

SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE: CONCERNS AND EXPECTATIONS.
SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY FINDINGS.

SPECIAL EDITION No. 01

January – March 2022



WELFARE BAROMETER

The "Welfare Barometer" series of research endeavors to foster dynamic, inclusive, and socially just community development while promoting sustainable growth and a competitive economy. Spearheaded by the editorial board, the primary goal is to explore the social dimensions of economic processes, anticipate forthcoming changes in these domains, analyze potential societal impacts, and propose preventative measures based on findings. Additionally, the series seeks to incorporate comparative analyses of international reports and indices assessing social welfare, in line with the charter of the Social Research Center. It aims to identify trends by periodically studying public attitudes toward ongoing reforms in the country and forecast the potential outcomes of these reforms.

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For comments and suggestions, as well as for further information, you can contact us at the following address:

The Republic of Azerbaijan, AZ1073,
Baku city, Yasamal district, 18, Ismayil bay Kutkashenli Str.,
The Social Research Center

E-mail: office@stm.az

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Phone: (+994 12) 431 11 00
(+994 50) 314 09 37

SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE: CONCERNS AND EXPECTATIONS

**Sociological survey findings
January – March 2022**

Author

Social Research Center
Department of Socio-economic Analysis
Seymur Aliyev

Editor:

Agshin Mammadov

Graphic designers:

Gurban Jalilov
Babek Jafar

Editor (English):

Pasha Bayramov
Shahla Jalilzade

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

■ The purpose of the special issue of the "Welfare Barometer" is to provide a descriptive analysis of the opinions and expectations of Azerbaijani citizens for Q1 of 2022 on socio-economic welfare. This analysis is based on the results of the country's¹ sociological survey, which serves as a central determinant of state policy. It also aims to assess the possible effects of systemic reforms carried out in the country.

In an era marked by deepening geopolitical and geo-economic risks, and heightened global uncertainties, nation-states must adopt a more sensitive approach to economic matters. This includes maintaining macroeconomic and financial stability, as well as promoting economic activity. It is crucial, now more than ever, to implement targeted preventive measures to minimize negative impacts on social welfare. The effectiveness of these measures hinges on the accurate identification of problems. Survey results serve as a primary source of information in evaluating regulatory alternatives optimally.

The special issue mentioned above aims to contribute to formulating policy alternatives that enhance balanced economic growth and foster an inclusive and socially just society. It draws insights from the opinions of respondents to guide these initiatives effectively.

Within the framework of the study, it was found that the respondents consider unemployment (28.5%), inflation (29.2%), social welfare and standard of living (14.9%) as the main socio-economic problems in the country. These problems stand out as the main problems in this direction on a global scale. According to preliminary results, respondents who stated that they had observed price increases over the past three months accounted for 92.9% of the total number of respondents. On the other hand, it was found that the respondents will not be able to cover daily household (79.7%) and medical examination (treatment) costs (77.3%) as their main concerns about their socio-economic welfare. At the same time, 54.6% of respondents said they were concerned because they would not be able to meet their debts, while 33.0% were concerned that they would lose their current jobs.

Based on the analysis of the results, the relevant demographic profiles of social classes that form the basis of Azerbaijani society in terms of income and welfare, the main problems of the country for Q1 of 2022 based on public opinion on socio-economic welfare and, finally, the main concerns and expectations of society on socio-economic welfare were determined.

We believe that the results of this sociological survey will be useful in terms of supporting the process of policy building based on public opinion.

¹ except Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

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PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Dynamic, inclusive, and social justice-based society building and promoting a steadily growing competitive economy in parallel with this goal are two key pillars of the 5 National Priorities² of the Government of Azerbaijan and reflect the decisive vectors of public policy in the socio-economic direction until 2030. In general, most countries of the world have come to a crossroads in terms of the route of the welfare state in the post-pandemic period and are thinking about new economic development trajectories that will support it. The strategic public task of ensuring social welfare necessitates periodic assessments by conditioning data-based medium- and long-term policy decisions. Sociological research is of particular importance in terms of establishing the main motives of social anxiety, in addition to acting as an important method of analysis from this context.

