CRRC

Data Initiative 2006

*Methodology, Design, and Preliminary Analysis of
CRRC Household Survey*

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THE CAUCASUS RESEARCH RESOURCE CENTERS

DATA INITIATIVE 2006
Methodology, Design, and Preliminary Analysis of CRRC Household Survey

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The Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC)
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This report and CRRC Household Survey dataset are available online at http://www.crrccenters.org.

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1. Background

The Data Initiative (DI) is a cross-border effort initiated by the Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC) to collect data on a wide variety of social, political and economic indicators in the South Caucasus (SC) region. The CRRC teams in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia began to collect reliable data on the region in the fall of 2003. CRRC carried out the first survey in 2004.

- In 2004, the survey was conducted only in the capital cities of the South Caucasus. In total, 4,461 respondents were surveyed in Yerevan, Baku and Tbilisi. The data generated by DI-2004 are representative at the level of capital cities of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- In 2005, CRRC expanded its efforts to collect data not only in the capitals, but also in one region in each country: Kotayk region in Armenia, Shida Kartli region in Georgia, and Aran region - Mugan zone in Azerbaijan. In each country, half of the 1,500 interviewed households were selected from the abovementioned regions and the other half from the capital cities. In the capital cities panel datasets of respondents were created based on the DI-2004 respondents' lists. Thus, the data created by DI-2005 are representative at capital city level in each country and at the level of the three abovementioned regions.
- In 2006, the centers increased the representativeness of the collected data. The DI survey was implemented in all regions of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan controlled by the central government (with the exception of Nakhichevan and Salyan in Azerbaijan). More than 2,000 households were surveyed in each country, representing both urban and rural areas. The data generated by DI-2006 are representative at the national level, the level of the capital city and the level of urban-rural areas in each country. In the capital cities, the panel survey was carried out based on the DI-2004 and DI-2005 respondents' lists.

The CRRC DI database for 2004-2006 allows researchers to analyze:

a) Longitudinal trends within and among SC countries
b) The current situation within and among SC countries

The table below provides a brief description of the survey in each country/year.

Table: Brief Description of the CRRC DI Surveys

Country\year		2004	2005	2006
Armenia	*Total number of respondents*	**1,500**	**1,500 (750 + 750)**	**2,065 (715 + 1,350)**
	Location	**Yerevan**	**Yerevan + Kotayk**	**Yerevan + all regions**
	Sampling base	The households were randomly selected based on the electricity users' lists. Electricity supply branches were used as the general frame for the sampling design, and 1,500 respondents (one in each household) were interviewed in the selected households.	**Yerevan**: The 750 respondents interviewed in Yerevan were selected from the list of respondents from 2004 (each second respondent). **Kotayk region**: 750 households were randomly selected (based on the voter lists) and one respondent was interviewed in each household.	**Yerevan**: The 715 respondents interviewed in Yerevan were selected from the lists of respondents surveyed during 2004-2005. **All regions:** 1,350 households were randomly selected in all ten Armenian regions based on the lists of electricity users and one respondent was interviewed in each household.
Azerbaijan	*Total number of respondents*	**1,489**	**1,500 (750 + 750)**	**2,400 (622 + 1,778)**
	Location	**Baku**	**Baku + Aran/Mugan**	**Baku + all regions**
	Sampling base	The households were randomly selected based on the census general frame, i.e. census district lists. 1,489 respondents (one in each household) were interviewed in the selected households	**Baku:** The 750 respondents interviewed in Baku were selected from the list of respondents from 2004. **Aran region -Mugan zone:** 750 households were randomly selected (based on census district lists) and 750 respondents (one in each household) in the selected households were interviewed.	**Baku:** 622 respondents interviewed in Baku were selected from the list of respondents surveyed during 2004-2005. **All regions:** 1,778 households were randomly selected in all nine regions from the census district lists and one respondent was interviewed in each household.
Georgia	*Total number of respondents*	**1,472**	**1,500 (750 + 750)**	**2,400 (600 + 1,800)**
	Location	**Tbilisi**	**Tbilisi + Shida Kartli**	**Tbilisi + all regions**
	Sampling base	The households were randomly selected based on the census general frame, i.e. census district lists. 1,472 respondents were interviewed in the selected households.	**Tbilisi:** The 750 respondents interviewed in Tbilisi were selected from the list of respondents of 2004 (each second respondent). **Shida Kartli region***:* The 750 households were randomly selected based on census district lists. 750 respondents were interviewed (one in each household) in the selected households.	**Tbilisi:** 600 respondents in Tbilisi were selected from the lists of respondents surveyed during 2004-2005. **All regions:** 1,800 households were randomly selected in all ten regions based on the census district lists. One respondent was interviewed in each household.

2. Survey Procedures and Methodology

2.1. Overview

CRRC developed its survey procedures and methodology in 2004 and continually strives to update and enhance them. In 2004, CRRC set up three formal working groups comprised of scholars from the three countries: Sampling Working Group (SWG), Questionnaire Working Group (QWG) and Data Archiving Working Group (DAWG). On an operational level, the working groups were formed from each country to address the following issues: unified sampling design (SWG), questionnaire design, interviewer training and field procedures (QWG), data coding and data archiving (DAWG).

CRRC designed and implemented the DI survey according to internationally accepted standards. Particularly CRRC:

-   Employs multistage cluster sampling through stratification. The number of sampled primary sampling units (PSUs) was defined in proportion to the number of households within each assigned stratum. The number of interviews was determined according to the number of people within each assigned stratum.
-   Carries out actualization (block listing) in each selected cluster.
-   Designs the second level sampling and identifies the Final Sampling Units (respondents) using a Kish Table.
-   Develops a unified questionnaire with the help of an international group of experts.
-   Trains interviewers and supervisors in administering the actual field work, explaining the goals and aims of the questionnaire in a consistent manner across the three countries, and conducting interviews with a minimum risk of introducing sources of bias or error.
-   Recruits and trains qualified data entry operators to support the data collection process.
-   Processes, cleans and posts raw data on the Internet for the public's use.

2.2. Sampling Methodology

2004: In June, 2004, approximately 1,500 households in each capital city were randomly selected for interview using a carefully planned set of statistically reliable procedures. Multistage cluster sampling was employed through stratification. It consisted of three main phases: first level sampling, actualization, and second level sampling. The Primary Sampling Units in Baku and Tbilisi were census districts, while in Yerevan they were electricity supply branches, as the information on census districts was not accessible. The Secondary Sampling Units were households, and the Final Sampling Units - respondents. Sampling within each household was implemented using the Kish Table. Only household members aged 18 years and over were eligible to be interviewed.

2005: During the first level sampling in 2005, a panel survey was designed for the capital cities of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan based on the list of randomly selected households identified within the framework of 2004 DI survey. 750 households in each capital were selected from the list developed in 2004. In addition, approximately 750 households in each targeted region of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan were randomly selected for interviews based on multistage cluster sampling, and considering the proportions of urban/rural populations. The selection of households in Shida Kartli region (Georgia) and in Aran region - Mugan zone (Azerbaijan) were implemented based on census districts, while the respondents in Kotayk region (Armenia) were selected from the voter lists.

2006: During DI 2006, a panel survey was implemented in the capital cities of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan based on the lists of randomly selected households identified within the

framework of DI 2004-2005. More than 600 households were surveyed in Yerevan, Tbilisi and Baku. In addition, more than 1,700 households were surveyed in the Georgian and Azerbaijani regions based on census districts, and 1,350 randomly selected households were interviewed in the Armenian regions based on electricity users' lists.

Stratified cluster sampling using proportional stratification techniques was employed during the DI 2006 survey for the regions. Three levels of stratification were applied. At the first level capital cities, urban (excluding capitals) and rural areas were considered as strata. Thus, the samples are representative for each of the aforementioned strata and the proportional stratification is ensured. At the second level of stratification the regions in the three countries were considered as strata and proportional stratification at regional level and urban-rural areas in each region was applied. At the third level, the respondents from regions were selected (one from each household) based on a Kish Table.

3. Questionnaire Design and Field Work

The survey instrument includes a questionnaire which consisted of more than 120 questions structured into the following blocks:

- **General description of households** including number of household members, their relation to the head of the household, gender, date of birth and education.
- **Demographic data** including respondents' marital status, ethnicity, citizenship and occupation.
- **Educational data** including respondents' enrollment in educational programs, methods for financing education and perceptions as to whether they will be able find a job corresponding to their education.
- **Migration data** regarding both household members and respondents including the number of household members who have migrated during past three years, their destination countries, residence status and reasons for emigration.
- **Health data** including respondents' smoking and alcohol usage, knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and AIDS, knowledge of transmission methods for STDs and AIDS; attitudes towards people living with AIDS, drug addicts and homosexuals and attitudes towards the acceptability of drinking/smoking/sexual behavior.
- **Political attitudes/behavior data** including respondents' interest in politics, sources of information on politics, participation in political elections, assessment of the political environment, public/social policy priorities, attitudes toward cooperation with neighboring countries and attitudes toward various ethnic minorities.
- **Social institutions data** including: respondents' trust towards various social institutions assessment of the effectiveness of international and development organizations and affiliation with political parties, religions and NGOs.
- **Crime data** including respondents' sense of security in different locations, self assessment of the likelihood of being the victim of a crime and actual experience in being the victim of or witness to a crime.
- **Economic status of households and respondents** including the household's ownership of durable goods, household income, household expenditures, household experience with credits/loans, respondents' and respondents' self assessment of household of both past and future socioeconomic status.

CRRC collected all data through face-to-face in-home interviewing. Interviews lasted between 30 and 40 minutes on average. The response rate was approximately 80 percent for all regions in all years. To increase the representativeness of collected data at the country level, the collected

data for households and household members were weighted in accordance with the proportions implied during the stratification and clusterization.

4. Data archiving and delivery

4.1. General Procedures and Coding

CRRC DI field supervisors coordinated the collection of the data. After the required number of interviews was completed, the answers, including those to the open-ended questions in the questionnaires, were entered and coded in coordination with all three CRRC offices. The majority of coding of verbatim responses was carried out by field supervisors (coders) post-field. Coded items included languages spoken at home, citizenship, countries and reasons for relocation; reasons for studying or finding a decent job; countries of emigration, reasons for not participating in parliamentary/presidential elections; countries that Armenia/Georgia/Azerbaijan needs to cooperate with in various spheres; political/religious affiliation, nationality, occupation and industry, reasons for not working, etc. Where no coding frame was available, verbatim listings of the responses were made and the frame developed.

4.2. Weighting of Data

In order to be able to generalize the survey results for the whole country (-ies), the CRRC dataset contains (longitudinal) weights for each wave of data. In general, there are separate weights for respondents and for households.

In order to weight the data in accordance with the proportions implied during the stratification and clusterization, the following steps were carried out:

- The weight of each actualized household in each stratum was calculated;
- Then, the weight of each sampled household in each sampled cluster of each stratum was calculated.
- Taking into account that the sample frame in Armenia was based on the electricity consumers' list, which deviated to some extent from the numbers of households identified by the census, an adjustment of weights was made in order to have more accurate figures.
- In order to obtain the weights for the respondents, a similar procedure was implied taking into account the adult population size in each actualized cluster.
- As the sample frame in Armenia was based on the electricity consumers' list, which slightly deviated from the population size (and therefore, adult population) according to the census, an adjustment of weights was made in order to have more accurate figures.

4.3. Datasets and Their Availability

After the data enterers finished the data entry process in each country/year, the data archiving experts merged the 2006 country datasets. Finally, a combined 2004-2006 regional database was produced in SPSS format. To make it easier to analyze the data in the demography and migration blocks, as well as on some questions regarding the income of household members, the data archiving experts further transposed the SPSS datasets into two types: one for household members and one for the respondents. All databases contain variables with the weights of households, respondents and household members.

The survey datasets (in SPSS format), as well as the corresponding code books, data analysis guides, the questionnaire and a detailed description of survey methodology will be available online at www.crrccenters.org for use by social science researchers and the public at large locally and globally.

5. Preliminary Analysis of the Data

This analysis presents CRRC's survey results to the general public and provides some food for thought and research ideas for researchers. These goals determined the charts and tables in this report. Most of these tables and charts are descriptive in nature. However, some basic methods of inferential statistics are also employed.

The analysis covers the following topics:
- Demographic Issues
- Education
- Poverty/Economic Issues
- Migration Issues
- Unemployment Issues
- Access of the Households to the Bank and Financial Services
- Health Issues
- Political Activity/Views and Attitudes Toward Social Institutions
- Crime Issues

5.1. Demographic Issues

5.1.1 Average Household Size

Using 2006 survey data, the average household (HH) size for urban and rural areas has been estimated for all three South Caucasus countries. Although the mean HH size did not significantly differ among the countries, the average number of HH members was slightly greater in Azerbaijan than in Armenia or Georgia. In all three countries, urban HHs were, on average, smaller than rural HHs.

Table 1: Average Household Size by Rural and Urban Households in the South Caucasus Countries

Country	Average HH size		
	All HHs	Urban	Rural
Armenia	4.3	4.0	4.8
Azerbaijan	4.4	4.1	4.9
Georgia	4.3	4.2	4.4

5.1.2 Age Distribution

According to the survey data, about 70% of the population in the countries of the South Caucasus is between 15 and 64 years old. The percentage of children (i.e. those under 15 years old) is higher in Azerbaijan than in Georgia and in Armenia. However, as one can see from the table below, the relative share of elderly (65 and over) in the population is lower in Azerbaijan than in the other South Caucasus countries.

Table 2: Distribution of Population by Age in South Caucasus Countries

Age Group	Percent of Total		
	Armenia	**Azerbaijan**	**Georgia**
Under 15	18.1%	22.0%	15.4%
15-64	69.9%	69.5%	70.2%
65 and over	12.0%	8.5%	14.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5.1.3 Respondents' Marital Status (Estimated Divorce Rates for South Caucasus Countries)

Based on the reported marital status of the respondents, an attempt was made to estimate the divorce rate for the countries. As **Table 3** shows, Armenia has the highest and Azerbaijan the lowest divorce rate among the South Caucasus countries. The percentage of respondents cohabiting in a "citizen's marriage" is substantially higher in Georgia than in the other South Caucasus countries. In Georgia, 18% of respondents reported that they cohabit in a "citizen's marriage."

Table 3: Estimated Percentage of Divorced and Separated in South Caucasus Countries

Country	Ratio of Divorced and Separated to Married*	Cohabiting in "Citizen's Marriage"	Divorced and Separated Respondents
Armenia	0.073	3.5%	4.8%
Azerbaijan	0.046	3.5%	3.1%
Georgia	0.057	18.0%	3.7%

*Married also includes those who are in "citizen's marriage"

As one can see from the table above, the divorced and separated in Azerbaijan make up about 3.1% of the adult population (18 years old and older).

5.2. Education

5.2.1 Distribution of Population by Educational Attainment

The 2006 survey results show that Azerbaijan lags behind Armenia and Georgia in educational achievement. According to **Chart 1**, at 2.7%, the percentage of adults (18 years old and over) with no primary education is higher in Azerbaijan than the other South Caucasus countries. Moreover, the percentage of people with secondary technical and higher education in Azerbaijan is substantially lower than in Armenia or Georgia. Perhaps even more importantly, the estimated percentage of people with a post graduate/scientific degree is less than 0.1%. However, this may reflect a certain bias in the non-response rate.

Chart 1: Educational Attainment of Adults (18 and over) in South Caucasus Countries
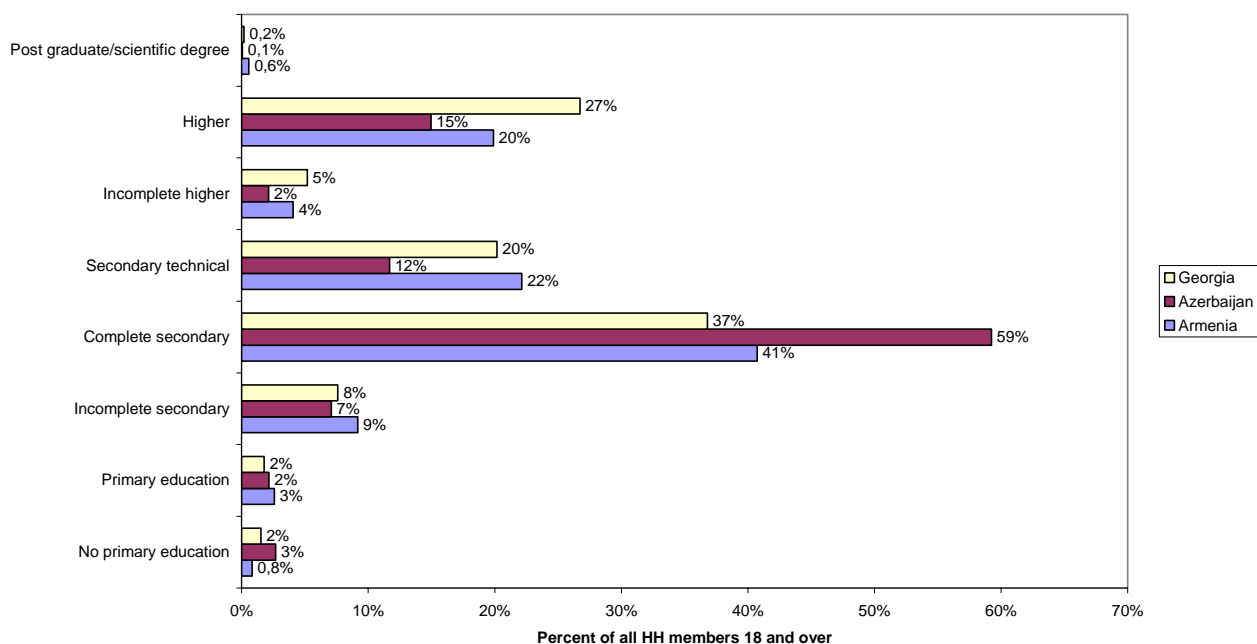
Chart 2: Educational Attainment of Adults by Gender in Azerbaijan
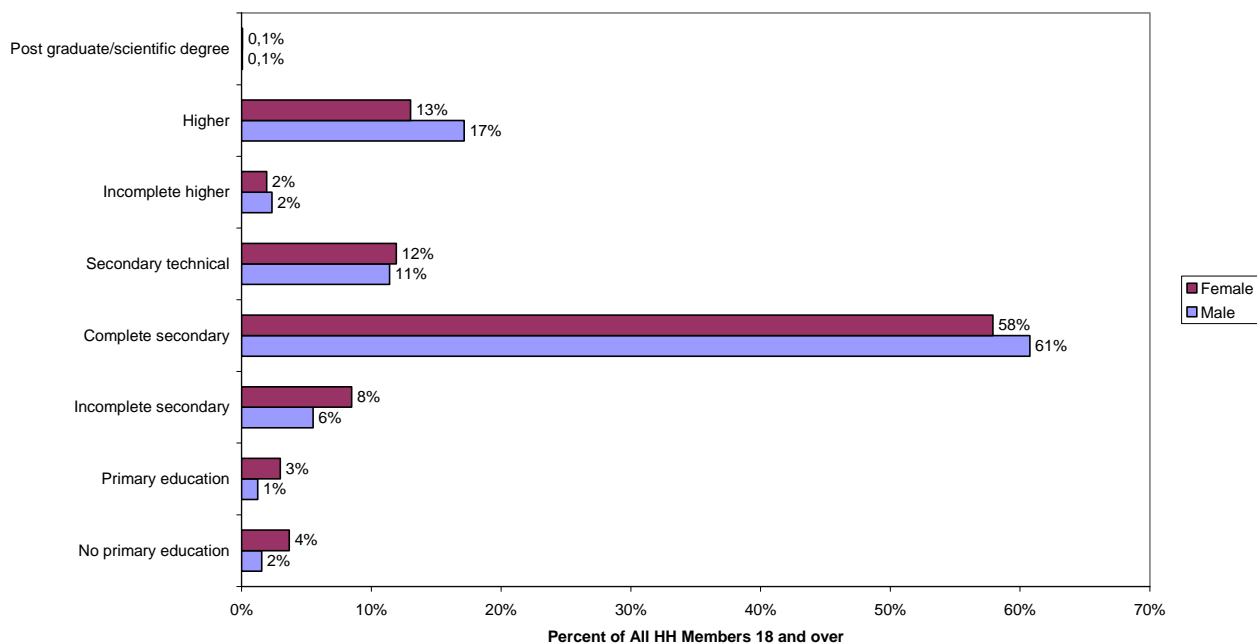
There is also a gender imbalance in education in Azerbaijan. Of respondents, 3.7% of females have no primary education, whereas only 1.6% of male respondents have no formal education. Additionally, only 13% of the female respondents in Azerbaijan have higher education, in contrast male respondents with higher education composed more than 17% of the male population surveyed.

5.2.2 Correlation between Education and Income

Two variables from the CRRC survey data for 2006 were selected to empirically test the hypothesis that the higher the educational attainment of a person is, the higher, on average, is

going to be his/her income. Educational attainment of the surveyed HH heads in Azerbaijan was set against their income in **Chart 3**.

