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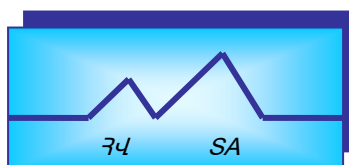
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

# MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2021





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UNITED NATIONS MIGRATION  
AGENCY

ARMSTAT  
(RA STATISTICAL COMMITTEE)

## MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2021

(According to the Weighted Results of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey - 2021)

Yerevan - 2023

ARMSTAT (Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia) conducts an annual Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) and releases the “Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia” statistical and analytical Report to inform the public on the level of poverty and social situation including migration for the reporting year. This Report is based on the micro database created on the results of ILCS – 2021 which describes information concerning recent migration patterns of household members involved in population migration flows, their profiles as well as the stock of migrants in the permanent population (country of birth is abroad), their age and sex composition, educational level, employment, access to health care, remittances sent and received, and other determinants over the 2019-2021 period.

The RA Migration Profile was prepared on the basis of the data of ILCS 2016 which was initiated by the Organization for Migration, Mission in Armenia. Based on the latter, a data analysis tool was developed, which was used for the purpose of producing the RA Migration Profile as per data from ILCS 2017-2021.

The RA Migration Profile is an additional source of information about the latest developments in migration movements in Armenia and their socio-demographic determinants, and structure of the migrant stock.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Migration trends in the recent period

According to the results of the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) 2021, a total of 193.7 thousand household members were in migration during the period from 2019-2021. The ILCS identified an overall record of some 112.6 thousand individuals (58.1%) who left their places of residence and did not return (emigrants), 45.7 thousand returnees (23.6%), and 35.4 thousand (18.3%) newly arrived at the location (immigrants). Amongst the migrant members of households, around 44.8 thousand individuals (23.1%) migrated internally within the territory of Armenia during the reference period.

Among the emigrants, the majority were men who left for urban areas in the Russian Federation (RF). This correlates with the fact that the majority of returnees were men coming back from urban areas of RF. Emigration was the highest at the beginning of the year, in February-March, whereas return migration was the highest at the end of the year, during the months from September to December and January the following year. Among the new arrivals, the majority were women of whom one-third arrived from RF (30.5%), heading mainly toward urban areas. The immigration rates were mostly steady throughout the reference period being relatively more intensive in the months from September-December.

More than two-thirds of emigrants, and one in seven (14.8%) of returning migrants cited work as the main reason for their latest migration. In general terms, over 71.0% of the emigrants and 65.7% of the returnees worked in the construction sector. As a matter of fact, the newly arrived mentioned family formation, family reunification, and settling down as the reasons behind their migration. The migrants had also been engaged in other sectors of the economy, such as process industries, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, and residence and public catering.

### Stock of migrants

Among the permanent population of the Republic of Armenia (2.7 million)<sup>1</sup> recorded by the survey conducted among private households in 2021, the overwhelming majority were native-born while 109.8 thousand were born outside Armenia. In this Report, country of birth is used as a proxy for the stock of migrant residents. The countries of birth of most of the mentioned migrants included the Commonwealth of Independent States (1.3%), Georgia (1.0%), the Republic of Artsakh (0.9%), the Russian Federation (0.4%), the Syrian Arab Republic (0.2%), Ukraine (0.1%) and other countries (0.2%).

The majority of the migrant stock were women within or above the active working age. The results of the survey point to a higher percentage of households led by women in the migrant stock than in the native-born population.

In the population, the employment rate among the native-born was 15.4 percentage points higher compared to that of the migrant stock. Migrants were mostly employed in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing, wholesale and retail trade, education, public administration and defence, and compulsory social security.

The results of the survey show a higher proportion of those with university education in the migrant stock, by 3.5 percentage points more compared to the native-born population.

Access to health care services was 35.4% and 26.9% for the native-born and migrant populations respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> The figure bears the influence of not only the impact of the absence of institutional households but also of the consequences of changes of addresses in RA after 2011.

## Monetary and commodity flows (remittances)

Remittances are defined as cash or in-kind commodities transferred abroad or received from abroad by the permanent population within 30 days before the survey as well as remittances sent by recent migrants. During the surveyed period, out of the absent migrants involved in migration processes, some 55.2 thousand migrants, equivalent to around 52% of their overall number, sent remittances mostly to immediate family members. Around 6.9 thousand household members of the permanent population mentioned having sent remittances abroad within 30 days before the survey. Over 72 thousand permanent residents received remittances from abroad, mainly originating from RF (65.0%). 98.2% of recipients of outgoing remittances, and 95.7% of the resident population who received remittances from abroad used them for routine consumption purposes including education and medical treatment. Around 90% of the resident population received remittances through bank transfers.

### MAIN FINDINGS

- In 2021, 109.8 thousand of the resident population (4.1%) were foreign-born. The majority of the stock of migrants were women aged 25 years and above and were born in other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), with completed secondary or tertiary education.
- Between 2019 and 2021, out of the total population involved in migration movements, some 158.3 thousand individuals left their places of residence; as of 2021, some 112.6 thousand of them had not returned while those who returned accounted for 45.7%. According to the survey data, some 35.4 thousand were new arrivals in the location. During the reference period, some 44.8 thousand individuals (23.1% of migrants) migrated internally (within Armenia).
- During 2019-2021, the number of those who arrived in Armenia was around 66 thousand while those who left Armenia numbered 83 thousand individuals. Of those who had left, around 70.5% had been absent from the country for up to 12 months whereas 29.5% had been absent for more than 12 months at the time of the survey.
- Among the emigrants and return migrants, the main reason for migration was work whereas for the new arrivals at the location reasons for migration, besides work, included also family formation and reunification, education/training, and resettlement.
- Within the resident population structure, the majority of the migrant stock undertook jobs in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The majority of emigrants, returnees and new arrivals worked in the construction sector, representing 71.0%, 65.7% and 34.5% respectively.
- Out of the number of the resident population, 6.9 thousand individuals sent and 72 individuals received remittances within 30 days before the survey. Incoming remittances originated mainly from the Russian Federation.
- Out of recent migrants, a total of 86.9 thousand individuals sent remittances from abroad, the majority to an immediate family member.

## Data Description and Definitions

This Report is based on the results from the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) conducted in 2021 by the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat). The sampling framework was developed using the systematic representative probability sampling through technical assistance by the World Bank. The sample was drawn from the database of addresses of all private households in the country (group households are not included) developed using the results of the 2011 Population Census. All respondents were permanent residents of Armenia.<sup>2</sup> The sampling frame was divided into 32 strata including the 12 administrative districts of Yerevan City as well as urban and rural areas. In 2021, a total of 5 184 households were selected, of which 3240 households from urban and 1944 households from rural areas (<https://armstat.am/en/?nid=82&id=2323>).

Some of the surveyed data in this Report are presented in absolute numbers, others in percentages which were calculated on the basis of the following survey questionnaire sections: Section 1 - Household Members' Roster, Part A and Part B, All Members; Section 2 - Individuals Absent from Main Location of Residence; Section 3 - Previous and future migration for all household members; Section 6 - Health care, for all household members; Section 8 - Employment Status, all household members between 15 and 75 years of age; Section 9 - Employment, all household members between 15-75 years of age; Section 17 - Remittances sent by the household; Section 18 - Remittances received by the households (<https://armstat.am/en/?nid=208>). All results apply population weights developed by Armstat. For the identification of migrants, the Report uses detailed country-of-birth information collected from the ILCS and defines migrants as individuals who were born outside Armenia.<sup>3</sup> They are considered as the stock of migrants in the permanent resident population. A detailed list of countries of birth is presented in Table 1 of the Appendix.