To support the development of socio-economic policy frameworks based on public opinion in light of new challenges posed by national, regional, and global transformation processes, *the overall objective of this study is to predict the changes that will occur in this area by studying the social aspects of economic processes and to provide an alternative perspective for policy decision makers by studying the possible effects of those changes on society.*

To achieve this strategic goal, the following 3 sub-objectives were identified within the study:

Objective 1: To identify relevant demographic profiles of social classes that form the basis of Azerbaijani society in terms of income and welfare based on subjective measurement;

Objective 2: To determine the main matrix of problems related to the socio-economic welfare of the country for Q1 of 2022 based on a sociological survey;

Objective 3: To determine the basic concerns and expectations of society regarding socio-economic welfare based on respondents' opinions.

The study was also carried out to form an alternative database in this context by ensuring the continuity of the periodic study of the public attitude to the socio-economic reforms carried out in the country.

² Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-economic Development. (February 2, 2021). <https://president.az/articles/50474>.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The purpose of the study is to identify the existing concerns and expectations of the Azerbaijani society for socio-economic welfare based on public opinion, to play on the function of providing alternative viewpoints and data for policy design for policy decision-makers.



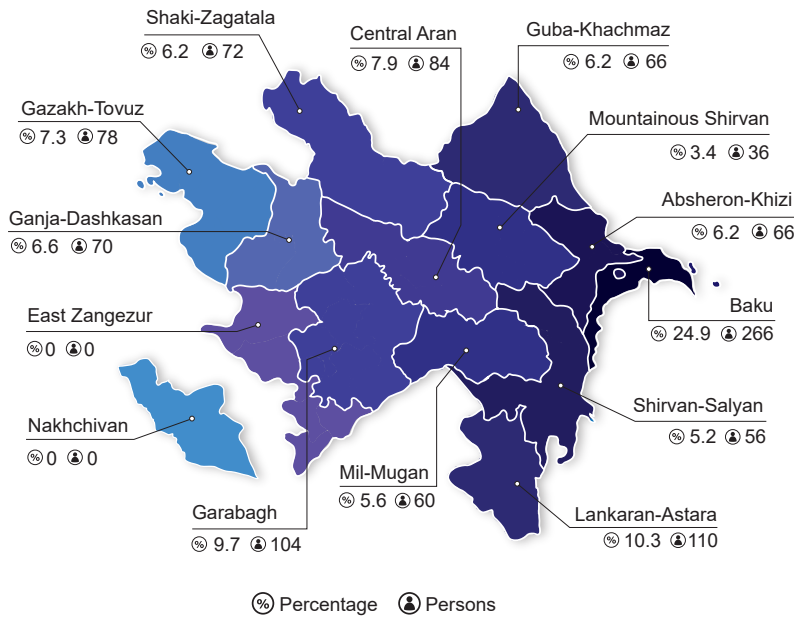
Research methodology – a face-to-face survey method based on a pre-developed questionnaire with a quantitative survey method was used. As a data collection tool, the Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) mechanism was used.



Sampling design – Citizens aged 18 and over in the Republic of Azerbaijan, registered in villages, towns, and cities in 12 economic regions (Baku, Absheron-Khizi, Mountainous Shirvan, Ganja-Dashkasan, Gazakh-Tovuz, Lankaran-Astara, Guba-Khachmaz, Shaki-Zagatala, Karabakh, Central Aran, Mil-Mugan and Shirvan-Salyan) formed the main target population group of this study.

Sampling method – a multistage sampling method was used. It was conducted in a face-to-face survey format with 1068 respondents in 88 clusters on 12 strata with $\pm 3\%$ standard error and a confidence interval of 95%.

Infographics 1. Economic regions where the survey was conducted with 1068 respondents



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Looking at the gender ratio of 1,068 respondents in the sociological survey, we can see that 50.1% of them are men and 49.9% are women.

Baku (24.9%), Lankaran-Astara (10.3%), and Karabakh (9.7%) have the highest representation among economic regions, while Mountainous Shirvan (3.4%), Shirvan-Salyan (5.2%), and Mil-Mugan (5.6%) have the lowest representation.

In terms of settlement rates, respondents from cities, towns, and villages are represented at 40.6%, 42.1%, and 17.2%, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of respondents by education level, 50.3% have secondary education, 28% have technical or vocational education, and 21.2% have higher education. Only 0.4% of respondents reported having no education.

Regarding marital status, 78.2% of respondents are married, 11.8% are divorced or widowed, and 10.0% are single.

In terms of employment status, 57.4% of respondents are employed, 16.3% are unemployed and actively seeking work, and 26.3% are unemployed but not actively seeking employment. Among those not seeking employment, students and retirees are the majority.

Of the employed respondents, 59.1% work in the public sector, 22.2% are engaged in individual labor activities, and 18.8% represent the private sector.