Chart 3: Contribution to Household Income by Household Heads by Educational Attainment in Azerbaijan

Educational Attainment	Average Income
Higher	98
Incomplete higher	125
Secondary technical	71
Complete secondary	68
Incomplete secondary	42
Primary school	44
No primary education	40

New Azerbaijani Manats
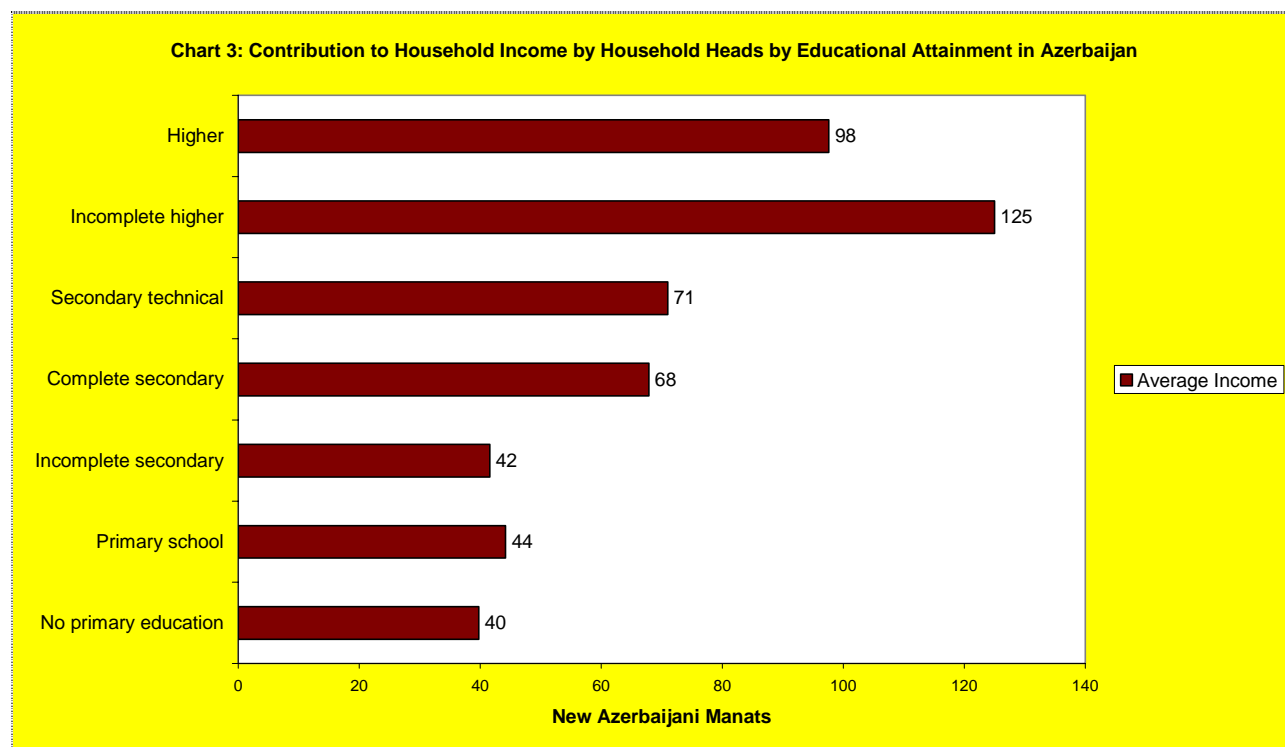
As show in the chart above, the survey data provides evidence to support the abovementioned hypothesis. Some more descriptive statistics for the income of the surveyed HH heads with different education are provided in the table below.

Table 4: Contribution to Household Income by Household Heads with Different Educational Attainment in Azerbaijan

Educational Attainment of HH Head	Number of HHs	HH Income Contributed by HH Head (in New Azerbaijani Manats)		
		Mean	Median	Maximum
No primary education	93	39.75	30	350
Primary school	86	44.19	30	180
Incomplete secondary	180	41.57	31.5	201
Complete secondary	1172	67.86	46	560
Secondary technical	335	70.99	54	540
Incomplete higher	8	125	125	300
Higher	441	97.61	80	500
Total	**2315**	**70.13**	**45**	**560**

5.3. Poverty/Economic Issues

5.3.1 Gini index[1] estimates

The Gini index was estimated for all three South Caucasus countries. Consumption expenditures of the surveyed HHs were used in the calculation of the index. **Table 5** also provides the World Bank Gini index estimates for comparison.

Table 5: Distribution of Consumption in South Caucasus Countries

Country	Gini Index	
	WB est. (year 2003)*	CRRC est. (year 2006)
Armenia	33.8	39.3
Azerbaijan	19.0	26.3
Georgia	40.4	35.8

*World Bank estimate of Gini Index for Azerbaijan is for 2002

Country	Percentage Share of Annual Consumption Expenditures						
	Lowest 10% of Surveyed HHs	Lowest 20% of Surveyed HHs	Second 20% of Surveyed HHs	Third 20% of Surveyed HHs	Fourth 20% of Surveyed HHs	Highest 20% of Surveyed HHs	Highest 10% of Surveyed HHs
Armenia	1.6%	4.9%	10.3%	15.8%	23.2%	45.8%	29.0%
Azerbaijan	3.0%	8.3%	14.6%	18.7%	22.7%	35.7%	22.4%
Georgia	1.9%	6.0%	11.9%	15.8%	22.7%	43.6%	28.0%

5.3.2 Perceived Improvement in HH Economic Condition

According to the 2006 survey, the number of respondents who reported that the economic condition of their HH had become worse during the last three years was greater than the number of respondents who reported that the economic condition of their HH had become better during the last three years in Azerbaijan and Georgia. The opposite was observed in Armenia.

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[1]The Gini index is a measure of inequality of income or consumption expenditures distribution. It ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 representing perfect equality (i.e. every individual or household in an economy receives the same amount of income or spends the same amount on consumption) and 100 representing perfect inequality (i.e. only one individual or household gets all national income or incurs all consumption expenditures in the economy).

Chart 4: "How, if at all, do you think your HH economic condition has changed during the last year?"

Legend:
- Percentage of respondents who think that their HH economic condition has worsened during the last year*
- Percentage of respondents who think that their HH economic condition has improved during the last year*

Georgia: 40% (worsened), 19% (improved)
Azerbaijan: 37% (worsened), 24% (improved)
Armenia: 28% (worsened), 25% (improved)

X-axis: Percentage of Respondents
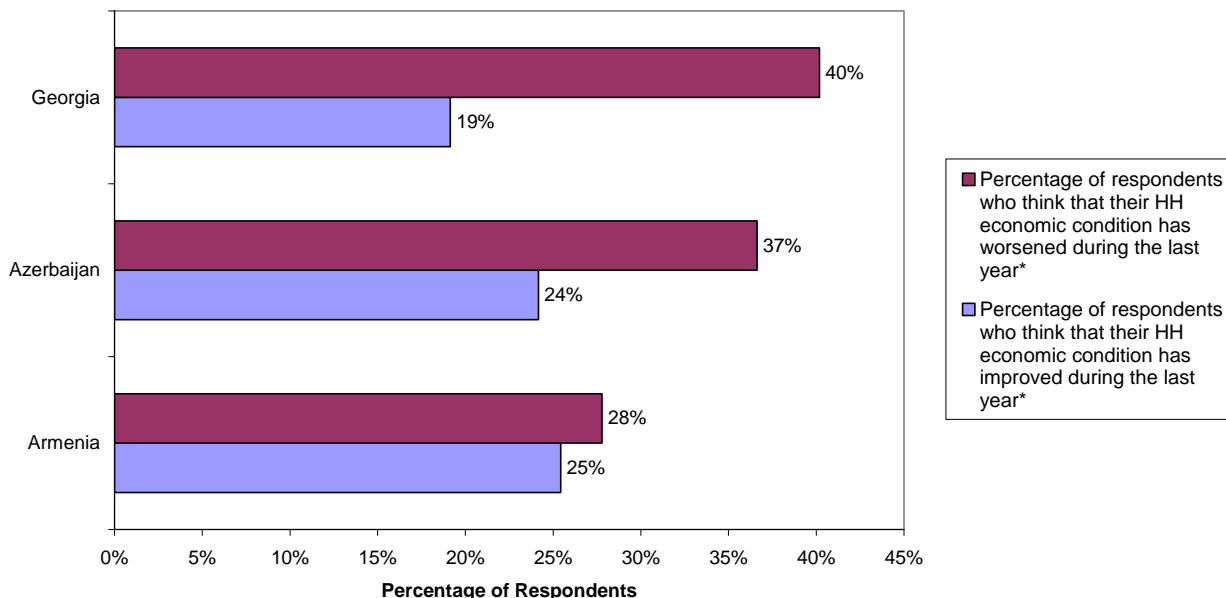
In Baku in 2006, more respondents felt that their economic situation had improved than those respondents who felt their economic situation had worsened. However, as one can see from **Chart 5**, this was not true in 2004 and 2005.

Chart 5: Perceived Improvement in the Economic Condition of the Surveyed Household During the Last Three Years
(Baku; 2004, 2005 and 2006 survey results)

How, if at all, do you think your HH economic condition has changed during the three years?

Category	2004	2005	2006
Don't know	0%	0%	1%
Has become significantly worse	3%	3%	2%
Has become a little worse	29%	33%	23%
Has remained about the same	39%	37%	44%
Has become a little better	26%	25%	28%
Has become significantly better	3%	2%	1%

X-axis: Percentage of Respondents
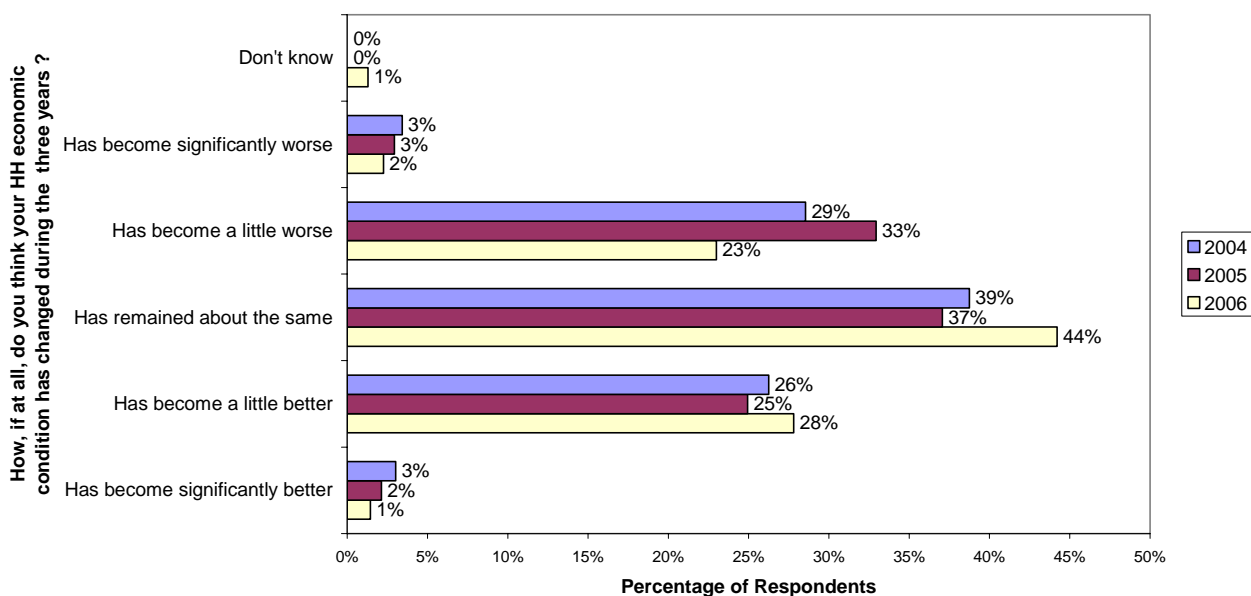
5.3.3 Future Expectations Regarding HH Economic Condition

During the 2006 survey, more respondents expected their economic condition to improve than those who expected their economic situation to decline.

Chart 6: Future Expectations Regarding HH Economic Condition for the Next Three Years
(Based on the responses to "How if at all, do you think your HH economic condition will change in the next three years?" question of the survey)
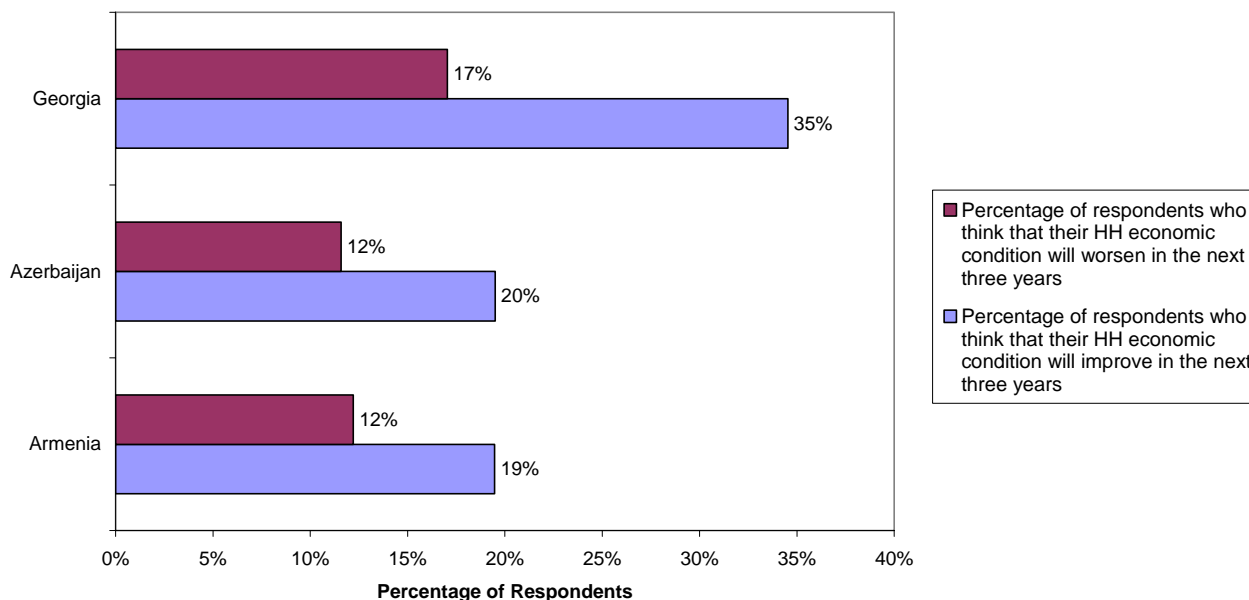
The percentage of respondents who thought that their economic condition would improve in the next three years in Georgia was much higher than in Armenia and in Azerbaijan. However, the percentage of respondents who expected their HH economic condition would worsen in the next three years was also substantially larger in Georgia.

Chart 7 shows future expectations of respondents regarding their HH economic condition by different survey years in Baku. Strikingly, many respondents (more than 30%) were uncertain about their future HH economic condition in 2006, unlike in 2004 and 2005.

Chart 7: Future Expectations Regarding Economic Condition of the Surveyed HHs in the Next Three Years (Baku, 2004-2006)
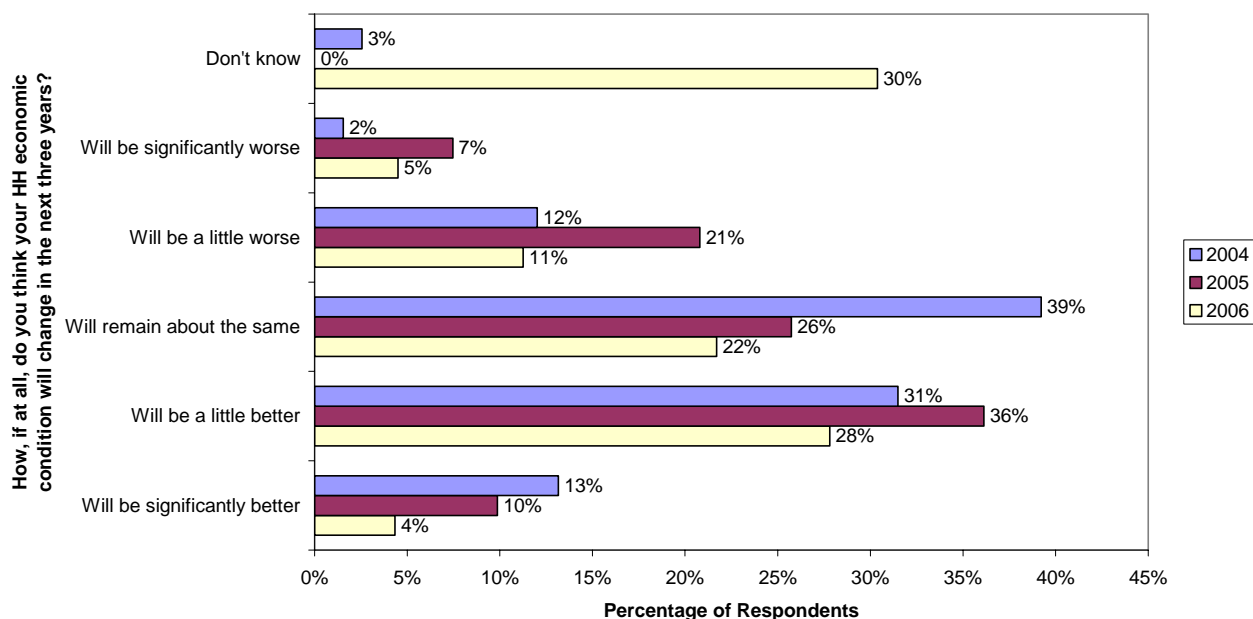
5.3.4 Perceived Economic Condition in South Caucasus Countries

According to the 2006 survey results, Armenia has the highest percentage of respondents who perceived their HH economic condition as good or very good (7.5%), and the lowest percentage of respondents who perceived their HH economic condition as poor or very poor (39.4%). The percentage of respondents who think that their HH economic condition is either poor or very poor is 44.6% in Azerbaijan and 50.1% in Georgia.

Chart 8: Perceived Economic Condition of Surveyed Households in South Caucasus Countries
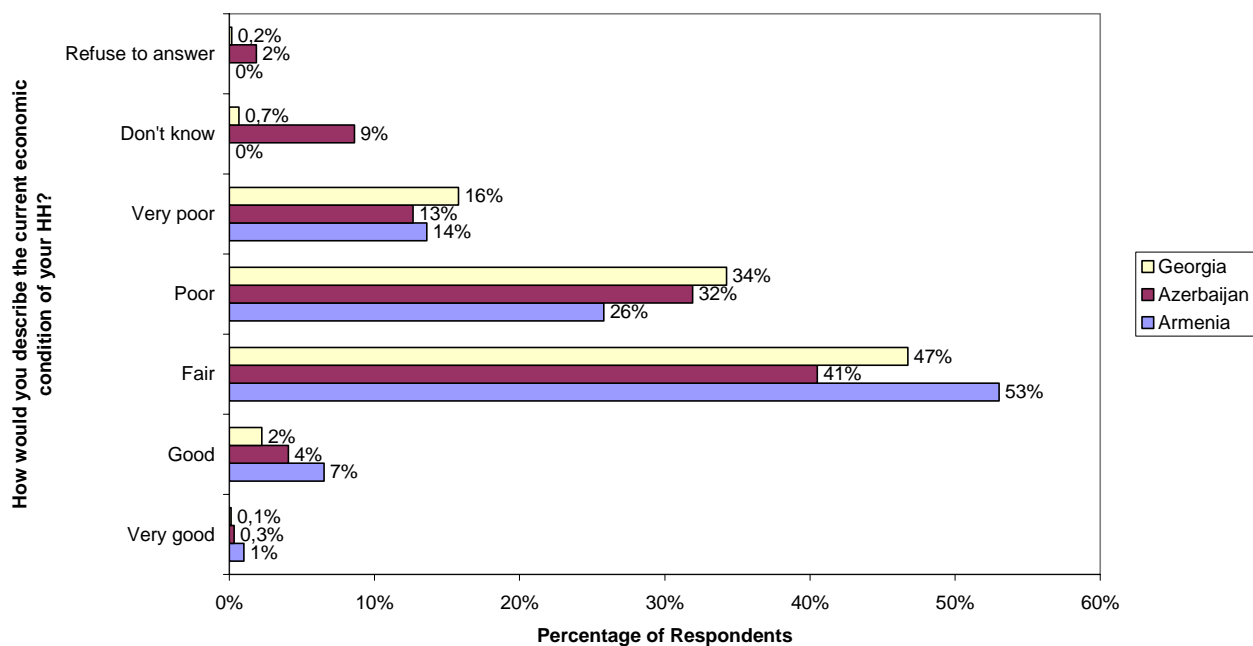
5.3.5 Perceived Economic Condition of Refugee and Non-refugee HHs in Azerbaijan[2]

As seen from **Chart 9,** refugees and IDPs are more likely to evaluate the current economic condition of their HH as poor than non-refugees/non-IDPs in Azerbaijan.

Table 6: Perceived Economic Condition of Refugee and IDP Households versus Non-Refugee/Non-IDP Households in Azerbaijan (Based on the responses to "How would you describe the current economic condition of your HH?" question of the survey)

|	Non-refugees/Non-IDPs		Refugees or IDPs		All Respondents	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
Respondents who think that the current economic condition of their HH is poor	940	43.2%	130	58.0%	1070	44.6%
Total	**2176**	**100%**	**224**	**100%**	**2400**	**100%**

Chart 9: Perceived Current Economic Condition of the Surveyed HHs in Azerbaijan (Refugees and IDPs vs. Non-refugees/Non-IDPs)
(Based on the responses to "How would you describe the current economic condition of your HH?" question of the survey)
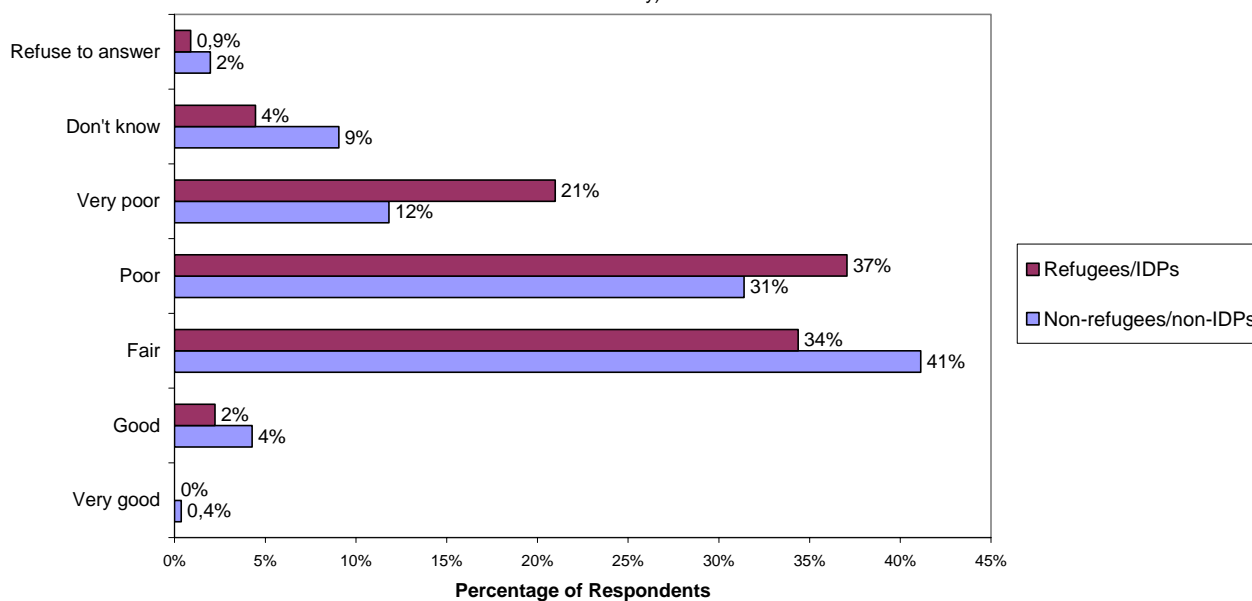
5.3.6 Perception of HH Economic Condition and Attendance of Religious Services

To test if there is a relationship between respondents' perception of their HH economic condition and religious practice, respondents were separated into two groups: those who attend religious services and those who do not.[3] It appears that those who do not attend religious services are more likely to perceive their HH economic condition as poor in comparison to those who attend religious services. This tendency is consistent across all South Caucasus countries. See **Chart 10**.

