



Armenia

“Guidelines for development of pro-poor policies in the social sector”

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In August 2003, the Government of Armenia approved the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which is a comprehensive socio-economic program outlining the priorities, directions and objectives of poverty eradication in the country.

In order to assess the PRSP implementation process and its results, the Government of Armenia adopted “The conceptual framework for the PRSP monitoring indicators system”¹ (hereinafter conceptual framework) in November 2004.

The PRSP approaches poverty as a multi-dimensional phenomenon, and consequently attaches importance to the eradication of all the manifestations of poverty, i.e. material and human poverty, as well as the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the country². As a result the PRSP monitoring system incorporated numerous indicators, which characterize material and human poverty and the main factors impacting them. It defines 177 indicators for PRSP monitoring, which are divided into six main groups:

- i. poverty reduction and improved well-being
- ii. education
- iii. healthcare
- iv. basic public services and housing conditions
- v. social and civic isolation and inequality
- vi. sustainable environmental development

Targeted and factorial indicators are defined in each group. Where, in ii-iv groups’ indicators for access to the corresponding services are underscored and distinguished among the target indicators.

The need to disaggregate³ monitoring indicators by country’s regions, rural-urban categories and special socio-demographic and vulnerable groups of population, and to develop summary indexes⁴, as well as the lack of access to such quality and periodical information are underlined in the conceptual framework as important issues.

Considering the mentioned requirements of the conceptual framework, the summary results of activities conducted by us, within the framework of the UNDP/Government of Armenia project “Creation of a social monitoring and analysis system”, for eliminating the above-mentioned gaps with regard to monitoring indicators is presented below⁵, which in their turn are based on the analysis of data collected by the “National human development survey” (hereinafter NHDS) conducted in 2003. Indicators obtained based on the analysis of the results of the NHDS complement the targeted indicators of ii-iv groups of PRSP monitoring indicators system and are disaggregated by marz, Rural-urban and sex-age groups.

¹ <http://www.prsp.am/indexarm.htm>

² See Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Yerevan 2003, page 43, <http://www.prsp.am>

³ See “The conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring indicators system”, point 24

⁴ See “The conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring indicators system”, points 33, 37, 39, 46, 49

⁵ For detailed analyses of human poverty, human development and MDG indicators in all marzes of Armenia, as well as comparative situational analysis and mappings for all marzes, see 4-6th issues of “Armenia social trends” periodical.

This publication:

- is for decision-makers in the social sphere, as well as bodies responsible for devising strategies.
- presents indicators for healthcare, education and basic public services, i.e. access to safe drinking water and housing conditions, disaggregated by marz, rural-urban and sex-age categories.
- describes the methodology of using the presented indicators for targeting activities and developing strategies in the mentioned spheres.

Part 1. Indicators for access to education, healthcare and public services according to the conceptual framework and NHDS results and their linkages

1. Indicators for access to education

The conceptual framework refers to the targeted PRSP monitoring indicators of education from the viewpoint of access and quality of education (see Table 1). Although the focus here is on formal basic schools, it is assumed, however, that information on the analysis and projection of developments would be available for all levels of education.

Table 1. List of targeted indicators of the education component of the conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring system

Targeted indicators		<u>Definition</u>
<u>B1</u>	<u>Access to education</u>	
B1(i)	Number of expected years of education (for the period of 6-21 years of age)	The average expected duration of enrollment of a 6 year-old child in various levels of education, in the period of 6 to 21 years of age (considering that the current enrollment indicators will remain the same).
B1(ii)	Gross enrollment in basic school, percentage	Gross enrollment in basic school (elementary and secondary school, grades 1-8 (9)) as the ratio of the number of people enrolled in that level of formal education (regardless of age) to the number of people in the age group officially ascribed to that level of education, expressed in percentages.
B1(iii)	Concentration coefficient of enrollment in senior school	Degree of deviation between the actual enrollment of various quintiles of population by level of well-being in senior schools and perfectly equal enrollment.
<u>B2</u>	<u>Quality of education</u>	
B2(i)	Results of the national system for assessing the quality of education to be introduced	---
B2(ii)	Level of satisfaction of students' parents with the quality of formal basic education services	According to the results of the survey of formal basic education students' parents, the proportion of parents evaluating the quality of education as "very good" and "good", expressed in percentages.
B2(iii)	The spread of enrollment in private tutoring classes	Proportion of those who took additional private individual or group tutoring classes (percentage) in the total number of public formal basic education graduates who applied for entering universities.

Source: "The conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring indicators system" pp. 12, 44

Based on the results of the “National human development survey”, we calculated a set of indicators characterizing access to education, which complement, expand and disaggregate B1(ii) targeted indicators of the conceptual framework, and can also be used as the basis of calculation or approximation for conceptual framework’s B1(i)-B1(iii) indicators of access to education (see Table 2).

Table 2. Indicators of access to education calculated based on NHDS data, the levels of their disaggregation and definitions

	Indicators	Levels of disaggregation	Definition
1	Net enrollment in pre-school	Marz Urban-rural	Ratio of children aged 3-6 years enrolled in pre-school to the total number of children aged 3-6 years, %
2	Gross enrollment in pre-school	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of those enrolled in pre-school (regardless of age) to the total number of children aged 3-6 years, %
3	Net enrollment in elementary school (grades 1-3 of basic school)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of children aged 7-9 years enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-3) to the total number of children aged 7-9 years, %
4	Net enrollment in basic school (grades 1-8)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people aged 7-14 years enrolled in basic school (grades 1-8) to the total number of people aged 7-14 years, %
5	Net enrollment of the age group of 15-17 in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people aged 15-17 years enrolled in colleges, vocational schools, universities to the total number of people aged 15-17 years, %
6	Net enrollment in senior school (grades 9-10)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people aged 15-17 years enrolled in senior school (grades 9-10) to the total number of people aged 15-17 years, %
7	Gross enrollment in secondary school (grades 1-10)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of those enrolled in secondary formal basic education school (regardless of age) to the total number of people aged 7-17 years, %
8	Net enrollment in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people aged 18-22 years enrolled in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university) to the total number of people aged 18-22 years, %
9	Net enrollment in universities alone	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people aged 18-22 years enrolled in universities to the total number of people aged 18-22 years, %
10	Gross enrollment in specialization schools (college, secondary vocational school, university)	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of people enrolled (regardless of age) in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university) to the total number of people aged 18-22 years, %
11	Gross enrollment in secondary school and specialization schools	Marz Urban-rural Female-male	Ratio of those enrolled in I, II and III levels of education (regardless of age) to the total number of people aged 7-22 years, %
12	Lack of access to education for children aged 3-6 years	Marz	Ratio of children aged 3-6 years not enrolled in the education system due to lack of material or physical access to the total

	aged 3-6 years		number of children aged 3-6 years, %
13	Lack of access to education for children aged 7-14 years	Marz	Ratio of children aged 7-14 years not enrolled in the education system due to lack of material or physical access to the total number of children aged 7-14 years, %
14	Lack of access to education for people aged 15-17 years	Marz	Ratio of people aged 15-17 years not enrolled in the education system due to lack of material or physical access to the total number of people aged 15-17 years, %
15	Lack of access to education for people aged 18-22 years	Marz	Ratio of people aged 18-22 years not enrolled in the education system due to lack of material or physical access to the total number of people aged 18-22 years, %

Values of indicators are presented in Tables 3.1-3.6 of Part 3.

2. Indicators of access to healthcare

The targeted indicators for healthcare monitoring included in the conceptual framework refer to the access to healthcare services, mother and child health and communicable diseases (see Table 3).

