

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA (ARMSTAT)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

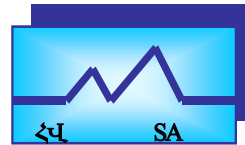
MIGRATION SNAPSHOT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA- 2017

*(Based on the Weighted Results of the 2017 Integrated
Living Conditions Survey)*





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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. The basis of this report is the database created on the results of ILCS - 2017, describing the information on recent migration patterns of household members aged 15 and over, their demographic and household characteristics, as well as on the migrant stock (country of birth is abroad), their age and sex distribution, educational attainment, employment, access to health care, remittances and other characteristics, for 2016-2017.

The Migration Snapshot prepared according to ILCS 2016, Armenia has initiated by the assistance of International Organization for Migration, Mission in Armenia. On the basis of the latter, data analytical tool has been developed, which was applied for obtaining RA migration patterns according to ILCS 2017.

We hope this 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.

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

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Executive Summary

Recent migration trends

According to the results of Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) 2017, a total of 228 thousand household members aged 15 years and above, were involved in migration during the period of 2016 and 2017. The ILCS identified overall record of 137 thousand individuals (60.1%) left their place of residence and did not return, i.e. emigrated; 86 thousand individuals (37.6%) aged 15 years and above returned, and 5.2 thousand (2.3%) newly arrived at the location (immigrated). During this period, amongst the migrant household members aged 15 years and over, 32.7 thousand individuals (14.4%) have migrated internally within Armenia.

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 immigrants, the majority were women arriving to Marzes (regions) such as Aragatsotn, Lori and Kotayk in both urban and rural areas. The immigration rates were rather steady throughout the mentioned years. The months with the highest immigration rate were in March, May and September.

Almost two-thirds of emigrants, with one in five (21.3%) of returning migrants cited work as the main reason for recent migration. 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 2017, 143 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 female-headed migrant households than male-headed. The employment rate for migrants was 9.3% 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 3.9 percentage point higher proportion of university graduates. Common in both native-born and migrant population, access to health protection was minimal.

Remittances

Remittance is defined as cash or in-kind transferred abroad 12 months prior to the survey year (i.e. in 2016). Up to 128 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 17.5 thousand sent and 241.5 thousand received remittances in 2016. Outgoing remittances were sent to RF, other CIS countries, and European countries, whereas incoming remittances were mainly originated from RF. Both the outgoing and incoming transfers in cash and in kind were mainly used by the recipients to cover routine consumption spending, including education, medical treatment and other purposes.

Main findings

- In 2017, 143.3 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 2016 and 2017, 137 thousand individuals emigrated, 86 thousand individuals had returned, and 5.2 thousand individuals had newly arrived at the location. A record 32.7 thousand individuals (14.4 % 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.
- 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 17.5 thousand permanent residents sent, and 241.5 thousand permanent residents received remittances in 2016. RF was the main origin of incoming remittances.
- A total of 131 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 Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat) in 2017. 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.¹ The sampling frame was divided into 32 strata including 12 communities of Yerevan city, as well as urban and rural communities. In 2017, a total of 7,776 households were selected, of which 4,968 households resided in urban and 2,808 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 2016 and 2017.³ 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. Such incidence is reported for recent migrants and permanent residents separately.

¹ Those who are present and temporarily absent in the registration period are considered 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 2017 as recent migrants. Therefore, this report follows survey data and defines recent migration as between 2016-2017.

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

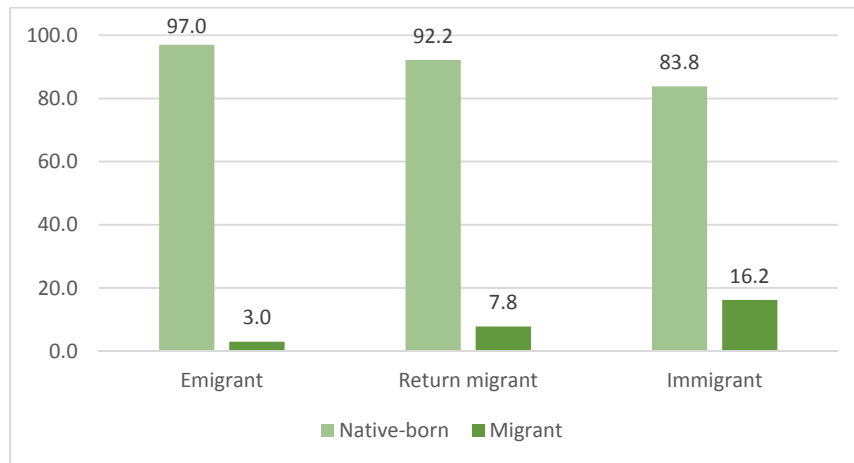
⁵ Primary education includes the population with below primary up to general (basic) education. Secondary education includes the population completed secondary education, as well as vocational training. Tertiary education includes the population with a university degree at bachelors' level and above.

Migration Flow

To capture migration dynamics, Figure 1 and Table 1 report the incidence of emigration, return migration and immigration to Armenia between 2016 and 2017. 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 return their location within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months, or iii) immigrants newly arrived at the location between the period of 2016 and 2017. Foreign-born residents are proxy for migrant stock. During this period a total of 137 thousand permanent residents emigrated, 86 thousand returned, and 5.2 thousand newly arrived at the location.