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[3] The respondents were grouped based on their responses to question S-8 of the survey questionnaire.

5.3.7 Correlation between Religious Tolerance and Respondent's Income

A hypothesis has put forth that people who are more tolerant to representatives of other religions, on average, earn more income. The rationale for this hypothesis is that tolerant people are more willing to cooperate and do business with people of different beliefs, and, through this cooperation, the more tolerant increase their earnings.
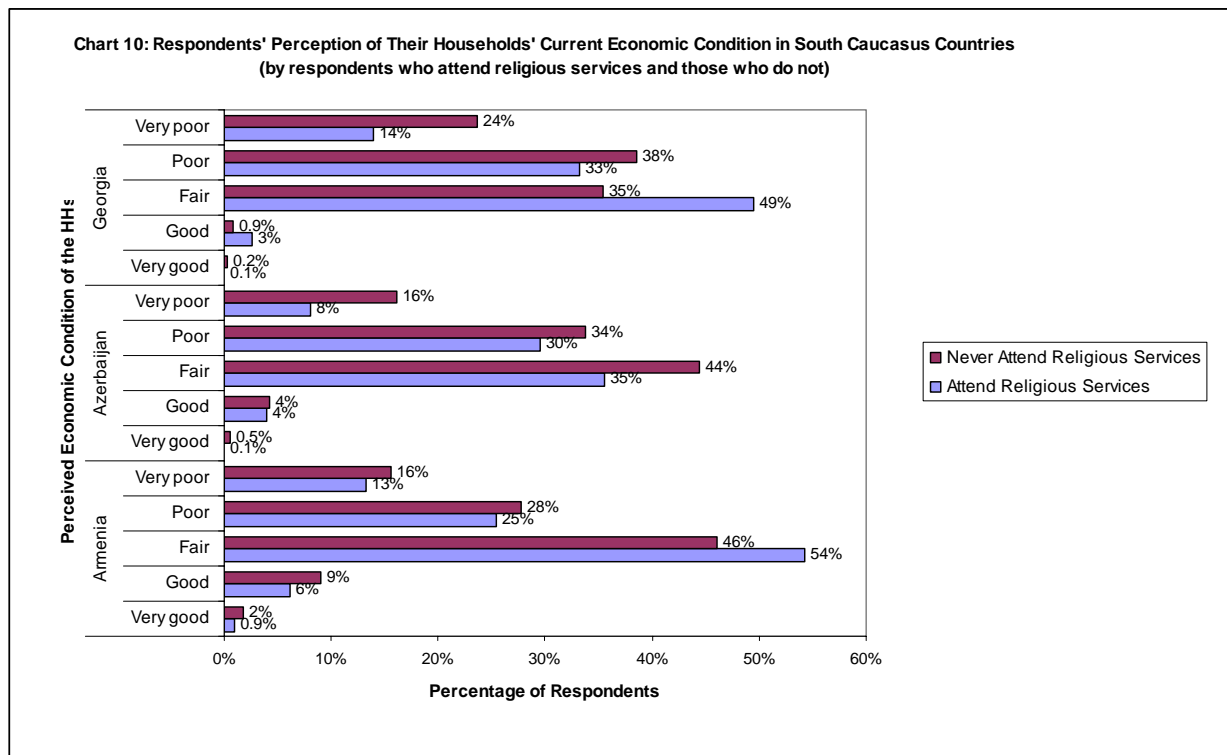
A Religious Tolerance Index was devised to measure the correlation between religious tolerance and the income of the respondents. The religious tolerance index was calculated based on question S-9 in the survey questionnaire, and it is simply a sum of the codes for the attitudes toward representatives of different religious confessions (Positive = 1, Rather Positive = 2; Neutral = 3; Rather Negative = 4; Negative = 5). For example, Table S-9 in the Georgian questionnaire has eight different religious confessions, and if a respondent's attitude toward representatives of two different religious confessions is "Rather Negative" and "Positive" towards the representatives of the other six different religious confessions, then the Religious Tolerance Index will be 14 (=2*4+6*1, where 4 and 1 are the codes for "Rather Negative" and "Positive," respectively). The maximum possible value of the index for Georgia is 40 (=8*5; or eight "Negative" responses), and the minimum value is 8 (=8*1; eight "Positive" responses). Since the number of different religious confessions was different in the questionnaires for each surveyed country (nine confessions in Armenia, four in Azerbaijan, and eight in Georgia), the range of the index is different for each country. See **Table 7**.

Table 7: Correlation Between Religious Tolerance Index and the Respondents' Income in South Caucasus Countries

	Correlation Coefficient	Sample Size	t-test statistic	Religious Tolerance Index		Statistical Significance at 5% level of significance
				Minimum Possible Value of the Index (Very Tolerant)	Maximum Possible Value of the Index (Very Intolerant)	
Armenia	0.028	985	0.87	9	45	Not significant
Azerbaijan	-0.090	1448	-3.45	4	20	Significant
Georgia	-0.032	1080	-1.05	8	40	Not significant

Scatter Plot: Religious Tolerance vs. Respondent's Income in Azerbaijan
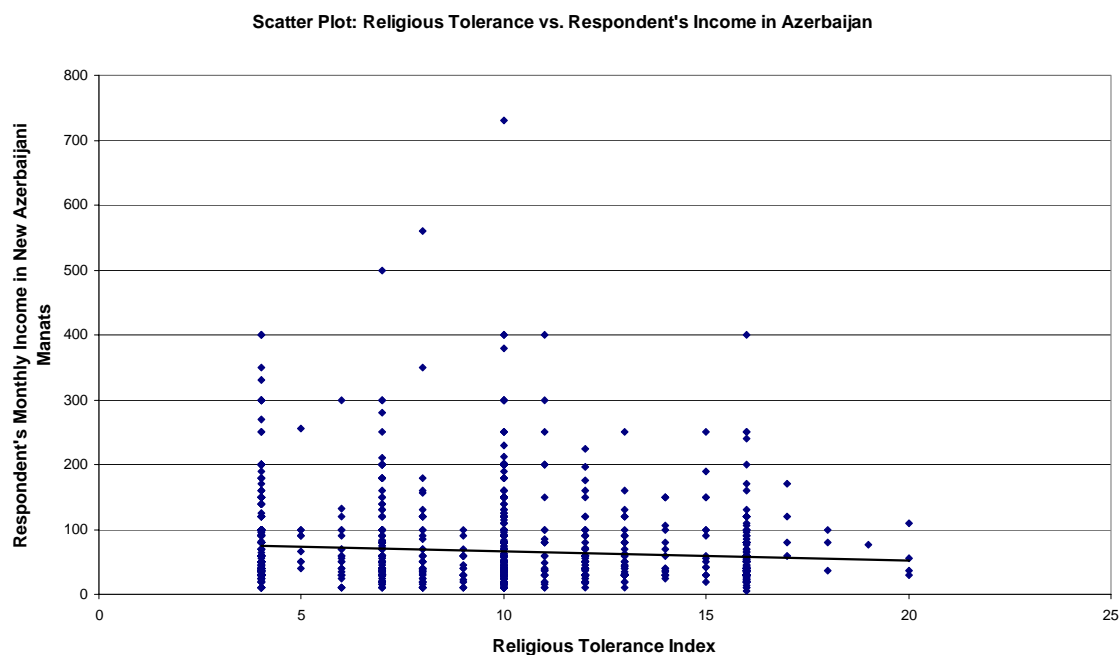
The correlation coefficient between religious tolerance and respondent's income was estimated for all South Caucasus countries separately. It was statistically significant only for Azerbaijan. The correlation coefficient for Azerbaijan was negative. In other words, the higher the index is (the less tolerant a respondent is), the less income the respondent is likely to have, and vice-versa. The coefficients and t-test statistics for all three countries are given in **Table 7**.

5.3.8 Ownership of House/Flat and other HH items

The CRRC survey questionnaire asks about household ownership of a broad range of items such as a house, flat, vehicle, washing machine, video camera, air conditioner, land plot etc. In this subsection, we will mention only few of them. However, we encourage the reader to turn to the CRRC database to get more information on HH possessions.

According to **Table 8**, HHs owning a flat or a house make up 97.6%, 97.3% and 89.5% of all HHs in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, respectively.

Table 8: Percentage of Households Having Their Own Flat or House in South Caucasus Countries

Country	Percentage of HHs owning a flat or a house
Armenia	97.6%
Azerbaijan	97.3%
Georgia	89.5%

Percentage of HHs owning selected HH items is presented in **Table 9** without any comments.

Table 9: Percentage of HHs Owning Selected HH Items

Country	Percentage of HHs Owning the Following Items					
	Computer	Telephone (Landline)	Video Camera	Automatic Washing Machine	Satellite Dish	Air Conditioner
Armenia	10.8%	71.8%	6.5%	18.0%	3.2%	1.8%
Azerbaijan	7.6%	43.0%	4.3%	21.4%	5.9%	9.6%
Georgia	9.9%	38.5%	4.8%	38.4%	5.4%	4.6%

5.4. Migration Issues

5.4.1 Distribution of Migrants by Host Country

As can be seen from **Tables 10, 11** and **12**, migrants from South Caucasus countries predominantly migrate to Russia.

Table 10: Distribution of Migrants from the Surveyed Households by Host Country (Azerbaijan)

Host Country	Number of Migrants	Percent of All Migrants
Russian Federation	79	91.9%
Ukraine	4	4.7%
Uzbekistan	1	1.2%
Syria	1	1.2%
USA	1	1.2%
Total	**86**	**100.0%**

Table 11: Distribution of Migrants from the Surveyed Households by Host Country (Armenia)

Host Country	Number of Migrants	Percent of All Migrants
Russian Federation	203	86.4%
USA	13	5.5%
Spain	4	1.7%
Ukraine	3	1.3%
Poland	2	0.9%
China	2	0.9%
Egypt	1	0.4%
Germany	1	0.4%
Greece	1	0.4%
Turkey	1	0.4%
India	1	0.4%
Unknown	3	1.3%
Total	**235**	**100.0%**

**Table 12: Distribution of Migrants from the Surveyed
Households by Host Country (Georgia)**

Host Country	Number of Migrants	Percent of All Migrants
Russian Federation	114	62.6%
Greece	24	13.2%
Germany	15	8.2%
Armenia	7	3.8%
France	5	2.7%
England	3	1.6%
Italy	3	1.6%
Belgium	2	1.1%
Israel	2	1.1%
Portugal	2	1.1%
Austria	1	0.5%
Columbia	1	0.5%
Egypt	1	0.5%
Iraq	1	0.5%
Netherlands	1	0.5%
Total	**182**	**100.0%**

5.4.2 Reasons for Migration

The CRRC survey reveals that the overwhelming majority of migrants leave their country because they are either unable to find a job in their home country or the money that they earn is not sufficient for their HH. See **Chart 11**.

Chart 11: Migrants' Primary Reasons for Leaving the Home Country (South Caucasus Countries)

18
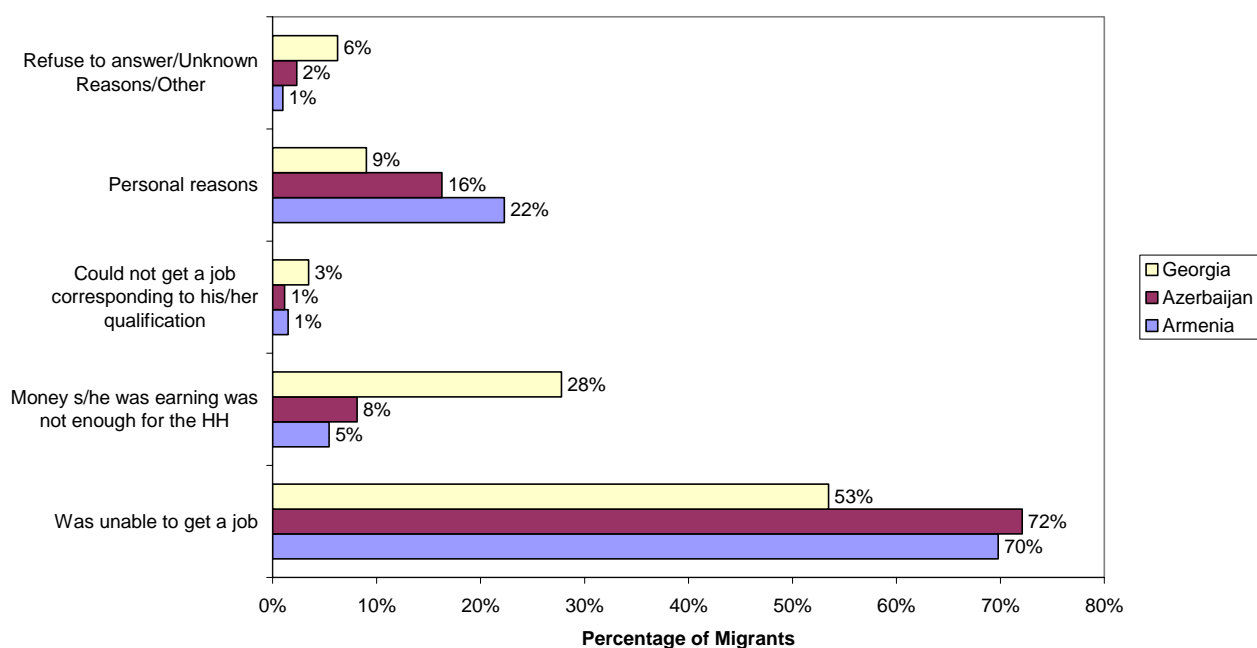
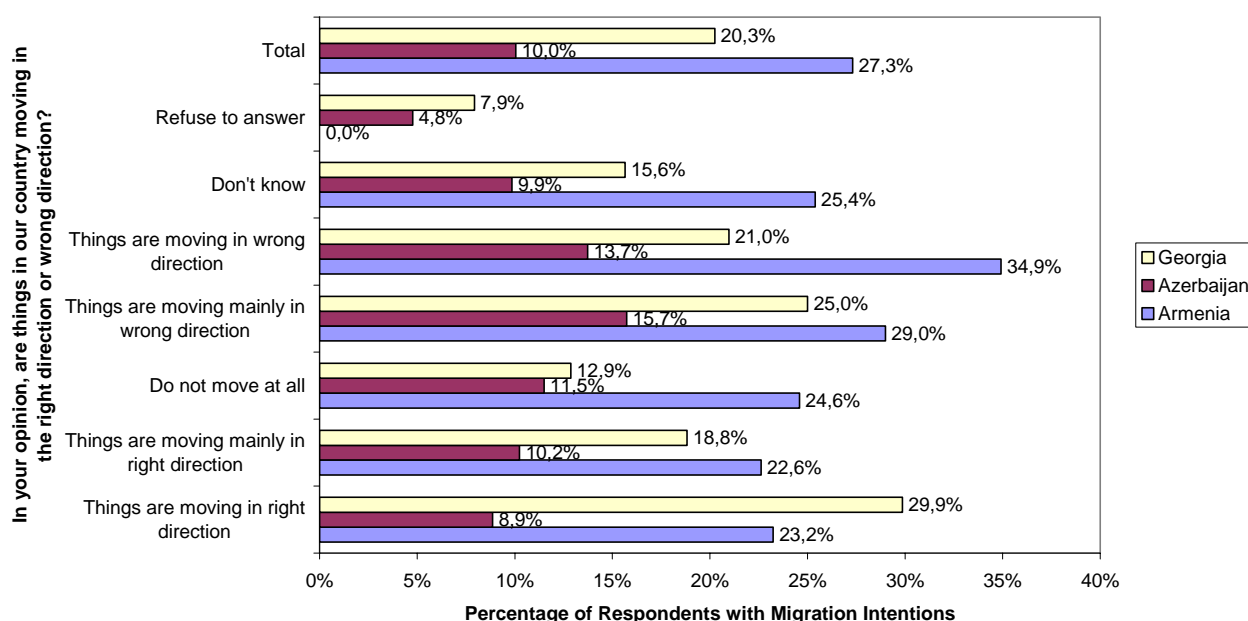### 5.4.3 Anticipated Development Directions of a Country and Migration Intentions of the Respondents

There is a hypothesis that a person's expectations about the development of his/her home country and his/her intentions to migrate from the home country are related. This hypothesis is supported by CRRC survey data. As one can see from **Chart 12**, in general, if a person believes that his/her country is moving mainly in the wrong direction, then that person is more likely to have migration intentions. This is mainly evident in the case of Armenia and Azerbaijan, and not so obvious, if not contradictory, in Georgia's case.

Chart 12: Anticipated Development Directions and the Respondents' Intentions to Migrate Abroad (South Caucasus Countries)

In your opinion, are things in our country moving in the right direction or wrong direction?

Percentage of Respondents with Migration Intentions

Legend: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia

	Georgia	Azerbaijan	Armenia
Total	20,3%	10,0%	27,3%
Refuse to answer	7,9%	4,8%	0,0%
Don't know	15,6%	9,9%	25,4%
Things are moving in wrong direction	21,0%	13,7%	34,9%
Things are moving mainly in wrong direction	25,0%	15,7%	29,0%
Do not move at all	12,9%	11,5%	24,6%
Things are moving mainly in right direction	18,8%	10,2%	22,6%
Things are moving in right direction	29,9%	8,9%	23,2%

5.4.4 Absolute and Relative Deprivation and Migration Intentions

There is a theory in migration studies that not absolute deprivation, but rather relative deprivation is the major determinant of migration intentions. Being poor (absolute deprivation) does not necessarily generate the intention to move from the home community. But if a person sees himself as relatively unsuccessful or poor in comparison to the other people in his/her community (relative deprivation), then he/she is more likely to have migration intentions than those who see themselves as relatively successful or well-off. CRRC data provide supportive evidence to relative deprivation theory. This can be easily observed from **Charts 13** and **14**.

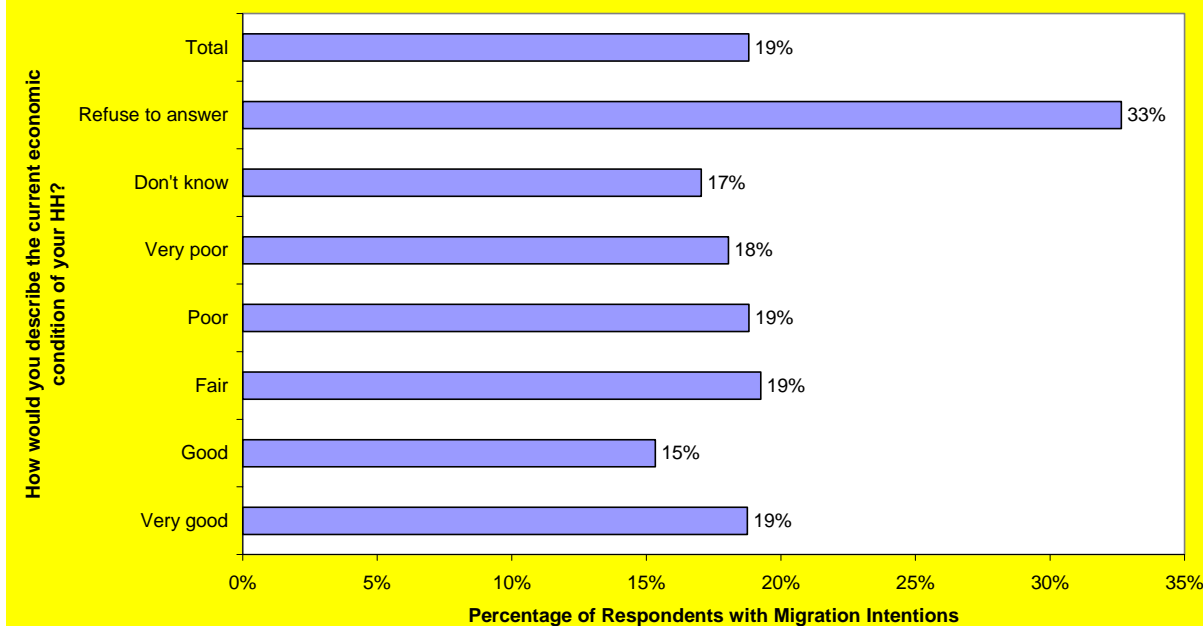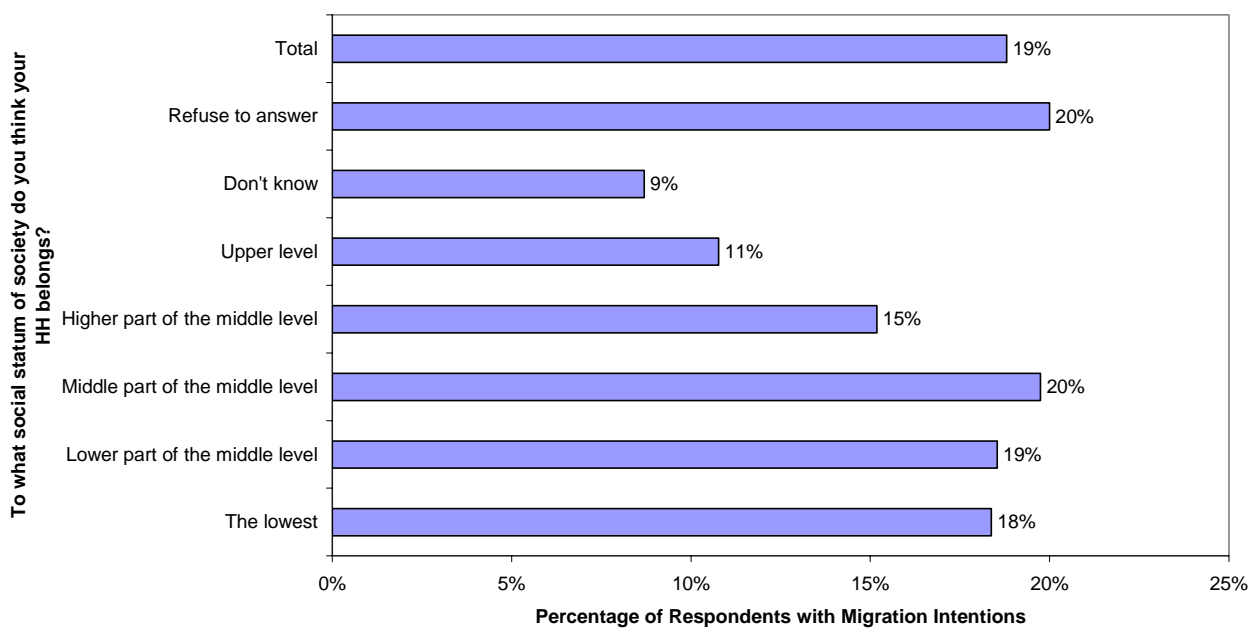**Chart 13: Perceived Absolute Deprivation vs. Respondents' Intentions to Migrate Abroad (South Caucasus)**

How would you describe the current economic condition of your HH?

