WORLD
VALUES
SURVEY
2011

Methodological questionnaire

PLEASE WRITE IN THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTRY: ARMENIA

Section 2: Sampling

10. Was your sample designed to be representative of the <u>entire</u> adult population, i. e. 18 years and older, of your country?

<div align="right">

Yes [X] ⟶ **GO TO Q12**

No [ ] ⟶ **ANSWER Q11**

</div>

IF NOT DESIGNED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE

11. Which groups were excluded from, under-represented or over-represented in your sample design?

Excluded (PLEASE SPECIFY):

Over-represented: (PLEASE SPECIFY):

Under-represented (PLEASE SPECIFY):

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

12. What was the <u>lower</u> age cut-off for your sample?

<div align="right">

Yes - please write in cut-off [1 | 8]

No cut-off [ ]

</div>

13. Was there any <u>upper</u> age cut-off for your sample?

<div align="right">

Yes - please write in cut-off [8 | 5]

No cut-off [ ]

</div>

14. What were the different stages in your sampling procedure?
   PLEASE WRITE IN:

The stratified two stage cluster sample using PPS methodology was employed, using the following stages:

(a)Stratification: The approach of stratification of households (and, correspondingly, their members: respondents) by the regions/marzes of the country was applied to design the sample. The stratification is being considered as preferable option, as it allows ensuring representation of all heterogeneity of objective social, economic, cultural and other characteristics of the sampling units located in different geographic areas/regions of the country. At the same time, it ensures quite internal homogeneity of the aforementioned characteristics within each stratum. Therefore, all households in the sample frame were devised into 11 strata by the regional criterion (Capital - Yerevan and 10 regions/marzes). At the same time, in each stratum the second level of stratification was carried out: urban and rural, in order to obtain the urban-rural proportions of the households at the regional and country levels. The same principle of the PPS stratification was applied also within the capital: Yerevan. There are some 7 districts in Yerevan, which were determined as sub-strata within Yerevan and the total number of households in each district of Yerevan in the sample is proportional to the general distribution of the households by these sub-strata.Thus, in total there are 28 separate strata and sub-strata, of which the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) was carried out at first.

(b) Clusters (PSUs). Two-stage cluster sampling method was applied to the survey sample design. At the first stage of sampling procedure, clusters (city blocks) of households formed based on the sample frame were selected using SRS (simple random sampling) method. Approximately equal sized clusters of households were selected in each stratum.

(c)Households (SSUs). At the second stage of the sampling procedure the secondary sampling units, i.e. households (SSUs) were selected in each already selected cluster, using the SRS method. In each selected PSU 20 SSUs were interviewed.

(d)Respondents (FSUs). In each selected household (SSU) the respondent/FSU (h/h member in the age group of 18-85) was selected using the recent birthday method.

15. What was the final number of clusters or sampling points?

   No clusters [ ]

   WRITE IN: [5][5][ ]

16. What was the sampled unit you got from office sampling?

   Address [X] ⟶ **ANSWER Q17**

   Household [ ] ⟶ **ANSWER Q17**

   Named individual [ ] ⟶ **GO TO Q18**

   Other (PLEASE WRITE IN DETAILS BELOW) [ ] ⟶ **ANSWER Q17**

   _____

   _____

IF NAMED INDIVIDUAL WAS <u>NOT</u> THE SAMPLED UNIT

17. What selection method was used to identify a respondent?
PLEASE SPECIFY:

The method of recent birthday

_____

18. Were there <u>any</u> quota-controls on the type of individual selected to take part in the survey (for example, age or sex controls)?

Yes ☐ ⟶ **ANSWER Q19**

No ☒ ⟶ **GO TO Q20**

IF QUOTA CONTROLS

19. In what way were quota controls used?
PLEASE WRITE IN:

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

20. Was substitution permitted at any stage of your selection process or during fieldwork?

Yes ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER Q21**

No ☐ ⟶ **GO TO Q22**

IF 'YES'