Table 3. The list of targeted indicators for the healthcare component of the conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring system

Targeted indicators		Definition
C1	<u>Access to healthcare services</u>	
C1(i)	Average annual number of visits per capita to prevention centers providing ambulatory polyclinic medical care	The ratio of the total number of visits to ambulatory polyclinic facilities and home visits (including visits paid by paramedics of emergency departments and stations) to the total population.
C1(ii)	The coefficient for the polarization of the frequent of visits paid by patients to healthcare facilities	The ratio of the frequency of visits paid to healthcare facilities by the richest (20 percent) to the poorest segment (20 percent) of the population. The frequency of visits in a given quintile group is the proportion (percentage) of those who visited healthcare facilities in the total number of people considering themselves to be sick.
C1(iii)	The number of poor people who visited primary healthcare facilities as a percentage of the total number of poor people who visited healthcare facilities	The proportion of the number of poor people who visited primary healthcare facilities in the total number of poor people who considered themselves to be sick and visited healthcare facilities, expressed in percentages.
C2	<u>Mother and child care</u>	
C2(i)	U5 mortality per 1000 live births	U5 mortality coefficient reflects the probability that a newborn will die before the age of 5, if the current age coefficients of mortality remain the same. The probability is expressed per 1000 live births.
C2(ii)	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (three-year average)	The number of women who died in the given year as a result of pregnancy complications, and in prenatal and postnatal period, per 100 000 live births. The three-year average indicator is defined as the number of women who died in the last three years (the given year and the preceding two years) as a result of pregnancy complications, and in prenatal and postnatal period, per 100 000 live births.
C3	<u>Communicable diseases</u>	
C3(i)	Active tuberculosis morbidity per 100 000 people	The total number of first-time diagnosed and registered patients in a given year, per 100 000 people. The basis for calculation is the total number of current population.
C3(ii)	Malaria morbidity per 100 000 people	The total number of first-time diagnosed and registered patients in a given year, per 100 000 people. The basis for calculation is the total number of current population.

C3(iii)	Morbidity with sexually transmitted diseases per 100 000 people	The total number of first-time diagnosed and registered patients in a given year, per 100 000 people. The basis for calculation is the total number of current population.
C3(iv)	Prevalence of HIV per 100 000 people	The number of infected people identified in a given year per 100 000 people. The basis for calculation is the total number of current population:

Source *“The conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring indicators system”, pp. 14, 49*

It is somewhat difficult to use the indicators of C1 section for disaggregated targeting and regional administration of pro-poor policies. The results of the NHDS in this sphere aim to fill the mentioned gap and provide a comprehensive picture of access to healthcare service in regional, urban-rural and sex-age categories. The corresponding data is presented in Table 4. Indicators 3,4 of Table 4 can be used as approximating indicators for indicators C2(i), C2(ii) of the conceptual framework.

Table 4. Indicators of access to healthcare services calculated based on NHDS data, their disaggregation levels and definitions

	Indicators	Disaggregation levels	Definition
1	People who did not visit a doctor due to lack of access, %	Marz Urban-rural Female-male Children (aged 0-15)	Representation of those who did not visit a doctor in the 12 months preceding the NHDS due to lack of access among those who felt the need for a doctor at least once, % Lack of access here is the combination of three components a) lack of material access (unable to afford a doctor); b) lack of physical access (difficulties in reaching a doctor or healthcare facility or their remoteness); c) lack of time to visit a doctor.
2	People who had preventive medical checkups in the last 12 months, %	Marz Urban-rural Female-male Children (aged 7-15)	Proportion of those who had preventive medical checkups in the 12 months preceding the NHDS in the entire population, %
3	Share of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births by women aged 15-49 in the last 3 years, %	Marz Urban-rural	Share of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births by women aged 15-49 in the last 3 years, %: Births delivered by professional medical staff are those delivered by a doctor or qualified obstetrician.
4	Proportion of infant mortalities in the total number of births within the last 3 years, %	Marz	Proportion of infant mortalities in the total number of births within the last 3 years, %. (Approximated indicator)

Values of indicators are presented in Tables 3.7-3.10 of Part 3.

3. Indicators of access to public services

The targeted monitoring indicators for public services and housing conditions referred to in the conceptual framework are access to and quality of water supply, housing conditions, and access to telecommunications and information (see Table 5).

Table 5. The list of main monitoring indicators for basic public services and housing conditions

Targeted indicators		Definition
D1	<u>Access to and quality of water supply</u>	
D1(i)	Proportion of population with uninterrupted access to safe drinking water, %	Proportion of the current population, for whom the main water supply sources are: 1) water supply in the dwelling; 2) water supply in the building but not the dwelling; 3) public water supply pipeline; as well as 4) other safe sources as approved by the Government of Armenia. Access to uninterrupted water supply is defined as access to at least 20 liter of water per capita per day from a water supply source within a distance of up to 1 km from the dwelling.
D1(ii)	Average daily duration of centralized water supply, hours	The average daily duration of water supply to households connected to centralized water supply system in hours (national average, rural areas, urban centers). Centralized water supply systems are water supply in the dwelling; water supply in the building, but not the dwelling; public water supply sources.
D1(iii)	Proportion of households using springs (and/or wells, rivers), %	Ratio of the number of households using springs (and/or wells, rivers) to the total number of households, expressed in percentages. The household survey questionnaire has distinguished the following alternatives of access to drinking water: 1) centralized water supply; 2) private water supply system; 3) springs, wells; 4) rivers, lakes; 5) mobile water tankers; 6) other.
D1(iv)	Proportion of households using mobile water tankers, %	Ratio of the number of households using mobile water tankers to the total number of households, expressed in percentages. The household survey questionnaire has distinguished the following alternatives of access to drinking water: 1) centralized water supply; 2) private water supply system; 3) springs, wells; 4) rivers, lakes; 5) mobile water tankers; 6) other.
D2	<u>Housing conditions</u>	
D2(i)	Number of people living in overcrowded dwellings in residential buildings per 1000 people	Ratio of the total number of members of households with 2 or more members living in one room to the total number of current population (thousand people).
D2(ii)	Number of people living in shacks or temporary dwellings per 1000 people	Ratio of the total number of members of households living in shacks or temporary dwellings to the total number of current population (thousand people).
D2(iii)	Number of families living in unsafe dwellings per 1000 people	Ratio of the total number of families living in dwellings with damages of grade 3 or higher, as well as those located in landslide and rockfall areas to the total current number of families (thousand people).
D3	<u>Primary telecommunication and information needs</u>	
D3(i)	Telecommunications density per 1000 people	Ratio of the number of telephone land lines (public phone connections network) subscribers and the total number of current population (thousand people).
D3(2)	Level of digitalization of phone connections, proportion of the total number of subscribers	Ratio of the number of subscribers using digitalized telecommunication stations to the total number of subscribers to telecommunication services, expressed in percentages.
D3(iii)	Access to TV broadcasts, proportion of people having access to more than one TV channel, %	Ratio of the number of people having access to more than one TV channel (public, private) to the total number of current population, expressed in percentages.

Source "The conceptual framework of PRSP monitoring indicators system", pp. 16, 55

Indicators obtained based on NHDS results characterize households' access to safe water and housing and are disaggregated by marz and rural-urban categories.

Table 6. Indicators of access to safe water and housing calculated based on NHDS data, their disaggregation levels and definitions

	Indicators	Disaggregation levels	<u>Definition</u>
1	Proportion of households using safe drinking water in the total number of respondent households, %	Marz Urban-rural	Proportion of households with the following main sources of water supply: a) water supply in dwelling; b) water supply in building, but not in dwelling
2	Proportion of households with up to 6 hours of water supply per day, %	Marz Urban-rural	Proportion of households connected to centralized water supply systems, which have less than 6 hours of water supply per day.
3	Households living under temporary shelters, %	Marz Urban-rural	Proportion of households living under temporary shelter in the total number of NHDS respondent households, %. Households living under temporary shelter here means households living in dormitories, resort houses, hotels, shacks, basements, garages, without the right to ownership (dwelling not under the ownership of the household).

Values of indicators are presented in Tables 3.11-3.13 of Part 3.

Part 2. Possibilities for using NHDS indicators in intra-sectoral and inter-marz targeting and prioritizing of pro-poor policies

1. The manner in which indicators are presented

Values of the above-mentioned indicators for education, healthcare and public services, calculated based on NHDS results are presented in the form of tables in Part 3. Each table includes distributions of the above-mentioned sectoral indicators by the following categories:

- *Marzes*: the first level of disaggregation for observing indicator's dynamics;
- *Type of settlement (urban, rural)*: the first auxiliary disaggregation level for observing indicator's dynamics.
- *Gender and/or age group*: for some indicators, the table also includes their distribution by gender and/or age groups, which is the second auxiliary disaggregation level for observing indicator's dynamics.