Category	Percentage
Total	19%
Refuse to answer	33%
Don't know	17%
Very poor	18%
Poor	19%
Fair	19%
Good	15%
Very good	19%

Percentage of Respondents with Migration Intentions

Chart 14: Perceived Relative Deprivation vs. Respondents' Intentions of Migrate Abroad (South Caucasus)

To what social statum of society do you think your HH belongs?

Category	Percentage
Total	19%
Refuse to answer	20%
Don't know	9%
Upper level	11%
Higher part of the middle level	15%
Middle part of the middle level	20%
Lower part of the middle level	19%
The lowest	18%

Percentage of Respondents with Migration Intentions

5.4.5 Migration Intentions by Age Group

Generally, older people are more attached to their home country, and therefore, as a group are less disposed to migrate than younger people. This can be easily observed from the chart below.

20

Chart 15: Percentage of Respondents with Intentions to Migrate Abroad by Age Group in South Caucasus Countries
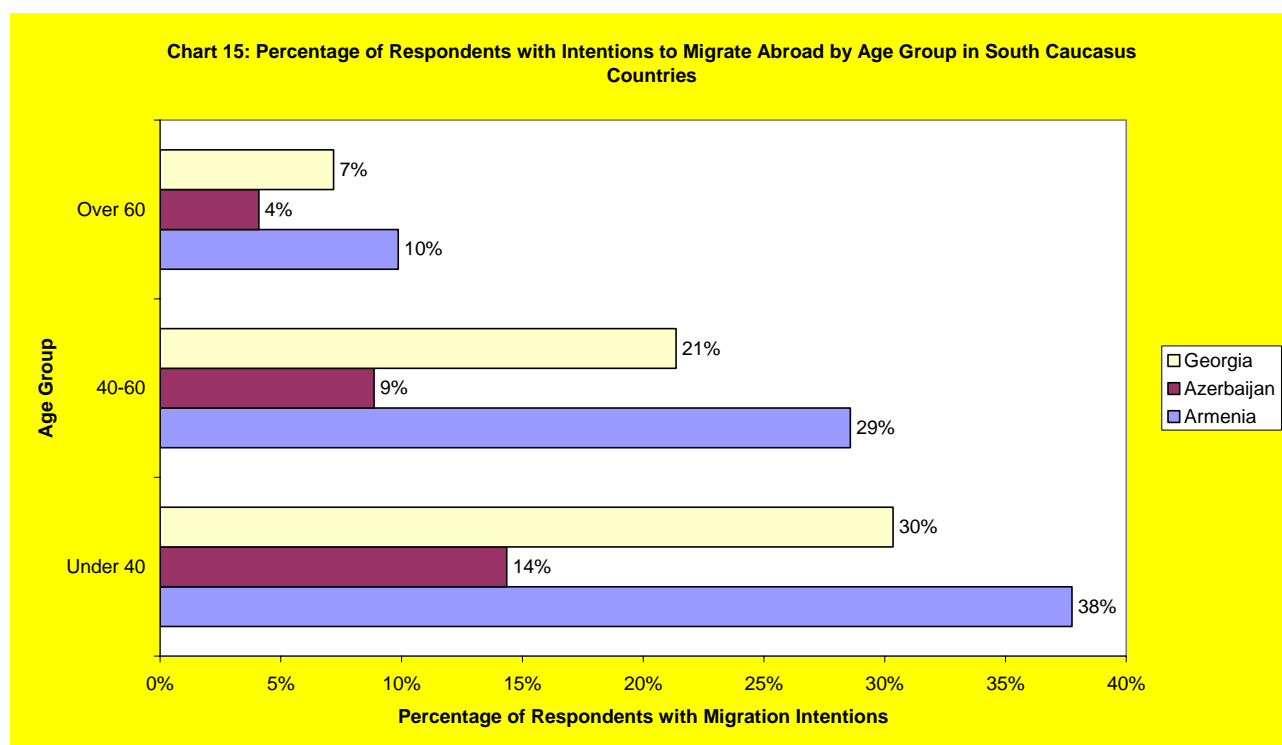
5.5. Unemployment Issues

5.5.1 Unemployment Rate

Estimates of the unemployment rate in the South Caucasus countries are presented in **Table 13**. There is a possibility that the estimates are upwardly biased, as response rates for those employed is likely to be lower. Therefore, one should treat those estimates cautiously.

Table 13: Estimated Unemployment Rate in South Caucasus Countries

Country	Unemployment Rate*
Armenia	25.2%
Azerbaijan	22.6%
Georgia	45.3%

* Ratio of number of respondents who are unemployed and looking for a job to total of number of employed respondents and respondents who are unemployed and looking for a job

The unemployment rate in Baku was also estimated for the last three years. The estimates are given in **Table 14**. According to the estimates, the unemployment rate has substantially decreased in Baku from 2004 to 2006.

**Table 14: Estimated Unemployment Rate in
Baku in 2005-2006**

Year	Unemployment Rate*
2004	32.2%
2005	27.9%
2006	14.7%

* - Ratio of number of respondents who are unemployed and
looking for a job to total of number of employed respondents
and respondents who are unemployed and looking for a job

5.5.2 Reasons for Not Working

Chart 16 shows why people do not work. About one third of respondents not working in
Azerbaijan do not work because they can not find a job. The same is true for Armenia. Georgia
has the highest percentage of respondents who do not work because of lack of jobs (39.5%).

Chart 16: The Respondent's Primary Reasons for Not Working in South Caucasus Countries
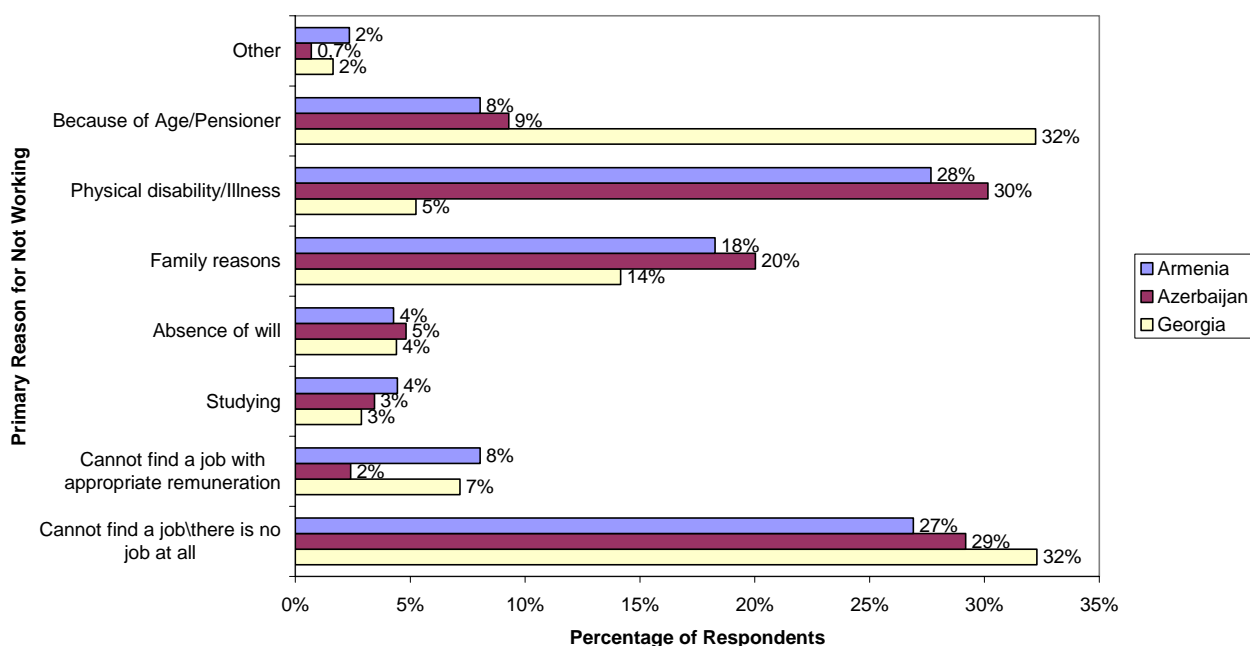
5.5.3 Unemployment and Perceived Factors of Success in Obtaining a Good Job

People who believe that the most important factors in getting a good job are "Money," "Luck" or
"Good Connections" are less likely to be employed than those who consider "Education," "Hard
Work," "Professional Abilities," "Talent" or "Work Experience": to be the most important
factors for landing a good job. The percentage of those employed in the former group of people
is significantly lower than for the latter group.

Table 15: Perceived Factors of Success in Getting a Good Job by Employment Status

Factors	Employed		Not Employed		Total
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Row Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Row Total	
Money, Luck, Good Connections	369	36%	652	64%	**1021**
Education, Hard Work, Professional Abilities, Talent, Work Experience	577	42%	797	58%	**1374**
Total	**946**	**39%**	**1449**	**61%**	**2395**

5.5.4 Unemployment Rate and Education

There is a hypothesis that education and the likelihood of being unemployed are negatively related. **Chart 17** shows that CRRC data supports this hypothesis. As can be observed from the chart below, people with secondary technical or higher education are considerably less likely to be unemployed than people with lower educational attainment.

Chart 17: Unemployment Rate by Respondent's Educational Attainment in Azerbaijan
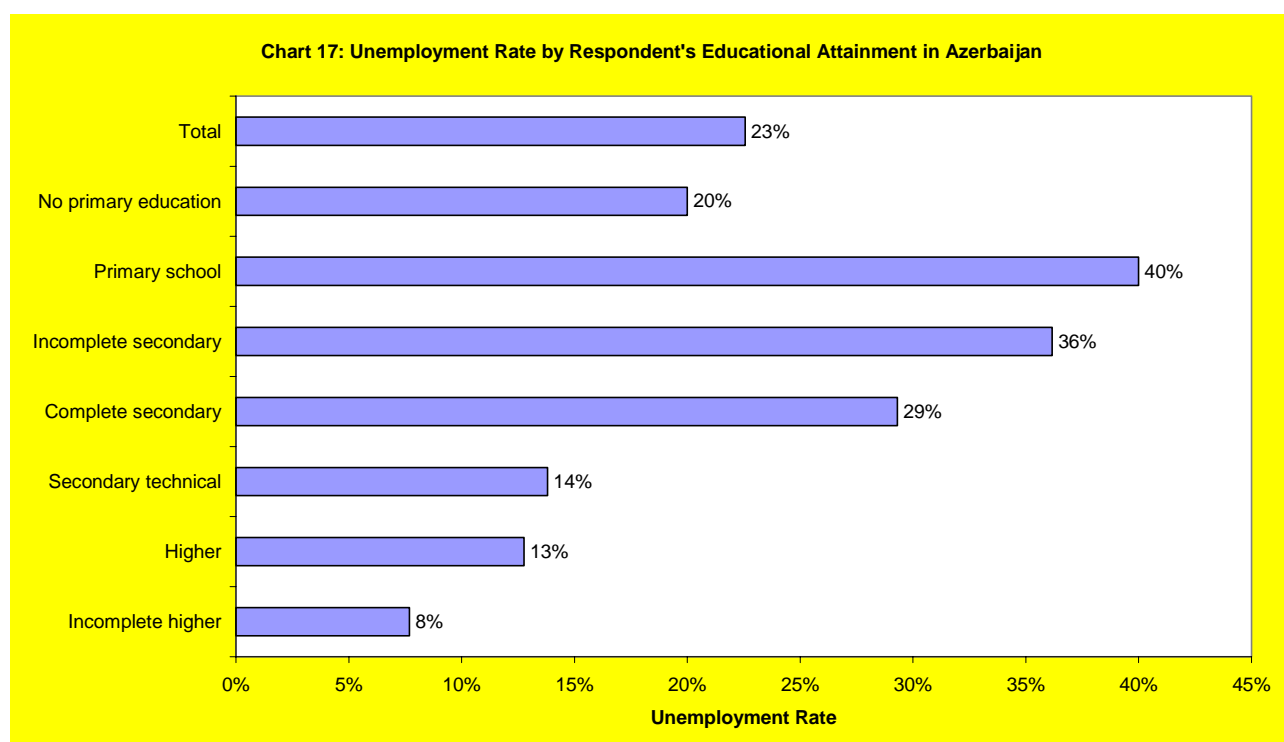
5.5.5 Unemployment among Different Age Groups

Survey respondents were separated into three age groups in order to check if there is a significant difference in the unemployment rate among age groups. **Table 16** shows that unemployment is much higher among younger age cohorts. The unemployment rate is estimated to be 54.7% for adults under 25 in Azerbaijan.

**Table 16: Unemployment Rate by Age
Groups in Azerbaijan**

| Age Groups	Unemployment Rate
Under 25	54.7%
25-45	21.1%
Over 45	16.4%

*Ratio of number of respondents who are unemployed and looking for a job to total of number of employed respondents and respondents who are unemployed and looking for a job

5.6. Household Access to Bank and Financial Services

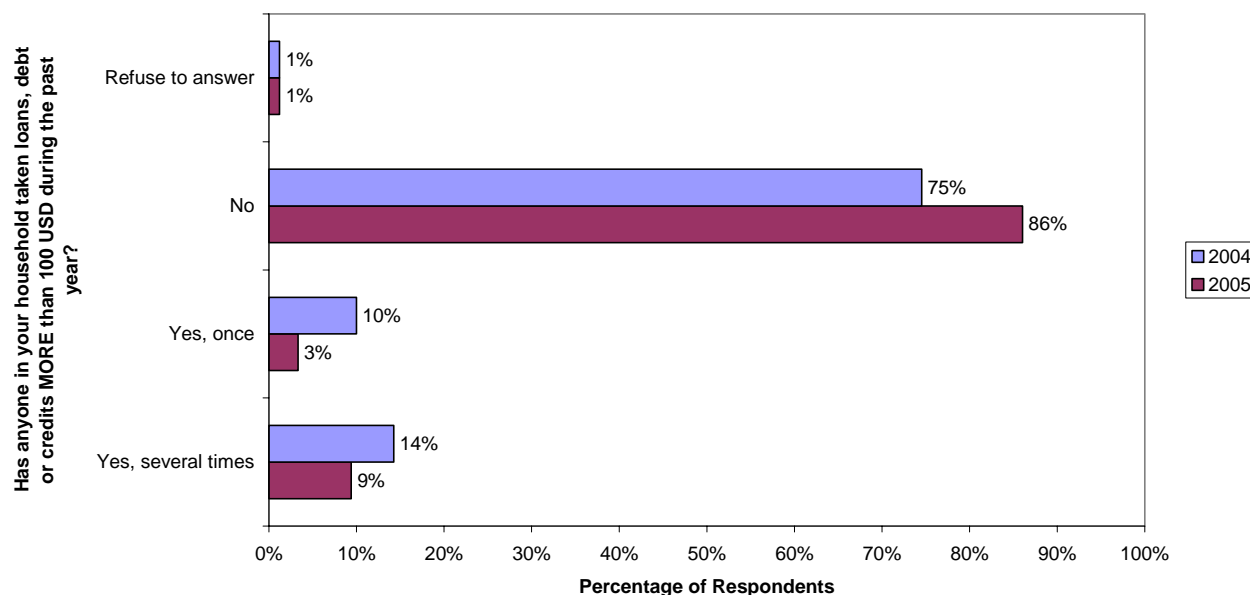### 5.6.1 Percentage of HHs Taking Loans, Debt or Credits

According to **Chart 18,** over 24% of HHs have taken loans, debt or credits more than 100 USD during the past year in Azerbaijan. Moreover, the percentage of HHs taking loans, debt or credits is considerably higher for refugees and IDPs than for non-refugee/non-IDP HHs. This can be explained by the relatively poor economic condition of refugees in comparison to the non-refugee population in the country.

Chart 18: Percentage of Households Taking Loans,Debt or Credits More Than 100 USD During the Past Year in Azerbaijan
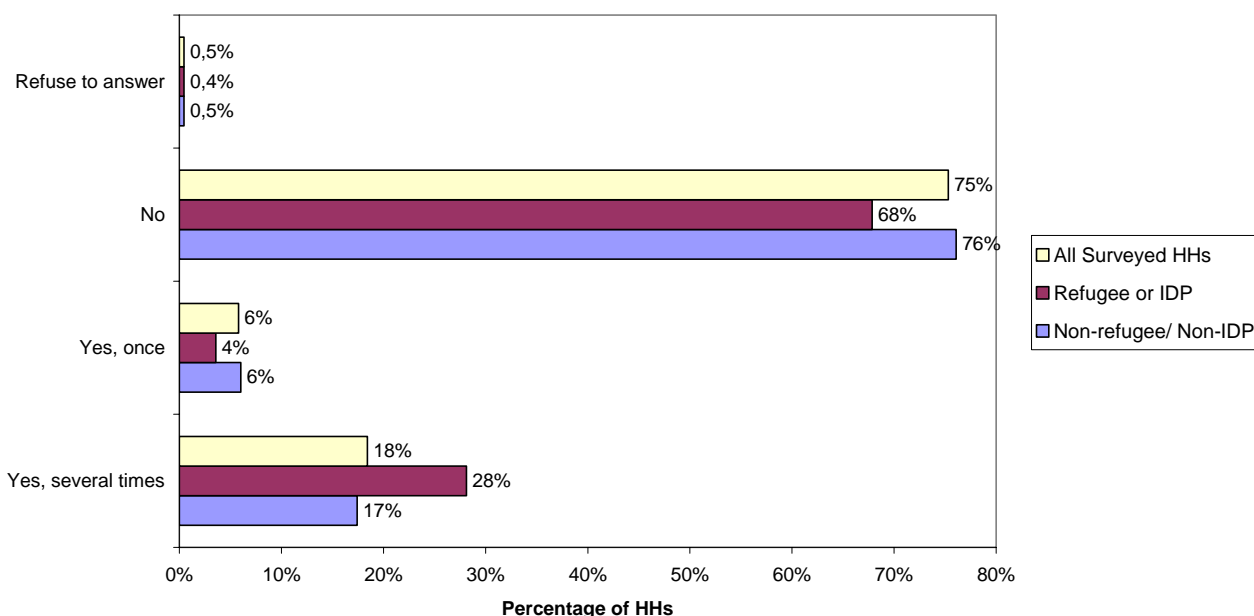
Using a panel, the same group of respondents in Baku was interviewed both during 2005 and 2006. In both years they were asked if their HHs took loans, debt or credits more than 100 USD during the past year. Their answers are summarized and presented in **Chart 19**. As one can see from this chart, the number of HHs taking loans, debt or credits more than 100 USD has substantially decreased within this group.

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Chart 19: Percent of the Surveyed Households in Baku Taking Loans, Debt or Credits More Than 100 USD in 2004 and 2005
(Based on "Panel Data")

5.6.2 Percentage of HHs Taking Loans, Debt or Credits for Business Expenditures/Investments and for Purchase of Capital Goods

According to CRRC data for 2006, the percentage of HHs taking loans, debt or credits more than 100 USD for "Business Expenditures/Investments" or for "Purchase of Capital Goods" during the last year was about 2.3% of all surveyed HHs in Azerbaijan, or 9.3% of the HHs that took loans, debt or credits. See **Table 17**.

Table 17: Percentage of Households Taking Loans, Debt or Credits More than 100 USD for Business Expenses/Investments and For Purchase of Capital Goods During the Last Year in Azerbaijan

Total number of HHs taking Loan, Debt or Credits	HHs Taking Loans, Debts or Credits for Business Expenses/Investments or For Purchase of Capital Goods	
	Number of HHs	**Percent of Total**
581	54	9.3%

5.6.3 Use of Bank and Financial Services

Table 18 shows that last year about 27.3% of the HHs in Azerbaijan used bank and financial services. One can see from the table that the percentage of HHs that took bank loans or credits last year in the country was very low. Not more than 2% of respondents reported that their HHs took the bank loan or credit last year.

Table 18: Use of Bank and Financial Services by the Surveyed Households During the Last Year in Azerbaijan

HHs Using Bank and Financial Services		HHs Taking Bank Loans or Credits	
Number of HHs	**Percent of All Surveyed HHs**	**Number of HHs**	**Percent of All Surveyed HHs**
654	27.3%	43	1.8%

5.6.4 Religious Attendance vs. Taking Loans

There is a hypothesis that religious people in the South Caucasus would tend to take debts, loans or credits less than those who are not religious, since both Christianity and Islam, which are the dominant two religions in the region, prohibits usury. To test the relationship between practicing religion and taking loans, debt or credit a contingency table, **Table 19**, has been constructed. A Z-test for the differences in the two proportions has been used to test if the HHs of the respondents who attend religious services are less disposed to taking loans than the HHs of the respondents who never attend religious services. No statistical difference was found in the percentage of HHs taking loans, debt or credits between these two groups in any of the South Caucasus countries, including Azerbaijan.

