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Enumerator Instructions Order N59

Census: 2001 Armenia

National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia

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CENSUS 2001

The form of filling in the Census questionnaire (conducting a census) of 2001 of the
Republic of Armenia

YEREVAN 2001

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PREFACE

This instruction was carried out basing on the laws of the Republic of Armenia about “ The State Statistics” and the “Census.”, on the 2001 February 19, N 78 resolution of the government of the Republic of Armenia about “ Conducting a census in the Republic of Armenia”, “The Main organizing and methodological provisions of the census of RA in 2001”confirmed by the N 34 resolution of the State Counsel of the RA, also the international standards of conducting a census (“ Suggestions about conducting a census and registering the residences in the countries that are the members of the European industrial committee”), UNO, 1998, “ The principles and suggestions concerning the registration of the Censuses and the residential fund”, UNO, 1999). This instruction has an aim to explain the form of the conducting a census in 2001, October 10 - 19 and the filling in the questionnaires.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Republic of Armenia 2001 census is conducted in 10-19 inclusive. Filling in of the census document, collecting of the datum by the interviewers starts on October 10 at 8 o'clock and continues for 10 days till October 19. The most important feature of the census is the unity of the information collection. The population in the whole republic is registered, as much as possible, in the same fixed moment which is called the (critical) moment of the census. The first day of the census in the Republic of Armenia is October 9, 12 pm. This means that the children born after the critical moment must not be registered; the people who died after the mentioned moment, that were still alive at that moment must be registered.
2. The census must be conducted by the interviewers who will visit all the houses located in their areas, buildings and constructions (including the building used by offices and organizations), where people can or live at the moment. The interviews fill in the questionnaires by the oral answers of the repliers
3. The population is registered according to the place of residence, including the temporary places of residence and not by the place of employment or serving.
4. In each house (building) all the people living there, or those that are absent, including those present there at the moment of registration (October 9, 12 pm) must be registered in the questionnaires.
According to this in the questionnaires are registered
 - a. The members of the household permanently living in the following house (building), including the absents.
 - b. Those who are temporary present in the house (building), whose permanent residences are out of boundaries of the following region (city, village).
 - c. All the inhabitants living in the house (building), who have no permanent settlement.

The geographical place; city, village, house, flat, where the repliers usually spend most of their time (as a rule sleep there), is called permanent settlement.

That place can or cannot coincide with the registered address of the replier.

As absents are registered;

A: those people who permanently live in the house (building), even though at the time of conducting a census are out of the boundaries of the given city or the village, regardless of the time of the absence (those going for seasonal work, traveling for business, visiting their relatives or friends)

B; those people who are in the hospital for treatment or for something like that at the time of the conducting a census, who are at the birth houses, in the sanatoriums (those taking a vacation for a day or two), as well as those who are in the boarding schools (except those who permanently live there), also those living in dormitories, if the hospital, the sanatorium, the boarding school and etc, is out if the given region.

Not absent are considered those permanently living in the building who were not at home in October 9, 12pm, but there were in the given city or village region (e.g. they visited someone), or at the moment they were out of the boundaries of the region but weren't able to be registered because of one of these reasons.

- a. Those who worked night shift, who were on guard or in a shift work or who were at other night work.
- b. Those who were on position duty, even if the absence lasted only for a few days and they didn't stay in the places where they couldn't be registered (railway, airport and transportation workers, people, luggage, animal and other group conductors).
- c. Those who were at the sanatoriums for one – two days, who were on the way in the means of transportation as a passenger, driver, etc.
- d. Those who went abroad for less than a month for vacations, for business, or for treatment, visited their relatives, or as tourists, hikers, campers, alpinists, and pilgrims.
- e. Those who were drafted for military services (regardless the time) and those who are in the prisons under arrest as well as for administrative arrest for 15 days.
- f. Those who were under criminal investigation not more than a month ago.

As temporary present are registered;

Those people who were at the given region in the house (building) at the time of conducting a census, even though their permanent settlement is out of the boundaries of that region (city, village) and the period of their settlement at doesn't exceed a year. For example;

- a. Those who are on business trip, for permanent or seasonal work, for production practice, or who are on vacations (school or university), who visited their friends and relatives if their absence from their permanent settlements doesn't exceed one year period.
- b. Those who are in the hotels (except the ones who live there permanently and those who cannot register a permanent settlement).
- c. The passengers who are going to travel and are waiting at the bus stops, railway stations and in the airports at the moment

Those people who are in hospitals for treatment (if their being there doesn't exceed one year period), who are in the sanatoriums, in the rest houses (except for one or two days), who are in boarding schools (except those who are permanently settled there) are registered as temporary presents (and as absents in their permanent settlements) if their permanent settlement isn't in the same region, where the hospital, the sanatorium, the rest house or the mentioned school or boarding school is.

5. The notes in the census questionnaire are done regardless the type of the registration (permanent or temporary). For example if the mentioned person in registered in one address, but actually lives in some other place, then he/she must be registered according to the actual settlement.

6. Those who live in the region of the Universities, who study at secondary schools and colleges, regardless the period of their arrival from the previous permanent settlements, are registered according to the place of education. They are not registered in the questionnaire for their previous settlements.

7. those who are in the temporary military service are not registered in the military unites; they are registered in their settlement, in their household.

8. Those who are in the army by contract and are inhabited in the open areas are registered in their households by general form.

9. The citizens of the Republic of Armenia working in sphere of foreign affairs and trade or in other organizations and the members of their families living with them, are registered abroad by the representative organizations of the Republic of Armenia and by consulates. In Armenia the census questionnaires are not filled in for these kinds of people.

10. The registration of the people who are in prison, in detention centers and other such institutions, is done by the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia and the corresponding ministries in accordance with common rules and dead lines. These people are not registered in their previous settlements.

11. those who live in the following house (building), though being away for contract work, business trip, vacations, visiting the relatives and friends, the citizens of the RA that are abroad, are registered in their permanent settlements as the absentees.

12. The foreign citizens who live in Armenia permanently (for 1 year and more) and those who have no citizenship, are registered in Armenia according to their settlements by the general rule.

13. Those who came to Armenia for working in the local or foreign organizations (except those foreigners who work in the foreign and international organizations), for a contract work or studying (regardless of their citizenship), are registered according to their settlements by general rule.

14. those who came to Armenia from abroad including APH countries for the permanent residence, who hasn't got the permission to live here, are registered by the general rule (according to the settlement) there where the interviewer will meet them.

15. those who are temporarily present in Armenia at the time of the conducting the 2001 RA census, but live abroad permanently, are also registered; people who work in the embassies, foreign trade organizations and the family members who live with them, if they live out of the district of the embassy, in the houses or blocks of flats. People who came here for studying or working for less than a year (regardless their citizenship), people who came to Armenia for treatment, for visiting their relatives and friends, tourists, pilgrims and the transit migrants.

16. People who don't have permanent settlements (e.g. the homeless), are registered in the places where they spend the night during a night by special interviewers.

17. during the interview of the members of the households the interviewer must find out if any of the members of the household has an other place of living (except the above mentioned cases (6, 7, 9, 10). If one of them has then they must decide where to register him/her during the census. The preference is given to the place where the household of the replier lives.

Example 1. If the replier has a flat or a house, where he is registered, but he/she lives in some other place with his/her family (e.g. in the flat that belongs to his wife), then this person must be registered there where his/her family lives.

Example 2. If the replier lives in the dormitory of the work place and goes to other places during the weekends and days off to his household, then this person must be registered where his/her household lives.

SUPERVISOR ACTIVITIES

18. The interviewer must give a form (Form 5, see appendix 4) about the conducting a census, to the people who are temporarily present in a house (building), except the foreigners.

Besides, the form must be given to the people;

. For whom a control list is made (see point 20)

. For whom a supervisor document is made (point 21)

. Who intended to leave for another place even for a day during October 10- 25 at the time of conducting a census.

The interviewer numerates the forms given for his/her region and asks the people to keep the forms till October 25.

19. Those people who have the form about conducting a census if met out of their permanent settlements (if the interviewer meets them in other rural or urban localities) mustn't be registered for the second time. But the registration of these people in the questionnaires for their permanent settlements is done and they are considered to be the absentees.