Of the group of 57.4% employed respondents, a percentage of 76.0% were found to be employed permanently, while approximately $\frac{1}{4}$, to be more precise, 24.0% were temporarily employed on seasonal jobs.

As part of the sociological survey, of the 57.4% of respondents who declared that they are currently employed, 22.0% worked in science and education, 11.9% in civil service, 8.5% in agriculture, 7.5% in health care, while the remaining 52.1% stated that they were working in other spheres.

Of the 42.6% of respondents (16.3% unemployed, jobseekers and 26.3% unemployed, not looking for a job) who are unemployed according to their employment status, 53.0% of the respondents currently cited family and loved ones' support as the main source of income to ensure their survival, while 18.5% indicated income from seasonal and day jobs, while 35.4% declared that they continue their lives with their pensions.

The distribution of those surveyed by the average monthly income level is also in the spotlight, being distinguished as one of the most important indicators.

Looking at the results based on these criteria, those who differ in the income indicator of 251-500 AZN make up 48.0% of the total respondents, those who have an income in the range of 501-1000 AZN - 25.5% and, finally, respondents who declare that they have an average monthly income of 1001 AZN make more than 4.8% of the respondents. One of the interesting findings is that 18.4% of the total respondents stated that their average monthly income was in the range of 0-250 AZN, while only 3.4% reported that they had no income in the last 3 months.

Within the study, 27.8% of respondents stated that they had no expectations regarding the growth of their average monthly income. Among

respondents with expectations for future income between 1001-2000 AZN, only 13.9% of the total number of respondents had such expectations, considering their education and skills.

The structure of respondents participating in the sociological survey based on their lifestyle is also noteworthy. Specifically, 52.2% of respondents identified themselves as traditional conservatives, while 35.3% stated that they lead a modern lifestyle. Moreover, those characterizing their lifestyle as religiously conservative make up just 12.5% of the total number of respondents.

On the other hand, when considering the proportion of respondents according to political party affiliation, it was found that 23.0% identified as party members, while approximately 77.0% stated they had no party membership.

We can see an interesting class palette when it comes to class representation according to the level of income and welfare, which is characterized as one of the most important variables according to the specifics of the survey subject. Thus, while 10.5% of those surveyed attributed themselves to the lowest class in terms of income and welfare, a group of respondents of 17.5% stated that they represented the lower class in this context. Among the respondents, those who belong to the upper and the uppermost classes accounted for 4.9% and 1.1% of the total number of respondents, respectively. One of the main points that stands out is that 66.0% of the total respondents surveyed attribute themselves to the middle class in terms of income and welfare.

According to the indicator of ownership of a house or apartment as one of the main characteristic variables of socio-economic welfare, 81.4% of respondents stated that they own a private house/apartment, while 6.3% stated that they live in a rented apartment and 6.2% that they live in a house or apartment with close relatives. A mere 0.9% of respondents (about 10 people) indicated that their house or apartment was under mortgage.

When looking at the ratio among respondents for car ownership as another important socio-economic welfare indicator, respondents who noted that they or someone from family members own a car accounted for 44.1% of the total number of respondents, while 55.9% took the opposite position.

Looking at the ratio of respondents to debt obligations, we can note that 61.4% of the respondents studied in the general opinion are in one way or another personal or bank debt. Among the respondents, a cut of 38.6% declared that they had no debt.

1

**SOCIAL CLASS PROFILING
IN TERMS OF INCOME
AND WELFARE**

In the broad sense, the phenomenon of social class means a hierarchical division of the members of society. This phenomenon is mainly used for sociological and economic analysis. In essence, the social classes that characterize stratification are oriented from high to low status. This stratification also reveals the position regarding social status. In general, social classes, being homogeneous, have a multilevel character. Occupation and income are of particular importance as the main determinants of the levels in question.

The category of social class must be evaluated sensibly in the process of policy formulation since sometimes the multiplicity of variables entails more complete determinations. It is from this context that it is more reasonable to formulate the social class according to three variables, namely occupation, income and educational level (Kraus, Piff, and Keltner, 2011). These and other determinants are also notable for their dependence on each other. Individuals belonging to individual social classes have similar positions, values, activities, and lifestyles. This homogeneity that social classes have allows them to value alternatives for policy decision-makers. Social classes also have a dynamic character. In addition to not being an unambiguous category, members of society have the possibility of being able to move between different social classes in an upward and downward direction in time. A literature review on the topic gives us reason to say that single-variable and multi-variable indices are used in determining social classes.