**Table 19: Attendance of Religious Services and Taking Loans, Debt or Credits (Azerbaijan)**

	Has anyone in your household taken loans, debt or credits MORE than 100 USD during the past year?			Percentage of HHs That Took Loans, Debt or Credits During the Last Year
	Yes	**No**	**Total**	
Respondents who attend religious services	270	771	**1041**	25.9%
Respondents who never attend religious services	311	1037	**1348**	23.1%
Total	**581**	**1808**	**2389**	**24.3%**

5.7. Health Issues

5.7.1 Percentage of Smokers by Gender in South Caucasus Countries

In general, the estimated percentage of smokers in all three surveyed countries does not vary significantly. However, the percentage of females who smoke is significantly higher in Georgia than in the other two South Caucasus countries. Armenia, on the other hand, has the highest percentage of male smokers in the South Caucasus. As one can see from **Chart 20**, males are much more likely to smoke than females. The percentage of male respondents who smoke in Azerbaijan is about 45% compared to only 2.1% for women. This number, however, almost certainly under represents the number of female smokers, as smoking is still considered a taboo behavior for women in the South Caucasus.
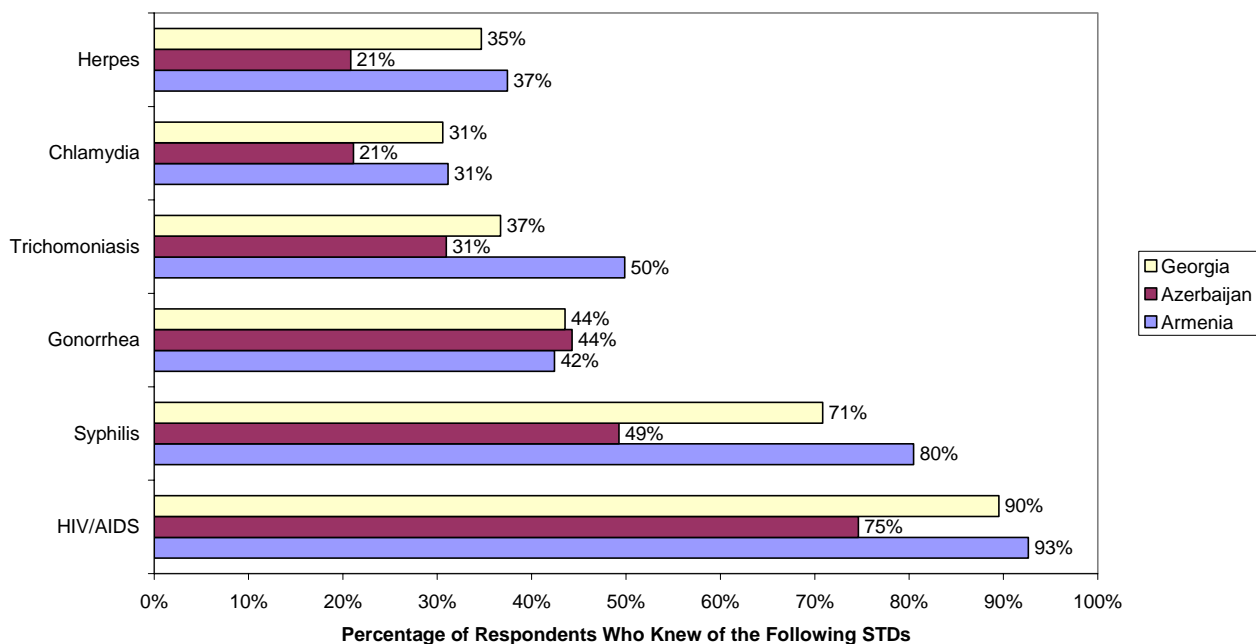
Chart 20: Percentage of Smokers by Gender in South Caucasus
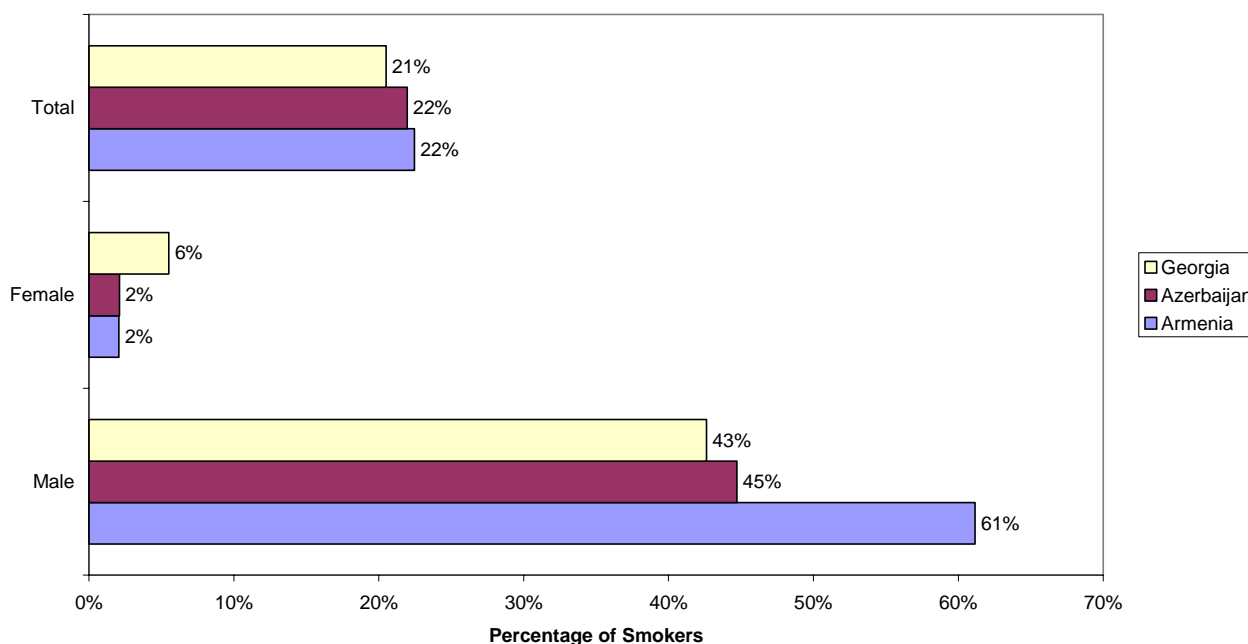
5.7.2 Awareness of STDs

The results of 2006 survey show that HIV/AIDS is the most known STD in the South Caucasus. **Chart 21** reveals that Azerbaijanis are, in general, less informed about STDs than Armenians or Georgians.

Chart 21: Awareness of STDs in South Caucasus Countries

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5.7.3 Attitudes toward AIDS Infected Persons, Drug Addicts and Homosexuals in the South Caucasus

According to **Chart 22**, Georgians are the most tolerant toward AIDS infected persons, drug addicts and homosexuals, whereas Azerbaijanis are the least tolerant toward the abovementioned groups in the South Caucasus. One common feature for all three surveyed countries is that people are more tolerant toward those with AIDS than toward drug addicts or homosexuals.

Chart 22: Attitude toward AIDS Infected Persons, Drug Addicts and Homosexuals in South Caucasus Countries
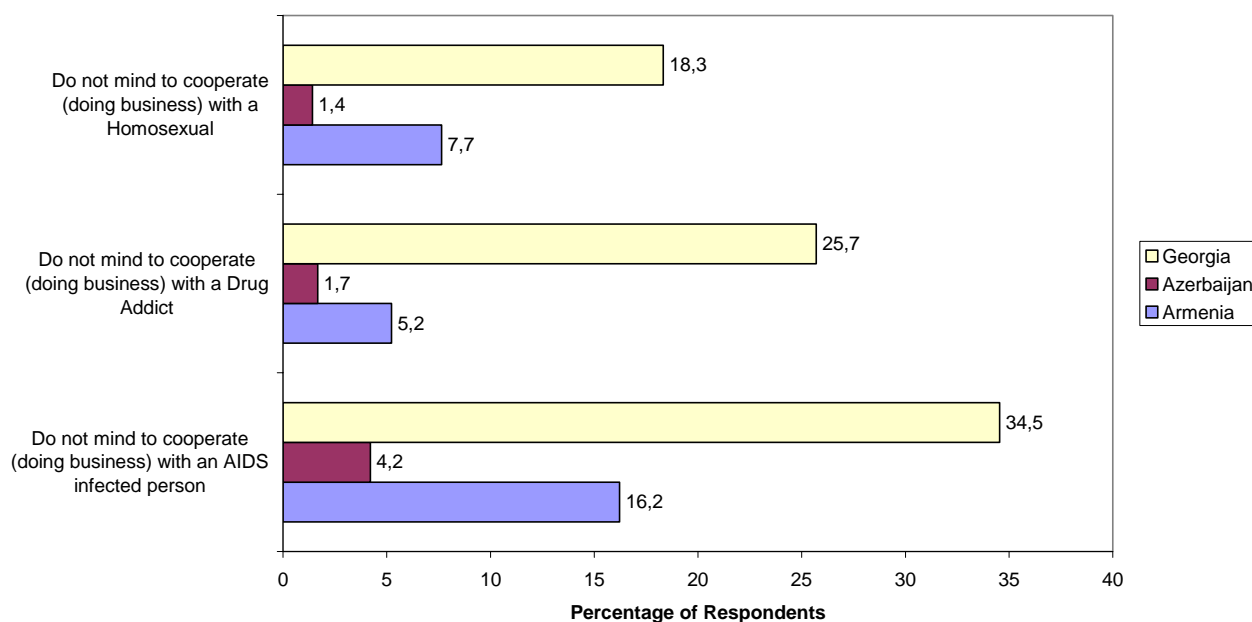
5.7.4 Percentage of People Who Have Been Sick and Felt the Need to See a Doctor During the Last 12 Months by Refugees and Non-refugees in Azerbaijan.

Table 20 helps us to compare the percentage of people who have been sick and felt for the need to see a doctor by refugee and non-refugee populations. It should be noted that refugees are, in general, more likely to be sick than non-refugees, according to this table.

Table 20: Respondents Who Have Been Sick and Felt the Need to See a doctor during the last 12 months in Azerbaijan (by refugee and non-refugee Households)

	Yes		No		
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Row Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Row Total	Total
Non-refugee/Non-IDP	1118	51.4%	1058	48.6%	**2176**
Refugee or IDP	152	67.9%	72	32.1%	**224**
Total	**1270**	**52.9%**	**1130**	**47.1%**	**2400**

The CRRC survey corroborates the hypothesis that a higher percentage of sick people within a refugee population can be explained by the relatively poor living conditions they have in comparison to the non-refugee population and the psychosocial stress they have undergone as a result of having lost their homes.

5.7.5 Percentage of Sick People Who Visited a Doctor for Treatment or Preventative Care by Refugees and Non-refugees in Azerbaijan

Although the percentage of sick people within the refugee population is higher than the percentage of sick people within the non-refugee population, a larger percentage of refugees who were sick visited a doctor in comparison to non-refugees. The percentage of respondents who have been sick but did not go to a doctor was over 17% for non-refugees, whereas for refugees it was slightly less than 12%. See **Table 21**.

Table 21: Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Sick and Felt the Need to See a Doctor During the Last 12 Months But Did Not in Azerbaijan (by Refugee and Non-refugee Households)

	Total Number of Respondents Who Have Been Sick and Felt the Need to See a Doctor	Number of Respondents Who Did Not Visit a Doctor	Percentage of Respondents Who Did Not Visit a Doctor
Non-refugee/ Non-IDP	1118	194	17.4%
Refugee or IDP	152	18	11.8%
Total	**1270**	**212**	**16.7%**

5.7.6 Most Commonly Used Types of Medical Services in Azerbaijan

Table 22 provides the list of top ten most commonly used types of medical services in Azerbaijan, according to the survey results.

**Table 22: Most Commonly Used Types of Medical Services in Azerbaijan**

Types of Medical Services	Percentage of Respondents Who Visited For	
	Treatment	Preventative Care
General Practitioner	16.6	9.6
Cardiologist	10.5	7
Neurologist	5.8	3.6
Gynecologist	4.4	3.2
Urologist	4.3	2.8
Gastroenterologist	4.2	3.1
Dentist	3.8	1.3
Ophthalmologist	3.2	1.8
Endocrinologist	2.2	1.4
Otolaryngologist	1.3	1

5.8. Political Activity/Views and Attitudes toward Social Institutions

5.8.1 Populations' Interest in Politics

One of the survey questions was "To what extent are you interested in politics?" The responses to this question are summarized in **Chart 23**.

Chart 23: Population's Interest in Politics in South Caucasus Countries
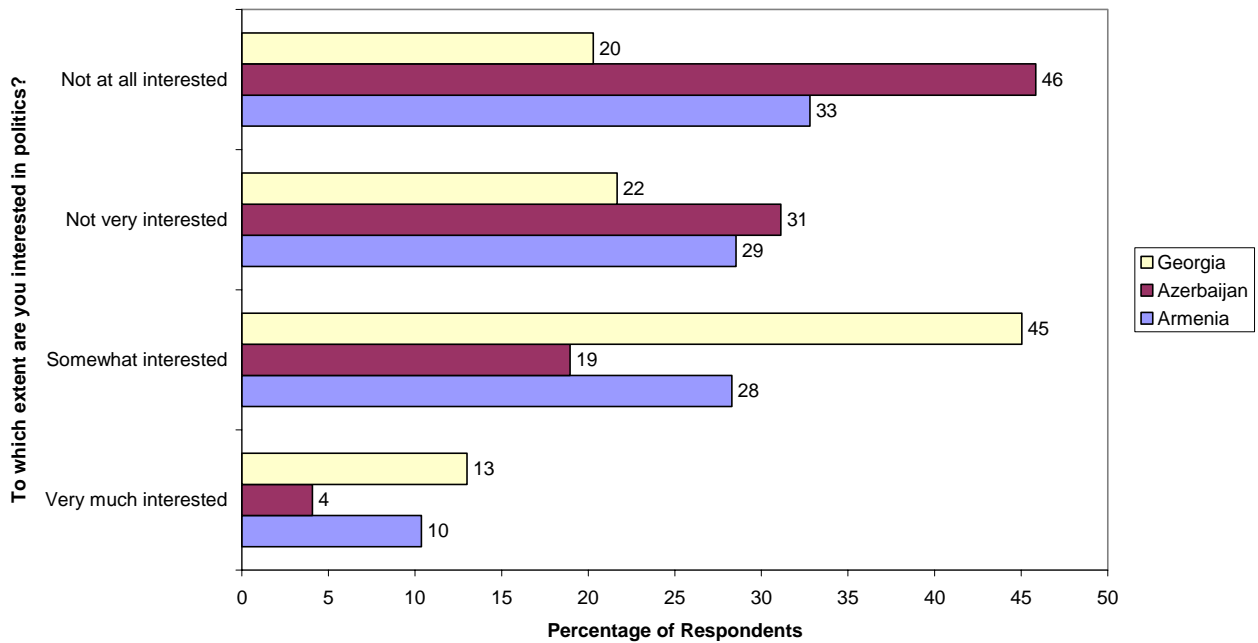
As one can see from the chart above, people are less interested in politics in Azerbaijan than in Armenia and Georgia. Only 23.1% of the respondents said that they are interested in politics in Azerbaijan, as opposed to 38.7% in Armenia and 58% in Georgia.

Azerbaijanis also discuss politics less than Armenians or Georgians do, according to CRRC survey data. Only 10.7% of the respondents in Azerbaijan reported that they discuss politics often, whereas the percentage of respondents discussing politics often was 27.1% in Armenia and 32.7% in Georgia. About half of the respondents in Azerbaijan said they never discuss politics.

Chart 24: Frequency of Discussing Politics in South Caucasus
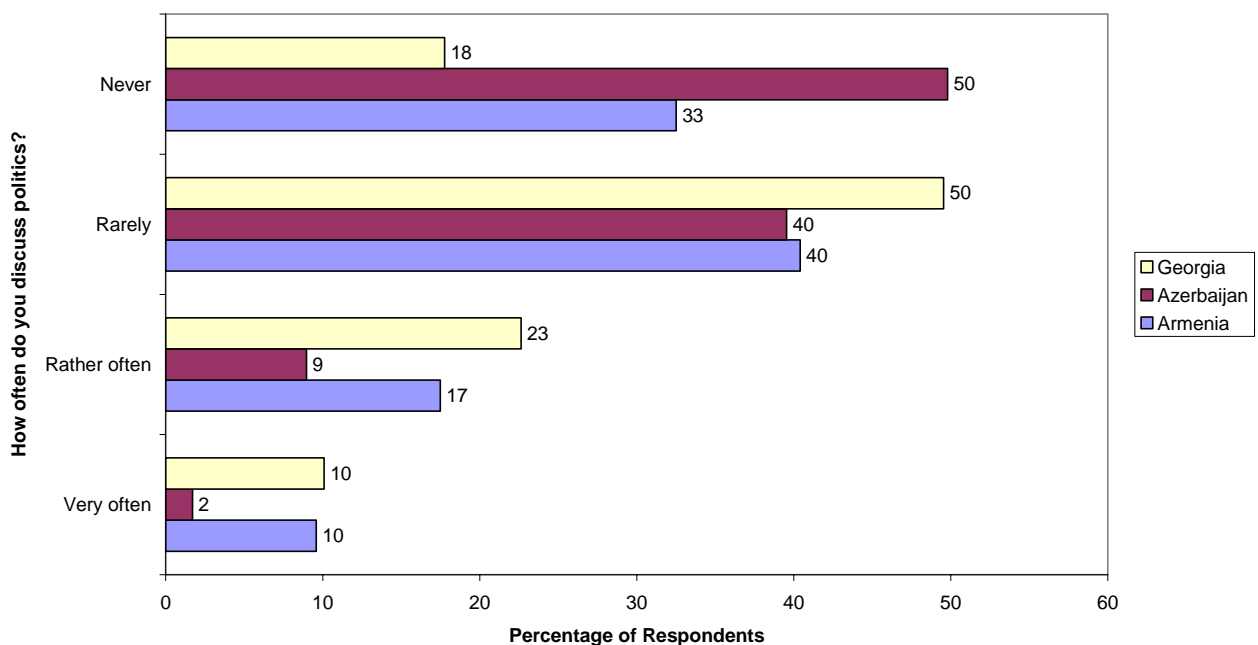
A group of people in Baku was surveyed both in 2005 and 2006, and in both years they were asked to evaluate their interest in politics. By comparing the results of the surveys for those two years, we can say that interest in politics has declined within this group since 2005. The percentage of respondents who are interested in politics decreased from 28.8% to 20.3% over the mentioned period.

Chart 25: Respondents' Interest in Politics in Baku in 2005 and 2006
(Based on "Panel Data")
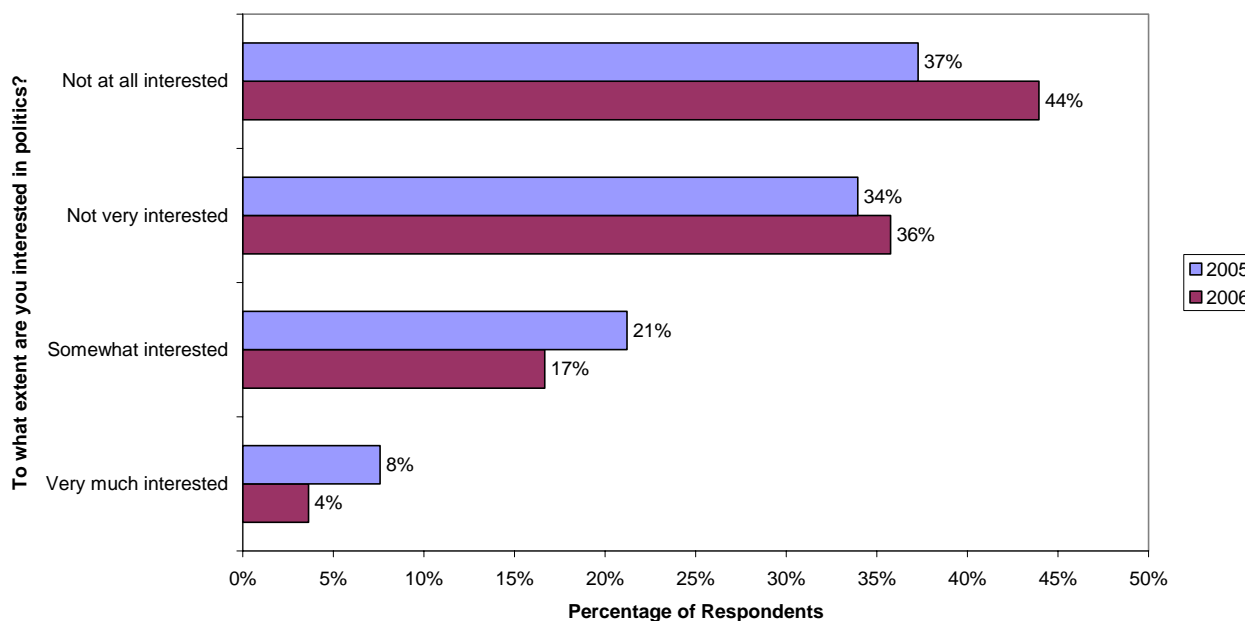
5.8.2 Participation in Elections

Although Azerbaijanis are not interested in politics and do not talk about politics as much as Armenians and Georgians do, Azerbaijan has the highest election participation rate among South Caucasus countries, according to 2006 survey results.