Example 1. K. Amiryan permanently lives in Yerevan, but on October 9 (at the moment of the census) he was in Sjunik region, in village Kapan. He was registered as a temporary present in the hotel of Kapan on October 10 and he got a certificate from the interviewer. He went back to Yerevan on October 12 and there in his flat he met the interviewer for Yerevan city. K Amiryan shows the interviewer the certificate about the conducting a census in Kapan. Despite that K. Amiryan must be registered by the interviewer that visited his household, as a member of the household, as an absentee, filling in a corresponding question about the absence.

20. If the interviewer meets someone who is permanently or temporarily present in the house (building), who was out of the boundaries of the mentioned region on October 9 and is in some other place where he/she must be registered as a permanent or temporary present, then the interviewer must find out if that person has a certificate about undergoing a census in that region. The interviewer must make a control list (form 4. see appendix 3) for these people.

While making a control list 3 questions are filled in;

1. On the front page, in the address field, the address (region, district, street and ect.) is written, where the following control list is made, then a check mark < is.
 - a. in the "yes" or "no" field to the question, "was he/she in that address on October 9, 12 pm?"
 - b. in the "yes" or "no" field to the question, "is he/she registered in the questionnaire mentioning the absence while making the control list"
2. In the second question of the control list the address of the replier's permanent settlement must be written.
3. On the opposite side of the control list, in the special field, the settlement address must be written where the following person will be registered as permanently or temporary present, that is to say the place where he/she was at the moment of the census. Later according to the last question they check if the following person was registered in the corresponding questionnaire or not. That is why it is very important that it must be filled in with the required exactness and thoroughness.

The control list comprises 13 personal questions that, except the second question (the permanent settlement, address) correspond to the questions N 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 in the questionnaire.

. If a control list is made for any person in his/her permanent settlement, then with the control list the interviewer registers him/her as an absentee in his/her household census questionnaire.

Example 2. L. Avagyan permanently lives in Vanadzor city, but on October 9 he went to Gumri to visit his relatives. There he stayed till October 13. On October 13 he returned to Vanadzor and he met the interviewer in his flat.

If L. Avagyan doesn't have a certificate about the census, then the Vanadzor city interviewer must make a control list for him and give him a certificate. In the control list after filling in the first question, the interviewer must;

- a. Answer "no" to the question "were you in the given address on October 9, 12 pm?".
- b. Answer "yes" to the question "is he registered at the same time with the control list in the census questionnaire with the mention of the absence?".

In this example in the address field of the control list and in the second question where the Vanadzor address is filled in, and on the opposite side of the control list, in the address field, the address in Gumri must be written. L. Avagyan must be registered in Gumri as a temporary present and as an absentee in Vanadzor.

. If the control list is made for a person out of his/her permanent settlement, then a questionnaire isn't filled in for him/her in the place where the control list was made for him/her.

Example 3. D. Poghosyan permanently lives in Abovyan city. On October 11 he went to Vanadzor for business (after the critical moment of the census) and on October 15 he met the interviewer there. D. Poghosyan must be registered in Abovyan as a permanent present (he was in his house at the critical moment of the census). But because he doesn't have a certificate about the conduction of the census, then the Vanadzor city interviewer must make a control list for D. Poghosyan and give a certificate to him. In Vanadzor the interviewer doesn't make a census questionnaire, and in the control list, after the first address; A) "On October 9, 12 pm, 2001 he was in the mentioned address" and B) "at the same time with the control list is he registered in the census questionnaire with the absent mark?". For this question the "no" tab must be marked.

In this example in the address field of the control list Vanadzor address is filled in, and in the second question and on the opposite side of the control list the address in Abovyan must be filled in.

Example 4. G. Matevosyan permanently lives in Spitak city. On October 9 in the morning he went to Gavar for personal affairs, where he stayed till October 12. And on October 12 he went to village Njuvadi (Sunik region, district Megri). There he met the interviewer.

G. Matevosyan went to Njuvadi after the critical moment of the census and he doesn't have a certificate about the census. The interviewer of Njuvadi must make a control list for him and give a certificate. In Njuvadi a census questionnaire isn't made for G. Matevosyan and in the control list to the questions A) "was he in the following address on October 9, 12pm?" and B) "at the

same time with the control list was he registered in the census questionnaire with the absent mark?", the no "no" tabs must be filled in.

As G. Matevosyan was in Gavar at the time of conducting a census, then in Gavar he must be registered as a temporary present and in Spitak which is his permanent settlement, as an absentee.

In the first address field of the control list the interviewer writes the address of Njuvadi village (where the control list was filled in), in the second field – the permanent settlement (address) of Spitak and on the opposite side the address of Gavar (where he must registered as a temporary present).

Each interviewer numerates the filled in control lists in his/her interviewed district, writes some notes in the notebook of the interviewer, in the house (building) field, where the controls lists where made.

21. If the interviewer meets a person who has more than one house, flat, summerhouse and so on (except the cases mentioned in the points 6 -10), then he must find out where this person must be registered.

After finding our the place of the registration;

. If the given house (building) is chosen then after filling the information about the person the in census questionnaire the interviewer makes a supervisor list (form 6, See appendix 5) and gives a certificate about taking part in the census (example 5).

. If the registered place of the replier doesn't correspond with the address, where the interviewer met him/her and if he/she doesn't have a certificate about taking part in the census, then the interviewer makes a control list for this person and gives a certificate about taking part in the census.

Example 5. S. Sahakyan is registered in Yerevan, Shinararner Street, apt. 6, but actually he lives in Yerevan, Arabkir 28 st, and house 19 with his household (wife, son and mother in law) in his mother in law's house. The interviewer who came here finding out that Sahakyan has another flat where he is registered but usually he lives in this address with his household, he registers Sahakyan in the questionnaire of the census and makes a control list for him where he fills in his address where the document was made (Arabkir 28 st, house 19) and on the opposite side he writes the second address of Sahakyan's flat, where he is registered but will not be counted for the census. Besides that the interviewer must give a certificate to Sahakyan about taking part in the census.

The supervisor documents are numerated in the boundaries of the registration district in the united recurrent numbers and it is given to the instructor-supervisor. The interviewer writes in his/her notebook how many supervisor documents were filled in in each house. Later with the help of these documents the accuracy of the registration of such people must be kept (for avoiding a double registration or any omission).

23. After the end of the census an electoral supervisory visit is held. In the cities and rural areas the supervisory visit is held in all the registration districts including in each of them preliminary chosen houses and the 10% of the flats. The aim of the supervisory visit is;

- . to find out the omissions and the double registrations.
- . to specify the notes about the absentees

The supervisory visit is held (On October 20 – 25) with the visit of the instructor-supervisor and the interviewer together. And the registration district of each interviewer is fixed by the instructor-supervisor.

During the supervisory visit the instructor – supervisor (or the interviewer) checks if all the members of the given household took part in the census including the ones who came after October 10.

They must find out for all the members who live in the following house (building) either temporarily or permanently, where they were at the moment of the census in 2001, October 9, 12 am.

All the people in the household, who were liable to the census but were missed by the interviewer (instructor-supervisor) must be registered in the questionnaire assigned for the mentioned household, filling in all the answers to the questions about the person. During the supervisory visit a supervisor list and document is made for the people who are liable for registration but don't have a certificate about the census.

General information about filling in the questionnaire of the census

The census questionnaire is made for the households. A separate questionnaire is filled in for each household. The households are of two types; personal and group (institutional).

A personal household can be called;

A) the household that comprises one person living in one dwelling unite or in one part of it and when the person provides himself with all the biologically necessary things for living for keeping the household and doesn't unite his resources with other people living in the same dwelling unite for keeping a general household or

B) the household comprising 2 or more people living in the separate dwelling unite or in the part of it, the members of which realize their biological needs by keeping a general household and partly uniting their resources. Those people can be connected by kinship or by marriage or both.

During the registration the following must be taken into consideration;

- . the people who rent a settlement from separate people are not entered into the structure of the household of the house owner. They are registered as separate households.

- . those people, who permanently live in the dormitories, hotels, sanatoriums and in the rest houses, are registered as independent households.

- . those people who are the part of the serving personnel, who live in the same organizations, where they work (for example: orphanages, boarding schools and etc), are registered as separate households except the second example of the 17th point of the general provisions of this instruction.