21. In what way was substitution permitted?
PLEASE WRITE IN:

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

22. Did you use any stratification factors when drawing your sample?

Yes [X] ⟶ **ANSWER Q23**

No [ ] ⟶ **GO TO Q24**

IF STRATIFICATION FACTORS USED

23. What stratification factors were used, and at what stage(s) of selection?
PLEASE WRITE IN:

The approach of stratification of households (and, correspondingly, their members: the respondents) by the regions/marzes of the country was applied. The households in the sample frame were divided into 11 strata **by the regional criterion** (Capital - Yerevan and 10 regions/marzes). At the same time, in each stratum we have **the second level of stratification: urban and rural**, in order to obtain the urban-rural proportions of the households at the regional and country levels. Proportionate stratification (PPS) was applied to the sample, which means that (a) the total number of households (and correspondingly: respondents within the households) in each stratum in the sample is proportional to the general distribution of households (in the sample frame) by strata, and (b) the urban-rural proportion of the households in each stratum in the sample is proportional to the general distribution of the households by this criterion. The same principle of the PPS stratification was applied also within the capital: Yerevan. There are some 7 districts in Yerevan, which were determined as sub-strata within Yerevan and the total number of households in each district of Yerevan in the sample is proportional to the general distribution of the households by these sub-strata.Thus, in total there are 28 separate strata and sub-strata, of which the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) was carried out at first.

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

24. All in all, what are the known limitations of your <u>realized</u> sample?

The limitation of the realized sample is the gender distribution of respondents. Female respondents have a much larger proportion compared to male respondents in all strata. Although the method of the recent birthday wad applied, female respondents comprised 66.1% of respondents. This can be explained not by a sample design but by the failures in visited addresses. In order to come up with the 1,100 interviews 1,553 addresses were visited. Thus, some 29% of the visited addresses were ineffective and were substituted by the other addresses from the additional sample lists. We suppose that female respondents were more available at home and had more time and willingness to be interviewed. About 53% of the failures in the ineffective addresses were caused by the fact, that the household was not available in the course of the fieldwork (37%) and there was not a family/person permanently living in the address (16%). Another 24% of ineffective addresses were caused by the refusal of households (20%) and selected respondents within households (4%). Thus, the refusal rate comprises 7% of all visited addresses. At the same time, in some 11% of ineffective addresses the failure was explained by the fact, that the respondent had no time for the interview, or cannot participate for health or other reasons. In any way, the gender disparities of respondents were corrected by the weighting of the data.

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

40. Did you add a weight variable?

Yes ☒ ⟶ **ANSWER Q.41**

No ☐ ⟶ **SECTION 5**

IF WEIGHT VARIABLE ADDED

41. Please describe the weighting or post-stratification strategy used.

The weighting of the data was carried out after the database was created. The data weighting was aimed at the correction of following issues:

(a) At first, in the sampling methodology it was supposed that the equal size clusterization (100 households in each) will be applied to the sample frame in each stratum (including sub-strata). In practice, the approximately (±10 households) equal size clusters were created in order to avoid including of more than one settlement/community in the same cluster. In the all general sample frame comprising of 7,017 clusters 224 not equal sized clusters were created and only 5 of them were randomly selected for the sample. In these clusters the selected households' representativness is not equal to the others. Thus, the weighting was carried out to equalize them, using the following formula.

$$W\_1_{ij}=100/n_{ij},$$

where n – is the number of the households in the cluster in the sample
i – number of strata, j – number of sub-strata

(b) The proportions of the selected households by strata (including sub-strata) in the sample slightly differ from the same proportions in the sample frame (as a result of taking the same quantities of households in each selected cluster). In order to come up with the original proportions of households at two levels of strata, the appropriate weights were applied, using the following formula:

$$W\_2_{ij}=q\_1ij/q\_2_{ij}$$

where q_1 is the proportion of households in the sample frame (general population)
q_2 is the proportion of households in the sample, i – number of strata, j – number of sub-strata

(c) Although the selection of the respondents was carried out using the recent birthday method, the gender distribution of the respondents is significantly deviating compared to official statistics at sample level and at the two levels of stratification. Partially it can be explained by the refusals or absence of male population in the course of fieldwork visits. In order to come up with the gender distribution of respondents corresponding to the national average, the appropriate weights were applied at strata and sub-strata levels, using the following formula:

$$W\_6_{ij}=q\_4ij/q\_3_{ij}$$

where q_3 is the gender proportion of population in the country (general population)
q_4 is the gender proportion of respondents in the sample, i – number of strata, j – number of sub-strata

(d) In order to summarize the correction of all these issues a composite weight was calculated for the WVS database using the following formula:

$$W\_7=W\_1*W\_2*W\_6$$

(e) It should be mentioned, that no weights were applied to the age distribution of the respondents, because the official data is not reliable and the survey may yield more realistic picture. The official data are the estimations of NSS based on 2001 census data and refer to the de jure population, while the surveys deal with the de facto population. There are the estimates of de facto population in Armenia (NSS) at country and regional levels (also based on the 2001 census data) but the age distribution of it is not available.