Tables have a separate row attached for:

- the national average non-weighted value of the corresponding indicator, which is calculated through marz averages for the indicator.

This indicator was preferred to the one calculated through the weighted average of the population, since in the case of the latter the weighted average would have tilted toward the value for Yerevan, and the regional strategic targeting is more properly realized through examination of differences between marzes, considering them as equivalent territorial units.

For each of the primary and secondary auxiliary categories of the indicator, we also have:

- the difference between maximum and minimum values for the marz;
- the standard deviation.

Tabulated data show:

- on the one hand, *the indicator's value* by disaggregation levels;
- and on the other hand, *the indicator's deviation* from the national average value at each disaggregation level.

Degrees of indicator's deviations from the national average at each disaggregation level have a high practical significance for strategic management. Consequently, in order to make the presented data more readily usable, the tables providing deviations are supplemented also by the mnemonic presentation of degrees and directions of deviations marked by a number of ↑ or ↓ symbols.

↓ symbols are attached to deviations, which represent “worse” values of the indicator compared to the national average. And the more symbols there are, the worse is the situation.

↑ symbols are attached to deviations, which represent “better” values of the indicator compared to the national average. And the more symbols there are, the better is the situation.

= symbol denotes deviations not varying much from the national average.

Each table or set of tables presenting deviation values are supplemented with their mnemonic scales, which allow for rapid and easy understanding of each table’s data.

Two mnemonic scales are used: the first one for indicators with larger dispersion, and the second one for indicators with small dispersion, but nevertheless having significant impact on the nature of the situation due to deviations even in that small range of dispersion.

Table 7. Mnemonic scales used in tables presenting indicators' deviations from the national average

Main scale		Small deviations' scale	
Deviation range, %	Symbol	Deviation range, %	Symbol
20.0 < D ≤ 40.0	↑↑↑↑	10.0 < D ≤ 15.0	↑↑↑↑
10.0 < D ≤ 20.0	↑↑↑	5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↑↑↑
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↑↑	2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↑↑
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↑	0.5 < D ≤ 2.5	↑
-2.5 < D ≤ 2.5	=	-0.5 < D ≤ 0.5	=
-2.5 < D ≤ - 5.0	↓	-0.5 < D ≤ -2.5	↓
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↓↓	-2.5 < D ≤ - 5.0	↓↓
-10.0 < D ≤ -20.0	↓↓↓	-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↓↓↓
-20.0 < D ≤ -40.0	↓↓↓↓	-10.0 < D ≤ -15.0	↓↓↓↓
<i>In cases, where a positive deviation means the worsening of the indicator, directions of symbols change.</i>		<i>In cases, where a positive deviation means the worsening of the indicator, directions of symbols change:</i>	

2. Application of tabulated data

The tabulated data can be used for international, intra-sectoral, as well as complex targeting of strategies in the mentioned areas.

International comparisons are drawn using the corresponding rows of the tables.

Intra-sectoral comparisons are drawn using the corresponding columns of the tables:

Complex targeting is done through identifying and incorporating expert prioritization of all levels and deviations of all data in all tables.

In general, improvements are needed in areas, with prevalence of ↓ symbols in their deviation tables. Those cells indicate the specific targets which need improvement.

In practical applications, however, the formal approach can be modified through ascribing expert priorities to deviations of indicators' values, which is a matter for experts in policy and decision making bodies.

For example, expert prioritization should determine which of the average values of two indicators corresponds to a better situation.

Part 3. Tables of indicators of access to education, healthcare and public services based on NHDS data

Mnemonic scale for Tables 1.1-1.5

Main scale	
Deviation range	Symbol
20.0 < D <=40.0	↑↑↑↑
10.0 < D <=20.0	↑↑↑
5.0 < D <=10.0	↑↑
2.5 < D <= 5.0	↑
-2.5 < D <= 2.5	=
-2.5 < D <= - 5.0	↓
-5.0 < D <= -10.0	↓↓
-10.0 < D <= -20.0	↓↓↓
-20.0 < D <= -40.0	↓↓↓↓

Table 3.1. Net enrollment of children aged 3-6 years in pre-school, %

	Net enrollment of children aged 3-6 years in pre-school, % of the total number of children aged 3-6 years	Net enrollment of urban children aged 3-6 years, %	Net enrollment of rural children aged 3-6 years, %
Yerevan	50.3	50.3	--
Aragatzotn	10.2	31.8	6.4
Kotayk	15.5	25.4	4.8
Gegharkunik	10.2	15.6	8.2
Tavush	27.9	64.0	16.5
Lori	22.1	31.4	7.0
Shirak	37.7	40.0	33.3
Ararat	18.1	43.8	6.8
Armavir	29.8	56.0	9.4
Syunik	40.6	54.7	23.3
Vayots Dzor	22.2	52.8	8.6
Average value	25.9		
Values variation range	40.1	48.4	28.5
Standard deviation	12.9	14.9	9.2

Table 3.1 1. Deviations of net enrollment of the age group of 3-6 in pre-school from the national average and the mnemonic reference for those deviations⁶

	Net enrollment of children aged 3-6 years in pre-school, % of the total number of children aged 3-6 in the marz	Net enrollment of urban children aged 3-6 years, %	Net enrollment of rural children aged 3-6 years, %
Yerevan	↑↑↑↑ 24.4	↑↑↑↑ 24.4	
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓ -15.7	↑↑ 5.9	↓↓↓ -19.5
Kotayk	↓↓↓ -10.4	= -0.5	↓↓↓↓ -21.1
Gegharkunik	↓↓↓ -15.7	↓↓↓ -10.3	↓↓↓ -17.7
Tavush	= 2.0	↑↑↑↑ 38.1	↓↓ -9.4
Lori	↓ -3.8	↑↑ 5.5	↓↓↓ -18.9
Shirak	↑↑↑ 11.8	↑↑↑ 14.1	↑↑ 7.4
Ararat	↓↓ -7.8	↑↑↑ 17.9	↓↓↓ -19.1
Armavir	↑ 3.9	↑↑↑↑ 30.1	↓↓↓ -16.5
Syunik	↑↑↑ 14.7	↑↑↑↑ 28.8	↓ -2.6
Vayots Dzor	↓ -3.7	↑↑↑↑ 26.9	↓↓↓ -17.3

The main scale of mnemonic symbols is used.

⁶ As an example of application of the table, we can state that the most unfavorable area with regard to this indicator is rapidly and easily identified as Aragatzotn and Gegharkunik marzes, which have ↓↓↓ mnemonic symbol in the corresponding cell. The same cell also contains "-15.7" as the value of deviation from the national average. This value means that the enrollment of children aged 3-6 in pre-school is much lower than the national average (25.9), which is presented in the grey cell of the "Average value" of Table 1.

Table 3.2. Gross enrollment in pre-school, %

	Total gross enrollment, % including:	female	male	urban	rural
Yerevan	51.2	45.2	57.1	51.2	--
Aragatzotn	10.3	6.8	13.4	30.8	6.2
Kotayk	16.8	17.0	16.7	28.6	4.8
Gegharkunik	10.5	9.5	11.5	14.9	8.9
Tavush	31.0	29.3	32.2	65.4	18.9
Lori	28.2	22.9	32.7	38.2	8.6
Shirak	39.3	28.6	46.9	40.7	36.7
Ararat	21.8	22.9	20.8	51.7	9.7
Armavir	32.4	32.6	32.3	61.2	9.7
Syunik	44.0	42.0	46.3	54.5	27.8
Vayots Dzor	27.0	25.5	28.2	63.9	9.3
Average value	28.4				
Values variation range	40.9	38.4	45.6	50.5	31.9
Standard deviation	13.2	11.9	14.8	16.3	10.5

Table 3.2 1. Deviations of gross enrollments in pre-school from the national average and the mnemonic reference for those deviations