- . the people who don't have a permanent settlement (the homeless, wanderers), are also registered as households.

Group (institutional) households make those people who permanently live in the orphanages, in the boarding schools and in the special schools (for example: in the boarding schools for the children who are parentless or have only a mother or only a father), in the nursing homes and in the religious establishments (for example: in monasteries), in the prisons, in the reformatory colonies and in other such establishments. That is to say they make groups of population that live together and usually are submitted to the same rules and eat together.

The households of the serving personnel are not entered in the structure of the population that live with group (institutional) households.

Dwelling unite is called the separate settlement for the members of one household* and the independent settlement or the place that is not for living but used as such during the census. The dwelling unite can be settled or free, moving or made off-hand, as well as any space used by the members of the household during the census regardless the time of the usage and the recourses.

Consequently the swelling unite can be;

- . the settled or free house, flat, separate room or the group of rooms
- . a hut, settles van or some other shelter that can be used as a dwelling unite during the time of the census.
- . a separate flat, rooms or a group of the rooms in the hotel, dormitory and in the camp

The interviewer gives the questions of the census questionnaire to the replier just the way they are in the questionnaire. All the notes in the questionnaire must be done with a ball pen. All the questions that have several possible answers are in the special tab in the direction of the arrow. The answers to the questions are filled in by writing words and figures (with corresponding prompting points).

The interviewer must fill in the answers to all the questions only in the white space of the given column.

*) the dwelling unite is intended for one household, but here are cases when it is used by two and more households. For these households the recurrent number of the dwelling unite is not changed (that is to say the same number is written).

It is not allowed to write notes in the fields marked with a dark color. They are intended for the future drafting (encoding) of the questionnaires.

If the note was filled in not correctly a line must be drawn on it accurately and the correct one must be written.

The census questionnaire consists of three parts.

- 1. the address tab**
- 2. personal questions**
- 3. the questions describing the conditions of the household**

PART 1: The order of the filling in the address tab

The interviewer starts the filling in the questionnaire by filling in the address tab. First if all he/she enumerates the census questionnaires in his/her registration district. If in the separate households the number of the inhabitants exceeds 10 people then under the same number 2 or more questionnaires are made. In this case on the questionnaire A is written after the number, and B on the second one (For Example Questionnaire N 1 3a, Questionnaire 1 3b) and so on. All the information that describes the address tab of the questionnaire must be written both on the first and on the other questionnaires. After that the names of the province, region, and district are written, where the questionnaire was made, as well as the phone number and the address of the given household.

If the census questionnaire was filled in in the organization, then in the address tab on the “name of the organization” line, the name of the organization must be written; for example “Arzni” Sanatorium, hotel “Erebuni” and so on.

PART 2: The instructions about the order of filling in the personal questions of the Questionnaire

One census questionnaire is intended for 10 persons. If the household comprises more than 10 people, then during the filling of the census questionnaire in the “A” column the recurrent enumeration is specified.

QUESTION 1

Please, list the names, second names and the patronymic of the members (present or absent) of the household as well as the people who are present temporarily.

The interviewer registers all the members (including the absentees) of the household, as well as those members of the household who don't live there but are present at the time of the registration.

In each household one of the oldest members is registered first, then the other members.

Besides, the following order of the registration of the members of the household must be kept;

- _ He husband and the wife are registered after each other
- _ The children (not married) are registered after their parents
- _ If there are several spouses in the household, then first one spouse and the children are registered, then the second one with their children and so on
- _ Those members of the household that don't have any kin relation with the other members of the household, are written in the end

For example: As A.M. Amiryan informed the interviewer a household lives in his house with the following members: he himself, his mother, his wife, his married son, single daughter, the daughter in law and his divorced sister. After October 3 this wife's aunt visited them from

Sjunik. He wanted to be the first to be registered in the list. In this case the order of the registration of the members of the household must be in the following way;

First of all Amiryan and then his wife is registered	the first married couple and their single child
The son, son's wife (Amiryan's Daughter in law), son's daughter (Amiryan's grand child)	the second married couple and their child
Amiryan's mother and sister	one of the parents with his/her single child
His wife's aunt	some other relative

After registering the members of the household by their names the interviewer writes the general number of the registered members of the household in the "Total" tab under "A" column. In this case it's written "Total 9"

If more than one questionnaire is made for the household then the general number of the registered is written only on the last questionnaire.

QUESTION 2

Were you permanently present, temporary present or absent during the registration on October 9, 12 am?

For filling in the answer for this question the interviewer finds out;

- A) Who of the members of the following household was present at home (building) on October 9, 12 am and he/she is liable to registration as "permanent present". The interviewer writes the identification code in accordance with that. Who of the permanent dwellers was absent on October 9, 12 am and is liable to registration.
- B) Who of the dwellers that doesn't usually live there was present on October 9, 12am and that's why is liable to registration as temporary present.

In case of the absence of one of the members of the household during the registration, the interviewer can fill in the personal questions regarding him basing on the information given by the other members of the household, in case they can give comprehensive answers for all the questions of the questionnaire. If it is impossible to get full information about the absent member of the household, then the interviewer must write down his/her name, second name, patronymic name in the questionnaire and question him/her in person during the double visit.

In the given building the households that are liable to registration but are absent at the time of the census, the interviewer must get the information about such households from the neighbors,

house managements, village council and from corresponding passport departments of the ministry of inner affairs and from other possible resources. The interviewer must report about such cases to the instructor –supervisor and get his/her assistance.

The 3 and 4 questions are filled in only for the absent or temporarily present people for who the 2 or 3 identification code was written in the second question.

QUESTION 3

The duration of the absence or temporarily presence (in months)

The interviewer finds out the duration (in months) of the absence or presence of the absent or temporary present person at the time of the conducting the census.

*) the identification code is used for the future drafting and summarizing of the answers given for each question.

For example: if the absence of one of the registered is 2 years, then it's written 2 4 in front of the second name of this person in the 3rd column or if the person's temporary presence is 2 months, then it is written 0 2.

For those people whose absence is more than 99 months (8 years 3 months), it is written more 9 9.

QUESTION 4

The reason of the absence or the aim in case of being present.

The identification code (work, family, education, trip, tourist and so on) as the answer for the one of the prompts is written in the tab in the direction of the pointer in the 4 column.

ONLY FOR THE ABSENTEE

QUESTION 5

Where was he/she at the time of the census (on November 9,12 am)?

If the absentee was in Armenia, then the name of the region¹⁾ where he/she is written and if he/she was abroad, then the name of the country²⁾

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- 1) The future summarizing of the information is done on the bases of "the Armenian regional division" that was accepted and put in use by Armenian State Standard by the order N 57, in 2000. 12. 23.

- 2) The future summarizing of the information is done by “the Armenian classifier of the names of the countries” which was accepted and put in use by Armenian State Standard by the order N 3, in 1999 02. 03

The following classifier is used by the National Statistical Service of RA, after getting an approval for the usage.

ONLY FOR THE TEMPORARY PRESENT

QUESTION 6

Where do you usually live?

For each registered temporary present the permanent settlement is written. If he/she permanently lives in the Republic of Armenia, then on the first line of this question the name of the region is written then the name of the settlement.

For example; Aragatsotn
Village Karpi

If the settlement of the temporary present is out of the boundaries of Armenia, then on the first line the name of the country is written and the second line is not filled in.

QUESTION 7

Your kinship relation with the first registered person.

For filling the answer for this question the interviewer uses the prompts in the 7a column.

For the first registered person in the household 0 1 is written on the first line. For the other members of the household the corresponding code of the prompts is written. If the replier is the son of the first registered in the household, then it is necessary to write “daughter, son” prompt code 0 3 and so on, and if the replier has some other kinship relation with the first registered in the household (for example nephew) then it is written “other relative” prompt code 1 0 .

Separate cases for defining the kinship relations		Other kinship relations	
Father in law	the father of the husband	Brother in law	Brother of the wife
Mother in law	Mother of the husband	Brother in law	Brother of the husband
Mother in law	Mother of the wife	Sister in law	Sister of the husband

father in law	Father of the wife	Sister in law	Sister of the wife
Son in law	Husband of the sister or the daughter	Brother in law	Husband of the sister in law
Daughter in law	Wife of the brother or the son		

The interviewer fills in “not relative” prompt code 1 1 for the person who doesn’t have any kinship relation with the given household.