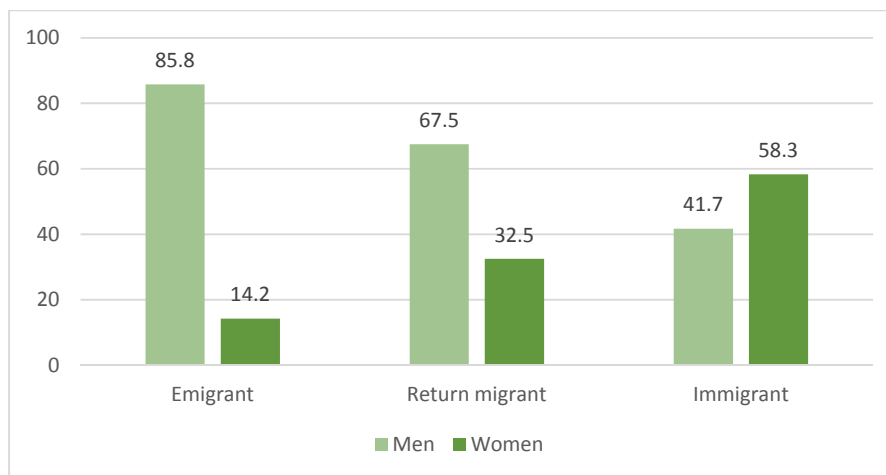
Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate the overwhelming majority of population emigrated or returned (97% and 92.2% accordingly) were native-born population, whereas a small proportion (3% of the emigrants and 7.8% of the return migrant) were foreign-born. Majority of the immigrants (83.8%) were initially born in Armenia. Figure 2 shows men dominated a higher proportion of emigrants (85.8%) and return migrant (67.5%), whereas women determined a higher percentage of immigrants (58.3%).

Figure 1: Incidence of emigration, return migration, and immigration of the population, in percentages, 2016-2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (according to population weighted results).

Figure 2: Sex composition of recent migrants, in percentages, 2016-2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 91.8 thousand individuals left for RF, which is equivalent to 67 % of the emigrants. Within Armenia, 21.9 thousand individuals (16% of the emigrants) migrated internally.⁶

Coherent with emigration trends, the majority of returnees came back from RF (74.4%). As for immigrants, the top three destinations include Yerevan (36.8%), Aragatsotn (26.4%) and Lori (16.1%). Both the emigrants and returnees, as well as immigrants have preference for urban areas, with 81.9% emigrants moved to urban areas, 68.3% of the returnees and 81.2% of immigrants were stationing in urban areas.

Table 1: Incidence and location of recent migration, 2016-2017

	Migration flow				Emigrant	Return			Total
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total		migrant	Immigrant	Total	
	Absolute numbers				in percentage				
Country of birth									
Native-born	132,885	79,259	4,351	216,496	97.0	92.2	83.8	94.9	
Migrant	4,164	6,660	842	11,666	3.0	7.8	16.2	5.1	
Total	137,049	85,919	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100	
Sex									
Men	117,620	57,964	2,164	177,748	85.8	67.5	41.7	77.9	
Women	19,429	27,955	3,029	50,413	14.2	32.5	58.3	22.1	
Total	137,049	85,919	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100	
Marz or country of destination or return									
Yerevan	13,156	2,163	1,809	17,128	9.6	2.5	34.8	7.5	
Aragatsotn	950	169	1,370	2,489	0.7	0.2	26.4	1.1	
Ararat	1,179	335	0	1,514	0.9	0.4	0	0.7	
Armavir	712	106	0	818	0.5	0.1	0	0.4	
Gegharkunik	544	361	0	905	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	
Lori	404	735	835	1,974	0.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	
Kotayk	397	45	379	821	0.3	0.1	7.3	0.4	
Shirak	240	891	21	1,152	0.2	1	0.4	0.5	
Syunik	1,646	675	0	2,321	1.2	0.8	0	1	
Vayots Dzor	1,008	127	0	1,135	0.7	0.1	0	0.5	
Tavush	1,695	789	0	2,484	1.2	0.9	0	1.1	
Russian Federation	91,807	63,915	220	155,942	67	74.4	4.2	68.3	
Other CIS countries	1,403	2,905	0	4,308	1	3.4	0	1.9	
Other European countries	2,215	2,853	0	5,068	1.6	3.3	0	2.2	
USA or Canada	725	787	43	1,555	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Republic of Artsakh	18,379	5,073	0	23,452	13.4	5.9	0	10.3	
Syria	0	197	0	197	0	0.2	0	0.1	
Georgia	0	3,176	272	3,448	0	3.7	5.2	1.5	
Other	589	617	244	1,450	0.4	0.7	4.7	0.6	
Total	137,049	85,919	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100	
Degree of urbanization									
Urban	17,955	4,371	4,270	26,596	81.9	68.3	96.7	81.2	
Rural	3,976	2,025	145	6,146	18.1	31.7	3.3	18.8	
Total	21,931	6,396	4,415	32,742	100	100	100	100	

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

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 during the surveyed period. Moreover, more than half of returning migrants (54.6%) and two thirds of the new arrivals (68.9%) took place in 2016, while the departures prevailed in 2017. In 2016-2017, there was an average of 2,596 immigrants arriving annually.

Considering the total differences in emigration and immigration (including both return and new arrivals), net migration was negative in 2016 and 2017.⁷

In terms of the month of migration, the highest emigration rates were in the beginning of the year between January and March, between 15% and 16.5%. The highest return migration rates were in the end of the year between October and December, between 12.1% and 19.6%. On the other hand, the top three months for immigration were September (30.2%), May (15.2%), and July (14.6%).