	Total gross enrollment, % including:	female	male	urban	rural
Yerevan	↑↑↑↑ 22.8	↑↑↑ 16.8	↑↑↑↑ 28.7	↑↑↑↑ 22.8	
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓ -18.1	↓↓↓↓ -21.6	↓↓↓ -15.0	= 2.4	↓↓↓↓ -22.2
Kotayk	↓↓↓ -11.6	↓↓↓ -11.4	↓↓↓ -11.7	= 0.2	↓↓↓↓ -23.6
Gegharkunik	↓↓↓ -17.9	↓↓↓ -18.9	↓↓↓ -16.9	↓↓↓ -13.5	↓↓↓ -19.5
Tavush	↑ 2.6	= 0.9	↑ 3.8	↑↑↑↑ 37.0	↓↓ -9.5
Lori	= -0.2	↓↓ -5.5	↑ 4.3	↑↑ 9.8	↓↓↓ -19.8
Shirak	↑↑↑ 10.9	= 0.2	↑↑↑ 18.5	↑↑↑ 12.3	↑↑ 8.3
Ararat	↓↓ -6.6	↓↓ -5.5	↓↓ -7.6	↑↑↑↑ 23.3	↓↓↓ -18.7
Armavir	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.2	↑ 3.9	↑↑↑↑ 32.8	↓↓↓ -18.7
Syunik	↑↑↑ 15.6	↑↑↑ 13.6	↑↑↑ 17.9	↑↑↑↑ 26.1	= -0.6
Vayots Dzor	= -1.4	↓ -2.9	= -0.2	↑↑↑↑ 35.5	↓↓↓ -19.1

The main scale of mnemonic symbols is used

Table 3.3. Net enrollment in elementary, basic and senior schools, %

	Total net enrollment, %	female	male	urban	rural
Net enrollment of children aged 7-9 years in elementary school (grades 1-3 of basic school)					
Yerevan	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	--
Aragatzotn	91.0	93.1	88.7	92.0	90.7
Kotayk	93.4	88.9	98.1	92.5	93.9
Gegharkunik	94.6	93.2	96.0	100.0	93.1
Tavush	95.6	100.0	93.2	96.4	95.2
Lori	88.6	86.4	91.4	86.7	94.7
Shirak	94.4	95.0	94.0	94.7	93.9
Ararat	88.5	87.5	89.3	88.5	88.5
Armavir	97.1	96.1	98.0	97.2	97.0
Syunik	95.6	95.9	95.1	95.9	95.1
Vayots Dzor	92.1	91.7	92.6	92.1	92.1
Average value	93.6				
Values variation range	9.9	13.6	9.7	13.3	8.5
Standard deviation	3.2	4.4	3.4	4.1	2.5
Net enrollment of children aged 7-14 years in basic school (grades 1-8)					
Yerevan	98.2	97.9	98.4	98.2	--
Aragatzotn	94.8	94.0	95.5	96.3	94.4
Kotayk	97.4	95.9	98.9	97.1	97.6
Gegharkunik	97.6	96.9	98.4	100.0	96.8
Tavush	98.1	100.0	96.8	97.7	98.3
Lori	94.0	93.3	94.7	94.4	93.1
Shirak	94.9	95.0	94.8	92.8	98.2
Ararat	95.0	95.7	94.5	95.7	94.8
Armavir	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.2
Syunik	98.2	98.6	97.8	98.8	97.4
Vayots Dzor	96.7	96.3	97.1	97.0	96.6
Average value	96.6				
Values variation range	4.2	6.7	4.4	7.2	5.2
Standard deviation	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
Net enrollment of people aged 15-17 years in senior school (grades 9-10)					
Yerevan	84.7	83.9	85.5	84.7	--
Aragatzotn	79.4	79.2	79.6	88.0	76.6
Kotayk	85.6	86.3	84.9	87.3	83.7
Gegharkunik	85.6	89.5	80.0	90.9	84.0
Tavush	84.0	91.5	73.5	86.1	82.2
Lori	83.6	90.2	75.0	82.2	85.7
Shirak	85.9	94.9	78.3	77.1	97.3
Ararat	89.5	90.2	88.9	94.7	86.8
Armavir	90.7	88.6	93.8	88.6	91.6
Syunik	80.0	82.1	77.8	84.6	69.6
Vayots Dzor	93.1	98.2	86.7	91.4	94.0
Average value	85.6				
Values variation range	13.7	19.0	20.3	17.6	27.7
Standard deviation	4.2	5.5	6.3	4.8	8.1

3.3 1. Deviations of net enrollments in elementary, basic and senior schools from the national average and the mnemonic reference for those deviations

	Total net enrollment, %		female		male		urban		rural	
Net enrollment of children aged 7-9 years in elementary school (grades 1-3 of basic school)										
Yerevan	↑	4.8	↑	4.8	↑	4.8	↑	4.8		
Aragatzotn	↓	-2.6	=	-0.5	↓	-4.9	=	-1.6	↓	-2.9
Kotayk	=	-0.2	↓	-4.7	↑	4.5	=	-1.1	=	0.3
Gegharkunik	=	1.0	=	-0.4	=	2.4	↑↑	6.4	=	-0.5
Tavush	=	2.0	↑↑	6.4	=	-0.4	↑	2.8	=	1.6
Lori	↓	-5.0	↓	-7.2	=	-2.2	↓↓	-6.9	=	1.1
Shirak	=	0.8	=	1.4	=	0.4	=	1.1	=	0.3
Ararat	↓↓	-5.1	↓	-6.1	↓	-4.3	↓↓	-5.1	↓↓	-5.1
Armavir	↑	3.5	=	2.5	↑	4.4	↑	3.6	↑	3.4
Syunik	=	2.0	=	2.3	=	1.5	=	2.3	=	1.5
Vayots Dzor	=	-1.5	=	-1.9	=	-1.0	=	-1.5	=	-1.5
Net enrollment of children aged 7-14 years in basic school (grades 1-8)										
Yerevan	=	1.6	=	1.3	=	1.8	=	1.6		
Aragatzotn	=	-1.8	↓	-2.6	=	-1.1	=	-0.3	=	-2.2
Kotayk	=	0.8	=	-0.7	=	2.3	=	0.5	=	1.0
Gegharkunik	=	1.0	=	0.3	=	1.8	↑	3.4	=	0.2
Tavush	=	1.5	↑	3.4	=	0.2	=	1.1	=	1.7
Lori	↓	-2.6	↓	-3.3	=	-1.9	=	-2.2	↓	-3.5
Shirak	=	-1.7	=	-1.6	=	-1.8	↓	-3.8	=	1.6
Ararat	=	-1.6	=	-0.9	=	-2.1	=	-0.9	=	-1.8
Armavir	=	1.6	=	1.6	=	1.5	=	1.4	=	1.6
Syunik	=	1.6	=	2.0	=	1.2	=	2.2	=	0.8
Vayots Dzor	=	0.1	=	-0.3	=	0.5	=	0.4	=	0.0
Net enrollment of people aged 15-17 years in senior school (grades 9-10)										
Yerevan	=	-0.9	=	-1.7	=	-0.1	=	-0.9		
Aragatzotn	↓↓	-6.2	↓↓	-6.4	↓↓	-6.0	=	2.4	↓↓	-9.0
Kotayk	=	0.0	=	0.7	=	-0.7	=	1.7	=	-1.9
Gegharkunik	=	0.0	↑	3.9	↓↓	-5.6	↑↑	5.3	=	-1.6
Tavush	=	-1.6	↑↑	5.9	↓↓↓	-12.1	=	0.5	↓	-3.4
Lori	=	-2.0	↑	4.6	↓↓↓	-10.6	↓	-3.4	=	0.1
Shirak	=	0.3	↑↑	9.3	↓↓	-7.3	↓↓	-8.5	↑↑↑	11.7
Ararat	↑	3.9	↑	4.6	↑	3.3	↑↑	9.1	=	1.2
Armavir	↑↑	5.1	↑	3.0	↑↑	8.2	↑	3.0	↑↑	6.0
Syunik	↓↓	-5.6	↓	-3.5	↓↓	-7.8	=	-1.0	↓↓↓	-16.0
Vayots Dzor	↑↑	7.5	↑↑↑	12.6	=	1.1	↑↑	5.8	↑↑	8.4