“Roommate” prompt code is written for those people who permanently live, partly or fully, in the dormitories, nursing homes, boarding schools, in the monasteries (institutional population). The exception made for those people, who have kinship relations with each other (for example spouses can live in a dormitory, or brother and sister can live in a boarding school). For these people the interviewer fills in this question according to the kinship relation.

If the household comprises one person, then the corresponding “the first person registered in the household” prompt code 0 1 is filled in.

The recurrent number in the list (column “7b”) of the mother (father).

For each person living with his/her parents in the household (regardless of age, as well as the marital status), the interviewer writes in the “A” column the recurrent number corresponding to his/her mother’s (or a step-mother’s) name in the “7b” column without additional questions. In that case, if the person’s mother is not in the give household, the father’s (or step-father’s) recurrent number is written and if neither father nor mother are in the household then nothing is written in this column.

QUESTION 8

Your sex

Usually the sex of the person is determined according to his/her name. in the particular complicated cases a specifying question must be given for making sure.

For males 1 and for females 2 identification codes are written.

QUESTION 9

The date (year, month, day) of your birth.

The answer of this question is written in numbers; in “9a” column the day of birth is written, in “9b” the month and in “9c” the year of birth.

For example if the replier was born in 1946, May 12 then in “9a” column 12 must be written, in “9b” 05 and in “9c” 1946, if for example in 2001 October 8 then accordingly in “9a” 08, in “9b” 10 and in “9c” 2001

The age written by years (column “9d”)

After writing down the year of birth, without any additional questions, using “finding out the age by the year of birth with an additional chart” (appendix 1), the interviewer finds out the person’s age by the filled in years and writes it in the “9d” column. Besides, in the chart the following fact must be taken into consideration; that is those age who were born from January 1 to October 9 is written on the first and those age who were born from October 10 to December 13 in the second column. For the children who are not even 1 year old in “9d” column 0 is written.

QUESTION 10

Your birthplace

If the replier was born in the Republic of Armenia, then on the first line made for the answer of the question he/she must write the name of the region, then on the second one the names of the place he w/she was born

For example; Sjunik or Ararat or Shirak and so on.
City Goris or village Vedi or city Artik

If the replier was born abroad, then on the first line only the name of the country is written (for example “Georgia”, “Russian”, “Greece”, “USA” and so on and the second line s not filled in.

QUESTION 11

The country of your citizenship

For the citizens of Armenia “Armenia” is written, and for the citizens of other countries the name of the other country which citizen they are; for example “Germany”, “Russia”, “Lebanon” and so on. For the people who don’t have a citizen ship “doesn’t have” is written.

The citizenship of the children is determined by the parents.

QUESTION 12

Your nationality

The nationality is written which the replier mentions. The nationality of children is determined by the parents. For summarizing the information the manual of encoding the nations is used which was approved by the RA National Statistical Service.

QUESTION 13

Your mother tongue and other language you master

For each person for this question there are 2 lines. On the first line the repliers mother tongue is written that will mention the replier himself and on the second line some other language is written the replier is fluent in that is to say he/she can read in that language, write and speak fluently. For the future summarizing of the information the encoding manual is used, which was approved by the RA National Statistical Service.

If the replier find it difficult to mention any language as his/her mother tongue, then the name of the language must be written which he /she knows better or the language which is usually used in the family.

For the children who don't speak yet the mother tongue is determined by the parents. The mother tongue of the dumb and deaf is considered to be the language in which they read and write or the one that is used in their household or by which they mostly contact with other people.

If the replier doesn't know any language other than his/her mother tongue on the second line "no" is written.

QUESTION 14

Have you permanently lived in this settlement since the day of your birth?

In case of getting a positive answer for this question the interviewer writes "yes" the corresponding code 1 and if the answer is negative "no" corresponding code 2.

Besides the permanency of settlement is not broken in the following cases

- ☐ in case of moving from one rural area to the other in the boundary of the same region
- ☐ in case of going for a military service or going abroad for a business trip
- ☐ in case of all other leavings which are not connected with permanent movement

The permanency of the settlement is not connected with the registration and with its type (permanent or temporary) or with the changing of the address in the area of the same place.

In case of "yes» answer for the 14th question pass to the 18 question, in case of "no" answer fill in the answers of the 15, 16, 17 questions.

QUESTION 15

For those people who have changed their settlements since 1988: did you have to change it?

The possible answers for this question are in chart that comes from the direction of the 15th column. "yes" answer is for those people who changed their settlements in 1988 because of the earthquake or Karabagh war as well as for those people who were forced to change their

settlements because of being forced to move from other countries. For these cases there are the following possible prompts for “yes” answer.

1. because of the war in the Armenia borders
2. because of the earthquake in the RA
3. because of being forced to move from Azerbaijan
4. because of being forced to move from Karabagh
5. because of being forced to move from other countries

The interviewer presents them to the replier and fills in the answer for the 15th question by writing down the corresponding code for the prompt. If the person’s movement is not connected with the cases mentioned above, then the interviewer writes the identification code corresponding to the answer “no”.

QUESTION 16

Your previous place of living.

For each person for answering these questions there are two lines.

If the previous place of living of the replier was in Armenia, then the name of the region where he previously lived is written on the first line and the name of the settlement on the second line.

For those who came from abroad (including the CIS countries) on the first line the name if the country is written where the replier lived before and the second line is not filled in.

QUESTION 17

The date since when you have permanently been living here

In this column the date is written (for example 1946, 1981, 2000 and so on), since when the replier has permanently been living in the given city or in the rural area.

For those people who moved from one place to the other and came back again the date of return is written since when they have permanently been living in that settlement.

QUESTION 18

The sources of the means of your existence (main and secondary)

Before the beginning of the questioning the interviewer represents the list of the sources of the means of the existence to the replier. From this list the replier chooses two means of existence, one of them preferring as the main (column "18a") and the other one as the secondary (column "18b". basing on the received answers the interviewer writes the identification code corresponding to the chosen means of existence.

01. "Work (except the personal industry). The code corresponding to this prompt is written for those people who has a job expressed by money or food-products or a profitable occupation regardless the time of the getting a payment for the job or getting a profit.
02. "Work in the personal industry". The prompt code for this category is written for those people who are busy in their personal industry (farm) with an agriculture work or keeping domestic animals. This source is written not only for those who are busy with agriculture for selling proposes who are producing for the usage in their personal industry if such occupation makes a considerable invention in the general consumption of the household.
03. "Profit from the property". This is written for those people:
 - _ who are depositors, creditors and get a profit in interests by using their money credits, deposits, loans and so on.
 - _ who are shareholders and get the dividends from the joint-stock company by the difference of the exchange rate of the stocks.
 - _ who give a plot, a house for rent and get a profit by the payments for the rent.
04. "Scholarship". This prompt code is written for those students who get a scholarship.
05. "Pension". This prompt code is written for those people who get a pension:
For example pension for general work, age pension, pension for handicap children, social pension, pension for people who got handicapped at the time of the military service, pension for the families of the veterans. Besides when the money earner is died the pension determined for children, is for the children and not for the mother or father even if they are the ones who get that pension, and the pension for the family is written by the name of the person who gets it (for example the pension for the families of the veterans).
06. "Benefit (except the unemployment benefit)". This prompt code is written for those people who get a monthly social benefit (for example poverty, family benefit, one-off benefit given for the nursing of the children under the age of two and other benefits).
07. "Unemployment benefit". This prompt code is written for those people who are registered as a unemployed in the employment services and get an unemployment benefit as well as financial assistance from the resources of the employment fund.
08. "Under the state care". This prompt code is written for the children of the orphanages, for the students living in the boarding schools, for the old and handicapped living in the nursing homes as well as for other people living under the care of the state.
09. "Other material assistance (from the state resources)". This prompt code is written who get material assistance from the state (or regional) resources under the conditions that has no connection with the work.
10. "Material assistance (from non state resources)". This prompt code is written for those who periodically get a material assistance without compensation from non state resources. For example from relatives and not relatives, from organizations and so on.
11. "Under care". This prompt code is written for those who live by the resources of the relatives and other people as well as for those who get alimony. For example if the alimony is paid to the under-age children, who are the alimony receivers, then "Under care" prompt code is written for the children and not for the mother or father.
12. "Other resource". This prompt code is written only for those people whose source of the existence is not mentioned above (for example saving and so on).