Chart 26: Participation in Elections in South Caucasus Countries
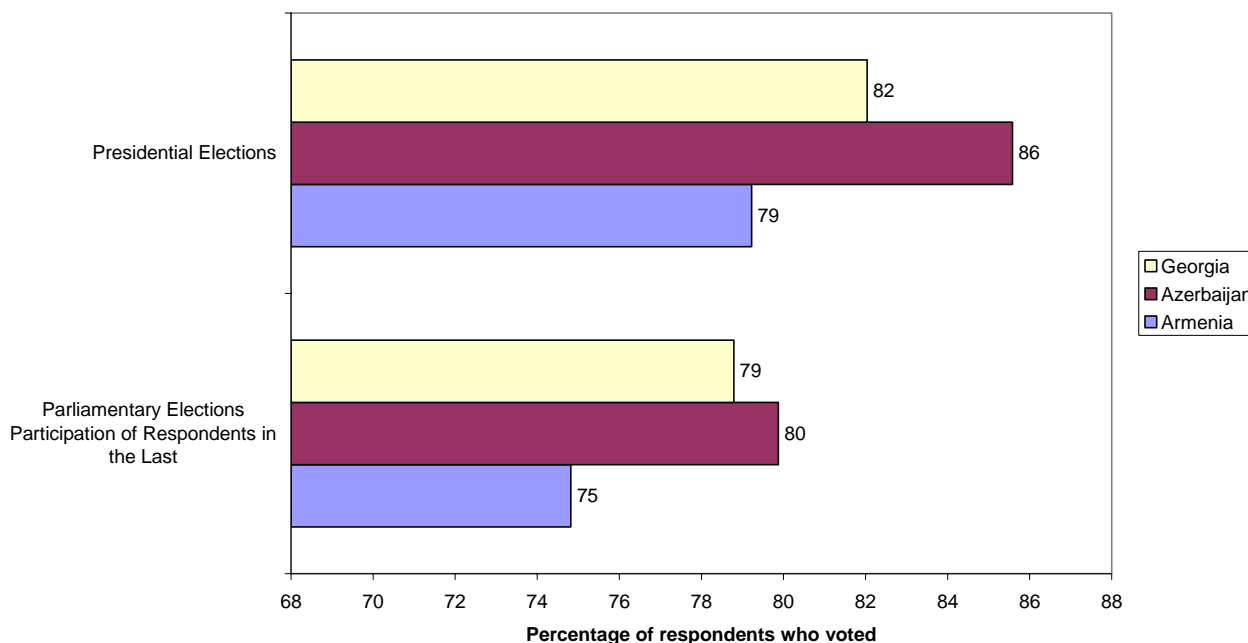
According to **Chart 27** and **Chart 28**, the top two reasons for people not voting in the elections in the South Caucasus countries are lack of interest in politics and the opinion that voting in elections is useless.

Chart 27: Reasons for not Participating in Parliamentary Elections in South Caucasus Countries
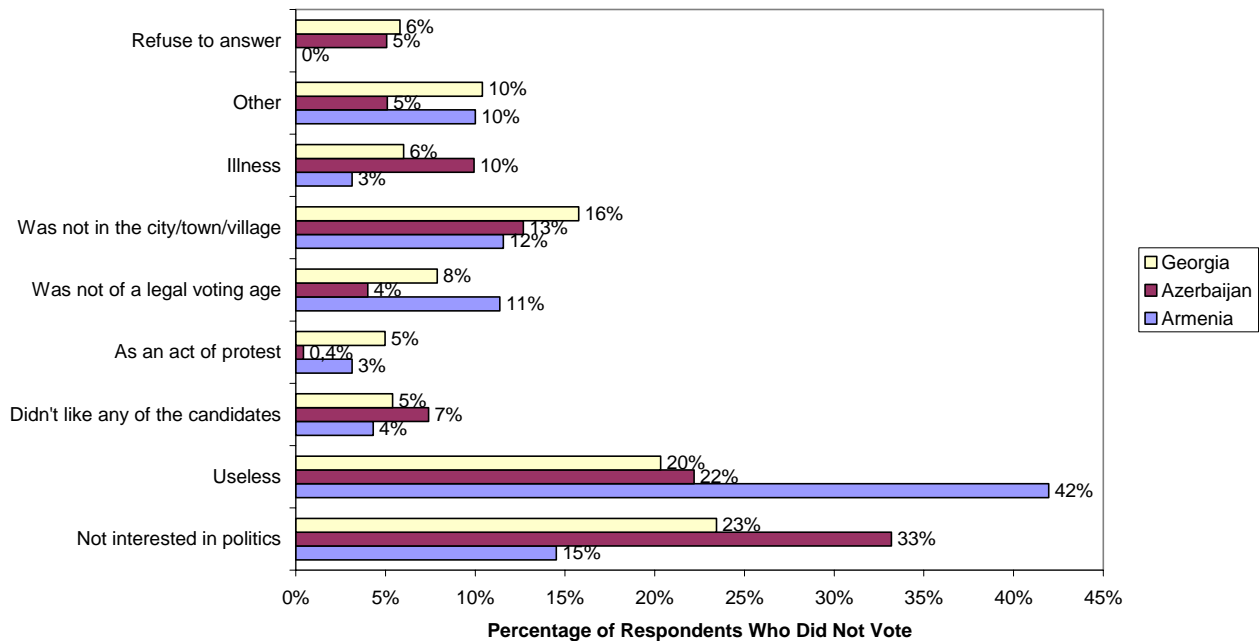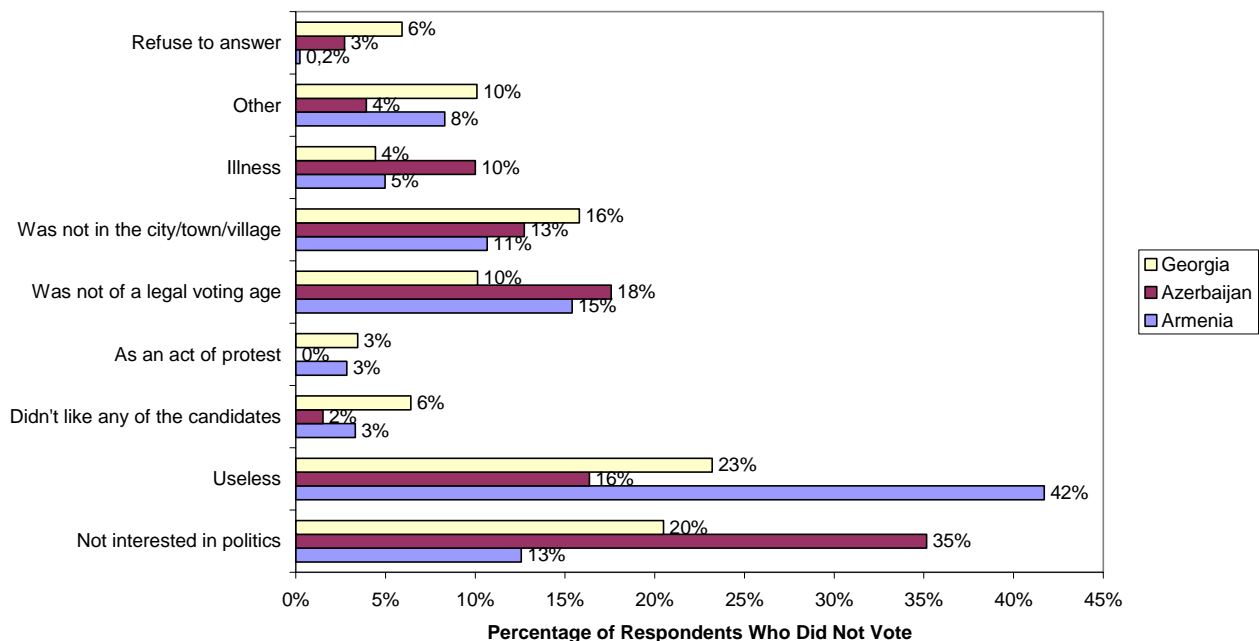

Chart 28: Reasons for not Participating in Presidential Elections in South Caucasus Countries

The CRRC survey also asked the respondents to evaluate their trust toward different social institutions, including the parliament and the president. To see if there is a relationship between respondents' trust toward parliament and president and election participation rate, side-by-side

charts have been constructed. According to these charts, the election participation rate is positively related with the respondents' trust toward parliament and president, i.e. the higher the trust is, the higher the likelihood of electoral participation and vice-versa. **Chart 29** and **Chart 30** show that this relationship holds true across all the South Caucasus countries.

Chart 29: Respondents' Trust Toward the Parliament of Their Country and Parliamentary Elections Participation Rate in South Caucasus
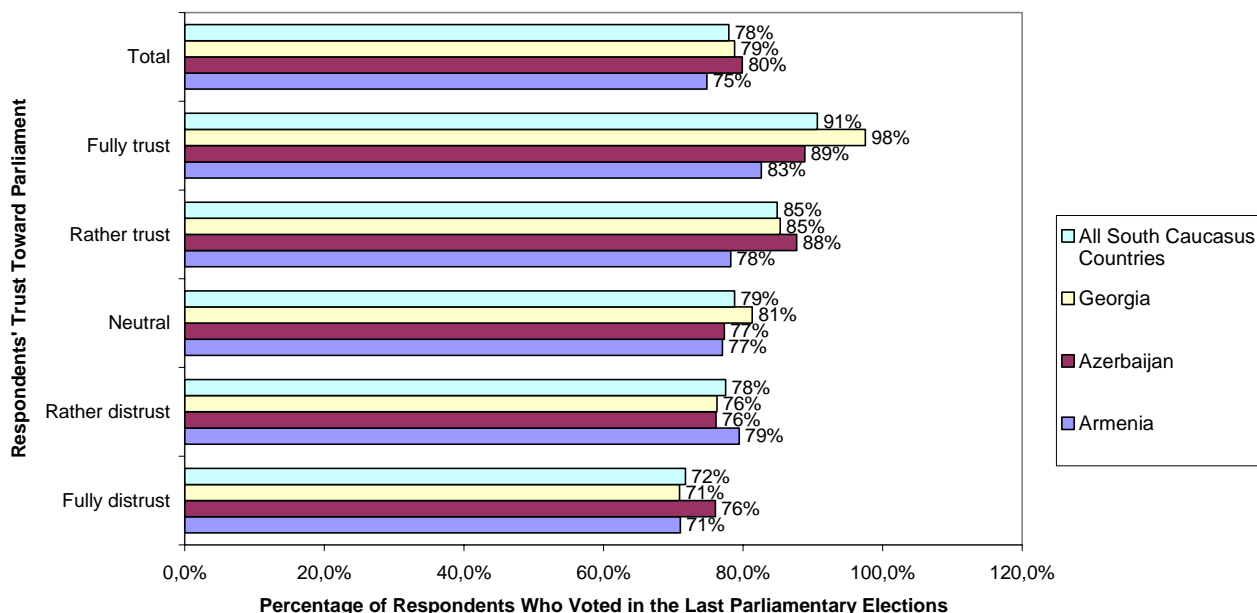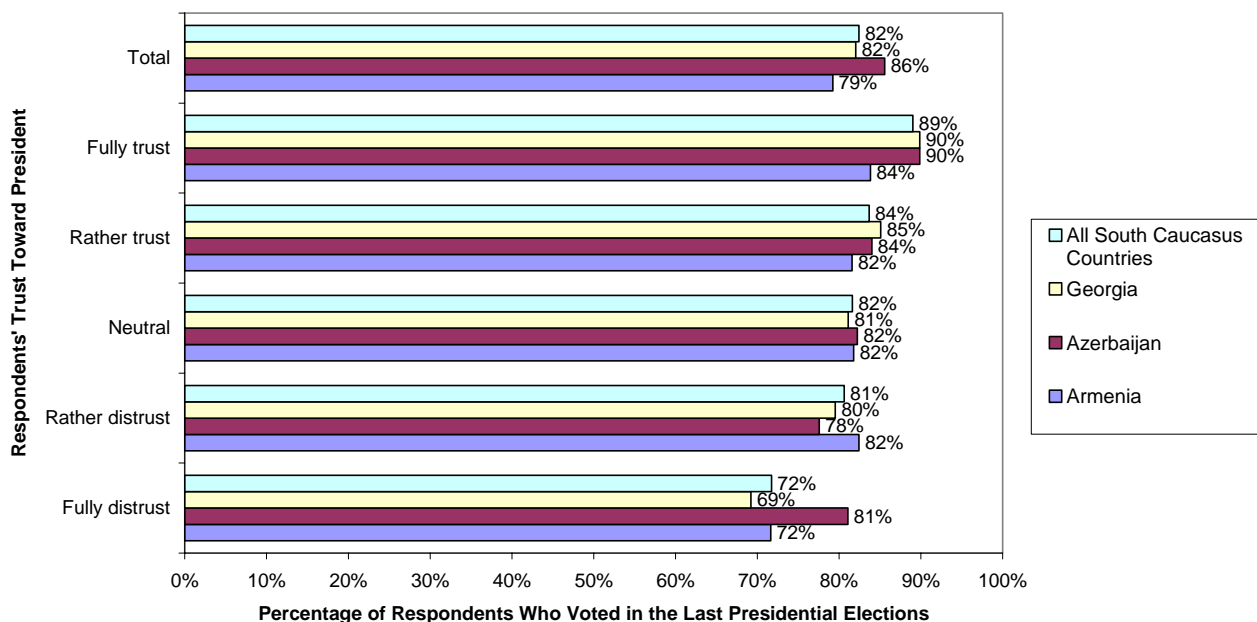

Chart 30: Respondents' Trust Toward the President of Their Country and Presidential Elections Participation Rate in the South Caucasus

5.8.3 Anticipated Direction of Change in the South Caucasus Countries

The CRRC survey sought respondents' opinion on how they though their country was developing. **Chart 31** summarizes the responses to the question "In your opinion, are things in your country moving in the right or wrong direction?" According to the results, the majority in Azerbaijan (69.6% of the respondents) thinks that the country is moving in the right direction.

This can not be said about the other South Caucasus countries. Only 28.3% of the respondents in Armenia and 35.5% of the respondents in Georgia think that their country is developing in the right direction.

Chart 31: Perceived Direction of the Changes in South Caucasus Countries
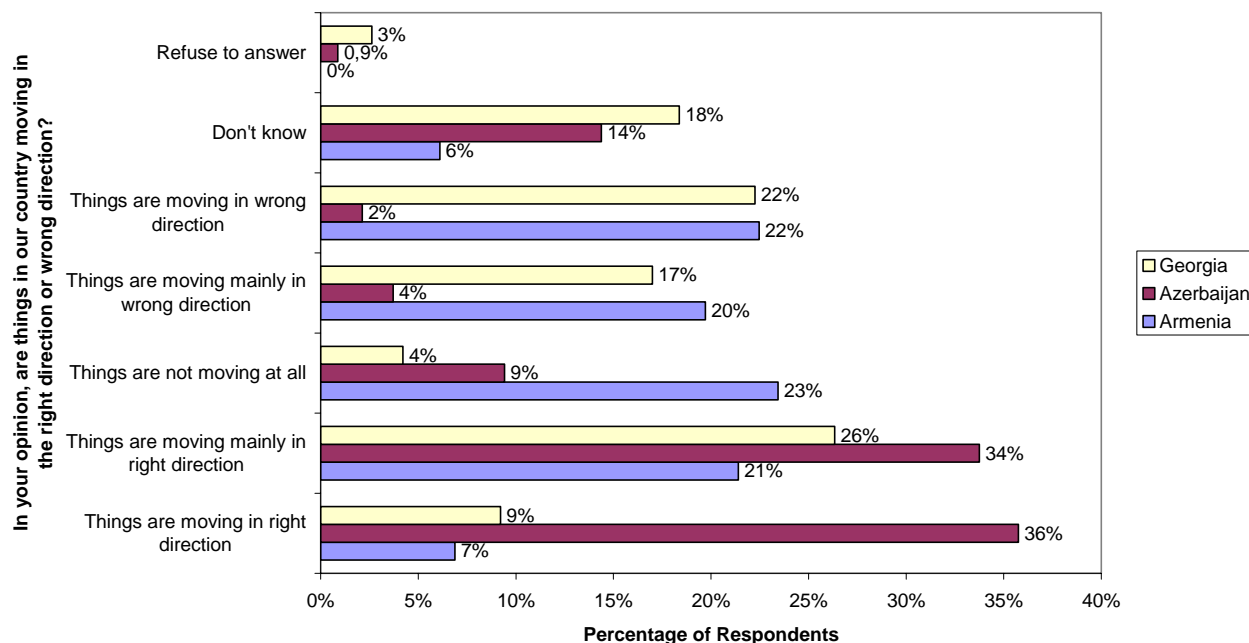
5.8.4 Democracy Building as One of the Most Important Issues to People by Type of Community in Azerbaijan

As one can see from **Table 23** only a small percentage the population in Azerbaijan thinks of democracy building as one of the most important issues in Azerbaijan. Only 8.5% of the respondents in the urban areas and 9.2% of the respondents in the rural areas of Azerbaijan consider democracy building as one of the crucial issues.

Table 23: Democracy Building As One of the Most Important Issues to People by Type of Community in Azerbaijan

Type of Community	Respondents Who Think That Democracy Building is the Most Important Issue for Azerbaijan		Total Number of Respondents
	Number of Respondents	Percent	
Urban	112	8.5%	1319
Rural	99	9.2%	1081
Total	**211**	**8.8%**	**2400**

5.8.5 The Most Important Political and Social Goals to Achieve in Azerbaijan (Respondents' Perception)

The survey reveals that, in Azerbaijanis' opinion, poverty reduction is the most important goal. The runner-ups are the restoration of the territorial integrity of the country and the reduction of

unemployment. **Table 24** provides list of the top ten political and social goals that need to be achieved according to respondents in Azerbaijan.

Table 24: Ten Most Important Political and Social Goals to People in Azerbaijan

Goals	Total Number of People Who Think That the Following Goal is			Percentage of Respondents Who Think That the Following is One of the Top Three Important Goals for the Country
	The Most Important for the Country	The Second Most Important for the Country	The Third Most Important for the Country	
Reduce poverty	688	410	415	63.0%
Reduce unemployment	370	456	481	54.5%
Restore the territorial integrity of our country	608	344	293	51.9%
Increase income	138	430	305	36.4%
Return refugees and IDPs to their homes	307	330	178	34.0%
Fight corruption	113	155	155	17.6%
Strengthen the military capability of the country	38	48	131	9.0%
Increase access to health care	16	37	92	6.0%
Guarantee political stability	28	40	69	5.7%
Improve the environment	26	38	44	4.5%

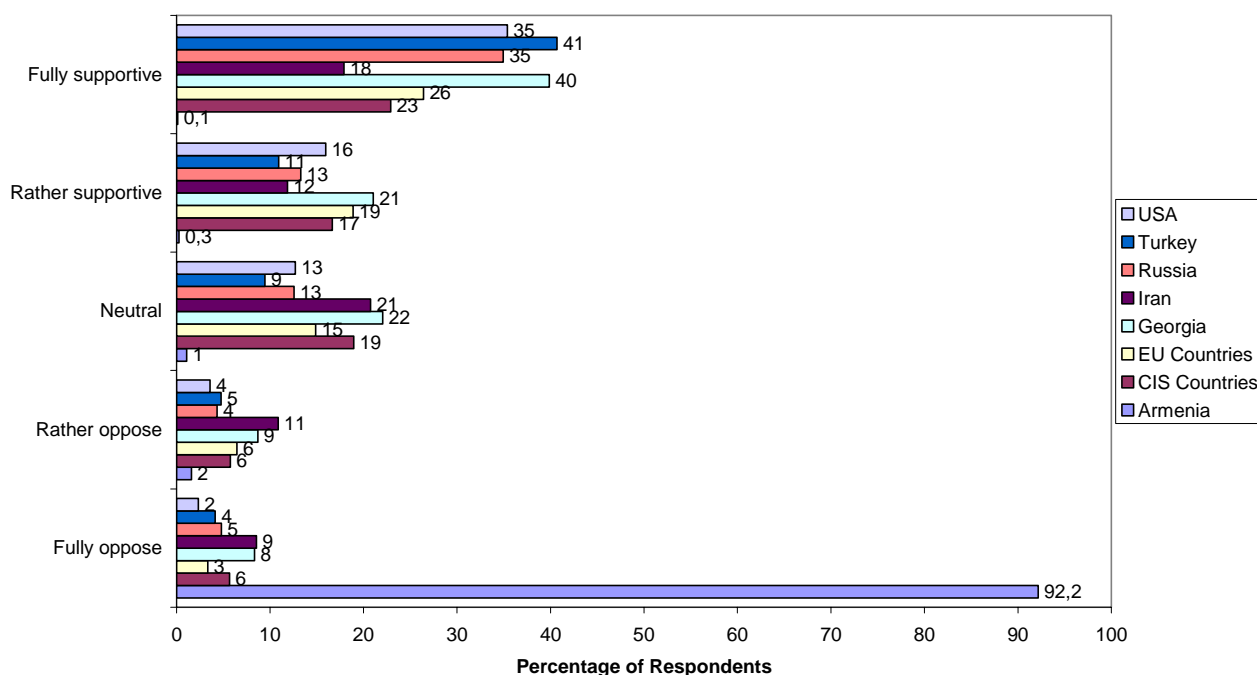### *5.8.6 Attitude toward Cooperation with Other Countries in Azerbaijan*

Chart 32 shows that more than half of the respondents in Azerbaijan are supportive of economic cooperation with Georgia, Turkey and Russia.

Chart 32: Attitude Toward Cooperation of Azerbaijan with the Selected Countries in the Economic Sphere
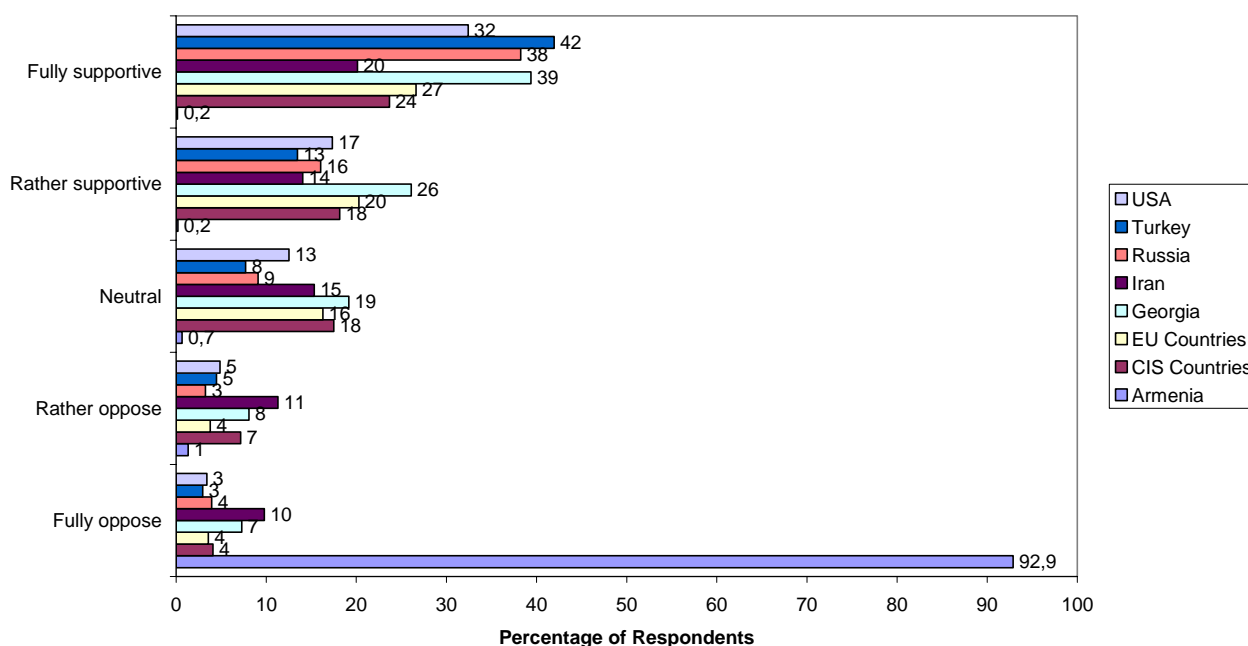

However, Azerbaijanis support political cooperation with Georgia, Turkey and the USA. See **Chart 33**.