The main scale of mnemonic symbols is used

Table 3.4. Net enrollment in specialization schools, %

	Total net enrollment, %	female	male	urban	rural
Net enrollment of people aged 15-17 years in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)					
Yerevan	5.6	4.8	6.4	5.6	--
Aragatzotn	2.0	1.9	2.0	4.0	1.3
Kotayk	3.8	1.9	5.7	5.5	2.0
Gegharkunik	4.1	1.7	7.5	4.5	4.0
Tavush	2.4	4.2	0.0	5.6	0.0
Lori	4.1	2.5	6.3	6.7	0.0
Shirak	4.7	2.5	6.5	6.3	2.7
Ararat	2.7	5.9	0.0	2.6	2.6
Armavir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syunik	8.0	5.1	11.1	5.7	13.0
Vayots Dzor	1.0	0.0	2.2	2.9	0.0
Average value	3.5				
Values variation range	8.0	5.9	11.1	6.7	13.0
Standard deviation	2.2	2.0	3.7	2.0	3.9
Net enrollment of people aged 18-22 years in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)					
Yerevan	44.8	48.6	40.2	44.8	--
Aragatzotn	19.4	20.7	17.4	38.8	12.2
Kotayk	31.6	34.2	26.3	35.8	25.0
Gegharkunik	26.0	27.8	22.9	31.6	22.3
Tavush	27.8	32.4	23.7	48.9	17.3
Lori	21.6	25.2	12.8	26.5	7.3
Shirak	32.4	33.7	28.0	35.4	25.6
Ararat	26.7	25.3	28.8	35.0	21.3
Armavir	29.1	32.1	25.7	42.5	21.6
Syunik	31.6	34.9	27.0	33.7	26.2
Vayots Dzor	18.9	20.2	16.9	22.0	16.3
Average value	28.2				
Values variation range	25.9	28.4	27.4	26.9	18.9
Standard deviation	7.3	8.0	7.3	7.8	6.2
Net enrollment of people aged 18-22 years in universities alone					
Yerevan	38.5	40.6	35.9	38.5	--
Aragatzotn	18.3	18.9	17.4	36.7	11.5
Kotayk	20.3	20.0	22.9	25.7	13.2
Gegharkunik	11.5	10.3	13.5	13.9	9.9
Tavush	11.9	18.3	5.5	26.7	4.9
Lori	16.5	18.9	10.6	20.5	4.9
Shirak	26.8	28.3	24.0	28.3	23.3
Ararat	16.2	13.7	20.3	25.0	10.6
Armavir	18.5	19.8	17.1	33.3	10.3
Syunik	14.1	12.8	15.9	16.8	7.1
Vayots Dzor	12.2	11.2	13.6	16.2	8.8
Average value	18.6				
Values variation range	27.0	30.3	30.4	24.6	18.4
Standard deviation	8.0	8.7	8.0	8.3	5.3

Table 3.4 1. Deviations of net enrollments in specialization schools from the national average and the mnemonic reference for those deviations

	Total net enrollment, %		female	male	urban		rural	
Net enrollment of people aged 15-17 years in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)								
Yerevan	=	2.1	=	1.3	↑	2.9	=	2.1
Aragatzotn	=	-1.5	=	-1.6	=	-1.5	=	0.5
Kotayk	=	0.3	=	-1.6	=	2.2	=	2.0
Gegharkunik	=	0.6	=	-1.8	↑	4.0	=	1.0
Tavush	=	-1.1	=	0.7	↓	-3.5	=	2.1
Lori	=	0.6	=	-1.0	↑	2.8	↑	3.2
Shirak	=	1.2	=	-1.0	↑	3.0	↑	2.8
Ararat	=	-0.8	=	2.4	↓	-3.5	=	-0.9
Armavir	↓	-3.5	↓	-3.5	↓	-3.5	↓	-3.5
Syunik	↑	4.5	=	1.6	↑↑	7.6	=	2.2
Vayots Dzor	=	-2.5	↓	-3.5	=	-1.3	=	-0.6
Net enrollment of people aged 18-22 years in specialization schools (college, vocational school, university)								
Yerevan	↑↑↑	16.6	↑↑↑↑	20.4	↑↑↑	12.0	↑↑↑	16.6
Aragatzotn	↓↓	-8.8	↓↓	-7.5	↓↓↓	-10.8	↑↑↑	10.6
Kotayk	↑	3.4	↑↑	6.0	=	-1.9	↑↑	7.6
Gegharkunik	=	-2.2	=	-0.4	↓↓	-5.3	↑	3.4
Tavush	=	-0.4	↑	4.2	↓	-4.5	↑↑↑↑	20.7
Lori	↓↓	-6.6	↓	-3.0	↓↓↓	-15.4	=	-1.7
Shirak	↑	4.2	↑↑	5.5	=	-0.2	↑↑	7.2
Ararat	=	-1.5	↓	-2.9	=	0.6	↑↑	6.8
Armavir	=	0.9	↑	3.9	=	-2.5	↑↑↑	14.3
Syunik	↑	3.4	↑↑	6.7	=	-1.2	↑↑	5.5
Vayots Dzor	↓↓	-9.3	↓↓	-8.0	↓↓↓	-11.3	↓↓	-6.2
Net enrollment of people aged 18-22 years in universities alone								
Yerevan	↑↑↑	19.9	↑↑↑↑	22.0	↑↑↑	17.3	↑↑↑	19.9
Aragatzotn	=	-0.3	=	0.3	=	-1.2	↑↑↑	18.1
Kotayk	=	1.7	=	1.4	↑	4.3	↑↑	7.1
Gegharkunik	↓↓	-7.1	↓↓	-8.3	↓↓	-5.1	↓	-4.7
Tavush	↓↓	-6.7	=	-0.3	=	-13.1	↑↑	8.1
Lori	=	-2.1	=	0.3	↓↓	-8.0	=	1.9
Shirak	↑↑	8.2	↑↑	9.7	↑↑	5.4	↑↑	9.7
Ararat	=	-2.4	↓	-4.9	=	1.7	↑↑	6.4
Armavir	=	-0.1	=	1.2	=	-1.5	↑↑↑	14.7
Syunik	↓	-4.5	↓↓	-5.8	↓	-2.7	=	-1.8
Vayots Dzor	↓↓	-6.4	↓↓	-7.4	↓	-5.0	=	-2.4

The main scale of mnemonic symbols is used

Table 3.5. Gross enrollment in formal educational institutions, %

	Total gross enrollment, % including:	female	male	urban	rural
Gross enrollment in secondary school (grades 1-10), %					
Yerevan	93.6	93.4	93.8	93.6	--
Aragatzotn	89.0	89.4	88.5	92.2	88.1
Kotayk	91.3	92.8	89.7	89.6	92.5
Gegharkunik	93.8	92.8	94.8	97.7	92.5
Tavush	93.3	91.5	95.6	93.0	93.5
Lori	89.6	87.6	91.4	92.3	84.6
Shirak	94.3	93.3	95.4	90.5	100.0
Ararat	91.6	91.9	91.3	92.3	91.3
Armavir	94.9	95.4	94.5	93.9	95.4
Syunik	95.8	93.1	98.4	95.3	96.6
Vayots Dzor	93.3	93.9	92.5	94.0	92.9
Average value	92.8				
Values variation range	6.8	7.8	9.9	8.1	15.4
Standard deviation	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.2	4.3
Gross enrollment in specialization schools (secondary vocational school, university), %					
Yerevan	60.9	59.8	62.4	60.9	--
Aragatzotn	26.3	23.7	30.9	57.8	16.3
Kotayk	41.5	43.4	37.9	52.3	25.9
Gegharkunik	31.6	31.9	31.2	37.5	28.0
Tavush	36.4	41.0	30.5	60.4	21.4
Lori	35.1	36.4	32.1	42.6	16.3
Shirak	48.9	48.9	48.2	53.9	36.9
Ararat	37.3	31.4	46.9	45.5	32.0
Armavir	36.6	35.9	37.5	53.4	27.3
Syunik	44.5	41.9	48.3	46.6	39.5
Vayots Dzor	23.3	23.6	22.5	29.4	18.7
Average value	38.4				
Values variation range	37.6	36.2	39.9	31.5	23.2
Standard deviation	10.5	10.7	11.4	9.9	8.2
Gross enrollment in secondary school and specialization schools, %					
Yerevan	81.3	80.4	82.4	81.3	--
Aragatzotn	72.7	67.9	77.9	82.5	69.9
Kotayk	77.5	74.2	81.3	76.8	78.2
Gegharkunik	75.7	73.6	78.3	74.9	76.1
Tavush	77.6	77.7	77.5	83.5	74.2
Lori	72.1	70.1	74.9	75.3	65.9
Shirak	82.2	80.5	84.1	79.8	86.1
Ararat	77.3	71.4	83.0	77.5	77.3
Armavir	79.9	78.9	81.1	82.4	78.7
Syunik	81.6	81.0	82.3	80.4	83.7
Vayots Dzor	76.6	74.3	78.8	76.5	76.6
Average value	77.7				
Values variation range	10.1	13.1	9.2	8.6	20.2
Standard deviation	3.4	4.5	2.8	3.1	5.9