19, 20, 21 questions are filled for the people at the age of 7 and above.

QUESTION 19

You're academic degree or education *)

For those people who have an academic degree is written "doctor of sciences" or "candidate of sciences" corresponding prompt codes.

For those who got their education abroad, the prompt code is written that corresponds to the degrees they got there.

"Postgraduate professional" prompt code is written for those people who have postgraduate degrees.

"Higher education" prompt code is written for those who finished state and non state universities, academies, institutes and conservatories. This prompt code is also written for those who have bachelor's and master's degrees.

"Incomplete higher education" prompt code is written for those who study or studied in the university, who completed the whole course, those who didn't pass the state exam, those who didn't defend the diploma works. For those people the prompt code of the degree that they received before entering the higher education institution (middle professional or secondary and so on).

"Middle professional" prompt code for those people who graduated from colleges and institutions equal to them, state or non state and who got college degrees. For example pedagogical, medical colleges and so on).

"Preliminary professional" prompt code is written for those people who got a preliminary professional education on the bases of basic education. For example technical, handicraft school.

"General basic" prompt code is written for those who finished the secondary school and got a corresponding diploma (8 grades).

"General elementary" prompt code is written for those who got a elementary education.

"No elementary" prompt code is written for the people at the age of 7 and higher (both studying and not studying) who don't have an elementary education but can read and write or only read in any language

For defining the general basic, general elementary degrees "additional chart" for for defining the educational level of the people who didn't get an education" must be used. (See appendix 2). Getting correspondence courses and finishing evening schools is equal to the corresponding educational institutions.

For those who study or finished the educational institutions that doesn't give a general education (for example the courses of retraining and requalifying courses), the education is mentioned they got before attending those courses.

*) during filling in the question the academic degree of the replier is taken into consideration at the time of the registration basing on the corresponding certificate.

QUESTION 20

For those who don't have a general elementary education: are you literate?

For those who don't have an elementary education, that is to say for those people for who in the 19th question 11 identification code for the "No elementary" prompt was written, the interviewer asks if the person is literate.

Literate are considered to be those people who can read and understand what they have read in some language. For this question, if the answer is "yes" 1 identification code is written, in case of "no" – 2.

QUESTION 21

Do you study in any educational institution?

For those who study by any stationary, correspondence or evening program (both in state and non state educational institutions), in spite of their being cut from the production or not, one of the identification codes is written corresponding to the answers.

"Postgraduate professional" prompt code is written for those who study in the educational centers by the doctorate program as well as for those who study in the higher educational institutions, academic establishments by the corresponding educational programs.

"Higher education" prompt code is written for those who study in state and non state higher educational institutions (in institutes, academies, universities, conservatories and so on) and in other educational establishments that provide educational programs equal to them.

"Middle professional" prompt code is written for those who study in state and non state colleges and in other educational establishments that provide professional educational programs equal to them (pedagogical, medical colleges and so on).

"General education" prompt code is written for those who study in secondary, elementary schools, in gymnasiums, colleges, in special boarding schools as well as for those who study in the schools for the children who have problems with mental and physical development.

"Additional education" prompt code is written for those who study in the schools that doesn't give general education (for example preliminary courses in educational institutions, retraining and requalifying courses) and for those who study in the courses with 6 months' period.

22-32 questions are registered only for the people of 15 years old and higher.

22 and 23 questions are registered only for the women.

QUESTION 22

How many children did you bore?

For the women of 15 and older (regardless the marital status at the time of the census) the number of the born children is written (not counting the dead born ones), in spite of the fact whether all the children are alive at the time of the census or not and whether they are in their household or live separately. Besides adopted children, as well as the children from the previous marriage of the husband are not counted with the children of the given woman.

If the women bore no children, then number 0 is written.

QUESTION 23

How many of them are alive?

From the total number of the children women bore the number of the alive children is written in the column corresponding to the 23d question.

If at the time of the census none of her children are alive then 0 is written.

For the people at the age of 15 and older.

QUESTION 24

Your marital status

“Never married” prompt code is written for those people who have never been married.

“Married (registered)” prompt code is written for those people who are married at the time of the census and their marriage is registered in the city hall.

“Married factually (without registration)” prompt code is written for those people who are factually married but they are not registered.

“Married but living separately” prompt code is written for those people who are married (registered or not) but they are living separately.

“Widowed” prompt code is written for those people whose marriage (regardless of being registered or not) was interrupted because of the death of one of the spouses.

“Divorced (registered)” prompt code is written for those people whose marriage was registered but in the present those people are divorced and those facts are registered.

“Divorced factually (without registration)” prompt code is written for those people who were married before (registered or not) but now they are divorced and these facts are not registered.

The recurrent number of the husband/wife (column 24).

This question is filled without any additional questioning only for the married people. For the husband wife's recurrent number is written, and for the wife the husband's recurrent number which is marked in the A column in the questionnaire.

QUESTION 25

Did you have a job from October 3 to 9 or some other profitable occupation?

1 identification code which corresponds to "Yes" prompt code, is written for those people who in 2001 October 3-9

a) Worked only one hour regardless of the fact if their work was permanent, temporary, seasonal, by chance or paying as well as if they had a profitable job, alone or with other workmates or hired people, also regardless of the period of the work.

b) Worked with the member of the family, in the relative's organization, on the farm without payment.

c) worked in the personal (additional) farm by agricultural work or by keeping domestic animals in case it had a marketing character.

d) Temporarily was absent from the work keeping the position relation with the workplace.

Temporarily absent from the work are the following cases:

_ illness or getting an injury, taking care of the sick people

_ vacations and days off, additional vacations, and days off for overtime works and holidays.

_ the vacation established by the law for pregnancy and for taking care of the children

_ shift work and other works of special character

_ the vacation undertaken by the administration keeping the salary wholly to partially as well as without keeping the salary

_ Strikes

The students and the pensioners who had a work or other profitable occupation in 2001 October 3-9, are registered as workers and for them also "yes" prompt code is written.

"No" prompt code is written for those people who didn't have work or other profitable occupation in 2001 October 3-9 as well as for the following people

_ people who serve within their household (cleaning the house, doing the laundry, taking care of the children and the old and so on)

_ people who do a volunteer works on the personal and social bases, without payment and those who serve different people or charity organizations

_ people who manage the borrowings of the establishment or the organization but they don't take part in their financial activities

_ people who beg money (even if it is profitable)

QUESTION 26

What is the character of the activity of your workplace, organization, establishment (or its branch)?

The answer for this question is filled in for the people who in 2001 October 3-9 had a job or a profitable occupation (for whom 1 code was written in the 25th question). While filling in the answer it must be remembered that the character of the activity of the replier's workplace, organization, establishment (or its branch) must be defined clearly and accurately for it to be possible to determine the type of the economical activity later during the future drafting of the questionnaires (that is to say when during the summarizing the type of the economic activity written in words is changed into the codes).

Main is considered to be the job/occupation which the replier himself considers to be main for him. If the replier finds it difficult to define the main job then the main can be considered the job where he/ she worked more hours during the week or from where he/she gets more profit.

For those people who in 2001 October 3-9 changed their main job, the type of the work is written which they did at the end of the week.

For those people who worked in the unite that doesn't have a structural subdivision (for example shop, farm, mine and so on); for example for those people who worked in "Kat" specialized dairy retail store, "specialized dairy retail store" is written. For those people who worked in movable tents or in the market and were doing dairy retail trade "dairy retail trade in the movable tent or market" is written.

3) The later drafting of the information is done according to the international standards using "the classification of the characters of the economic activities" which was approved and put in use by the Armenian State Standard by the instruction N 21-V, 12.07.2001 (NACE). It was approved by the RA National Statistical Service, by the resolution N 58, 24.07.2001

For those people who worked in the economical unite that had a structural subdivision, which character of activity is different from the character of the economical unite, the main activity of the subdivision is written where the replier worked. For example for the person who works in the cafeteria of the tobacco factory, "the activity of the cafeteria" is written and not that of the tobacco factory. For the doctors (including dentists), who worked in schools, kindergartens and so on "the medical (dentist) activity" is written.

