40.5% of permanent residents sent transfers abroad on a quarterly basis, 37.9% annually, and 21.5% monthly. Among 9 thousand permanent residents who responded they sent remittances abroad, almost all of them indicated the purpose of the transfer was for the recipient's routine consumption. This includes expenses on health and education. Only 26.1% of which were transferred via a bank, whereas 73.9% were transferred in other methods. Other methods thus suggest a non-monetary transfer, for instance, material goods that were bought or produced by the permanent resident.

Table 18: Remittances among permanent residents, as senders, 2015

	Permanent resident status					
	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentage</i>		
Remittances (sending to)						
Russian Federation	2,444	2,693	5,137	24.7	45.3	32.4
Other CIS countries	127	858	985	1.3	14.4	6.2
European countries	0	558	558	0	9.4	3.5
Other*	7,331	1,841	9,172	74.0	30.9	57.9
Total	9,902	5,950	15,852	100	100	100
Regularity of transfers						
Monthly	2,450	966	3,416	24.7	16.2	21.5
Quarterly	5,030	1,398	6,428	50.8	23.5	40.5
Annually	2,422	3,586	6,009	24.5	60.3	37.9
Total	9,902	5,950	15,852	100	100	100
Use of remittances						
For the recipient's routine consumption expenses	6,462	2,672	9,134	100	98.1	99.4
For the recipient's construction or purchase of real and movable estate	0	51	51	0	1.9	0.6
Total	6,462	2,723	9,185	100	100	100
Method of transfer						
Bank	1,110	1,286	2,396	17.2	47.2	26.1
Other	5,352	1,438	6,789	82.8	52.8	73.9
Total	6,462	2,723	9,185	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted result).

Note: ILCS module H (Monetary and commodity flows between households), table 1 question 2 (location of destination), question 3 (regularity of transfer), question 6 (method of transfer), question 7 (purpose of the transferred money). Remittance is defined as any money or goods, including bought or produced by the household, as a gift or assistance sent to an individual (regardless of permanent resident status) outside of Armenia in the past 12 months. Present/ Temporarily absent permanent resident are those who were present or absent for a period up to one year (household member id: 1-12, 77). Permanently absent are those who were absent for more than a year, or never resided in Armenia (household member id: 99). (*) Other does not include USA/ Canada.

Table 19 presents a snapshot of incoming remittances. Over 257 thousand permanent residents have received remittances from abroad. The vast majority (81%) of permanent residents had received remittances from RF. The inflow was rather consistent – with 44.5% monthly, 34.3% quarterly, and 21.2% annually. Similar to the purpose of outgoing remittances, 97.5% of the permanent residents used the received money to take care of routine consumption expenses, such as on education and health. Moreover, almost 96% of the permanent residents received remittances via bank transfer.

Table 19: Remittances among permanent residents, as receiver, 2015

	Permanent resident status					
	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>			<i>in percentage</i>		
Remittances (receiving from)						
Russian Federation	126,127	82,181	208,308	95.3	65.8	81.0
Other CIS countries	826	2,980	3,806	0.6	2.4	1.5
European countries	3,427	18,091	21,518	2.6	14.5	8.4
USA/ Canada	527	19,195	19,722	0.4	15.4	7.7
Other	1,481	2,476	3,956	1.1	2.0	1.5
Total	132,388	124,922	257,310	100	100	100
Regularity of transfers						
Monthly	65,110	49,444	114,554	49.2	39.6	44.5
Quarterly	43,776	44,381	88,156	33.1	35.5	34.3
Annually	23,502	31,098	54,600	17.8	24.9	21.2
Total	132,388	124,922	257,310	100	100	100
Use of remittances						
Routine consumption expenses	126,789	116,216	243,005	96.1	99.0	97.5
For one's own construction or acquisition of real/movable property	2,932	931	3,863	2.2	0.8	1.5
To acquire real estate or do construction for the sender	2,176	244	2,420	1.6	0.2	1.0
Total	131,898	117,391	249,288	100	100	100
Method of transfer						
Bank	128,726	109,366	238,091	97.6	93.2	95.5
Post Office	253	759	1,012	0.2	0.6	0.4
Other	2,918	7,267	10,185	2.2	6.2	4.1
Total	131,898	117,391	249,288	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2016 (population weighted result).

Note: ILCS module H (Monetary and commodity flows between households), table 2 question 2 (location of sender), question 3 (regularity of transfer), question 6 (method of transfer), question 7 (purpose of the transferred money). Remittances is defined as any money or goods, that the household received as a gift or assistance from an individual (regardless of permanent resident status) outside of Armenia in the past 12 months. Temporarily absent permanent resident are those who were present or absent for a period up to one year (household member id: 1-12, 77). Permanently absent are those who were absent for more than a year, or never resided in Armenia (household member id: 99).

References

EuroStat. “Glossary: Migration”. 2000: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Net_migration.

EuroStat. “NACE Rev. 2: Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community”. 2008: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902521/KS-RA-07-015-EN.PDF>.

International Labour Organization (ILO). “Employment-to-population ratio”. 2018. https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EPR_EN.pdf.

World Bank. “Armenia – Integrated Living Conditions Survey 2016, household questionnaire - English”. 2016a. <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2966>

World Bank. “Armenia – Integrated Living Conditions Survey 2016, documentation”. 2016b. <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2966>

Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Detail list of country-of-birth

European countries	CIS countries
Belgium	Russian Federation
Bulgaria	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Belarus
Denmark	Moldova
Germany	Armenia
Estonia	Kazakhstan
Ireland	Uzbekistan
Greece	Kyrgyzstan
Spain	Tajikistan
France	Azerbaijan
Italy	Turkmenistan
Cyprus	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Hungary	
Malta	
Netherlands	
Austria	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovenia	
Slovakia	
Finland	
Sweden	
United Kingdom	
Croatia	
Macedonia	
Turkey	
Iceland	
Liechtenstein	
Norway	
Switzerland	
Albania	
Andorra	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Gibraltar	
Vatican City/Country	
Monaco	
Montenegro	
San Marino	
Serbia, including Kosovo	

Source: ILCS, 2016.