Table 3.1 1. Deviations of gross enrollment in formal educational institutions from the national average and the mnemonic reference for those deviations

	Total gross enrollment, % including:		female	male	urban	rural
Gross enrollment in secondary school (grades 1-10), %						
Yerevan	=	0.8	=	1.0	=	0.8
Aragatzotn	↓	-3.8	↓	-3.4	↓	-4.3
Kotayk	=	-1.5	=	0.0	↓	-3.1
Gegharkunik	=	1.0	=	0.0	=	2.0
Tavush	=	0.5	=	-1.3	↑	2.8
Lori	↓	-3.2	↓↓	-5.2	=	-1.4
Shirak	=	1.5	=	0.5	↑	2.6
Ararat	=	-1.2	=	-0.9	=	-1.5
Armavir	=	2.1	↑	2.6	=	1.7
Syunik	↑	3.0	=	0.3	↑↑	5.6
Vayots Dzor	=	0.5	=	1.1	=	-0.3
Gross enrollment in specialization schools (secondary vocational school, university), %						
Yerevan	↑↑↑↑	22.5	↑↑↑↑	21.4	↑↑↑↑	24.0
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓	-12.1	↓↓↓	-14.7	↓↓	-7.5
Kotayk	↑	3.1	↑	5.0	=	-0.5
Gegharkunik	↓↓	-6.8	↓↓	-6.5	↓↓	-7.2
Tavush	=	-2.0	↑	2.6	↓↓	-7.9
Lori	↓	-3.3	=	-2.0	↓↓	-6.3
Shirak	↑↑↑	10.5	↑↑↑	10.5	↑↑	9.8
Ararat	=	-1.1	↓↓	-7.0	↑↑	8.5
Armavir	=	-1.8	=	-2.5	=	-0.9
Syunik	↑↑	6.1	↑	3.5	↑↑	9.9
Vayots Dzor	↓↓↓	-15.1	↓↓↓	-14.8	↓↓↓	-15.9
Gross enrollment in secondary school and specialization schools, %						
Yerevan	↑	3.6	↑	2.7	↑	4.7
Aragatzotn	↓	-5.0	↓↓	-9.8	=	-0.2
Kotayk	=	-0.2	↓	-3.5	↑	3.6
Gegharkunik	=	-2.0	↓	-4.1	=	0.6
Tavush	=	-0.1	=	0.0	=	-0.2
Lori	↓↓	-5.6	↓↓	-7.6	↓	-2.8
Shirak	↑	4.5	↑	2.8	↑↑	6.4
Ararat	=	-0.4	↓↓	-6.3	↑↑	5.3
Armavir	=	2.2	=	1.2	↑	3.4
Syunik	↑	3.9	↑	3.3	↑	4.6
Vayots Dzor	=	-1.1	↓	-3.4	=	1.1
	=				=	-1.2
	=				=	-1.1

The main scale of mnemonic symbols is used

Table 3.6. Proportion of those not enrolled in formal educational institutions due to lack of access, % of the corresponding age group

	Aged 3-6	Aged 7-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-22
Yerevan	12.4	1.8	7.7	26.2
Aragatzotn	65.3	2.9	17.0	38.8
Kotayk	9.6	0.0	7.1	29.9
Gegharkunik	62.9	1.8	13.5	33.0
Tavush	40.4	1.2	14.4	37.3
Lori	45.6	2.3	11.9	43.1
Shirak	14.3	1.7	7.8	22.2
Ararat	39.0	2.5	10.5	40.9
Armavir	44.7	0.3	4.9	21.8
Syunik	18.8	1.1	5.8	24.8
Vayots Dzor	23.6	1.4	11.0	39.6
Average value	34.2	1.5	10.1	32.5
<i>Values variation range</i>	55.7	2.9	12.1	21.3
<i>Standard deviation</i>	19.8	0.9	3.8	7.9

Table 3.6 1. Deviations of non-enrollment in formal educational institutions due to lack of access from the national average*

	Aged 3-6	Aged 7-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-22
Yerevan	↑↑↑↑ -21.8	= -0.3	= -2.4	↑↑ 6.3
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓↓ 31.1	= -1.4	↓↓ 6.9	↓↓ -6.3
Kotayk	↑↑↑↑ -24.6	= 1.5	↑ -3.0	↑ 2.6
Gegharkunik	↓↓↓↓ 28.7	= -0.3	↓ 3.4	= -0.5
Tavush	↓↓ 6.2	= 0.3	↓ 4.3	↓ -4.8
Lori	↓↓↓ 11.4	= -0.8	= 1.8	↓↓↓ -10.6
Shirak	↑↑↑ -19.9	= -0.2	= -2.3	↑↑↑ 10.3
Ararat	↓ 4.8	= -1.0	= 0.4	↓↓ -8.4
Armavir	↓↓↓ 10.5	= 1.2	↑↑ -5.2	↑↑↑ 10.7
Syunik	↑↑↑ -15.4	= 0.4	↑ -4.3	↑↑ 7.7
Vayots Dzor	↑↑↑ -10.6	= 0.1	= 0.9	↓↓ -7.1

* Differences for each age category are calculated through the average for the given category (the corresponding data in "Average values" row of Table 6).

Lower level of lack of access means better situation.

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.6 1

Deviation range	Symbol
-20.0 < D <= -40.0	↑↑↑↑
-10.0 < D <= -20.0	↑↑↑
-5.0 < D <= -10.0	↑↑
-2.5 < D <= - 5.0	↑
-2.5 < D <= 2.5	=
2.5 < D <= 5.0	↓
5.0 < D <=10.0	↓↓
10.0 < D <=20.0	↓↓↓
20.0 < D <=40.0	↓↓↓↓

Table 3.7. Lack of access to healthcare. Proportion of those who did not visit a doctor due to lack of access in the total number of people who fell sick and needed a doctor, %

	Total	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Children aged 0-15 years
Yerevan	36.3	36.3	--	36.7	35.7	15.5
Aragatzotn	44.4	49.6	42.3	45.9	42.5	35.4
Kotayk	46.6	51.1	40.8	48.9	43.2	26.4
Gegharkunik	37.7	37.1	38.1	40.8	33.4	25.3
Tavush	46.5	42.8	48.5	48.2	44.2	26.1
Lori	42.6	43.0	41.6	42.5	42.7	27.9
Shirak	43.2	51.4	19.0	46.4	39.0	36.8
Ararat	51.5	48.2	52.9	53.1	49.5	35.5
Armavir	30.6	14.1	39.8	28.7	33.5	14.9
Syunik	34.8	34.3	35.9	36.3	33.0	16.1
Vayots Dzor	43.8	37.7	46.6	42.4	45.4	42.1
Average value	41.6					
Values variation range	20.9	37.3	33.9	24.4	16.5	27.2
Standard deviation	6.1	10.8	9.1	6.9	5.6	9.3

Table 3.7 1. Deviations of lack of access to healthcare from the national average*