In this special edition of "Welfare Barometer", based on subjective measurements, the social classes to which individuals (respondents) belong are identified individually. Consequently, class representation by the level of income and welfare can be characterized by an interesting palette. Thus, while 10.5% of those surveyed attributed themselves to the lowest class in terms of income and welfare, a group of respondents of 17.5% stated that they represented the lower class in this context. Among the respondents, those who belong to the upper and the uppermost classes accounted for 4.9% and 1.1% of the total number of respondents, respectively. One of the main points that stands out is that 66.0% of the total respondents surveyed attribute themselves to the middle class in terms of income and welfare.

The attitude of social classes to the changing dynamics of society, the study of factors affecting class perception in general, and the corresponding demographic profiles of social classes in terms of income and welfare are determined. Considering the positive impact of the middle class on the economy in at least three directions³, we assume that these results will be an important input in the process of policy formulation.

³ The middle class as the first direction conditions accumulation by increasing productivity and employment, the second direction encourages human capital and, finally, it has a special role on the demand front of the economy with quality demand as the third main direction.

The level of education of respondents is of exceptional importance as one of the main factors in determining social classes in terms of income and welfare. Within the framework of the study, it was determined that 72.8% of respondents with higher education and 67.9% of those with technical or vocational education represented the middle class.

As for the social class representation of respondents in economic regions, the share of respondents who consider themselves to belong to the middle class in all economic regions was determined to be high. In this context, Gazakh-Tovuz (83.3%), Central Aran (78.6%) and Shaki-Zagatala (76.4%) economic regions stand out with the most middle-class representation. Within the framework of the study, it was determined that the highest number of respondents in Baku (24.9% of total respondents) represented the middle class, 56.8% - the lower class, 37.2% - the middle class and, finally, 6.0% - the upper class. Guba-Khachmaz (40.9%), Baku (37.2%), and Absheron-Khizi (33.3%) are among the top three economic regions with high lower-class representation. Garabagh (9.6%), Central Aran (8.3%) and, Guba-Khachmaz (7.6%) stand out as the regions where the share of respondents belonging to the higher class in terms of income and welfare is higher. 60.8% of the respondents living in the city and 58.7% and 74.0% of the respondents representing settlements and villages belong to the middle class, respectively.

According to the marital status of the respondents, 68.0% of the surveyed married respondents stated that they represent the middle class, and 25.8% - the lower class. It should be borne in mind that a similar trend is also characteristic of the surveyed single (10.0%), as well as widowed and divorced (11.8%) respondents.

Looking at social class distribution by employment category, 57.4% of respondents who declared that they were currently employed in the study reported that 71.8% belonged to the middle class, while 22.2% represented the lower class. 72.1% of respondents employed in the public sector, 69.6% and 72.8% of those employed in the private sector, as well as those engaged in individual labour, respectively, belong to the middle class. Furthermore, 16.3% of respondents are unemployed and are currently looking for a job, and 43.1% of respondents considered themselves to be lower class in terms of income and welfare.

The results give us reason to say that as the average monthly income of oneself or one's family rises, the dynamics of belonging to the middle class also increase. Thus, the average monthly income of oneself or one's family is 251-500 AZN, while 65.1% of respondents with an average monthly income of 501-1000 AZN, 73.9% of respondents with an average monthly income of 1001 AZN and above say that they belong to the middle class in terms of income and welfare.

As part of the study, about half of the total respondents (50.5%) in terms of lifestyle, 65.7% of the traditional conservative class, and 12.1% of the religious conservative class, up to 62.8%, considered themselves to belong to the middle class in terms of income and welfare. Of the total 34.2% of respondents who chose the modern lifestyle and represented this group, 69.0% belonged to the middle class in terms of income and welfare.

In terms of income and welfare, the area in which social classes currently work is mainly defined as Science and Education (lower class - 14.8%, middle class - 80% and upper class - 5.2%) and Civil Service (lower class - 20.5%, middle class - 69.9% and upper class - 9.6%).

The preliminary results suggest that for all three groups of respondents, regardless of the social class they represent, the three main problems of the country for Q1 of 2022 are unemployment, inflation and wel-

fare/standard of living, respectively. These three problems were mostly identified for the lower class with unemployment at 32.61%, inflation at 31.1% and standard of living/welfare at 16.1%, while inflation at 37.5%, unemployment at 21.9% and welfare/standard of living at 12.5%. As for the middle class, the respondent's opinions suggest that we should proceed from the conclusion that a similar situation is observed here. Thus, 27.7% of the middle class surveyed noted inflation as the main problem, 27.5% - unemployment and, finally, 16.6% - welfare/standard of living. On the other hand, of the 28.5% of the total number of respondents highlighting unemployment as a major problem, 31.6% represented the lower class, 63.8% represented the middle class and 4.6% represented the upper class. A similar trend is observed in respondent reviews on inflation and standard of living & welfare.