For those people who worked in the organizations who have various types of activities, for example firm group or concern, the type of the subdivision is written, where the replier works.

For those people who work in the organizations, establishments, the type the activity of the economic unite or subdivision is written and not the type of the work the replier does. For example for the person who works as a truck driver in the cement factory "cement production" is written.

If the replier finds it difficult to determine the type of the activity of his/her workplace, then it must be found out and written what main goods are produced or what services are given by the organization, subdivision or it must be found out the activity trend of the given organization (the specific weight is the highest in the general).

If the replier is fired from the job by the trade-union of the organization, establishment, then "trade-union activity" is written.

For those people who work in their own organization or have their own business (without including hired people or without including them time after time), the corresponding economic activity type is written (for example "Shoe repairing", "artel of women's shirts").

For those people who work for certain citizens the corresponding economical type of the activity is written, for example for the seller who does a retail trade of cigarettes "cigarettes retail trade"

is written. For those people who are hired personally and who serve in the households (for example secretary, cook, nurse and so on) "household serving" is written.

For those people who are engaged in agriculture the exact type of the activity is written, for example "growing melon field cultures", cattle-breeding, stock-raising" or "the production of cattle-breeding products" and so on.

For the members of the household or the relatives who work in the organization, establishment, household, farm without payment, the corresponding type of the activity of the organization, establishment, farm is written.

For those people who are engaged in religious activities, "religious activity" is written.

For those people who work in the religious organizations, the activity type is written according to the produced product or the type of the service. For example; for those people who engaged in the publishing of the religious newspapers and magazines "newspaper and magazine publication"

For those people who serve in the army "serves in the army" is written.

For all the people who are unemployed "no" is written.

QUESTION 27

Your activity in the main workplace (the type of the job you do)

For those people who had a job or a profitable occupation in 2001, October 3-9, (for whom "yes" prompt code is written in the 25th question), the detailed description of the type of the activity*) which they do in the workplace, mentioned in the 26th question, is written.

If the repplier worked not in his/her main occupation, then the main occupation is written.

The occupation must be written in detail mentioning the type of the work. It's not allowed to write "manager", "master", "typist", "operator" and so on (because most of them have the same name, but they belong to the different sphere of activity), instead it must be written "manager of the edition", "manager of the library", "the manager of the marketing department", "economic advisor", "drilling master", "computer operator", "camera operator", "sewer", "truck driver", "shop assistant in the construction materials shop" and so on.

For those people who work in their own organizations or establishment without hiring people or engaging them in work time after time, the name of the occupation (handicraft) is written; for example "dentist", "sewer" and so on.

*) the later drafting of the information will be done according to the international standards using "the model dictionary of occupation", Moscow-99, which was published by CIS statistical committee.

"Worker" is written for those people who do different works (except agriculture) that doesn't require a specialization, but in other cases the character of the job must be found out and must be written for example "porter".

If the replier does agriculture works, depending on the household specialization, the corresponding occupation is written, for example “working in agriculture” working on farm and melon field or “working in agriculture” this time engaged in cattle breeding and poultry farming and so on. If the replier did different works in agriculture and it is impossible to clearly differentiate them from each other then it is written “engaged in stock breeding” or “engaged in farm works” and so on.

“Agriculture worker” is written for those people who do different works in agriculture that doesn’t require a specialization.

For those people who work in the organizations or establishments that belong to the member of the family, without payment, the occupation is written they are engaged in most of the time. For example if the member of the family is engaged in unloading of goods most of the time, it is written “porter”.

For those who are in the army “doesn’t have” is written.

For those people who don’t have a job or profitable occupation “doesn’t have” is written.

QUESTION 28

The status of the main occupation

This question is filled in for the people who had a job or profitable occupation in 2001 October 3-9 (for whom in the 25th question “yes” prompt code was written). Here the prompt codes are written that correspond one of the prompts.

1. **“Hired worker”** are considered to be those people who work in the organizations or establishments based on a contract (written or oral) and are paid by salary (money or goods). This prompt code is also written for:
 - _ those people who are assigned for management
 - _ managers, supervisors and principles.
 - _ students who get a salary
 - _ people who are work in the organizations that belong to the relatives or the members of the family, who get a salary and work on the same bases and have the same rights as the other people doing the same job and the religious workers.

2. **“Employer”** are considered to be those people, who direct their own organization (business) on their own bases or with one or several partners and hire one or more workers for the organization.

Besides the partners can or can not be the members of the same family or household.

3. **“The member of the cooperative (production)”** is considered to be those people who work in their own establishments of producing goods and services and are active (working) member and take part in the process of the production, consumption of goods and dividing the profit with other workers with the same rights.

Besides the hired citizen working in the cooperative (production, consumption) is not considered to be the member of the cooperative.

4. **“Businessman”** are considered to be those people who direct their establishment or who realize professional, trade, creative activity or other activities for which they don’t hire people or they hire for a very short period of time.

5. **“Self-employed”** are considered to be those people who are engaged in the profitable professional and trade activities without engaging any workers. In some cases even if they engage workers then it’s not permanent. People who are engaged in the personal households are also in this group.
6. **“The member of the family supporting the activity of the organization”** are considered to be those people who work in the organization or establishment that belongs to the member of the family or relative without payment for helping and supporting. As a rule they don’t get a payment, either by money or by goods, instead they work for a certain reward or for the family budget.
7. **“The member of the agriculture”** is considered to be those people who are engaged in agriculture.
8. **“Other status”** is written for those people whose status of activity is not possible to include in any of the mentioned above.

29-30th questions are filled in for those who doesn’t have a job or any other profitable occupation (including students, pensioners)

QUESTION 29

Are you looking for a job?

For all those people who are looking for a job or are trying to organize their own business, “yes” prompt code is written, and for those people who are not looking for a job “no” prompt code is written.

The exact ways of looking for a job are applying for a job in the employment centers, administrations of the organizations, establishments, putting advertisements in the newspapers, asking friends, relatives, starting the personal business (getting an allowance or a license, looking for a place for the business and so on).

For those people who answered “yes” to this question 30 and 31 questions are filled in, and for those people who answered “no” 32d question.

QUESTION 30

Are you ready to start a work in coming 2 weeks?

For those people who are looking for a job and in case of being offered an appropriate job are ready to start the work in coming 2 weeks, “yes” prompt code is written, and for those who cannot start the work in the same period of time depending on some reasons “no” prompt code is written.

QUESTION 31

Are you looking for a job for the first time?

“Yes” prompt code is written for those people who are looking for a job for the first time, that is to say they have never worked before. “No” prompt code is written for those people who have looked for a job for many times.

QUESTION 32

What is the reason?

For those people who are not looking for a job one of the prompt codes must be written corresponding to one of the eight causes offered as an answer in the 32 column.

PART 3

“The living conditions of the household”

For each household the information is written about the living conditions of the household. If for one household more than one questionnaire were made then the part of the living conditions of the household is filled in only in the last questionnaire.

For the answers of B1-B13 questions of this part check mark is put in front of one of the prompts offered for the answers and according to the order of filling in B14 and B15 questions, the answer is written in numbers.

If the person or the household rent a place in some part of the flat (house); in one room and in some part of the room and live with the house owner in the same dwelling unite, then the living conditions of the flat are filled in only for the house owner and if the household rented the whole flat, then the living conditions are filled in for the household of the person who rented the flat.

B.1

The providing with a dwelling unite

One of the mentioned prompts is written.

1. Has – if the household is provided with a house or a flat.
2. Doesn't have – if the household doesn't have a house, flat and rents a place with certain citizens or when they have a agreement with a relative or a friend about living in his/her house (flat) temporarily.
3. Homeless – for those who don't have a certain address (for the homeless, wanderers).

Homeless are considered to be those people who don't have a certain place to live, their not big possessions carry with them and spend the night in the streets, gardens, entrances, in the abandoned buildings and in other places (besides all the mentioned places are random for them).