Table 2: Year and month of recent migration, 2016-2017

	Migration flow				Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total				
	Absolute numbers				in percentage			
Year of migration								
2016	49,970	46,948	3,580	100,499	36.5	54.6	68.9	44.0
2017	87,079	38,970	1,613	127,662	63.5	45.4	31.1	56.0
Total	137,049	85,918	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100
Month of migration								
Jan	20,598	7,333	297	28,228	15.0	8.5	5.7	12.4
Feb	17,516	3,264	485	21,265	12.8	3.8	9.3	9.3
Mar	22,590	4,964	503	28,057	16.5	5.8	9.7	12.3
Apr	15,906	5,255	274	21,434	11.6	6.1	5.3	9.4
May	13,250	3,510	789	17,549	9.7	4.1	15.2	7.7
Jun	9,407	7,672	89	17,168	6.9	8.9	1.7	7.5
Jul	12,088	6,246	759	19,093	8.8	7.3	14.6	8.4
Aug	7,294	9,587	97	16,977	5.3	11.2	1.9	7.4
Sep	8,651	5,387	1,571	15,608	6.3	6.3	30.2	6.8
Oct	2,651	8,790	97	11,537	1.9	10.2	1.9	5.1
Nov	3,798	10,968	0	14,766	2.8	12.8	0	6.5
Dec	3,300	12,944	235	16,478	2.4	15.1	4.5	7.2
Total	137,050	85,919	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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.

Table 3, Figure 3a, 3b, and 3c highlight the main reasons for recent migration. Almost two thirds of the emigrants left due to work reasons. One of the fifth of return migrants (21.8%) return at the location for private visit, such as: to visit friends, relatives, tourism, or to acquire medical treatment and the one for working reasons (21.3%). Other reasons were family formation and reunification (18.5%), end of work (19.1%). Immigrants moved to the location for a first time, have broader range of reasons, namely residence (34.6%),

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

family formation and reunification (30.1%), and work (17.8%). 15.8% of new arrivals to the location were for study or training, as compared to 1.8% within the returned migrants.

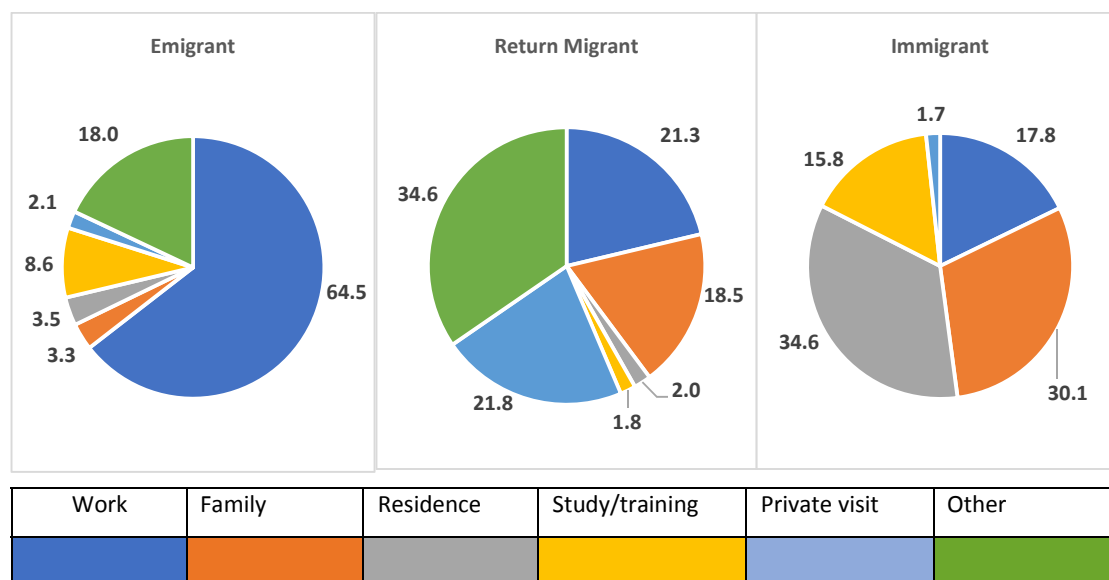
Table 3: Main reason for recent migration, 2016-2017

Main reason for migration	Migration flow				Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total				
	Absolute numbers				in percentage			
Work	88,113	18,263	924	107,300	64.5	21.3	17.8	47.0
Family	4,516	15,936	1,560	22,012	3.3	18.5	30.1	9.6
Residence	4,789	1,753	1,799	8,341	3.5	2.0	34.6	3.7
Study/ training	11,726	1,555	822	14,103	8.6	1.8	15.8	6.2
Private visit	2,857	18,761	88	21,706	2.1	21.8	1.7	9.5
Other	25,048	29,651	0	54,700	18.0	34.6	0	24.0
Total	137,049	85,919	5,193	228,161	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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), 2016-2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 74% of the emigrants left for construction work, whereas a small proportion of 5.8% engaged in manufacturing work and 5.9% worked in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles during their time spent in migration. The majority of return migrants (83.6%) participated in construction work. On the other hand, immigrants undertook a broader range

of economic activities: only 35% of them were engaged in construction, 19.2% were involved in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 11.7% in healthcare, 7.7% in the manufacturing sector.