In order to track migration flows, the ILCS questionnaire contains a special module which records recent incidences of migration and determinants of migrants in 2019-2021.<sup>4</sup> It includes responses received from migrants (i.e. individuals who migrated and had not returned during the reference period), return migrants (i.e. individuals who migrated and returned during the reference period) and newly arrived migrants (i.e. for the first time) at the location. In addition to presenting recent migration dynamics within, into, and outside of Armenia, responses to the questions in the mentioned Sections also provide rich contextual information on the main reasons for migration and socio-economic determinants of migrants.

This Report, for the purpose of the survey, considers the foreign-born population as the **stock of migrants** in the composition of the resident population. Consequently, their socio-economic determinants, i.e. data related to demographics, household patterns, employment, level of education, and access to health care are compared with the same data for the native-born population. The employment information of the ILCS relates to the population aged between 15 and 75 years<sup>5</sup>, while the level of education is grouped into four broad categories: primary and below, basic, secondary, and tertiary.<sup>6</sup> **Access to health care services** is considered as being covered by health insurance, or at least one household member being entitled to the Basic Benefit Package (BBP). **Remittances** are defined as cash or in-kind transfers sent abroad or received from abroad within 30 days before the survey and are presented separately for recent migrants and stock of migrants in the population.

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<sup>2</sup> Those who are present or temporarily absent in the reference period are considered as the permanent population.

<sup>3</sup> This relates to the 'Country of birth' in the ILCS questionnaire.

<sup>4</sup> Sections 2 and 3 in the ILCS questionnaire relate to the individuals included in the survey who had migrated from 1 January 2019. And, this Report defines the period of recent migration from 2019-2021 and presents data analysed for that period.

<sup>5</sup> The official retirement age is 63 years for men and women.

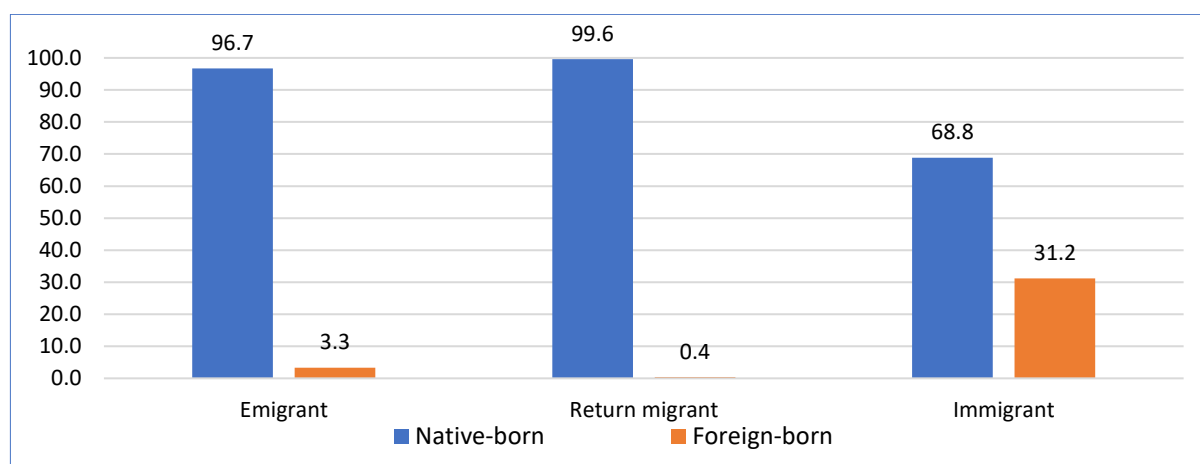
<sup>6</sup> Secondary education includes the population with secondary as well as vocational education. Tertiary education includes the population with a Bachelor and higher degree of education.

## Migration Flow

To reflect migration dynamics, Figure 1 and Table 1 present the incidence of migration, i.e. departure from their location of residence, return migration and immigration to Armenia between 2019 and 2021. The Report provides differentiated data between the stock of migrants and migration flows. **Recent migrants** are: a) emigrants who left and have not returned, or b) emigrants who returned to Armenia within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 months or more, or c) immigrants (arrived for the first time) at the location between 2019 and 2021. In the resident population, for the purpose of this survey, foreign-born residents represent **the stock of migrants**. During the reference period, a total of 112.6 thousand individuals left their places of residence and did not return as at 2021 while 45.7 thousand returned, and around 35.4 thousand arrived for the first time at the location.

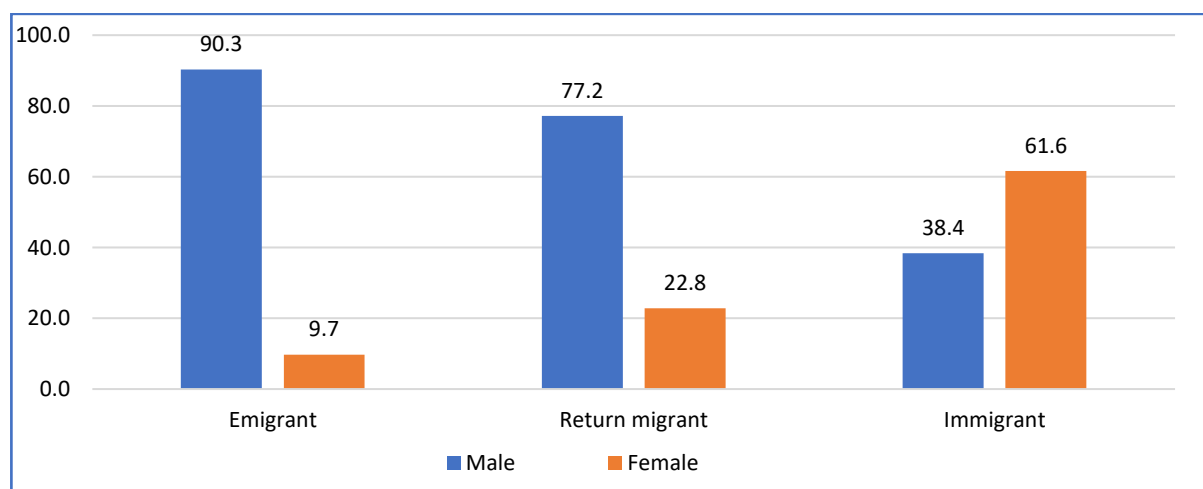
According to data presented in Table 1 and Figure 1, the vast majority of the population that left and returned (96.7% and 99.6%, respectively) were native-born, whereas the remaining smaller proportion (3.3% of emigrants and 0.4% of return migrants) were foreign-born. The vast majority of those newly arrived at the location (68.8%) were born in Armenia. Data in Figure 2 show that men accounted for 90.3% of emigrants and 77.2% of return migrants whereas women were the majority in the newly arrived, accounting for 61.6%.

**Figure 1: Proportion of emigrants, return migrants and immigrants by country of birth, 2019-2021, in %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Figure 2: Distribution of recent migrants by sex in 2019-2021, in %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).



Table 1 below provides a summary of the above-mentioned determinants. In addition, it presents the marz and country of destination or return of the migrants, returnees and immigrants. In general terms, 66.0% (74.3 thousand individuals) left for RF, while 26.2 (29.5 thousand individuals) migrated internally.<sup>7</sup>

Coherent with emigration trends in the reference period, the majority of returnees represented those who came back from RF (56.6%). 28.8 percent of the newly arrived at the location migrated internally, 28.2% arrived from the Republic of Artsakh while 30.5% represented the immigrants from RF. Both the emigrants, return migrants and immigrants opted for urban areas: 82.4% of emigrants headed to urban areas, 77.1% of return migrants returned from urban areas, and 77.7% of the immigrants settled in urban areas.