	Total	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Children aged 0-15 years
Yerevan	↑↑ -5.3	↑↑ -5.3		↑ -4.9	↑↑ -5.9	↑↑↑↑ -26.1
Aragatzotn	↓ 2.8	↓↓ 8.0	= 0.7	↓ 4.3	= 0.9	↑↑ -6.2
Kotayk	↓ 5.0	↓↓ 9.5	= -0.8	↓↓ 7.3	= 1.6	↑↑↑ -15.2
Gegharkunik	↑ -3.9	↑ -4.5	↑ -3.5	= -0.8	↑↑ -8.2	↑↑↑ -16.3
Tavush	↓ 4.9	= 1.2	↓↓ 6.9	↓↓ 6.6	↓ 2.6	↑↑↑ -15.5
Lori	= 1.0	= 1.4	= 0.0	= 0.9	= 1.1	↑↑↑ -13.7
Shirak	= 1.6	↓↓ 9.8	↑↑↑↑ -22.6	↓ 4.8	↑ -2.6	↑ -4.8
Ararat	↓↓ 9.9	↓↓ 6.6	↓↓↓ 11.3	↓↓↓ 11.5	↓↓ 7.9	↑↑ -6.1
Armavir	↑↑↑ -11.0	↑↑↑↑ -27.5	= -1.8	↑↑↑ -12.9	↑↑ -8.1	↑↑↑↑ -26.7
Syunik	↑↑ -6.8	↑↑ -7.3	↑↑ -5.7	↑↑ -5.3	↑↑ -8.6	↑↑↑↑ -25.5
Vayots Dzor	= 2.2	↑ -3.9	↓ 5.0	= 0.8	↓ 3.8	= 0.5

* Lower level of lack of access means better situation.

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.7 1

Deviation range	Symbol
-20.0 < D ≤ -40.0	↑↑↑↑
-10.0 < D ≤ -20.0	↑↑↑
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↑↑
-2.5 < D ≤ -5.0	↑
-2.5 < D ≤ 2.5	=
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↓
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↓↓
10.0 < D ≤ 20.0	↓↓↓
20.0 < D ≤ 40.0	↓↓↓↓

Table 3.8. Proportion of people who has preventive medical checkups in the 12 months preceding the survey, %

	Total	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Children aged 7-15 years
Yerevan	7.4	7.4	-	7.7	7.0	6.8
Aragatzotn	7.5	11.9	6.1	8.5	6.4	4.0
Kotayk	10.2	11.9	8.3	9.9	10.5	4.7
Gegharkunik	7.7	9.3	6.9	8.1	7.2	1.9
Tavush	5.6	7.4	4.6	5.3	5.9	2.8
Lori	8.3	7.6	9.8	9.5	6.8	6.8
Shirak	6.5	6.9	5.7	6.7	6.3	3.5
Ararat	7.8	10.5	6.6	7.2	8.4	3.1
Armavir	10.1	13.5	8.1	12.3	7.6	3.1
Syunik	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	1.6
Vayots Dzor	7.0	8.8	5.9	8.4	5.4	2.5
Average value	7.9					
Values variation range	4.6	6.6	5.2	7.0	5.1	5.2
Standard deviation	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8

Table 3.8. 1. Deviations of the proportion of people who has preventive medical checkups in the 12 months preceding the survey from the national average

	Total	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Children aged 7-15 years
Yerevan	= -0.5	= -0.5		= -0.2	= -0.9	= -1.1
Aragatzotn	= -0.4	↑ 4.0	= -1.8	= 0.6	= -1.5	↓ -3.9
Kotayk	= 2.3	↑ 4.0	= 0.4	= 2.0	↑ 2.6	↓ -3.2
Gegharkunik	= -0.2	= 1.4	= -1.0	= 0.2	= -0.7	↓↓ -6.0
Tavush	= -2.3	= -0.5	↓ -3.3	↓ -2.6	= -2.0	↓↓ -5.1
Lori	= 0.4	= -0.3	= 1.9	= 1.6	= -1.1	= -1.1
Shirak	= -1.4	= -1.0	= -2.2	= -1.2	= -1.6	↓ -4.4
Ararat	= -0.1	↑ 2.6	= -1.3	= -0.7	= 0.5	↓ -4.8
Armavir	= 2.2	↑↑ 5.6	= 0.2	↑ 4.4	= -0.3	↓ -4.8
Syunik	= 1.8	= 2.1	= 1.4	= 1.6	= 2.1	↓↓ -6.3
Vayots Dzor	= -0.9	= 0.9	= -2.0	= 0.5	↓ -2.5	↓↓ -5.4

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.8 1

Deviation range	Symbol
-20.0 < D ≤ -40.0	↓↓↓↓↓
-10.0 < D ≤ -20.0	↓↓↓
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↓↓
-2.5 < D ≤ - 5.0	↓
-2.5 < D ≤ 2.5	=
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↑
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↑↑
10.0 < D ≤ 20.0	↑↑↑
20.0 < D ≤ 40.0	↑↑↑↑

Table 3.9. Proportion of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births given in the last 3 years by women in the age group of 15-49, %

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	100.0	100.0	-
Aragatzotn	88.8	100.0	86.1
Kotayk	97.6	100.0	95.0
Gegharkunik	94.7	100.0	92.3
Tavush	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lori	98.6	100.0	96.3
Shirak	98.2	100.0	93.8
Ararat	98.8	100.0	98.3
Armavir	95.9	100.0	93.1
Syunik	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vayots Dzor	98.6	100.0	98.0
Average value	97.4		
Values variation range	11.2	0.0	13.9
Standard deviation	3.3	0.0	4.2

Table 3.9 1. Deviation of the proportion of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births given in the last 3 years by women in the age group of 15-49 from the national average

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	↑↑↑ 2.6	↑↑↑ 2.6	
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓ -8.6	↑↑↑ 2.6	↓↓↓↓ -11.3
Kotayk	= 0.2	↑↑↑ 2.6	= -2.4
Gegharkunik	↓↓ -2.7	↑↑↑ 2.6	↓↓↓ -5.1
Tavush	↑↑↑ 2.6	↑↑↑ 2.6	↑↑↑ 2.6
Lori	= 1.2	↑↑↑ 2.6	= -1.1
Shirak	= 0.8	↑↑↑ 2.6	↓↓ -3.6
Ararat	= 1.4	↑↑↑ 2.6	= 0.9
Armavir	= -1.5	↑↑↑ 2.6	↓↓ -4.3
Syunik	↑↑↑ 2.6	↑↑↑ 2.6	↑↑↑ 2.6
Vayots Dzor	= 1.2	↑↑↑ 2.6	= 0.6

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.9 1

Deviation range	Symbol
$5.0 < \Delta \leq 10.0$	↑↑↑
$2.5 < \Delta \leq 5.0$	↑↑
$0.5 < \Delta \leq 2.5$	↑
$-0.5 < \Delta \leq 0.5$	=
$-0.5 < \Delta \leq -2.5$	↓↓
$-2.5 < \Delta \leq -5.0$	↓↓↓
$-5.0 < \Delta \leq -10.0$	↓↓↓↓
$-10.0 < \Delta \leq -15.0$	↓↓↓↓↓

Table 3.10. Proportion of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births given in the last 3 years by women in the age group of 15-49 and infant mortality among newborns in the last 3 years, %

	Proportion of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births given in the last 3 years by women in the age group of 15-49, %			Infant mortality among newborns in the last 3 years, %
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Yerevan	100.0	100.0	--	0.7
Aragatzotn	88.8	100.0	86.1	7.9
Kotayk	97.6	100.0	95.0	2.1
Gegharkunik	94.7	100.0	92.3	2.8
Tavush	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.9
Lori	98.6	100.0	96.3	1.3
Shirak	98.2	100.0	93.8	3.0
Ararat	98.8	100.0	98.3	3.0
Armavir	95.9	100.0	93.1	1.7
Syunik	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.2
Vayots Dzor	98.6	100.0	98.0	2.4
Average value	97.4			2.6
Values variation range	11.2	0	13.9	7.2
Standard deviation	3.3	0.0	4.2	1.9

Table 3.10 1. Deviations of proportion of women who gave birth under the supervision of qualified medical staff and infant mortality form the national average