Table 4: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) amongst recent migrants, 2016-2017

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Absolute numbers				in percentage			
Accommodation and food service activities	2,367	668	0	3,035	2.6	1.7	0	2,3
Administrative and support service activities	505	0	0	505	0,6	0	0	0,4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	613	249	0	862	0,7	0.6	0	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	198	0	0	198	0,2	0	0	0,2
Household activities	107	0	0	107	0.1	0.	0	0.1
Construction	66,199	32,114	446	98,759	73.6	83.6	35	76.2
Education	101	312	43	457	0,1	0,8	3.4	0,4
Financial and insurance activities	332	0	0	332	0	0,3	0	0,1
IT and other information services	653	151	0	804	0,7	0.4	0	0,6
Legal, accounting, manage- ment, architecture, engine- ering, technical testing and analysis activities	91	0	0	91	0,1	0	0	0,1
Manufacturing	5,230	2,020	117	7,367	5.8	5.3	9.2	5,7
Healthcare	141	23	149	313	0.2	0.1	11.7	0.2
Mining and quarrying	169	169	23	361	0.2	0.4	1.8	0,3
Other professional, scien- tific and technical activities	133	0	0	133	0,1	0	0	0,1
Other service activities	1,138	243	0	1,381	1,3	0.6	0	1,1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	847	590	0	1,437	0.9	1.5	0	1,1
Telecommunications	161	0	152	314	0.2	0	12.0	0.2
Transportation and storage	5,324	646	0	5,970	5,9	1.7	0	4,6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,336	1.117	244	6,697	5.9	2.9	19.2	5,2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	280	0	0	280	0.3	0	0	0.2
Activities of foreign organizations	0	0	99	99	0	0	7.7	0.1
Total	89,924	38,392	3,114	129,589	100	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 2017, Armenia was composed of 95.0% of native-born, and 5.0% of migrants (born abroad) for a total of 2.9 million inhabitants. Table 5 lists that migrants were born in 1) other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries (2.4%), 2) RF (0.6%), 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 both among the native-born and migrant population (Native-born: 51.9% women; Migrant: 59.7% women). The majority of the migrant population was within or above the active working age of 25 years and above (89.3%), as compared to 67.7% of the native-born population. The proportion of children aged at 0 to 5 years old compose only 1.7% of the migrants, as compared to 7.3% of the native-born population.

Table 5: Country of birth of the population, 2017

Country of birth in detail	Absolute numbers	in percentages
Armenia	2,771,464	95,1
Russian Federation	18,303	0,6
Other CIS countries	69,650	2,4
Other European countries	3,523	0,1
Other	51,806	1,8
Total	2,914,745	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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.

Table 6: Sex and age distribution of the population, 2017

	Country of birth					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Sex						
Men	1,334,071	57,712	1,391,783	48.1	40.3	47.7
Women	1,437,392	85,569	1,522,961	51.9	59.7	52.3
Total	2,771,464	143,281	2,914,745	100	100	100
Age category						
0-5 years	203,078	2,366	205,444	7.3	1.7	7.0
6-14 years	318,659	4,430	323,089	11.5	3.1	11.1
15-24 years	374,445	8,597	383,042	13.5	6.0	13.1
25-62 years	1,434,677	71,499	1,506,177	51.8	49.9	51.7
63 years and above	440,605	56,389	496,994	15.9	39.4	17.1
Total	2,771,464	143,281	2,914,745	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 both for men and women is 63 years. Migrants are defined as individuals born outside of Armenia.

Household Structures

Table 7 presents the household structure of the population. 22.2% of the migrants lived in a single-person household. Meanwhile, two-person and four-person households were the most common household sizes amongst the native-born population at 19.1% and 19.0%, accordingly.

Table 7: Household structure of the population, 2017

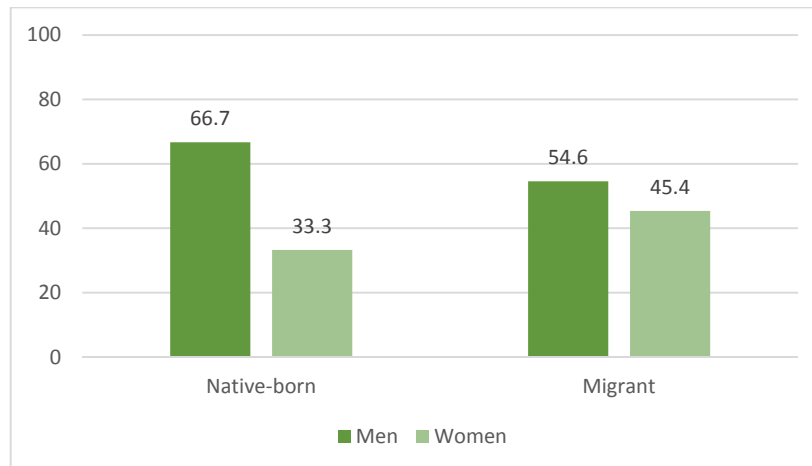
Household size	Country of birth			Country of birth		
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
1	104,038	15,072	119,110	14.1	22.2	14.8
2	140,375	12,900	153,275	19.1	19	19.1
3	112,181	8,809	120,990	15.3	12.9	15.1
4	139,739	12,168	151,907	19	17.9	18.9
5	110,310	8,502	118,812	15	12.5	14.8
6	78,795	5,739	84,534	10.7	8.4	10.5
7	33,086	3,327	36,413	4.5	4.9	4.5
More than 8	16,768	1,520	18,288	2.3	2.2	2.3
Total	735,291	68,037	803,328	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 (45.4%) than the native-born (33.3%). Table 8 presents the characteristics of the household heads, 42% of household-heads born in RA and 56.7% of migrant household-heads were at age 63 years or older. Moreover, detail descriptive statistics show that the average age of household heads was 64 years for migrants, which is higher than 59 years, the average for the native-born.

Figure 4: Sex composition of household heads of the population, 2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (population weighted results).