(f) After weighting of the data a variable for spreading the data (in case of the need) on the total 18-85 age group population was created (spread_1). The population numbers for the population in the mentioned age group obtained from the official statistics (estimations for 2010 based on 2001 census) were considered as a basis. Then these data were adjusted based on the ENA database regional/strata proportions, taking into account that the ENA database is more updated and realistic.

Section 5: Characteristics of National Population

45. Each WVS member is asked to provide information on known characteristics of its national population, from census or the best available estimates from government surveys or other high-quality data-sources:

- sex distribution of the population
- age distribution of the population
- education (years of schooling) of the population
- other characteristics (PLEASE SPECIFY)

Please specify also the sources which have been used. Please note that the number of characteristics is what is minimal required. You can add as many characteritics as you like, but do not forget to specify them.

In the table below please present the information from census or from other government surveys or other high-quality data (column SOURCE 1) and the proportions obtained in your data, before and after weighting

	Statistics, the sources are presented below	WVS Unweighted data	WVS Weighted data
Gender[1]			
Female	51.5%	66.1%	51.5%
Male	48.5%	33.9%	48.5%
Age Groups,%[2]			
18-24	18.2	12.6	13.7
25-29	11.0	9.3	9.2
30-34	9.1	9.0	9.1
35-39	8.3	8.3	8.6
40-44	9.9	7.5	7.3
45-49	11.2	8.6	8.1
50-54	8.5	11.7	11.4
55-59	6.0	8.3	7.8
60-64	3.1	6.5	6.8
65-69	5.5	3.5	3.8
70-74	4.1	6.6	6.1
75-79	3.3	3.7	3.7
80+	1.7	4.3	4.4[4]
Total 18-80+	100.0	100.0	100.0[5]
Years/Schooling Groups, %[6]			
No formal education received	0.7	0.5	0.4
Incomplete elementary (up to the fourth grade)	0.6	1.4	1.3
Elementary	3.2	2.0	2.2
Incomplete secondary and handicraft courses	2.7*	5.7	5.8
Secondary vocational/technical courses	20.9	23.4	21.8
Incomplete secondary (preparatory type)	9.3**	7.0	7.4
Secondary (preparatory type)	44.6***	29.5	29.6
Incomplete higher education	2.1	4.9	5.2
Higher education	15.9	25.6	26.0
Regions, %[7]			
Aragatsotn	4.0	3.6	4.0
Ararat	7.4	7.3	7.4
Armavir	7.5	7.3	7.5
Gegharkunik	6.4	5.5	6.4
Kotayk	8.9	9.1	8.9
Lori	9.1	9.1	9.1
Shirak	8.2	9.1	8.2
Syunik	4.6	5.5	4.6
Tavush	4.3	3.6	4.3
Vayots Dzor	1.7	1.8	1.7

Yerevan	37.8	38.2	37.8
Proffesional Status[8]			
Employed,%	48.1	36.2	39.6
Unemployed,%	18.7	16.4	17.5

[1] Source: "The demographic handbook of RA", National Statistical Service (NSS), 2010

[2] Source: "The demographic handbook of RA", National Statistical Service, 2010. It should be mentioned, that these data are the estimations of NSS based on 2001 census data and refer to the de jure population, while the surveys deal with the de facto population. There are the estimates of de facto population in Armenia (NSS) at country and regional levels (also based on the 2001 census data) but the age distribution of it is not available. Taking into account this situation, we decided not to weight the data also by the age distribution of the respondents, because the official data is not reliable and the survey may yield more realistic picture.

[4] In WVS this group is 80-85 years olds

[5] For WUS it is 18-85 ears olds

[6] The data was obtained from the nationwide "Integrated living standard survey-2009", carried out by NSS. The percents were calculated on the age group of 18-85. The educational levels here are different:

* This figure is for the preliminary vocational education

** This figure is for general secondary education (1-8 classes of 10 year school)

***This figure is for secondary education (1-10 classes of 10 year school)

[7] Source: A complete list of Armenian Households (HH) provided to CRRC by the "Electricity Networks of Armenia" (ENA) company was used as a sampling frame. It contains all households/electricity users in Armenia having paid for electricity for the period of December 2010 - February 2011 (701,370 households in total), by their residence: regions (marzes) and communities of the country.

[8] Source: "Labour market in the Republic of Armenia, 2005-2009". The data are for 2009, were published by NSS and have been calculated based on the LFS module included in the "Integrated living standard survey of households". The percent is calculated for the population of 15-75 years of age.