**Table 1: Incidence and location of migration flows, 2019-2021**

	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Absolute number				In percentage			
Country of origin								
RA	108 844	45 529	24 373	178 746	96.7	99.6	68.8	92.6
Migrants	3 755	192	11 062	15 009	3.3	0.4	31.2	7.4
Total	112 599	45 721	35 435	193 755	100	100	100	100
Sex								
Male	101 683	35 309	13 590	150 582	90.3	77.2	38.4	77.7
Female	10 916	10 412	21 845	43 173	9.7	22.8	61.6	22.3
Total	112 599	45 721	35 435	193 755	100	100	100	100
Marz or country of destination or return								
Internal flows	29 460	5 135	10 212	44 807	26.2	11.2	28.8	23.1
Yerevan	11 308	1 931	1 262	14 501	10.0	4.2	3.6	7.5
Aragatsotn	799	-	834	1 633	0.7	-	2.4	0.8
Ararat	1 493	222	1 938	3 653	1.3	0.4	5.5	1.9
Armavir	484	100	576	1 160	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.6
Gegharkunik	2 360	320	397	3 077	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.6
Lori	453	295	1 388	2 136	0.4	0.6	3.9	1.1
Kotayk	100	-	51	151	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Shirak	1 542	312	929	2 783	1.4	0.7	2.6	1.4
Syunik	4 806	1 082	1 318	7 206	4.3	2.4	3.7	3.7
Vayots Dzor	1 094	118	174	1 386	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7
Tavush	5 021	755	1 346	7 122	4.5	1.7	3.8	3.7
International flows	83 139	40 586	25 223	148 948	73.8	88.8	71.2	76.9
Republic of Artsakh	5 706	10 224	9 998	25 928	5.1	22.4	28.2	13.4
RF	74 335	25 875	10 820	111 030	66.0	56.6	30.5	57.3
Ukraine	156	716	118	990	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.5
Other CIS countries	314	528	591	1 433	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.7
Georgia	156	-	-	156	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other European countries	1 023	2 329	1 556	4 908	0.9	5.1	4.4	2.5
USA or Canada	1 165	390	2 021	3 576	1.0	0.7	5.7	1.9
Syria	-	127	-	127	-	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	284	397	118	799	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4
Total	112 599	45 721	35 435	193 755	100	100	100	100

<sup>7</sup> Internal migration relates to recent migrants that moved (departed/returned) within Yerevan City, Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk, Shirak, Syunik, Vayots Dzor, and Tavush marzes.

	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
<i>Level of urbanization</i>								
Urban	92 833	35 229	22 570	150 632	82.4	77.1	63.7	77.7
Rural	19 766	10 492	12 865	43 123	17.6	22.9	36.3	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 599</b>	<b>45 721</b>	<b>35 435</b>	<b>193 755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS “Section 2. Persons absent from their main residence area”, question 2.05 (Where does he/she live at present?), “Section 3. Previous and future migration”, question 3.08 (Marz or country of destination or return), question 2.06 and question 3.09 (type of residence area). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and had not returned in the reference period. Return migrants include the data of those individuals whose return was recorded within 3 months, between 3-12 months, and after 12 months or more. Immigrants are new arrivals at the location. CIS is the abbreviation for the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 2 presents data on the year and month of recent migration over the surveyed period. Movement of the vast majority of emigrants (66%) was recorded in 2021 while movement of around 39% of return migrants was recorded in 2019 which was followed by 33.8% in 2021, while movement of over half of newly arrived (52%) was recorded in 2021.

Recent migration trends established that during 2019-2021, the number of individuals who arrived in Armenia was 66 thousand while those who left Armenia accounted for 83 thousand; out of the latter the absence of around 70.5% from the country at the time of registration was up to 12 months, and that of 29.5% was over 12 months.

According to the recorded monthly distribution data, emigration was more intensive at the beginning of the year - February-April, with proportions from 13.6% to 18.6%, whereas movement of the return and immigrants intensified at the end of the year – over the months of September-December (continuing also in January) by 12.1% - 14.7% and 10.5%-16.0%, respectively.

**Table 2: Year and month of recent migration, 2019-2021**

	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
Absolute number					In percentage			
<i>Migration year</i>								
2019	14 167	17 677	7 953	39 797	12.6	38.7	22.5	20.5
2020	23 898	12 585	16 705	53 188	21.2	27.5	47.1	27.5
2021	74 534	15 459	10 777	100 770	66.2	33.8	30.4	52.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 599</b>	<b>45 721</b>	<b>35 435</b>	<b>193 755</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Migration month</i>								
January	8 076	6 396	2 202	16 674	7.2	14.0	6.2	8.6
February	17 922	1 185	1 970	21 077	15.9	2.6	5.6	10.9
March	20 962	3 169	2 455	26 586	18.6	6.9	6.9	13.7
April	15 360	697	1 533	17 590	13.6	1.5	4.3	9.1
May	11 508	1 320	2 653	15 481	10.2	2.9	7.5	8.0
June	6 171	2 344	1 668	10 183	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.2
July	10 345	3 383	2 115	15 843	9.2	7.4	6.0	8.2
August	7 354	2 546	1 906	11 806	6.5	5.6	5.4	6.1
September	6 577	5 879	5 663	18 119	5.9	12.8	16.0	9.3
October	2 279	6 576	4 912	13 767	2.0	14.4	13.8	7.1
November	3 132	6 709	4 647	14 488	2.8	14.7	13.1	7.5
December	2 913	5 517	3 711	12 141	2.6	12.1	10.5	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 599</b>	<b>45 721</b>	<b>35 435</b>	<b>193 755</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (as per population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS “Section 2. Persons absent from their main residence area”, “Section 3. Previous and future migration, question 2.03 and question 3.07 (Migration month and year). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and had not returned in the reporting period. Return migrants are individuals whose return was recorded within 3 months, between 3-12 months, and after 12 months or more. Immigrants are the newly arrived at the location.

Table 3 - Figures 3a, 3b and 3c highlight the main reasons of migrants' recent migration. Some 70.3% of the emigrants left to work or in search of work. Of return migrants, some 15% came to work, 18.9% for family reasons (family formation/reunification), and 21.3% due to the end of their employment there. The majority of immigrants mentioned family formation/reunification with the family (35.8%), 21.4% the war activities, 12.1% to reside in the area, and 8.0% to work as the reason for their arrival.

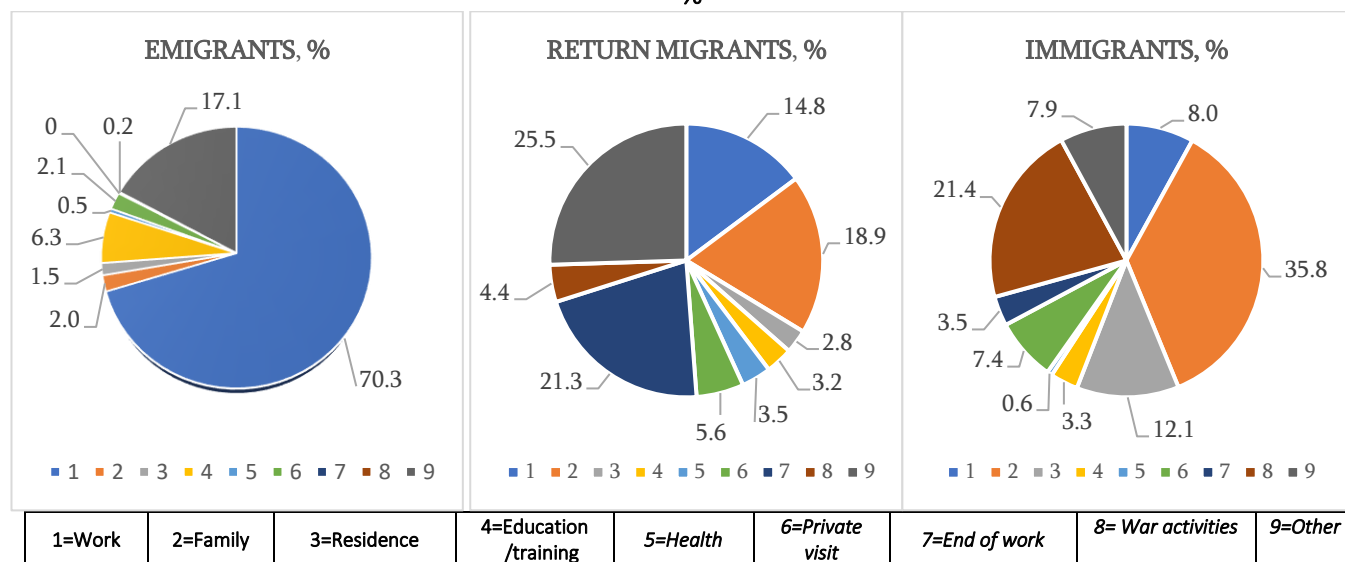
**Table 3: Main reason for recent migration, 2019-2021**