B.2

The type of the settlement

1. Personal house – if one household lives in one house **) regardless the property type.
2. The part of the personal house – if the household lives in the part of the house (building).
3. Separate flat – if the household lives in a separate flat *)

Besides if the household lives in the personal house or in a separate flat, but uses the part of the house or flat and the other part gives for rent, then it is considered that this household lives in the personal house or separate flat.

4. General (communal) flat – if more than one household lives in the flat, as well as in the houses, flats that have a general entrance and these houses are not dormitories.
5. Hut or a temporary settlement – if the household lives in a hut, van, van house and in other such places that are temporary settlements.

** House is considered to be a building built on a separate plot, that has a separate post address with communal conveniences with its additional household buildings.

* Separate flat is considered to be a building that is used for permanent dwelling, comprising one and more rooms, divided with other buildings by a basic wall, which has a general entrance, general hall or the building that has a separate exit if one household lives there.

6. Dormitory – if the household lives in a dormitory (regardless the type of the building; whether it is a flat, has a general entrance, as well as whether they use one room, the part of the room or only one bed).

Those houses are considered to be dormitories in which the part of the buildings are furnished and are considered for dwelling of the people who are not relatives and which have all types of the rooms (resting rooms, gyms, kitchens, bathrooms, sanitary rooms and so on).

7. Organization (institutional) for joint living – this is for those people (except the serving personnel) who permanently live in nursing homes, orphanages, boarding schools as well as for those who live in monasteries, army units and for the dwellers of such establishments.

8. Other dwelling building – if the household lives in the hotel, rest houses, motels, administrative buildings and in other such buildings that are not determined for permanent dwelling that are not mentioned.

B.3

When was it built?

Here it is mentioned one if the dates offered as an answer. Besides while determining the date of the building (house), the date is chosen when the house (building) was put in use.

For example; if the building of the house began in 1979 and was finished in 1981, then the “1981-1990” prompt is written, the date when the building was completed.

In case of rebuilding the house or adding more floors the date when it was out in use is considered to be the original building year.

B.4

The construction material of the outer walls of the building

1. Stone, brick – if the house is built of stone or brick.
2. Ferroconcrete (panel, monolith), block – if the house is built of the blocks of ferroconcrete or concrete blocks and panels, as well as in cases when the wooden house is faced with bricks.
3. Wood – if the walls of the house are made of wood (quadrilateral or rough-hewn) or made of the whole wooden panels as well as in cases when the wooden house is faced by brick.
4. Comprising different materials – if the first floor of the house (the part of the house) is made of brick or stone and the second floor is made of wood.

If the walls of the house are made of several types of material then they must be included in the type of the material which prevails in the building.

5. Other – in the absence of the construction materials mentioned above.

B.5

The main sources of heating

1. Central heating – if the dwelling unit is equipped with group, regional or united boiler-house, provided with steam heating from water electric center.
2. Gas – if the dwellings unit is mainly heated by gas.
3. Electricity – if the dwellings unit is heated by electric heaters, electric stoves and other electric equipments.
4. Coal – if coal is used for the heating of the dwelling unit.

5. Wood – if as a main fuel for heating the dwellings unite wood is used.
6. Manure – if the main course of the heating is the manure.
7. Oil – if oil or other oil product is used for heating the dwelling unite.
8. Other – if other fuels are used except those mentioned above.

B.6

The main fuel for making food

1. Electricity – if for cooking an electric stove is used or an electric oven which is put in the flat that has a separate kitchen.
2. Gas – if natural or liquid gas is used in gas stove.
3. Oil – if different oil stoves are used.
4. Wood – if wood oven or wood stove is used and the fuel is wood.
5. Other – if other type of the fuel is used besides those mentioned above.

B.7

The main source of water supply

1. Water pipes in the dwelling unite – if the water tap is inside the dwelling unite, that is to say it is connected with the water supply center.
2. Water pipes in the building but not in the dwelling unite – if there is a water pipe in the building, but the water doesn't go to the separate dwelling unites and the households get water from the same water tap.
3. Public water pipe – if there is a water tap in the yard or nearby, but the water doesn't go to the house and the dwellers use the water on the public bases.
4. Personal water tank – if the main source of the water supply of the household is the personal water tank.
5. From the rivers, springs – if the household satisfies its water needs directly use the water from the rivers and springs.
6. Other – for all other cases not mentioned here.

B.8

Is there a bathroom or a shower?

1. Yes, in the dwelling unite – if there is a separate bathroom or shower in the dwelling unite regardless the type of the warm water supply (central, in the flat, including small water heaters by gas, wood). Besides if there is no sewerage system in the dwelling system, and then it is not regarded equipped with bathroom or shower.
2. Yes, in the building, but not in the dwelling unite – if there is a bathroom or a shower but not in the dwelling unite.
3. Yes, outside of the building – if the household uses the bathroom or a shower that is out of the building.
4. Other – if the replier uses other means for this reason except those mentioned above (for example he/she goes to the public bathroom, uses his/her friends', relatives' bathrooms).

B.9
Is there a toilette?

Inundating

1. In the dwelling unite - if the dwelling unite is equipped with a rinsing toilette connected with the sewerage.
2. Outside of the dwelling unite, only for the given household – if there is a rinsing toilette in the building and it is determined only for the given household.
3. Outside of the dwelling unite for the general usage – if the toilette is outside of the dwelling unite and is for the general usage

Not inundating

4. Only for the given household – if the toilette is not connected with the sewerage and only the given household uses it.
5. For the general usage – if the toilette is not connected with the sewerage, is out of the building and is for general usage.
6. Other – all other cases.

B. 10

How is the garbage cleaning done?

By the garbage pipe of the building

1. Systematic cleaning – if the garbage is put in the garbage pipe and the cleaning of the garbage is done every day, systematically.
2. Unsystematic cleaning - if the garbage is put in the garbage pipe of the building but it is cleaned unsystematically, time after time.

In other ways

3. it is put in the garbage can that is taken away systematically – if the garbage is put in the garbage can outside of the building (regardless the distance) which is taken away systematically.
4. it is put in the garbage can that is taken away unsystematically – if the garbage is put in the garbage can outside of the building (regardless the distance) but it is taken away unsystematically.
5. Other – for all other cases.

B.11

The main source of illumination

1. Electricity- in case of the presence of the electric wiring

2. Other – in all other cases

B. 12

Do you have a telephone?

“Yes” answer is mentioned if there is a telephone in the dwelling unite, and if there is no telephone in the given dwelling unite, then “No” answer is mentioned.

Attention: If in the dwelling unite one type of the conveniences is missing temporarily (because of being out of order, being under repair or for other reasons), then the building is considered to be equipped with that type of the conveniences.

B. 13

Whose property is the dwellings unite?

1. The member of the given household – if the dwellings unite belongs to the member of the household or to the members by the law of the citizen property.
2. The state – if the dwellings unite is the property of the state.
3. The community – if the dwellings unite is the property of the community.
4. The juridical person – if the dwellings unite belongs to the organization, social organization, establishment, fund that have a status of a juridical person.
5. Other people – if the dwelling unite belongs no to the member of the household by law but to someone else.

B. 14

How many rooms *) uses your household?

-
- The room is the part of the house, flat, dromedary, which is divided from other parts with the walls and partitions and is determined for living, having a rest, for having classes (in dormitories, children homes and so on).
 - The attics, balconies and other verandas that are equipped and are fit for living during the whole year are considered to be rooms.
 - The kitchens, halls, bath rooms, cellars and other additional buildings of the flat and dormitory, are not considered to be rooms.

For example; if two households are living together in the dwelling unite that has a 3 rooms fit for living and each of them is using one room and the third room is shared then the B.14 part of the questionnaire made for them is filled in in the following way:

Separate – 1

With other households together – 1

Besides the recurrent number of the dwelling unite in the questionnaire made for these households must be the same (see page 21).

If the household uses the part of the room, then it is written

Separate – 0

With other households together – 1

If the given dwelling unite is used by only one household, then the number of the rooms will be shown in the “**Separate**” line and in the “**With other households together**” line 0 will be written.

B. 15

How much is the space of your dwelling unite (sq/m)?

Here it is mentioned the space of whole dwelling unite. The sum of the square meter is written in total figures without decimal figures. The writing is done in figures (for example 5, 13, 44, 105 and so on).

The space of the personal house or dormitory is determined by the total square meter of the rooms and additional buildings (kitchens, halls, bathrooms, cellars) excluding the square meter of the additional closets and halls.