Chart 33: Attitude Toward Cooperation of Azerbaijan with the Selected Countries in the Political Sphere

5.8.7 Attitude towards NATO in the South Caucasus Countries

According to 2006 survey results, Georgians are more supportive of cooperation with NATO than Armenians and Azerbaijanis. In Georgia, 73% of the respondents indicated that they support Georgia's cooperation with NATO, whereas this percent for Azerbaijan and Armenia was 51% and 37%, respectively. As **Chart 34** shows, the percentage of respondents who are against the cooperation is significantly higher in Armenia than in the other two South Caucasus countries.

Chart 34: Attitude Toward Cooperation with NATO in South Caucasus Countries
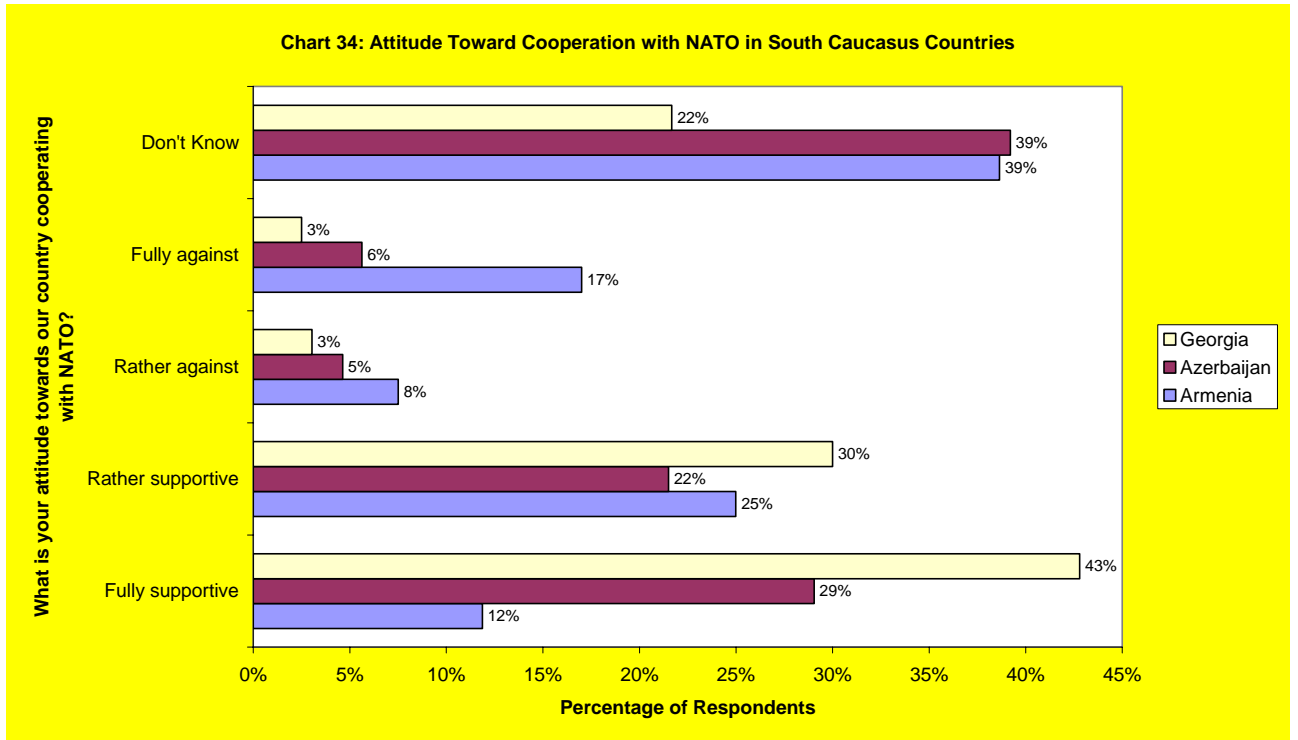
Support for cooperation with NATO in the capitals of South Caucasus countries has declined from 2004 to 2006. **Chart 35** also shows that percent of the respondents in Baku who are against the cooperation has been steadily increasing for the last three years.

Chart 35: Attitude Toward Cooperation with NATO in the Capitals of South Caucasus Countries, 2004-2006
(Based on the answers to "What is your attitude towards our country cooperating with NATO?" question of the survey)
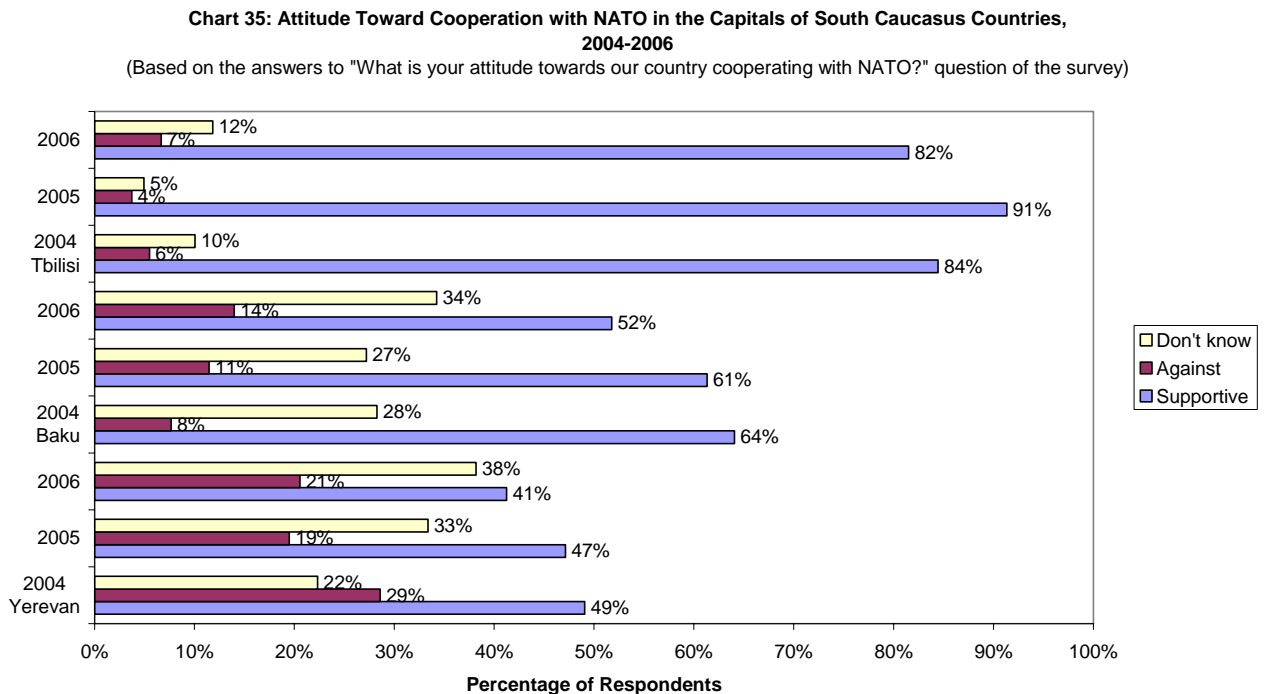
Similar trends are observed in the attitude of people in the capitals toward their countries becoming a NATO member. See **Chart 36**.

Chart 36: Attitude Toward Becoming a NATO Member in the Capitals of South Caucasus Countries, 2004-2006

(Based on the answers to "What is your attitude towards our country becoming a NATO member?" question of the survey)
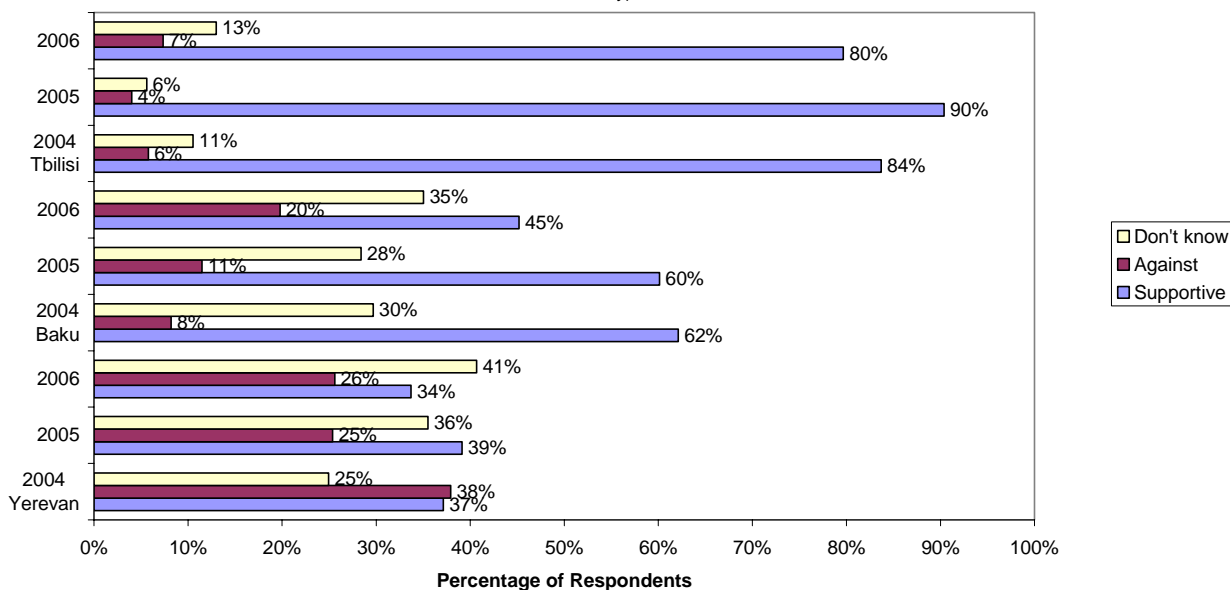
It should be noted that only in Georgia do the majority of people (71% of the respondents) support NATO membership. The percentage of respondents in Azerbaijan who are in favor of Azerbaijan's membership in NATO is also very high (48%). See **Chart 37**.

Chart 37: Attitude Toward Becoming a NATO Member in South Caucasus Countries
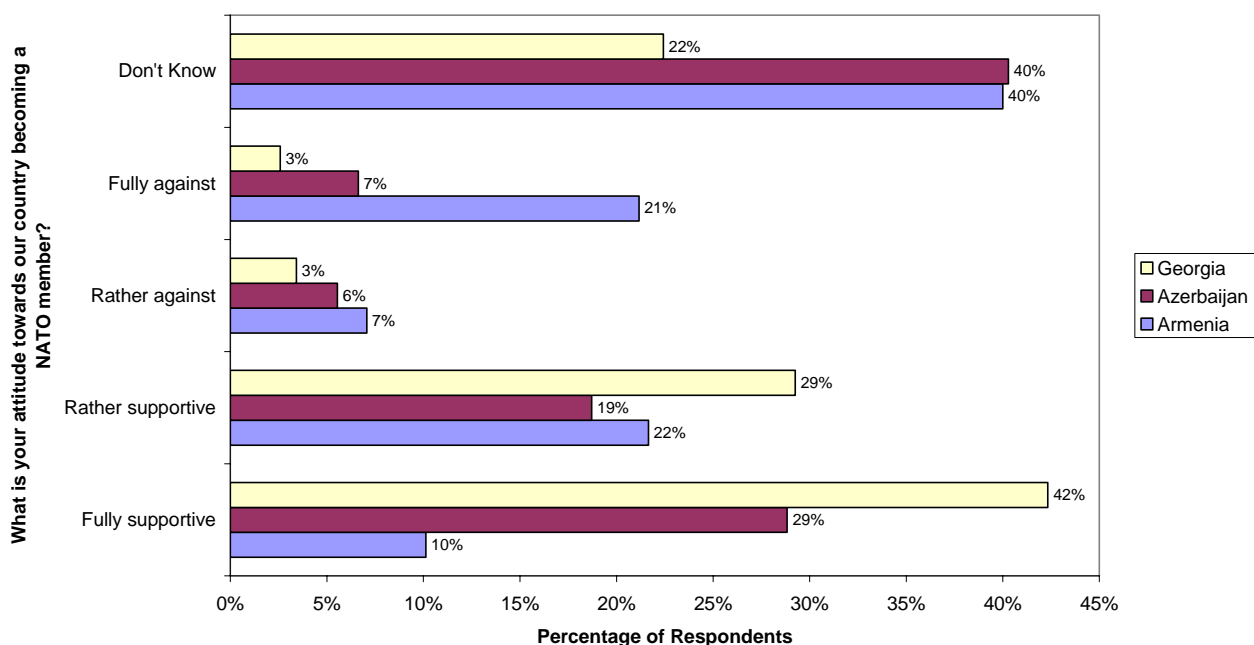
5.8.8 Trust towards the Army, Media, Parliament, President and Police in the South Caucasus Countries

As already mentioned, in all three South Caucasus countries respondents were asked to evaluate their trust toward 14 different political and social institutions. In this report we will compare the peoples' trust toward five political and social institutions.

Chart 38: The Respondents' Trust Toward Army in South Caucasus Countries
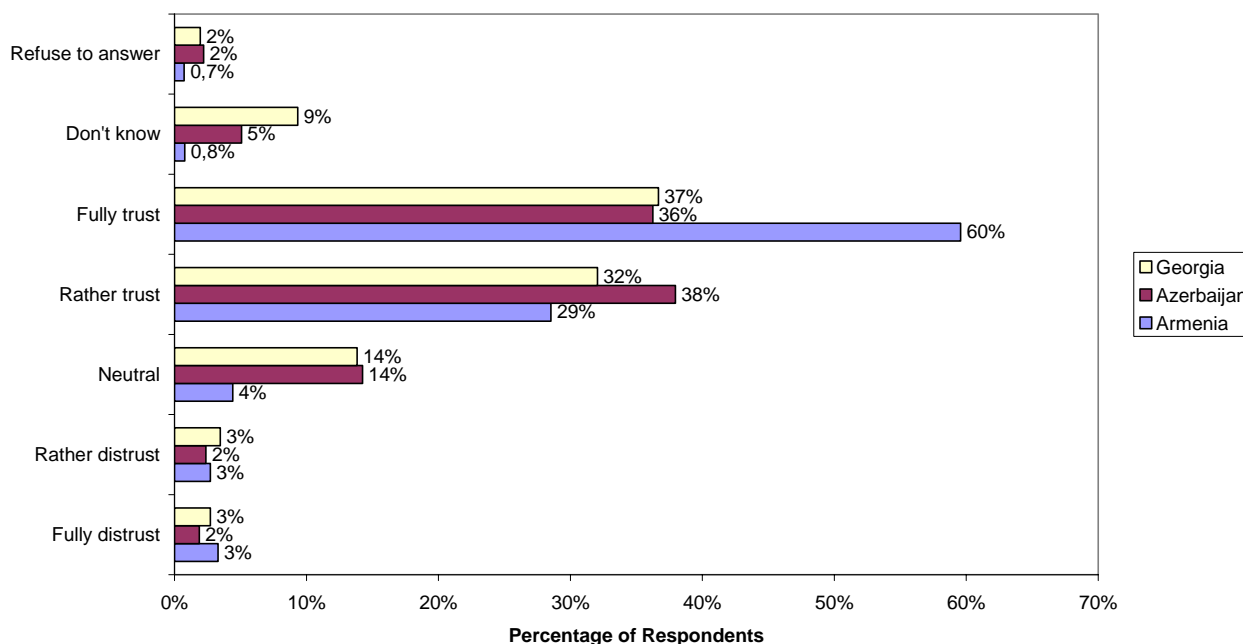
As can be seen from **Chart 38**, Armenians appear to trust their army more than Georgians or Azerbaijanis do, whereas Georgians lead in the trust toward the media. In Georgia, 63% of respondents said that they trust the media, whereas that percentage was only 54.7% and 45.6% in Azerbaijan and Armenia, respectively. See **Chart 39**.