	Proportion of births delivered by professional medical staff in the total number of births given in the last 3 years by women in the age group of 15-49, %*			Infant mortality among newborns in the last 3 years, %**	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Yerevan	↑↑ 2.6	= 2.6		↑	-1.9
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓ -8.6	= 2.6	↓↓↓↓ -11.3	↓↓↓	5.3
Kotayk	= 0.2	= 2.6	↓ -2.4	↑	-0.5
Gegharkunik	↓↓ -2.7	= 2.6	↓↓↓ -5.1	=	0.2
Tavush	↑↑ 2.6	= 2.6	↑↑ 2.6	↑	-0.7
Lori	↑ 1.2	= 2.6	↓ -1.1	↑	-1.3
Shirak	↑ 0.8	= 2.6	↓↓ -3.6	=	0.4
Ararat	↑ 1.4	= 2.6	↑ 0.9	=	0.4
Armavir	↓ -1.5	= 2.6	↓↓ -4.3	↑	-0.9
Syunik	↑↑ 2.6	= 2.6	↑↑ 2.6	=	-0.4
Vayots Dzor	↑ 1.2	= 2.6	↑ 0.6	=	-0.2

* Mnemonic scale

Deviation range	Symbol
-10.0 < D ≤ -15.0	↓↓↓↓
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↓↓↓
-2.5 < D ≤ -5.0	↓↓
-0.5 < D ≤ -2.5	↓
-0.5 < D ≤ 0.5	=
0.5 < D ≤ 2.5	↑
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↑↑
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↑↑↑

** Mnemonic scale

Deviation range	Symbol
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↑↑↑
-2.5 < D ≤ -5.0	↑↑
-0.5 < D ≤ -2.5	↑
-0.5 < D ≤ 0.5	=
0.5 < D ≤ 2.5	↓
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↓↓
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↓↓↓

Table 3.11. Proportion of households using safe drinking water sources in the total number of respondent households, %

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	99.7	99.7	--
Aragatzotn	72.0	94.1	63.7
Kotayk	92.0	99.3	81.0
Gegharkunik	78.8	91.9	71.0
Tavush	73.8	97.0	58.5
Lori	84.4	95.5	58.1
Shirak	85.2	84.2	87.3
Ararat	80.0	68.5	85.7
Armavir	78.6	83.2	75.7
Syunik	95.2	98.3	87.8
Vayots Dzor	94.2	99.1	90.4
Average value	84.9		
Values variation range	27.7	31.2	32.3
Standard deviation	9.2	9.7	12.5

Table 3.11 1. Deviation of the proportion of households using safe drinking water sources from the national average

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Yerevan	↑↑↑	14.8	↑↑↑	14.8		
Aragatzotn	↓↓↓	-12.9	↑↑	9.2	↓↓↓↓	-21.2
Kotayk	↑↑	7.1	↑↑↑	14.4	↓	-3.9
Gegharkunik	↓↓	-6.1	↑↑	7.0	↓↓↓	-13.9
Tavush	↓↓↓	-11.1	↑↑↑	12.1	↓↓↓↓	-26.4
Lori	=	-0.5	↑↑↑	10.6	↓↓↓↓	-26.8
Shirak	=	0.3	=	-0.7	=	2.4
Ararat	↓	-4.9	↓↓↓	-16.4	=	0.8
Armavir	↓↓	-6.3	=	-1.7	↓↓	-9.2
Syunik	↑↑↑	10.3	↑↑↑	13.4	↑	2.9
Vayots Dzor	↑↑	9.3	↑↑↑	14.2	↑↑	5.5

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.11 1.

Deviation range	Symbol
20.0 < D <=40.0	↑↑↑↑
10.0 < D <=20.0	↑↑↑
5.0 < D <=10.0	↑↑
2.5 < D <= 5.0	↑
-2.5 < D <= 2.5	=
-2.5 < D <= - 5.0	↓
-5.0 < D <= -10.0	↓↓
-10.0 < D <= -20.0	↓↓↓
-20.0 < D <= -40.0	↓↓↓↓

Table 3.12. Proportion of households with up to 6 hours of water supply per day, %

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	66.7	66.7	--
Aragatzotn	48.3	72.4	34.9
Kotayk	72.2	86.9	43.8
Gegharkunik	50.3	67.9	37.6
Tavush	78.6	97.7	59.3
Lori	67.9	76.3	34.5
Shirak	49.2	49.6	48.3
Ararat	52.0	69.0	45.2
Armavir	61.2	76.6	50.9
Syunik	55.6	68.7	20.3
Vayots Dzor	30.5	32.5	28.9
Average value	57.5		
Values variation range	48.1	65.2	39.0
Standard deviation	13.5	17.3	11.4

Table 3.12 1. Deviations of the proportion of households with up to 6 hours of water supply per day from the national average

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	↑↑ 9.2	↑↑ 9.2	
Aragatzotn	↓↓ -9.2	↑↑↑ 14.9	↓↓↓↓ -22.6
Kotayk	↑↑↑ 14.7	↑↑↑↑ 29.4	↓↓↓ -13.7
Gegharkunik	↓↓ -7.2	↑↑ 10.4	↓↓↓ -19.9
Tavush	↑↑↑↑ 21.1	↑↑↑↑ 40.2	= 1.8
Lori	↑↑ 10.4	↑↑↑ 18.8	↓↓↓↓ -23.0
Shirak	↓↓ -8.3	↓↓ -7.9	↓↓ -9.2
Ararat	↓↓ -5.5	↑↑↑ 11.5	↓↓↓ -12.3
Armavir	↑ 3.7	↑↑↑ 19.1	↓↓ -6.6
Syunik	= -1.9	↑↑↑ 11.2	↓↓↓↓ -37.2
Vayots Dzor	↓↓↓↓ -27.0	↓↓↓↓ -25.0	↓↓↓↓ -28.6

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.12 1.

Deviation range	Symbol
20.0 < D <=40.0	↑↑↑↑
10.0 < D <=20.0	↑↑↑
5.0 < D <=10.0	↑↑
2.5 < D <= 5.0	↑
-2.5 < D <= 2.5	=
-2.5 < D <= - 5.0	↓
-5.0 < D <= -10.0	↓↓
-10.0 < D <= -20.0	↓↓↓
-20.0 < D <= -40.0	↓↓↓↓

Table 3.13. Proportion of households living under temporary shelter in the total number of respondent households in the marz, % of the marz total, of total urban and rural households

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	0.4	0.4	
Aragatzotn	3.3	0.0	3.3
Kotayk	0.8	0.3	1.5
Gegharkunik	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tavush	3.0	1.0	4.3
Lori	6.0	7.4	2.7
Shirak	11.0	14.3	4.2
Ararat	0.8	0.0	1.2
Armavir	3.8	1.1	5.5
Syunik	0.4	0.0	1.4
Vayots Dzor	0.2	0.0	0.3
Average value	2.8		
Values variation range	10.8	14.3	5.2
Standard deviation	3.3	4.5	1.8

Table 3.13 1. Deviations of the proportion of households living under temporary shelter from the national average

	Total	Urban	Rural
Yerevan	↑ 2.4	↑ 2.4	
Aragatzotn	= -0.5	↑↑ 2.8	= -0.5
Kotayk	↑ 2.0	↑ 2.5	↑ 1.3
Gegharkunik	↑ 2.2	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.2
Tavush	= -0.2	↑ 1.8	↓ -1.5
Lori	↓↓ -3.2	↓↓ -4.6	= 0.1
Shirak	↓↓↓ -8.2	↓↓↓ -11.5	↓ -1.4
Ararat	↑ 2.0	↑↑ 2.8	↑ 1.6
Armavir	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.7	↓↓ -2.7
Syunik	↑ 2.4	↑↑ 2.8	↑ 1.4
Vayots Dzor	↑↑ 2.6	↑↑ 2.8	↑↑ 2.5

Mnemonic scale for Table 3.13 1

Deviation range	Symbol
5.0 < D ≤ 10.0	↑↑↑
2.5 < D ≤ 5.0	↑↑
0.5 < D ≤ 2.5	↑
-0.5 < D ≤ 0.5	=
-0.5 < D ≤ -2.5	↓
-2.5 < D ≤ -5.0	↓↓
-5.0 < D ≤ -10.0	↓↓↓