For those who live in dormitories the space of the place they use is determined by the total square meter of the rooms they use in the dormitory.

In the dormitories the space of the additional buildings used by the dweller is determined by dividing the whole sum of the square meter into the number of beds/places.

For example; if the space of the additional buildings of the dormitory is 506 sq/m and the number of the beds is 103, then 5sq/m (4,913, which is rounded) falls to each person.

The space of the staircases, halls, entrances, stuck out buildings and the places used by stoves, additional buildings that are not heated (balcony, attic, veranda) is not included in the whole space of the building.

Also the square meter of the rooms of security, serving personnel, teachers, nurses and the buildings of everyday repairs and other necessities (reception area, hairdressing saloon, shop) is not included in the whole square meter of the dormitories, nursing homes.

The dwelling space comprises the square meter of all the used rooms in the house hold not including the space of the inbuilt closets. If the household uses only the part of the room then the space of the whole room must be written which is used by the household (for example; if three people live in dormitory in 15sq/m space and each of them is a separate household, then 5sq/m falls to each of them.

If the household uses the part of the space and the other part gives for rent then the whole space is written which belongs as well as the part that is used by the household.

Appendixes

Appendix 1

Additional chart

2001, October 10, finding out the age by the year of birth

1960	41	40	1916	85	84	1872	129	128
1959	42	41	1915	86	85	1871	130	129
1958	43	42	1914	87	86	1870	The age of the people, by filled in years, who are born	
Date Of birth	The age of the people, by filled in years, who are born		Date of birth	The age of the people, by filled in years, who are born		Date of birth	The age of the people, by filled in years, who are born	
	From January 1 to October 9	From October 10 to December 31		From January 1 to October 9	From October 10 to December 31		From January 1 to October 9	From October 10 to December 31
2001	0	---	1957	44	43	1913	88	87
2000	1	0	1956	45	44	1912	89	88
1999	2	1	1955	46	45	1911	90	89
1998	3	2	1954	47	46	1910	91	90
1997	4	3	1953	48	47	1909	92	91
1996	5	4	1952	49	48	1908	93	92
1995	6	5	1951	50	49	1907	94	93
1994	7	6	1950	51	50	1906	95	94
1993	8	7	1949	52	51	1905	96	95
1992	9	8	1948	53	52	1904	97	96
1991	10	9	1947	54	53	1903	98	97
1990	11	10	1946	55	54	1902	99	98
1989	12	11	1945	56	55	1901	100	99
1988	13	12	1944	57	56	1900	101	100
1987	14	13	1943	58	57	1899	102	101
1986	15	14	1942	59	58	1898	103	102
1985	16	15	1941	60	59	1897	104	103
1984	17	16	1940	61	60	1896	105	104
1983	18	17	1939	62	61	1895	106	105
1982	19	18	1938	63	62	1894	107	106
1981	20	19	1937	64	63	1893	108	107
1980	21	20	1936	65	64	1892	109	108
1979	22	21	1935	66	65	1891	110	109
1978	23	22	1934	67	66	1890	111	110
1977	24	23	1933	68	67	1889	112	111
1976	25	24	1932	69	68	1888	113	112
1975	26	25	1931	70	69	1887	114	113
1974	27	26	1930	71	70	1886	115	114
1973	28	27	1929	72	71	1885	116	115
1972	29	28	1928	73	72	1884	117	116
1971	30	29	1927	74	73	1883	118	117
1970	31	30	1926	75	74	1882	119	118
1969	32	31	1925	76	75	1881	120	119
1968	33	32	1924	77	76	1880	121	120
1967	34	33	1923	78	77	1879	122	121
1966	35	34	1922	79	78	1878	123	122
1965	36	35	1921	80	79	1877	124	123
1964	37	36	1920	81	80	1876	125	124
1963	38	37	1919	82	81	1875	126	125
1962	39	38	1918	83	82	1874	127	126
1961	40	39	1917	84	83	1873	128	127

Appendix 2

Additional chart

For finding out the level of education for those people who didn't have a general secondary education (by the finished grades)

What grade did he/she finish or what grade does he/she study?	The level of the education according to the given number of the grades.
---	---

Finished;

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| - 7 grades, in 1961 and earlier | general, basic |
| - 8 grades 1962-1989 | -“- |
| - 9 grades 1990-1992 | -“- |
| - General secondary school 1993 and after | -“- |
| - 11 years school, 9 and 10 grades | -“- |
| - Students of 10, 11 grades | -“- |

Is studying:

In technical college (except those people who have general, basic education)

-“-

Quitted:

From 8 grade 1961/62

-“-

From 9 grade 1988/89 and earlier

-“-

From technical college (except those people who have general, basic education)

-“-

Finished:

The elementary school in 1972

-“-

In any year 4-6 grades

-“-

7 grades 1961 and after

-“-

4 grades 1992 and after	-“-
Is studying:	
- 4-8 grades	-“-
Quitted:	
- From 4 grade in 1972/73 and after	-“-
- From 5-7 grades in any year	-“-
- From 8 grade in 1962/63 and after	-“-
Hasn't finished the elementary school	doesn't have Elementary
Finished:	
- post revolutionary school 1,2 grades	-“-
- 1,2 grades till 1972	-“-
Is studying in 1-3 grades	
Quitted:	
From 1-3 grades of post revolutionary school	-“-
From 4 grade 1971/72 and earlier	

Appendix 3

RA National Statistical Service

Form N 4

Control List N

Where was made:

Region _____	Place _____	Census Area _____
Community _____	City/Village _____	Instruction area _____
Number of the house/building (in case of the absence of the number) _____		Registration area _____
The name of the house owner		
Number of the flat _____		
Date -----		

a) was in the mentioned address

in 2001, October 9, 12 am

Yes

No

b) Was mentioned in the questionnaire with absence mark together with the control list

Yes No

1.Name, second name, patronymic name	
2.the place of permanent settlement (address)	
3. Sex	. Male . Female
4.Date of birth	<u>Day, month, year, the age</u>
5. Place of birth (in case of Armenia the region and the place, in case of other country the name of the country)	
6. Marital status	1.never married

The address where the given person must be registered as a permanent or temporary inhabitant

District _____ Place _____ community _____
City _____ Street/Avenue _____
The number of the house/building (in case of missing the number) _____ number of the apartment _____
The name of the house owner _____

About the results of the verification

(This is not filled in while making the control list)

The given person:	
A) previously was registered in N--- questionnaire	census area _____
b) was not registered and entered in N --- questionnaire	instruction area _____
c) doesn't live in the mentioned address	registration area _____
d) other cases _____	

Verifier's signature _____

Date of verification _____

Appendix 4

RA National Statistical Service
Confirmed by the RA statistical council 26.07.2001 by the resolution N 59

FORM N 5

CERTIFICATE N

Citizen _____
/Name, second name, patronymic name / .

Date of birth _____

Took part in 2001 census

Interview _____
/Name, second name/ /signature/

This certificate is only for registration of the population of RA 2001 census. Please keep this certificate with you till 2001, October 25.

Appendix 6

RA National Statistical Service
Confirmed by the RA statistical council 26.07.2001 by the resolution N 59

Control List N

(is filled in for the person who took part in census and has another house (flat))

The permanent address where the person lives

Region _____ Place _____ Census Area _____
Community _____ City/Village _____ Instruction area _____

Number of the house/building
(In case of the absence of the number) _____ Registration area _____
The name of the house owner _____

Number of the flat _____

Date -----

Name, second name, patronymic name	
the place of permanent settlement (address)	
Sex	. Male . Female
Date of birth	<u>Day, month, year, the age</u>

RA citizen _____ has already passed the census and
/Name, second name, patronymic name /
He/she mustn't be registered in the given address.

Place _____ Community _____
City/Village _____ Street/Avenue _____
The number of the house/building (in case of missing the number) _____ number of the apartment _____
The name of the house owner _____

The results of the verification in the given address

The given person

- a) N--- house/apt is not found in the questionnaire
- b) if found in N --- house/apt questionnaire
but after the verification is deleted from all the census .
questionnaires
- c)other case_____

Census Area
Instruction area
Registration area

Verifier's signature_____ Verification date_____