Table 8: Characteristics of household head of the population, 2017

	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Sex						
Men	490,313	37,174	527,487	66.7	54.6	65.7
Women	244,978	30,863	275,841	33.3	45.4	34.3
Total	735,291	68,037	803,328	100	100	100
Age category						
15-35 years	53,337	2,455	55,793	7.3	3.6	6.9
36-50 years	141,759	7,264	149,023	19.3	10.7	18.6
51-62 years	231,232	19,715	250,947	31.4	29	31.2
63 years and above	308,963	38,603	347,565	42	56.7	43.3
Total	735,291	68,037	803,328	100	100	100
Country of birth in detail						
Armenia	735,291	0	735,291	100	0	91.5
Russian Federation	0	5,736	5,736	0	8.4	0.7
Other CIS countries	0	34,888	34,888	0	51.3	4.3
Other	0	27,413	27,413	0	40.3	3.4
Total	735,291	68,037	803,328	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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, as Table 5 shows, a total of 70 thousand migrants were born in other CIS countries, and 18 thousand were born in RF. At the household level, Table 8 demonstrates that 51.3 % of the migrant household heads were born in other CIS countries and 8.4% - were born in RF.

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 2017, the population-wide employment rate was 49.3%. Table 9 below shows a lower proportion of migrants (40.5%) than native-born (49.8%) employed population. Among the migrants, those who were born in other CIS countries had the highest employment rate of 47.2%. Figure 5 below displays the employment rate by country-of-birth.

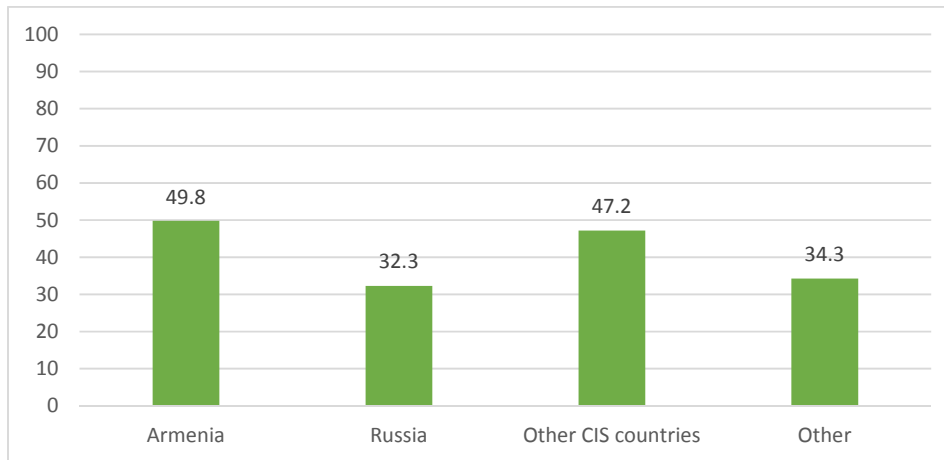
Table 9: Employment-to-population ratio of the population, 2017

	Employment-to-population ratio					
	Employed	Unemployed and inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed and inactive	Total
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Country of birth						
Native-born	1.120.785	1.128.943	2.249.728	49,8	50,2	100
Migrant	55.330	81.155	141.945	40,5	59,5	100
Total	1.176.115	1.210.097	2.386.212	49,3	50,7	100
Country of birth in detail						
Armenia	1.120.785	1.128.943	2.249.728	49,8	50,2	100
Russian Federation	4.871	10212	15.084	32,3	67,7	100
Other CIS countries	32328	36205	68533	47,2	52,8	100
Other	18.131	34737	52868	34,3	65,7	100
Total	1.176.115	1.210.097	2.386.212	49,3	50,7	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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, 2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 35.4% of the native-born and 36.3% of the migrants; 2) wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry, which accounted for 9.8% of the native-born and 8.6% of the migrants; 3) education, which engaged 9.8% of the native-born and 8.6% of the migrants.

Table 10: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) of the population, 2017

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Accommodation and food service activities	17,430	1,362	18,791	1.6	2.5	1.6
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	2,553	779	3,332	0.2	1.4	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,150	0	1,150	0.1	0	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	10,299	676	10,975	0.9	1.2	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	396,517	20,064	416,580	35.4	36.3	35.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21,193	1,769	22,962	1.9	3.2	2
Construction	56,377	2,386	58,763	5	4.3	5
Education	104,070	5,448	109,518	9.3	9.8	9.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	23,577	1,056	24,633	2.1	1.9	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	17,347	308	17,655	1.5	0.6	1.5
Human health and social work activities	46,467	2,128	48,595	4.1	3.8	4.1
IT and other information services	7,734	275	8,009	0.7	0.5	0.7
Legal, accounting, management, architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities	9,153	18	9,171	0.8	0	0.8
Manufacturing	85,265	4,822	90,087	7.6	8.7	7.7
Mining and quarrying	16,780	447	17,227	1.5	0.8	1.5
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	4,056	0	4,056	0.4	0	0.3
Other service activities	31,267	2,034	33,301	2.8	3.7	2.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	85,746	4,142	89,888	7.7	7.5	7.6
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	6,266	526	6,793	0.6	1	0.6
Real estate activities	2,948	0	2,948	0.3	0	0.3
Scientific research and development	2,715	135	2,850	0.2	0.2	0.2
Telecommunications	6,567	169	6,736	0.6	0.3	0.6
Transportation and storage	47,100	1,906	49,006	4.2	3.4	4.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	7,534	110	7,644	0.7	0.2	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	109,987	4,772	114,759	9.8	8.6	9.8
Total	1,120,098	55,331	1,175,429	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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 54.1% 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 (31.2% of men and 42% of women); 2) manufacturing (9.8% of men and 7.5% of women); 3) education (6.5% of men and 13.6% of women).