Main reasons for migration	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Absolute number				In percentage			
Work	79 141	6 780	2 849	88 771	70.3	14.8	8.0	45.8
Family	2 299	8 643	12 678	23 620	2.0	18.9	35.8	12.2
Residence	1 631	1 304	4 285	7 220	1.5	2.8	12.1	3.7
Education /training	7 067	1 446	1 177	9 689	6.3	3.2	3.3	5.0
Health	559	1 597	202	2 358	0.5	3.5	0.6	1.2
Private visit	2 415	2 551	2 625	7 591	2.1	5.6	7.4	3.9
End of work	×	9 721	1 252	10 973	×	21.3	3.5	5.7
War activities	247	1 999	7 586	9 832	0.2	4.4	21.4	5.1
Other	19 240	11 680	2 781	33 701	17.1	25.5	7.9	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 599</b>	<b>45 721</b>	<b>35 435</b>	<b>193 755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 2. Persons absent from their main residence area", question 2.07 (Main reasons for migration), "Section 3. Previous and future migration", question 3.10 "Family circumstances are reasons connected with family formation, e.g. getting married and family reunification. Private visit includes, for instance, visiting relatives and friends, tourism, and medical treatment. Family includes reason for family formation and reunification, such as marriage. Emigrants are individuals who migrated and had not returned during the reference period. Return migrants are those individuals whose return was recorded within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are immigrant persons at the location.

**Figures 3a, 3b and 3c: Main reason for migration among emigrants, return migrants and immigrants, 2019-2021, %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

Table 4 presents the types of economic activities of migrants by the maximum time spent on it or the maximum income earned during their recent migration. During recent migration, the vast majority of migrants (71.0%) engaged in construction activities, 7.1% in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 5.0% in transportation and storage, 6.3% in process industries. Moreover, 65.7% of returned migrants and 34.5% of immigrants were involved in construction works during their stay in migration.

**Table 4: Main economic activities of migrants (NACE Rev. 2) during the recent migration, 2019-2021**

Main economic activities (NACE Rev.2)	Migration flow							
	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total	Emigrant	Return migrant	Immigrant	Total
	Absolute number				In percentage			
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	681	463	1 269	2 413	0.8	1.6	12.4	2.0
B. Mining industry and open-pit mining	-	-	237	237	-	-	2.3	0.2
C. Process industry	3 565	1 733	739	6 037	4.1	6.2	7.2	4.9
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	351	41	-	392	0.4	0.1	-	0.3
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	-	-	174	174	-	-	1.7	0.1
F. Construction	60 831	18 486	3 531	82 848	71.0	65.7	34.5	66.8
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 123	2 362	1 401	9 886	7.1	8.4	13.7	8.0
H. Transportation and storage	4 250	1 428	366	6 044	4.9	5.1	3.6	4.9
I. Residence and public catering	4 020	1 390	209	5 619	4.7	4.9	2.0	4.5
J. Information and communication	138	-	-	138	0.2	-	-	0.1
K. Financial and insurance activities	249	-	118	367	0.3	-	1.2	0.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	737	-	-	737	0.9	-	-	0.6
N. Administrative and support service activities	791	-	259	1 050	0.9	-	2.5	0.8
O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 215	639	408	2 262	1.4	2.3	4.0	1.8
P. Education	138	132	385	655	0.2	0.5	3.8	0.5
Q. Health and social work activities	421	174	81	676	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	513	186	41	740	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
S. Other service activities	1 551	731	886	3 168	1.8	2.6	8.7	2.6
T. Activities of households as employers – Non-specified commodities and services in households for households' own consumption	156	371	118	645	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 730</b>	<b>28 136</b>	<b>10 222</b>	<b>124 088</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS “Section 2. Persons absent from their main residence area”, question 2.09, “Section 3. Previous and future migration”, question 3.12 (main type of economic activity, i.e. activity on which the migrant spent most of his time or received largest part of wage/income during recent migration). Emigrants are individuals who migrated and have not returned. Return migrants include individuals who returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months. Immigrants are immigrant persons at the location.

## STOCK OF MIGRANTS

### Demographics

Among the permanent population of the Republic of Armenia (2.7 million)<sup>8</sup> recorded by the survey conducted among private households in 2021, the overwhelming majority 96.1% were composed of native-born, and 3.9% foreign-born inhabitants (migrants). Table 5 groups migrants by their country of birth including CIS countries (1.7%), Georgia (1.0%), the Republic of Artsakh (0.9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (0.2%), Ukraine (0.1%) and other countries (0.2%).

<sup>8</sup> The figure bears the influence of not only the impact of the absence of institutional households but also of the consequences of changes of addresses in RA after 2011.

**Table 5: Country of birth of the population, 2021**

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>In percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 652 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Republic of Armenia	2 542 570	95.9
of which:		
<i>Yerevan City</i>	<i>553 014</i>	<i>20.9</i>
<i>RA marzes</i>	<i>1 989 556</i>	<i>75.0</i>
Republic of Artsakh	22 588	0.9
Russian Federation	11 946	0.4
Ukraine	1 253	0.1
Other CIS countries	34 600	1.3
Georgia	26 960	1.0
European countries	929	0.0
USA / Canada	330	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	4 437	0.2
Other	6 738	0.2

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS “Section 1. List of members”, question 1.06 (Country of birth). In this Report persons born outside Armenia are classified as the migrant stock. They compose 4.1% of the population. CIS is the abbreviation for the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 6 illustrates the sex and age distribution of the resident population. Women are the majority in the population, both among the native-born and migrant population (52.6% of the native-born, and 62.3% of migrants). Among the migrant population, the majority (87.8%) were individuals of active working age and above ( $\geq 25$ ) as compared to 69.1% of the native-born population. The proportion of children under 5 in the native-born population was 6.9% against 1.7% of the migrant stock.

**Table 6: Sex and age distribution of the population, 2021**

	<b>Country of birth</b>					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
	<b>Absolute number</b>			<b>In percentage</b>		
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	1 205 314	41 356	1 246 670	47.4	37.7	47.0
Female	1 337 256	68 425	1 405 681	52.6	62.3	53.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 542 570</b>	<b>109 781</b>	<b>2 652 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Age composition</i>						
0-5 years	176 192	1 913	178 105	6.9	1.7	6.7
6-14 years	319 320	3 494	322 814	12.6	3.2	12.2
15-24 years	290 820	7 940	298 760	11.4	7.2	11.3
25-62 years	1 336 228	44 350	1 380 578	52.6	40.4	52.0
63 years and above	420 010	52 084	472 094	16.5	47.5	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 542 570</b>	<b>109 781</b>	<b>2 652 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS “Section 1. List of members”, question 1.02 (Sex), question 1.04 (day, month and year of birth). In Armenia, the age of retirement is 63 for women and men. Migrants are defined as those born outside Armenia.

## Household Composition

Table 7 presents household composition. Some 16.5% of migrants lived in a single-person household, 24.1% in a two-person household. Two-, three-person and four-person households are the most common amongst the native-born population accounting for over 58.9% of households.