Chart 39: Respondents' Trust Toward Media in South Caucasus Countries
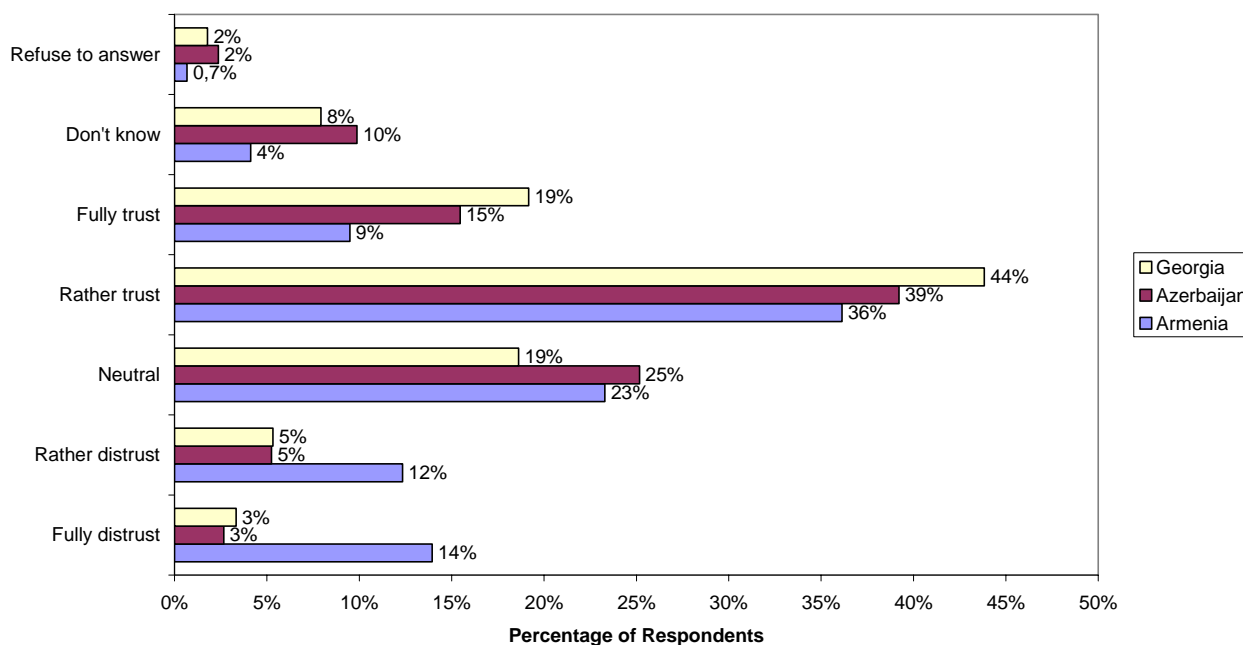
According to **Chart 40, Chart 41** and **Chart 42**, Azerbaijanis are, on average, more trustful of their police, parliament and president than Georgians or Armenians. In contrast to Azerbaijanis, Armenians are more distrustful of their police, parliament and president in comparison to the people of the other South Caucasus countries.
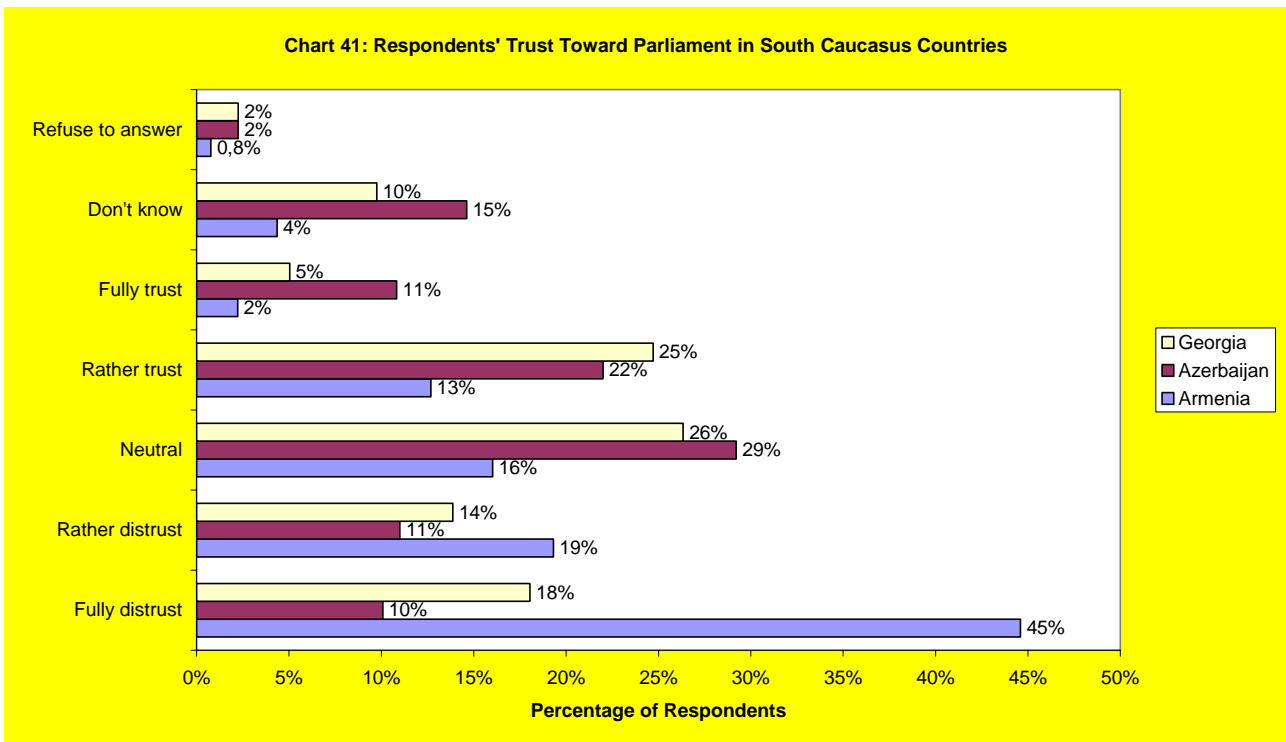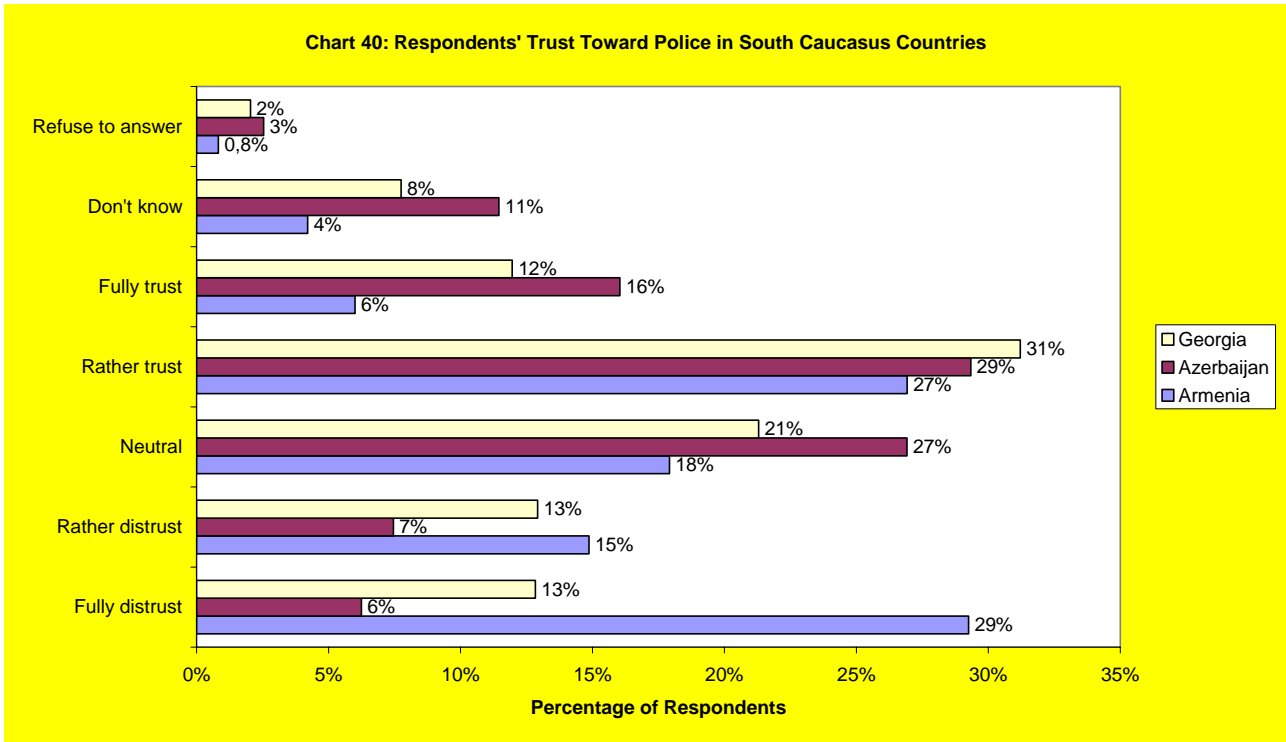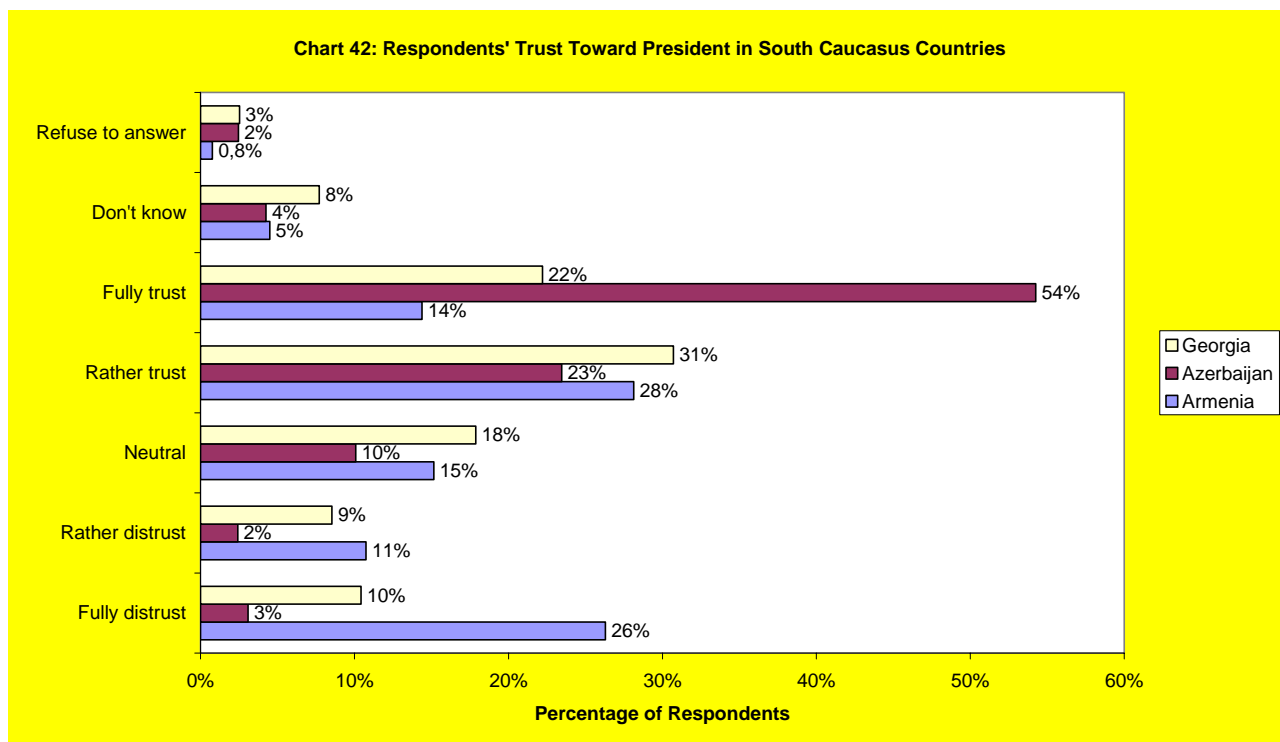
Chart 40: Respondents' Trust Toward Police in South Caucasus Countries

Category	Georgia	Azerbaijan	Armenia
Refuse to answer	2%	3%	0,8%
Don't know	8%	11%	4%
Fully trust	12%	16%	6%
Rather trust	31%	29%	27%
Neutral	21%	27%	18%
Rather distrust	13%	7%	15%
Fully distrust	13%	6%	29%

Percentage of Respondents

Chart 41: Respondents' Trust Toward Parliament in South Caucasus Countries

Category	Georgia	Azerbaijan	Armenia
Refuse to answer	2%	2%	0,8%
Don't know	10%	15%	4%
Fully trust	5%	11%	2%
Rather trust	25%	22%	13%
Neutral	26%	29%	16%
Rather distrust	14%	11%	19%
Fully distrust	18%	10%	45%

Percentage of Respondents

Chart 42: Respondents' Trust Toward President in South Caucasus Countries

	Georgia	Azerbaijan	Armenia
Refuse to answer	3%	2%	0,8%
Don't know	8%	4%	5%
Fully trust	22%	54%	14%
Rather trust	31%	23%	28%
Neutral	18%	10%	15%
Rather distrust	9%	2%	11%
Fully distrust	10%	3%	26%

Percentage of Respondents

5.8.9 Awareness about International Organizations in South Caucasus Countries

As one can see from **Chart 43**, UN Agencies, the Council of Europe and the OSCE are most well-known international organizations in Azerbaijan. People are most informed about the Red Cross, the CIS and the Council of Europe in Georgia. In Armenia the most well-known international organizations are the Red Cross, UN Agencies and the Council of Europe.

Chart 43: Awareness of International Organizations in South Caucasus Countries

|	Georgia	Azerbaijan	Armenia
USAID	44	30	35
EBRD	29	33	28
IMF	48	33	31
World Bank	66	56	68
CIS	69	65	75
Red Cross	80	70	93
OSCE	62	72	54
Council of Europe	69	74	79
UN Agencies	61	84	82

Percentage of Respondents

41
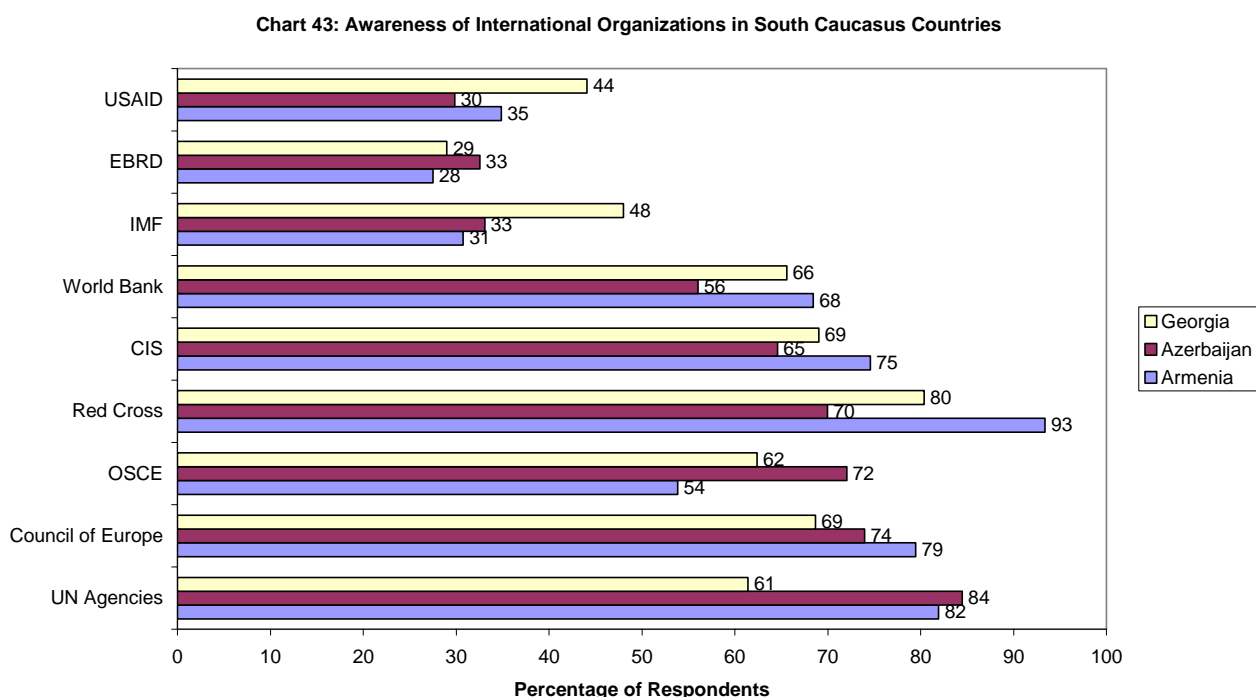
5. 9. Crime Issues

5.9.1 Subjective Likelihood of Domestic Violence

Of the respondents in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, 4.3%, 3.3% and 1.1%, respectively, reported that they are very likely to be a victim of violence on the part of their family members.

Chart 44: Subjective Likelihood of Domestic Violence in South Caucasus Countries
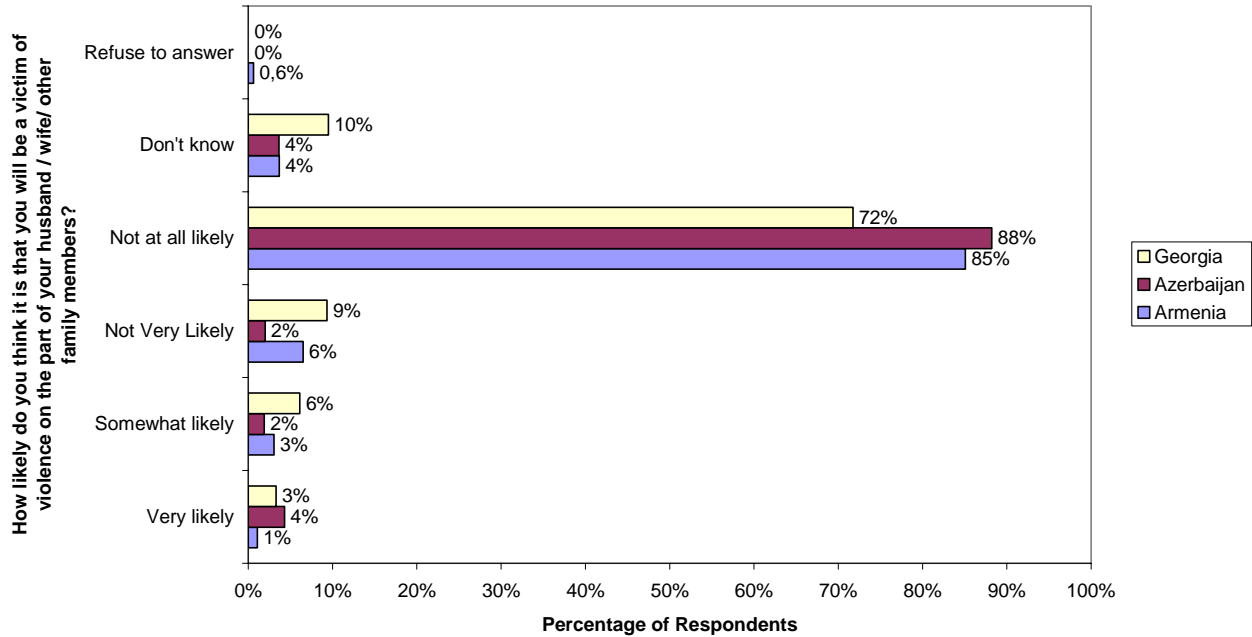

Although, Azerbaijan has the highest percentage of respondents who evaluated their chances of being a victim of domestic violence as "Very likely," it also has the highest percentage of respondents who reported that they are not at all likely to be a victim of the violence on the part of their family members, in comparison to the other two South Caucasus countries. See the chart above.

5.9.2 Subjective Likelihood of Being a Victim of Violence Crime Committed by Police in the South Caucasus Countries

Chart 45 shows that majority of the respondents in Azerbaijan (66.5%) reported that they are not at all likely to be a victim of violence on the part of police. Moreover, Georgians' and Armenians' subjective likelihood of being a victim of violence committed by the police is significantly higher than Azerbaijanis'.

Chart 45: Subjective Likelihood of Being a Victim of a Violent Crime Committed by the Police in the South Caucasus
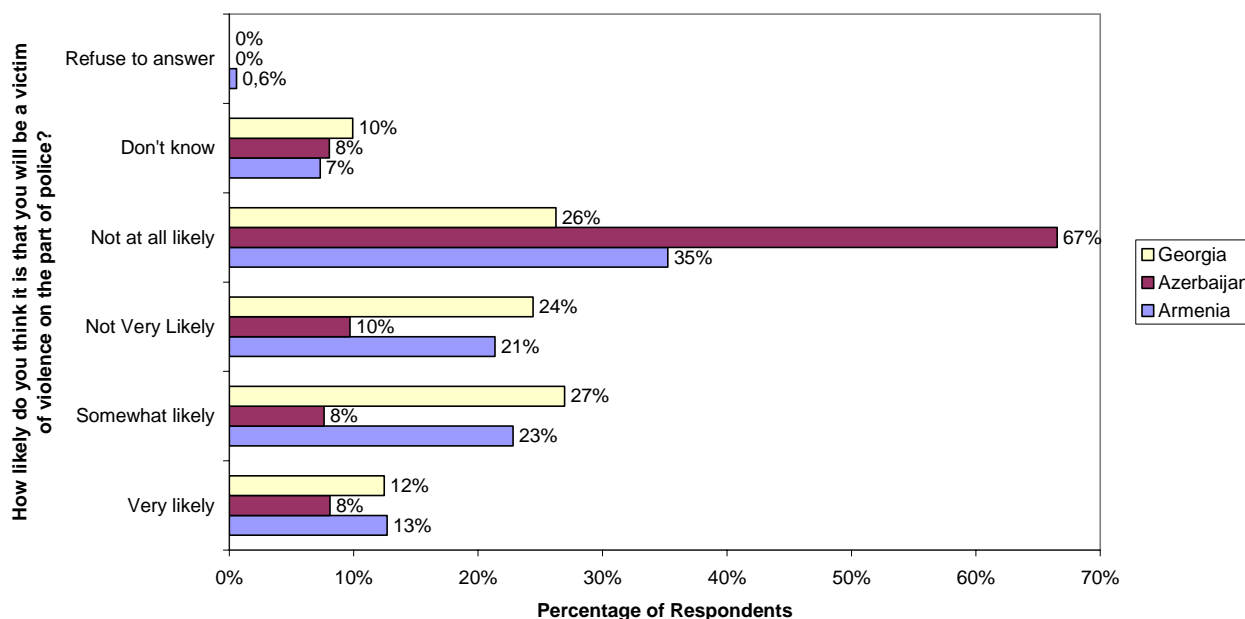
Analysis of CRRC survey data for 2006 revealed that the subjective likelihood of being a victim of violent crime on the part of the police is significantly lower for those who have membership in a political party (including membership in opposition parties). **Table 25** shows that 23.7% of the respondents with political party affiliation think that they are either very or somewhat likely to be a victim of violence on the part of the police, compared to over 30% of respondents with no political party affiliation.

Table 25: Testing the Significance of the Relationship between Subjective Likelihood of Being a Victim of Violence Crime Committed by Police and Membership in a Political Party (South Caucasus)

	Respondents Who Think They Are Either Very or Somewhat Likely To Be a Victim of Violence on the Part of the Police		Total Number of Respondents
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	
Member of a Political Party	76	23.7%	321
Not a Member of a Political Party	1969	30.2%	6521

The difference in subjective likelihood of being a victim of violence committed by police between these two groups of respondents is also statistically significant at the 5% level of significance.
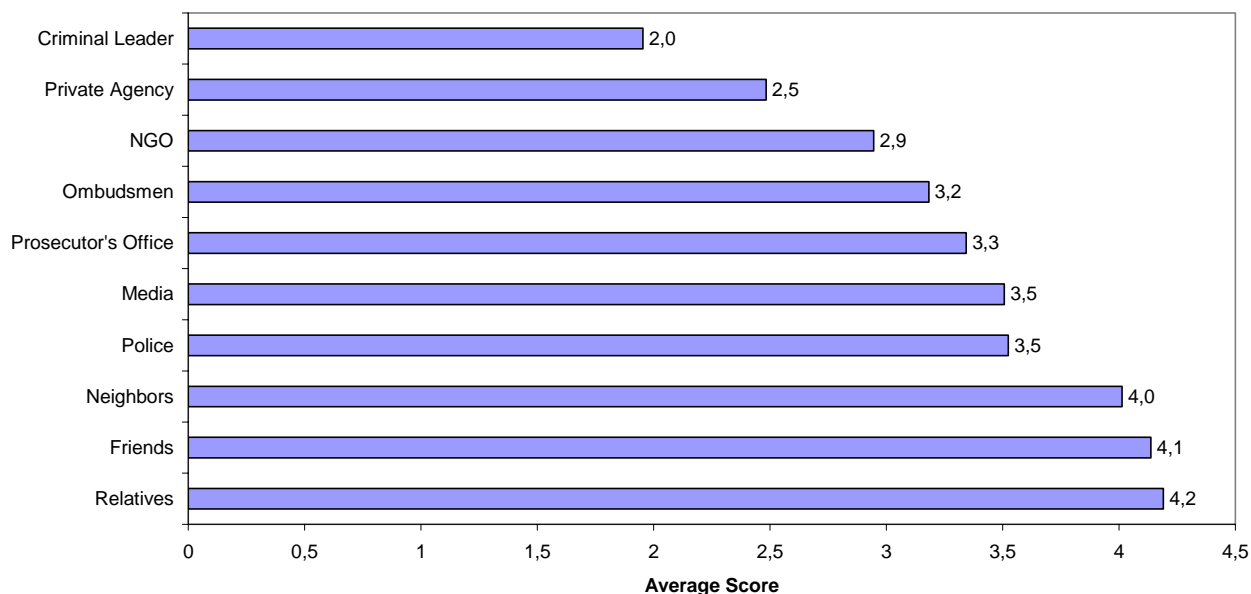
One suggested explanation is that political affiliation may increase a person's sense of security because of the perception that he/she is going to be protected by his/her party comrades in case of attack from the police or other governmental bodies.

5.9.3 Perceived Effectiveness of Entities in Protecting Personal Safety in Azerbaijan

According to the respondents' evaluation, the most effective entities/people in securing personal safety and civic rights in Azerbaijan are relatives, friends and neighbors. The police was only the

fourth most effective entity in securing personal safety and civic rights, and its effectiveness was assessed to be 3.5 on a scale of 5 (5 being very effective). See **Chart 46**.

Chart 46: Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Selected Entities/People in Securing Personal Safety and Civic Rights (Azerbaijan)
(On a scale of 5; 5 being very effective and 1 being very ineffective)

Entity	Average Score
Criminal Leader	2,0
Private Agency	2,5
NGO	2,9
Ombudsmen	3,2
Prosecutor's Office	3,3
Media	3,5
Police	3,5
Neighbors	4,0
Friends	4,1
Relatives	4,2

6. Final Words

We have provided only a few examples of the types of analysis that can be conducted with the CRRC Household Survey Data. Moreover, the examples covered only used a small number of the total variables in the database. We encourage policy and social science researchers to undertake more in-depth analysis using more sophisticated methods such as analysis of variance, hypothesis testing, regression analysis and others. If you are interested in the dataset, please download it from our website at www.crrccenters.org and get in touch using the addresses on the back of this publication if you want get more involved with CRRC.

The Caucasus Research Resource Centers program (CRRC) is a network of resource and training centers established in the capital cities of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia with the goal of strengthening social science research and public policy analysis in the South Caucasus. A partnership between the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Eurasia Foundation, and local universities, the CRRC network offers scholars and practitioners stable opportunities for integrated research, training and collaboration in the region. Offering advanced training in research methodology, CRRC also funds research fellowships and conducts a comprehensive annual Household Survey.

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