Table 11: Employment-to-population ratio of migrants, by sex, 2017

Employment-to-population ratio	Sex			Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Employed	29,375	25,956	55,331	54.1	31.6	40.5
Unemployed and inactive	24,889	56,266	81,155	45.9	68.4	59.5
Total	54,264	82,221	136,485	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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, 2017

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Sex			Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Accommodation and food service activities	970	392	1,362	3.3	1.5	2.5
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	268	511	779	0.9	2	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	500	177	676	1.7	0.7	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	9,159	10,905	20,064	31.2	42	36.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	881	888	1,769	3	3.4	3.2
Construction	2,386	0	2,386	8.1	0	4.3
Education	1,916	3,531	5,448	6.5	13.6	9.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	966	90	1,056	3.3	0.3	1.9
Financial and insurance activities	251	57	308	0.9	0.2	0.6
Human health and social work activities	469	1,660	2,128	1.6	6.4	3.8
IT and other information services	141	135	275	0.5	0.5	0.5
Legal, accounting, management, architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities	18	0	18	0.1	0	0
Manufacturing	2,878	1,943	4,822	9.8	7.5	8.7
Mining and quarrying	372	75	447	1.3	0.3	0.8
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	974	1,060	2,034	3.3	4.1	3.7
Other service activities	2,440	1,701	4,142	8.3	6.6	7.5
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	297	230	526	1	0.9	1
Scientific research and development	135	0	135	0.5	0	0.2
Telecommunications	0	169	169	0	0.6	0.3
Transportation and storage	1,822	85	1,906	6.2	0.3	3.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	0	110	110	0	0.4	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,533	2,239	4,772	8.6	8.6	8.6
Total	29,375	25,956	55,331	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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 (58.3% of migrants versus 57.9% of the native-born, see detail in Figures 6a and 6b). Moreover, the majority of both populations worked for private enterprises (77% of the native born and 76% of the migrants) and the state (20.3% of the native born and 21.5 % of the migrants).

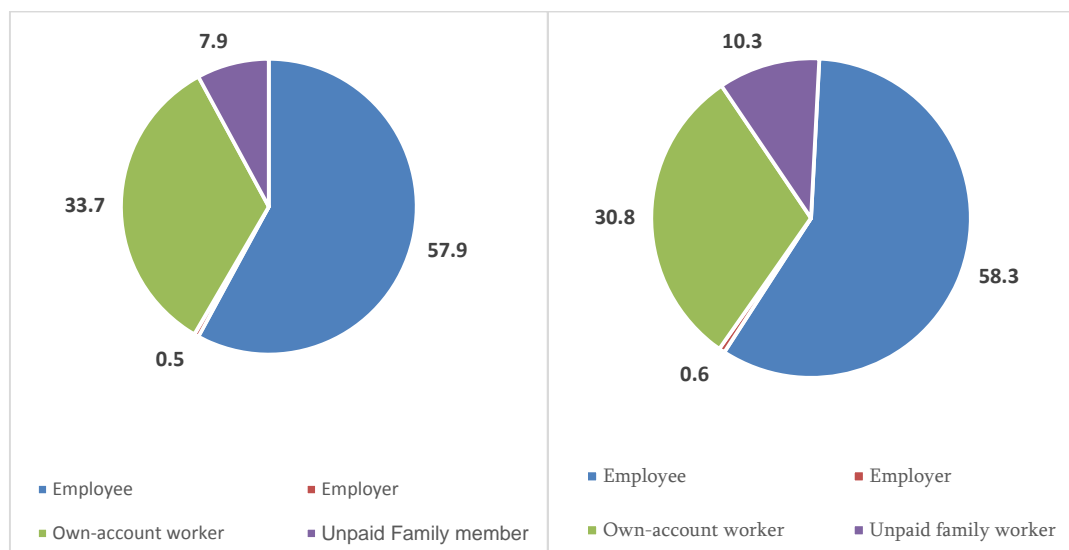
Table 13: Status in employment and ownership of workplace of the population, 2017

	Country of birth			Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Native-born	Migrant	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Status in employment						
Employee	653,130	32,045	685,175	58.3	57.9	58.3
Employer	7,124	304	7,428	0.6	0.5	0.6
Own-account worker	345,168	18,623	363,790	30.8	33.7	30.9
Unpaid family worker	115,363	4,359	119,722	10.3	7.9	10.2
Total	1,120,785	55,331	1,176,115	100	100	100
Ownership of workplace						
State	228,074	11,891	239,964	20.3	21.5	20.4
Municipal	21,504	459	21,963	1.9	0.8	1.9
NGOs, religious organization, representative office of international organization	5,083	779	5,862	0.5	1.4	0.5
Private enterprise	863,941	42,043	905,984	77	76	77
Private employer	3,028	159	3,187	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1,121,629	55,331	1,176,960	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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), 2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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, 2017

	Sex			Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total			
	Absolute numbers			in percentages		
Status in employment						
Employee	17,924	14,121	32,045	61	54.4	57.9
Own-account worker	152	152	304	0.5	0.6	0.5
Unpaid family worker	10,122	8,501	18,623	34.5	32.8	33.7
Total	1,177	3,182	4,359	100	100	100
Ownership of workplace						
State	5,529	6,362	11,891	18.8	24.5	21.5
Municipal	203	256	459	0.7	1	0.8
NGOs, religious organization, representative office of international organization	268	511	779	0.9	2	1.4
Private enterprise	23,374	18,669	42,043	79.6	71.9	76
Private employer	0	159	159	0	0.6	0.3
Total	29,375	25,956	55,331	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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 is a person who is engaged in income-generating activities on their own account or with one or more partners in a self-employment job, without involvement of employees. Even if the workers are involved, they do not have permanent character. 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 85.2% of migrants as compared to 78.4% 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 3.9 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 that only 2.6% of the population had access to health protection, while 97.4% of the population did not have it.