Table 7: Distribution of the population by household composition, 2021

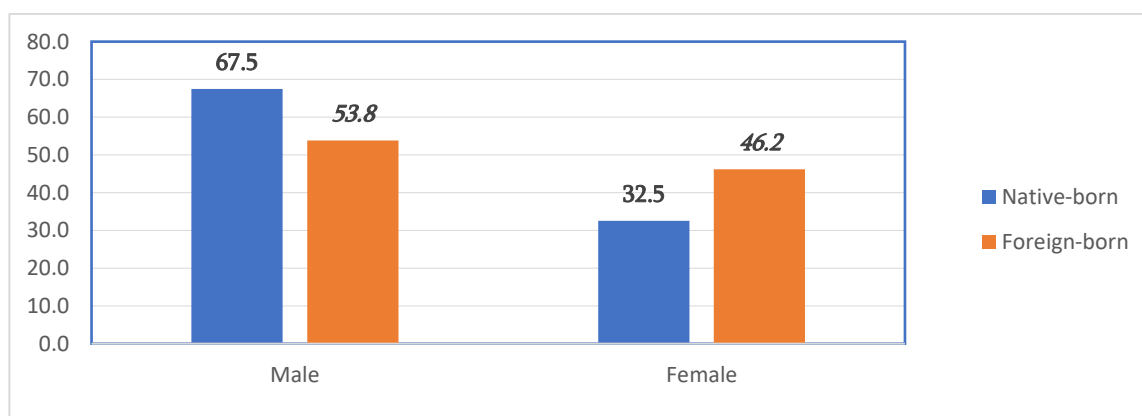
Number of household members	Country of birth					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
1	119 741	12 577	132 318	16.4	16.7	16.5
2	174 338	18 897	193 235	23.9	25.1	24.1
3	125 793	14 081	139 874	17.3	18.7	17.4
4	130 667	9 250	139 917	17.9	12.3	17.4
5	85 016	9 328	94 344	11.7	12.4	11.7
6	58 432	6 235	64 667	8.0	8.3	8.0
7	22 967	3 690	26 657	3.2	4.9	3.3
8+	11 022	1 293	12 315	1.5	1.7	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>727 976</b>	<b>75 351</b>	<b>803 327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 1. List of members", question 1.06 (Country of birth). Migrants are defined as those born outside Armenia.

As highlighted in Figure 4, the proportion of female-headed households among migrants was 46.2% against 32.5% for the native-born. Table 8 presents the determinants of heads of household. Among them, both in case of native-borns and migrants, the majority were 63 years of age and above representing 39.1% and 66.3% respectively. The average age of a household head was 58.2 years: 65.6 years in migrants and 57.6 years in the native-born.

Figure 4: Sex composition of heads of household in the population, 2021, %



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

Table 8. Determinants of heads of household, 2021

Household head's	Country of birth					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
Gender						
Male	507 370	27 599	534 969	67.5	53.8	66.6
Female	244 672	23 686	268 358	32.5	46.2	33.4
Total	752 042	51 285	803 327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age distribution						
15-35 years	65 496	1 166	66 662	8.7	2.3	8.3
36-50 years	164 178	5 534	169 712	21.8	10.8	21.1
51-62 years	228 298	10 572	238 870	30.4	20.6	29.8
63 years and above	294 070	34 013	328 083	39.1	66.3	40.8
Total	752 042	51 285	803 327	100.0	100.0	100.0

Household head's	Country of birth					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
Country of birth						
Armenia	752 042	-	752 042	100	-	93.6
Republic of Artsakh	-	8 930	8 930	-	17.4	1.1
Russian Federation	-	2 854	2 854	-	5.6	0.4
Ukraine	-	118	118	-	0.2	0.0
Other CIS countries	-	17 308	17 308	-	33.8	2.2
Georgia	-	14 843	14 843	-	28.9	1.8
European country	-	174	174	-	0.3	0.0
Syria	-	2 876	2 876	-	5.6	0.4
Other	-	4 182	4 182	-	8.2	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>752 042</b>	<b>51 285</b>	<b>803 327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 1. List of members", question 1.03 (relationship to household head), question 1.02 (Sex), question 1.04 (day, month and year of birth), question 1.06 (Country of birth). Migrants are defined as those born outside Armenia.

According to data presented in Table 5, out of 109.8 thousand from the migrant stock, over 34.6 thousand individuals were born in CIS countries of whom 12.0 thousand in the Russian Federation while according to Table 8, the country of birth of 33.8% of migrant household heads were CIS countries.

## Employment

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of the employed working-age population (ILO, 2019). Employment information was collected from individuals aged from 15-75 years. In 2021, the total population-wide employment rate was 57.4%. Table 9 below shows that migrants represent a lower level (42.7%) of the employed population compared to the native-born (58.1%). The highest employment rate (45.8%) among migrants was recorded among those born in other CIS countries. Figure 5 below shows the employment rate by country of birth.

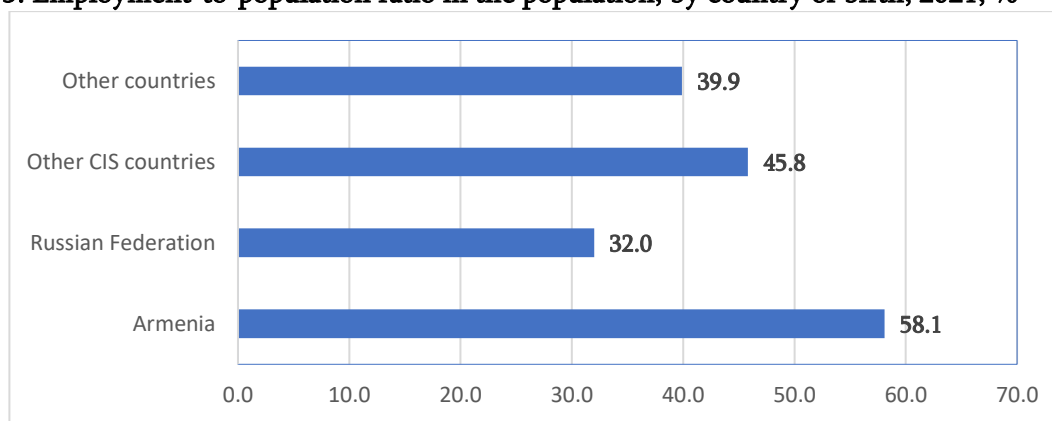
**Table 9: Employment-to-population ratio, 2021**

	Employed	Unemployed and inactive	Total
In percentage			
Country of birth			
Native-born	58.1	41.9	100
Stock of migrants	42.7	57.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>100</b>
Country of birth in detail			
Armenia	58.1	41.9	100
Russian Federation	32.0	68.0	100
Other CIS countries	45.8	54.2	100
Other	39.9	60.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 9. Employment" (Employment/paid work or profitable occupation). "Section 1. List of members", question 1.06 (Country of birth). Employment is defined according to "Section 9. Employment", question 9.04 (main economic activity). This figure accounts also for individuals who did not work in the preceding 7 days but could return to their job, or those who were absent for less than 6 months. This includes individuals aged from 15-75 years. Migrants are defined as those born outside of Armenia.

**Figure 5: Employment-to-population ratio in the population, by country of birth, 2021, %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

Table 10 summarizes the main economic activities of the population, the most common economic activities being: 1) agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry including 30.8% of the native-born and 32.9% of the migrant stock; 2) wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles involving 11.7% of both the native-born and the migrant stock; 3) education involving 10.0% of the native-born and 7.8% of the migrant stock; and 4) public administration and defence, and compulsory social security involving 8.2% of the native-born and 5.5% of the migrant stock; 5) process industry involving 7.8% of the native-born and 10.0% of the migrant stock.

**Table 10: Main economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) of the population, 2021**

Main economic activities (NACE Rev:2)	Country of birth		Total
	Native-born	Migrant stock	
In percentage			
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.8	32.9	30.9
B. Mining industry and open-pit mining	1.1	0.8	1.1
C. Process indsutry	7.8	10.0	7.9
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.9	1.3	1.9
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.5	0.7	0.5
F. Construction	7.1	7.4	7.1
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.7	11.7	11.7
H. Transportation and storage	3.8	2.0	3.8
I. Residence and public catering	2.7	3.9	2.7
J. Information and communication	1.6	0.3	1.5
K. Financial and insurance activities	1.6	0.3	1.6
L. Real estate activities	0.3	0.0	0.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	2.2	0.9
N. Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.3	0.5
O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.2	5.5	8.1
P. Education	10.0	7.8	9.9
Q. Health and social work activities	4.1	5.4	4.1
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.8	1.7	1.8
S. Other service activities	3.2	5.4	3.3
T. Activities of households as employers – Non-specified commodities and services in households for housholds’ own consumption	0.2	0.4	0.2
U. Activities of foreign organizations	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 9. Employment", question 9.04 (main economic activity), "Section 1. List of members", question 1.06 (Country of birth). This includes individuals aged from 15-75 years. Migrants are defined as those born outside of Armenia.



According to data presented in Table 11, the employment-to-population ratio of the migrant stock was 62.5% among men compared to 53.0% among women while according to data in Table 12, the most common type of economic activities among migrant men included the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing (27.4%), construction (13.6%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.9%), public administration and defence; compulsory social security (9.9%), process industry (9.1%), transportation and storage (6.5%); among women economic activities were in the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing (34.3%), education (16.6%), health and social work activities (7.0%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.5%), and process industry (6.5%).

**Table 11: Employment-to-population ratio in the stock of migrants, by sex, 2021**

<i>Employment-to-population ratio</i>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	Male	Female	
	<b>In percentage</b>		
Employed	60.3	54.7	57.3
Unemployed and inactive	39.7	45.3	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 9. Employment", "Section 1. List of members", question 1.02 (Sex). These data account for individuals who did not work in the last 7 days but could return to their job, or were absent for less than 6 months. They include the migrant stock aged between 15 and 75 years.

**Table 12: Main economic activities of the employed among the migrant stock (NACE Rev. 2), by sex, 2021**

<i>Main economic activities (NACE Rev,2)</i>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	Male	Female	
	<b>In percentage</b>		
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	34.3	30.9
B. Mining industry and open-pit mining	2.0	0.3	1.1
C. Process industry	9.1	6.7	7.9
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.3	0.5	1.9
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.7	0.3	0.5
F. Construction	13.6	0.5	7.1
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.9	11.5	11.7
H. Transportation and storage	6.5	1.0	3.8
I. Residence and public catering	2.5	2.9	2.7
J. Information and communication	1.9	1.1	1.5
K. Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.7	1.6
L. Real estate activities	0.3	0.2	0.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.8	1.2	0.9
N. Administrative and support service activities	0.6	0.4	0.5
O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9.9	6.4	8.1
P. Education	3.3	16.6	9.9
Q. Health and social work activities	1.3	7.0	4.1
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.6	1.9	1.8
S. Other service activities	1.7	4.8	3.3
T. Activities of households as employers – Non-specified commodities and services in households for households' own consumption	-	0.5	0.2

Main economic activities (NACE Rev,2)	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>In percentage</b>			
U. Activities of international organizations	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Source: ILCS, 2021			
<b>Note:</b> ILCS "Section 9. Employment", question 1.04 (Main economic activities), "Section 1. List of members, question 1.02 (Sex). This includes the migrant stock aged between 15 and 75 years.			

Table 13 presents the status in employment and ownership of workplace of the population. The majority of migrants are hired employees and account for 56.3% compared to 61.2% for the native-born (see details in Figures 6a and 6b). Furthermore, the majority of both of the mentioned groups of the population worked for private enterprises accounting for 75.9% and 82.1% of the native-born and migrants, respectively whereas those working for government agencies accounted for 19.0% and 14.8% of the native-born and migrants, respectively.

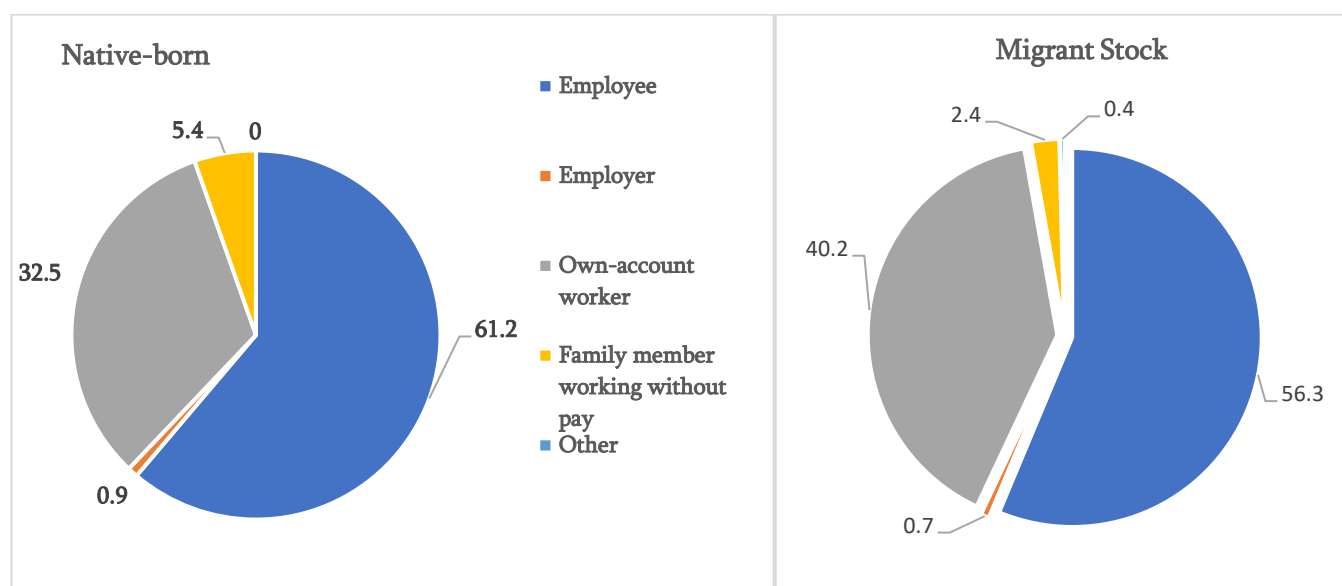
**Table 13: Status in employment and form of workplace ownership of the population, 2021**

	Country of birth		
	Native-born	Migrant stock	Total
<b>In percentage</b>			
<b>Status in employment</b>			
Employee	61.2	56.3	61.1
Employer	0.9	0.7	0.9
Own-account worker	32.5	40.2	32.7
Family member working without pay	5.4	2.4	5.3
Other	0.0	0.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Form of workplace ownership</b>			
State	19.0	14.8	18.9
Municipal	3.3	1.1	3.2
Non-governmental organization, religious organization, representative office of international organization	0.7	0.0	0.6
Private enterprise	75.9	82.1	76.1
Private employer	0.2	1.3	0.3
Not specified	0.9	0.7	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 9. Employment", question 9.05 (Employment status), question 9.07 (ownership of workplace). "Section 1. List of members", question 1.06 (Country of birth). This includes individuals aged between 15 and 75 years. Employees are those workers who work with a written contract or verbal agreement. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a profitable job, without engaging employees or, in the event of engaging employees, cannot do so on a continuous basis. Those born outside of Armenia are defined as the migrant stock.

Figures 6a and 6b: Status in employment of the native-born population (left) and migrant stock (right), 2021, %



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

Table 14 demonstrates the distribution of the migrant stock by sex, status in employment and ownership of workplace. Overall, the percentage of men and women by status in employment and ownership of workplace showed similar trends. In both sexes, the vast majority were employees of private enterprises.