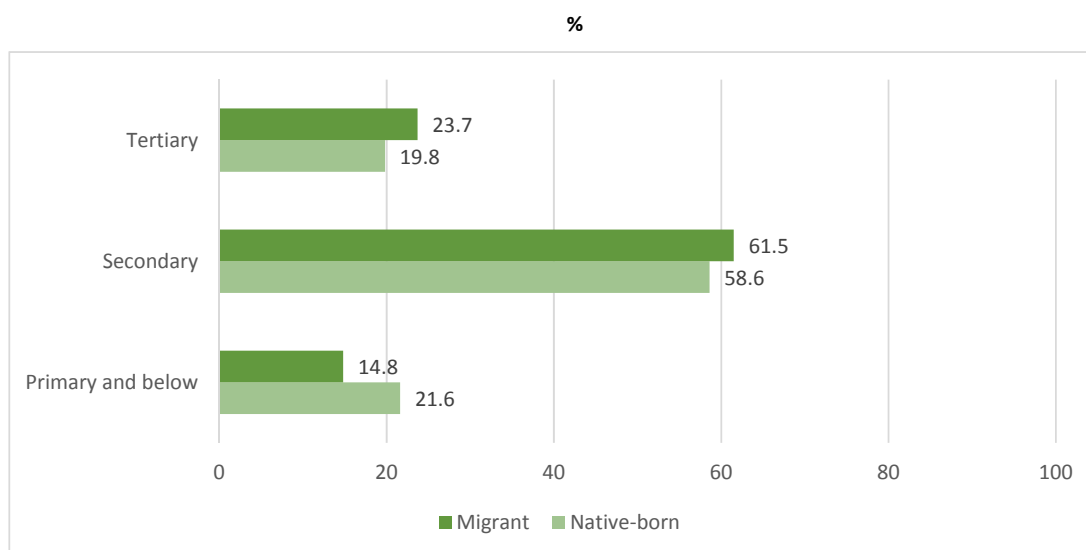
Table 15: Highest completed level of education and access to health protection of the population, 2017

	Country of birth			Country of birth		
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	Absolute figures			in percentages		
Highest completed level of education						
Primary and below	555,539	20,901	576,440	21,6	14,8	21,35
Secondary	1,504,962	86,601	1,591,562	58,6	61,5	58,7
Tertiary	507,885	33,414	541,299	19,8	23,7	20
Total	2,568,386	140,915	2,709,301	100	100	100
Access to health protection						
No	2,533,659	134,368	2,668,027	97,4	97,6	97,4
Yes	67,961	3,240	71,202	2,6	2,4	2,6
Total	2,601,621	137,608	2,739,229	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, and 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.

Figure 7: Highest completed level of education of the population, 2017



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 2.9 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, 2017

	Sex			Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total			
	Absolute figures			in percentages		
Highest completed level of education						
Primary and below	7,892	13,009	20,901	14.1	15.3	14.8
Secondary	34,150	52,451	86,601	60.9	61.9	61.5
Tertiary	14,077	19,337	33,414	25.1	22.8	23.7
Total	56,118	84,797	140,915	100	100	100
Access to health protection						
No	52,168	82,200	134,368	97.3	97.9	97.6
Yes	1,462	1,779	3,240	2.7	2.1	2.4
Total	53,630	83,978	137,608	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017.

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, and 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 2016). Responses were reported from recent migrants and permanent residents respectively. Table 17 indicates 131 thousand out of recent migrants have sent remittances abroad.⁸ More than half (48.5%) of the recent migrants sent remittances to their immediate family, very few (1.5%) sent remittances to relative or friends.

Table 17: Remittances of recent migrants, 2016

	Absolute numbers	in percentage
Remittances of recent migrants		
To immediate family	126,746	48.5
To relatives or friends	4,025	1.5
To both immediate family and friends	205	0.1
No	130,391	49.9
Total	261,367	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (population weighted results).