Table 14: Status in employment and ownership of workplace of the migrant stock, by sex, 2021

	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
	In percentage		
<i>Status in employment</i>			
Employer	1.6	0.0	0.7
Employee	57.6	61.0	56.3
Own-account worker	46.4	35.1	40.2
Family member working without pay	0.5	3.9	2.4
<i>Other</i>	0.9	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Ownership of workplace</i>			
State	8.1	20.3	14.8
Municipal	0.6	1.5	1.1
Private employer	89.7	75.9	82.1
Non-governmental organization, religious organization, representative office of international organization	0.0	2.3	1.3
<i>Not specified</i>	1.6	0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 8. Employment", question 9.07 (Ownership of workplace). "Section 1. List of members", question 1.02 (Sex). Employees are those workers who work with a written contract or verbal agreement. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a profitable job without engaging employees or, in the event of engaging employees, they cannot do so on a continuous basis. This includes the migrant stock aged between 15 and 75 years.

## Education and Health Care

Table 15 presents population distribution by the highest completed level of education (the same person may have completed several types of education of which is accepted the highest completed level) and access to health services. Overall, migrants had completed a higher level of education than the native-born population. Migrants with completed secondary education accounted for 40.3% compared to 41.8% of the native-born. Figure 7 shows that the proportion of migrants with a university degree was 3.4 percentage point higher than that of the native-born.

In terms of access to health care, this Report defines access to health care as being covered by a health insurance, which is often associated with employment, or at least one household member being entitled to the Basic Benefit Package (BBP). Table 15 illustrates that health insurance had only 35.0% of the population, while 65.0% did not.

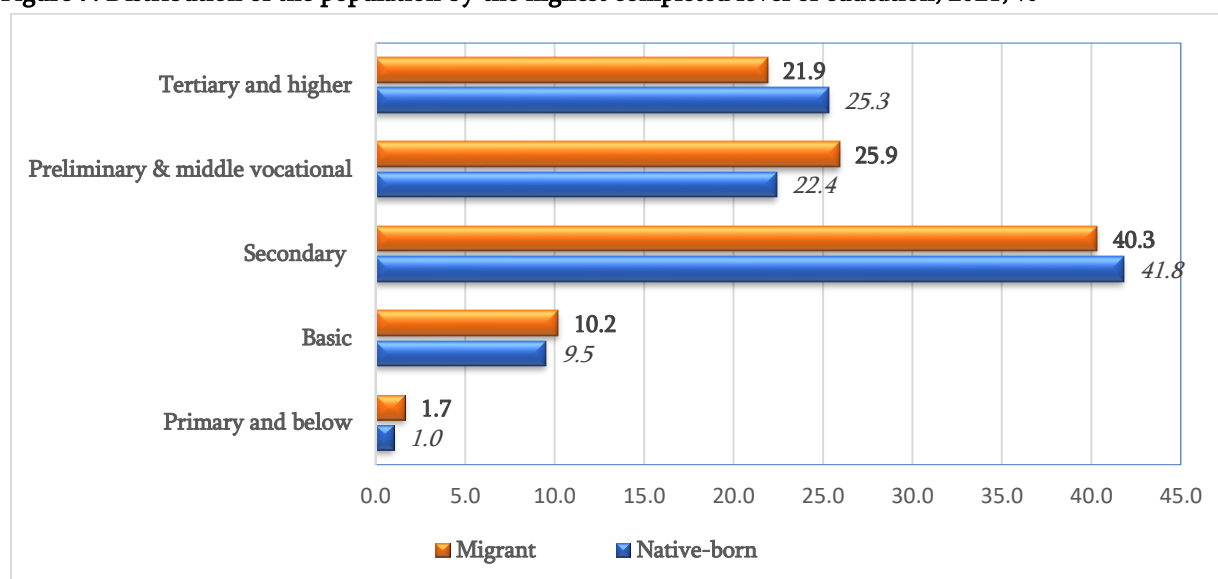
**Table 15: Highest completed level of education and access to health care of the population, 2021**

	Country of birth					
	Native-born	Migrant	Total	Native-born	Migrant	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
<i>Educational attainment of the population aged 15 years and above</i>						
Primary and below	20 141	1 661	21 803	1.0	1.7	1.1
Basic	182 690	10 268	192 958	9.5	10.2	9.5
Secondary	806 782	40 564	847 346	41.8	40.3	41.7
Preliminary & middle vocational	432 795	26 089	458 884	22.4	25.9	22.6
Tertiary and higher	488 948	22 038	510 985	25.3	21.9	25.1
Other	321	-	321	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 931 677</b>	<b>100 620</b>	<b>2 032 297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Access to healtcare (total pop.)						
No	1 643 515	80 230	1 723 745	64.6	73.1	65.0
Yes	899 055	29 551	928 606	35.4	26.9	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 542 570</b>	<b>109 781</b>	<b>2 652 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** ILCS "Section 5. Education" question 5.07 (highest level of education completed). "Section 6. Health care", questions 44 and 45 (health care is insured). Secondary education includes individuals with secondary and vocational (handicrafts) education, and tertiary education includes individuals with a higher or post-graduate level university degree. Access to health care is defined by at least one household member being entitled to the Basic Benefit Package (BBP), or covered by health insurance.

**Figure 7: Distribution of the population by the highest completed level of education, 2021, %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (according to population weighted results).

Table 16 presents the education level and access to health care statistics for migrants aged 15 years and above, by sex. It is worthy of note that within the male migrant stock, the proportion of those with secondary education is 45.9% ,which is higher compared to female migrants by 8.7 percentage points while men with tertiary education account for 16.0%, lower compared to women by 9.2 percentage points. The survey records that access to health care services both for male and female migrants accounted 28.7% and 25.8% respectively.

**Table 16: Migrants by highest level of education completed and access to health care, by sex, 2021**

			Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
<i>Education level of the population aged 15 and above</i>						
Primary and below	1 092	569	1 661	3.0	0.9	1.7
Basic	4 223	6 045	10 268	11.8	9.3	10.2
Secondary	16 403	24 161	40 564	45.9	37.2	40.3
Preliminary & middle vocational	8 331	17 758	26 089	23.3	27.4	25.9
Tertiary & higher	5 719	16 319	22 038	16.0	25.2	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35769</b>	<b>64 852</b>	<b>100 620</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Access to health care (total pop.)</i>						
No	29 488	50 742	80 230	71.3	74.2	73.1
Yes	11 868	17 683	29 551	28.7	25.8	26.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 356</b>	<b>68 425</b>	<b>109 781</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021.

**Note:** "Section 5. Education" question 5.07 (highest education level completed). "Section 6. Health care", questions 44 and 45 (health care is insured). Secondary education includes individuals with secondary and vocational (handicrafts) education, and tertiary education includes individuals with a higher or post-graduate level university degree. Access to health care is defined by at least one household member being entitled to the Basic Benefit Package (BBP), or covered by health insurance.

## Monetary and commodity flows (Remittances)

Questions about monetary and commodity flows regarding cash or in-kind transfers sent abroad and received from abroad were asked both among recent migrants and the resident population. The survey established that 52% of recent migrants who were absent in the reference period had sent transfers to family or friend/relative within 12 months preceding the survey interview whereas data in Table 17 show that 29.1% of return migrants and immigrant migrants had sent transfers to their immediate family member, relatives or friends while being in the previous place of residence.

**Table 17: Remittances by return migrants and immigrants, 2021**

Remittances by return migrants and immigrants	Absolute number	In percentage
Only to family	27 938	28.7
To family, friends and relatives	366	0.4
No	69 043	70.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>97 347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 2. Persons absent from main place of residence", question 2.10, "Section 3. Previous and future migration", question 3.12. Remittances are defined as cash or in-kind transfers sent 'only to family', 'only to friends and relatives', and 'to family, friends and relatives' during the latest migration period. The sample population includes emigrants (who migrated and have not returned), return migrants (who returned within 3 months, between 3 to 12 months, and after 12 or more months of absence), and new arrivals in 2019-2021.