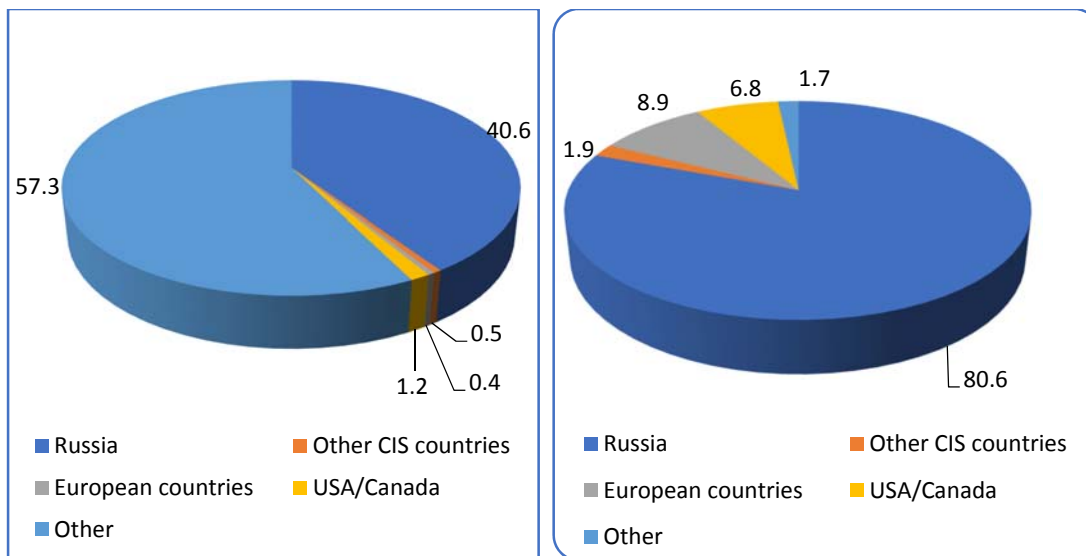
Note: ILCS module B, table 1 question 9. Remittance is defined as cash or in-kind sent abroad in the last 12 months (i.e. in 2016). The sample population includes emigrants (migrated and has not returned), return migrants (returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months), and immigrants (new arrivals to Armenia) between 2016 and 2017. A total of 130,976 recent migrants (50.1%) sent remittances in 2016.

⁸ This question was only responded by recent migrants between 2016 and 2017 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 2016. On the left it shows the outgoing remittances flow: A total of 17 thousand permanent residents reported they sent remittances in 2016. 40.6% of the permanent residents sent money or goods to RF, 0.5% of the permanent residents sent remittances to other CIS countries, and 1.2% of the permanent residents sent remittances to some European countries.

On the right it shows the incoming remittances flow: A total of 241 thousand permanent residents reported they received gifts or assistance from abroad. More than 80% of the permanent residents had received remittances from RF, 8.9% from European countries, and 6.8% from the United States or Canada.

Figures 8a and 8b: Destination (left) and origin (right) of remittances among permanent residents, 2016



Source: ILCS, 2017 (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 36.7% of permanent residents sent transfers abroad on a quarterly basis, 34.5% annually, and 28.8% monthly. All the 9 thousand permanent residents who responded they sent remittances abroad, indicated the purpose of the transfer was for the recipient’s routine consumption. This includes expenses on health and education. Only 46.4% of which were transferred via a bank, whereas 53.6% 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, 2016

	Permanent resident status			Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total
	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total			
	Absolute figures			in percentages		
Remittances (sending to)						
Russian Federation	1,788	5,309	7,097	15.6	88.5	40.6
Other CIS countries	0	84	84	0	1.4	0.5
European countries	0	75	75	0	1.2	0.4
USA/Canada	0	204	204	0	3.4	1.2
Other*	0	329	10,023	84.4	5.5	57.3
Total	9,694	6,000	17,482	100	100	100
Regularity of transfers						
Monthly	5,827	636	6,463	50.2	10.6	36.7
Quarterly	3,899	2,167	6,067	33.6	36.1	34.5
Annually	1,876	3,197	5,073	16.2	53.3	28.8
Total	11,602	6,000	17,602	100	100	100
Use of remittances						
For the recipient's routine consumption expenses	7,940.	1,152	9,092	100	100	100
For the recipient's construction or purchase of real and movable estate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,940	1,152	9,092	100	100	100
Method of transfer						
Bank	3,010	1,152	4,162	38.5	100	46.4
Other	4,810	0	4,810	61.5	0	53.6
Total	7,820	1,152	8,972	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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). Remittances 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 241.5 thousand permanent residents have received remittances from abroad. The vast majority (80.6 %) of permanent residents had received remittances from RF. The inflow was rather consistent – with 44.9% monthly, 31.7% quarterly, and 23.4% annually. Similar to the purpose of outgoing remittances, 98.4% of the permanent residents used the received money to take care of routine consumption expenses, such as on education and health. Moreover, 95% of the permanent residents received remittances via bank transfer.

Table 19: Remittances among permanent residents, as receiver, 2016

	Permanent resident status			Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total
	Present/ Temporarily absent	Permanently absent	Total			
	Absolute figures			in percentages		
Remittances (receiving from)						
Russian Federation	107,509	87,087	194,596	94.1	68.5	80.6
Other CIS countries	1,758	2,816	4,574	1.5	2.2	1.9
European countries	2,584	19,007	21,591	2.3	14.9	8.9
USA/ Canada	354	16,175	16,529	0.3	12.7	6.8
Other	2,064	2,126	4,190	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total	114,269	127,211	241,480	100	100	100
Regularity of transfers						
Monthly	59,264	49,160	108,424	51.9	38.6	44.9
Quarterly	37,139	39,304	76,444	32.5	30.9	31.7
Annually	17,866	38,747	56,612	15.6	30.5	23.4
Total	114,269	127,211	241,480	100	100	100
Use of remittances						
Routine consumption expenses	110,439	121,833	232,272	97.1	99.6	98.4
For one's own construction or acquisition of real/movable property	2,104	304	2,408	1.8	0.2	1
To acquire real estate or do construction for the sender	1,211	210	1,421	1.1	0.2	0.6
Total	113,754	122,347	236,101	100	100	100
Method of transfer						
Bank	111,608	112,581	224,189	98.1	92.2	95
Post Office	242	796	1,038	0.2	0.7	0.4
Other	1,904	8,789	10,693	1.7	7.2	4.5
Total	113,754	122,166	235,920	100	100	100

Source: ILCS, 2017 (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). (*) Other does not include USA/ Canada.

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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, 2017.