Considering that remittances could be a source of income for households, questions were asked in greater detail regarding monetary and commodity flows between households of permanent population. Overall, some 6.9 thousand household members reported about having sent remittances abroad within 30 days before the survey to a family member; there were fewer cases of transfer to a non-household member.

Tables 18 and 19 provide additional information on transfers to and from Armenia. According to data in Table 18, of the 6.9 thousand permanent residents who reported about having sent remittances abroad, 98.2% mentioned that the transfers were made for the recipients' routine consumption including health care and education. Some 75.0% of remittances were sent through banks, and 25.0% through other methods. Other forms could have also been non-monetary transfers, for instance material commodities which were purchased or produced by permanent residents.

**Table 18. Main money transfer method used by households, 2021**

	Resident population					
	To household member	To non-household member	Total	To household member	To non-household member	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
<i>Transfer method</i>						
Bank	5 093	8	5 101	75.0	11.3	74.3
Other	1 701	63	1 764	25.0	88.7	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 794</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6 865</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Use of Remittances</i>						
For receiver's routine consumption expenses	6 677	66	6 743	98.3	93.0	98.2
For receiver's construction expenses or purchase of real and movable estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	117	5	122	1.7	7.0	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 794</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6 865</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 17. Remittances sent by households", question 17.01 "Has the household or one of its members sent money within the previous 30 days to a person who is at present not a member of the household?", question 17.02 "Has the household or one of its members sent within the previous 30 days money to a non-household member?", and question 17.09 "What was the main method used for money transfer?"

Table 19 presents data collected on remittances sent to Armenia. In particular, out of the resident population, remittances were received by 113.1 thousand individuals. The vast majority of these remittances (74.9%) came from RF. As in the case of outgoing transfers, incoming transfers were used by the vast majority of the resident population (93.8%) for routine consumption expenses including health and education. Some 92% of the resident population received remittances through banks.

**Table 19: Incoming remittances, 2021**

	Permanent population					
	To household member	To non-household member	Total	To household member	To non-household member	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
<i>Remittances</i>						
Russian Federation	36 374	48 360	84 734	94.1	64.9	74.9
Other CIS countries	157	1 127	1 284	0.4	1.5	1.2
European countries	760	9 713	10 473	2.0	13.0	9.3
USA/Canada	1 090	12 324	13 414	2.8	16.6	11.9
Other	277	2 939	3 216	0.7	4.0	2.8

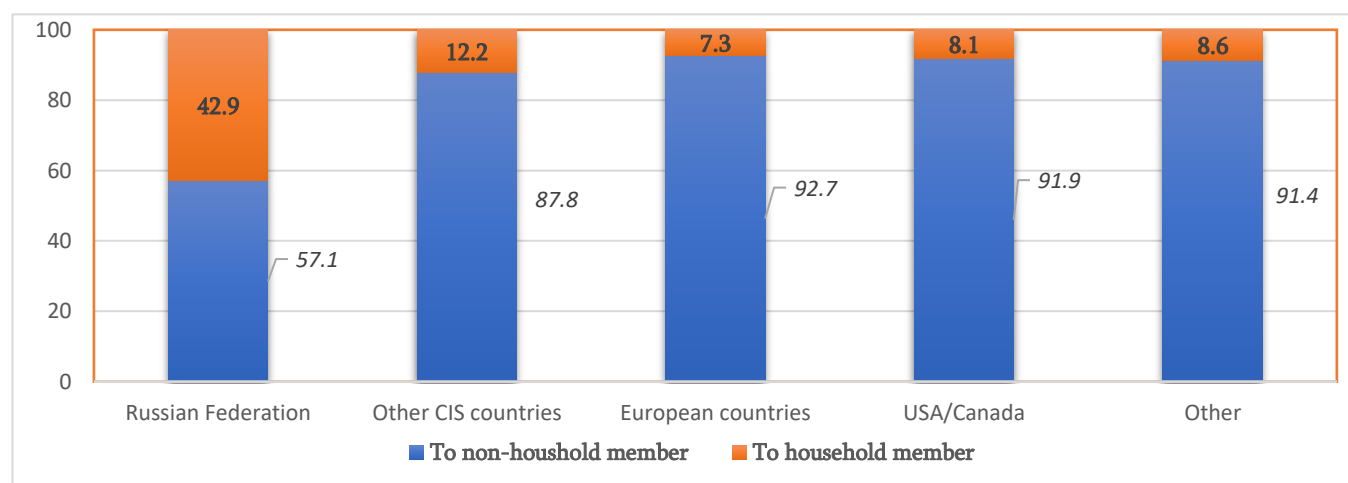
Permanent population						
	To household member	To non-household member	Total	To household member	To non-household member	Total
Absolute number			In percentage			
Total	38 658	74 463	113 121	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Use of remittances</b>						
For receiver's routine consumption expenses	37 399	68 726	10 6126	96.8	92.3	93.8
For household's purchase of real estate or construction expenses	696	466	1 162	1.8	0.6	1.0
Other expenses	522	2 633	3 155	1.3	3.6	2.8
Not specified	41	2 638	2 678	0.1	3.5	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 658</b>	<b>74 463</b>	<b>113 121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Transfer method</b>						
Bank	37 172	66 756	103 928	96.2	89.7	91.9
Post	715	203	918	1.8	0.3	0.8
Other	730	4 866	5 597	1.9	6.5	4.9
Not specified	41	2 638	2 678	0.1	3.5	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 658</b>	<b>74 463</b>	<b>113 121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ILCS, 2021 (population weighted results).

**Note:** ILCS "Section 18. Remittances received by households", question 18.01 "Has the household or any of its members received money or goods within the previous 30 days from a person who is not a a member of the household at present?" and question 18.02 "Has the household or any of its members received money within the previous 30 days from a person who is not a a member of the household?", question 18.09 "What was the main method used for money transfer?", question 18.10 (What is the main reason for sending money?).

Figure 8 presents data on destination country of remittances send to the household member and non-household member from abroad within 30 days preceding the survey interview. It is worthy of note that while remittances sent from the RF to household member accounted for 42.9% of all flows, then a higher percentage of remittances sent from other countries were to non-household member.

**Figure 8. Incoming remittances to household member and non-household member by country of destination, 2021, %**



Source: ILCS, 2021 (population weighted results).

The results of the survey provide information on the respondents' intention to move internally or migrate from the country within the next 12 months. Over 90% of household members aged 15 years and above mentioned that they had no intention to depart either to another marz/Yerevan City or abroad while 3.5% and 0.3% informed about their intention to depart abroad, and to Yerevan or another marz, respectively.

**Table 20. Intention of household members aged 15 years and above to migrate to another marz or other country within the next 12 months, 2021**

<i>Place</i>	Intention to migrate, person	Percentage from total
Yerevan City	3 638	0.2
Other RA marz	2 612	0.1
Other country	74 905	3.5
Has no intention	1 951 142	90.6
<i>Not specified</i>	<i>121 411</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 153 708</b>	<b>100</b>
Source: ILCS, 2021 (population weighted results)		
<b>Note:</b> ILCS "Section 18. Remittances received by households", question 18.01 "Has the household or any of its members received money or goods within the previous 30 days from a person who is not a a member of the household at present?" and question 18.02 "Has the household or any of its members received money within the previous 30 days from a person who is not a a member of the household?", question 18.09 "What was the main method used for money transfer?", question 18.10 (What is the main reason for sending money?).		



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## Appendix

Table 1 of the Appendix: List of countries of birth

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

Source: ILCS, 2021