According to the results obtained as part of the survey, 80.9% of respondents who declare that they represent the lower class consider it acceptable to revise social reforms, only 8.4% consider it necessary to continue the current political course, while 10.7% of these respondents expressed difficulty in answering this question. About the same issue, 73.8% of respondents representing the middle class spoke of the position that "reforms should be revised", while 17.6% expressed their solidarity with the idea of continuing the current political course. 8.7% of respondents representing the middle class noted the difficulty in expressing their position on this issue. A similar position is also valid for representatives of the upper class. Thus, 71.9% of the representatives of the upper class, whose opinion was studied, expressed the need to revise the reforms, while 20.3% expressed satisfaction with the current political course, and only 7.8% noted that they find it difficult to express their opinion about it.

A similar trend is manifested in the social-class opinions on the reforms carried out in the economic sphere. Thus, representatives of the lower class, speaking from the position of continuation of the current political course, accounted for 6.4% of respondents belonging to this class, while 77.9% were determined from the position of "reforms should be revised". 15.7% of the lower class were those who expressed difficulty in taking a stand on the issue. Representatives of the middle and upper classes who consider it acceptable to continue the current political course in this area were determined by 20.6% and 25.0% respectively. When it comes to middle and upper-class representatives saying "There is a need to reconsider reforms in the economic sphere", the ratio has been identified as 70.5% to 65.6%, respectively. Middle-class representatives who say they have difficulty answering the question in the relevant direction are 8.9%, while upper-class representatives have this figure around 9.4%.

Of those who highly valued the possibility of improving social welfare, 74.4% were middle-class, 17.7% were lower-class and 7.9% were upper-class representatives. As for the class representation of the respondents, who assessed this probability from the opposite position, 50.4% of the middle-class respondents, 43.3% of the lower class and, finally, 6.3% of the upper-class respondents concluded that their expectations were low.

The interpretation of the survey results allows us to say that since the lower class respondents (29.5%), who have observed price increases in the last three months, spend a significant part of their income on food products, the possible inflationary pressures observed in these products can lead to a significant narrowing in their requirements for spending on education and health care.

Based on the fact that a similar situation is typical for the middle class, it should be noted that there are serious threats to the formation of hu-

man capital in the country. If the problem is viewed from the context of producers, rising food prices will lead to an increase in income, since the producers themselves are consumers, and the inflationary pressure on the prices of factors of production will indirectly lead to a parallel increase in production costs and a decrease in income.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that inflation is more severely affected by the wage deficit, which is stable. It is for this reason that there is a decrease in the real income of the segment of the population in question due to increases in the general level of prices. Failure to predict inflation is a serious cost for both debtors and borrowers. Furthermore, the serious repercussions of inflationary pressures on the savings and investments of the population are also striking. Thus, a steady increase in the overall level of prices negatively affects the desire and ability of respondents to accumulate. Since the real value of money falls due to inflation, the accumulations to be carried out, in turn, suffer a loss of value. Currency depreciation, in turn, leads to an increase in the costs of citizens. Consequently, the fear of rising prices leads to an increase in costs, and, in turn, to a further rise in inflation.

As inflation levels rise, the peculiarity of signalling market prices is gradually disappearing from the middle. This, in turn, complicates the management of inflation expectations.





Based on the conclusion that the expectation of a repeated price increase would be high, 58.9% of the respondents were middle class, 33.5% were lower class and, finally, 7.6% were upper-class representatives. Looking at the palette of respondents who declared that their expectations were low in this direction, we can see that 73.5% of them represent the middle class, 22.5% the lower class and just 4.0% the upper class.

We can see that a similar trend prevails here when it comes to expectations regarding potential changes in the Manat rate (the possibility of devaluation of the national currency).






While 66.7% of respondents reported high expectations in this direction were middle-class representatives, 27.6% were lower-class and 5.7% were upper-class representatives, respectively. Regarding the percentage distribution of respondents who were not very optimistic about the issue, 52.7% were middle-class, 40.3% were lower-class and, finally, 7.1% were upper-class subjects.

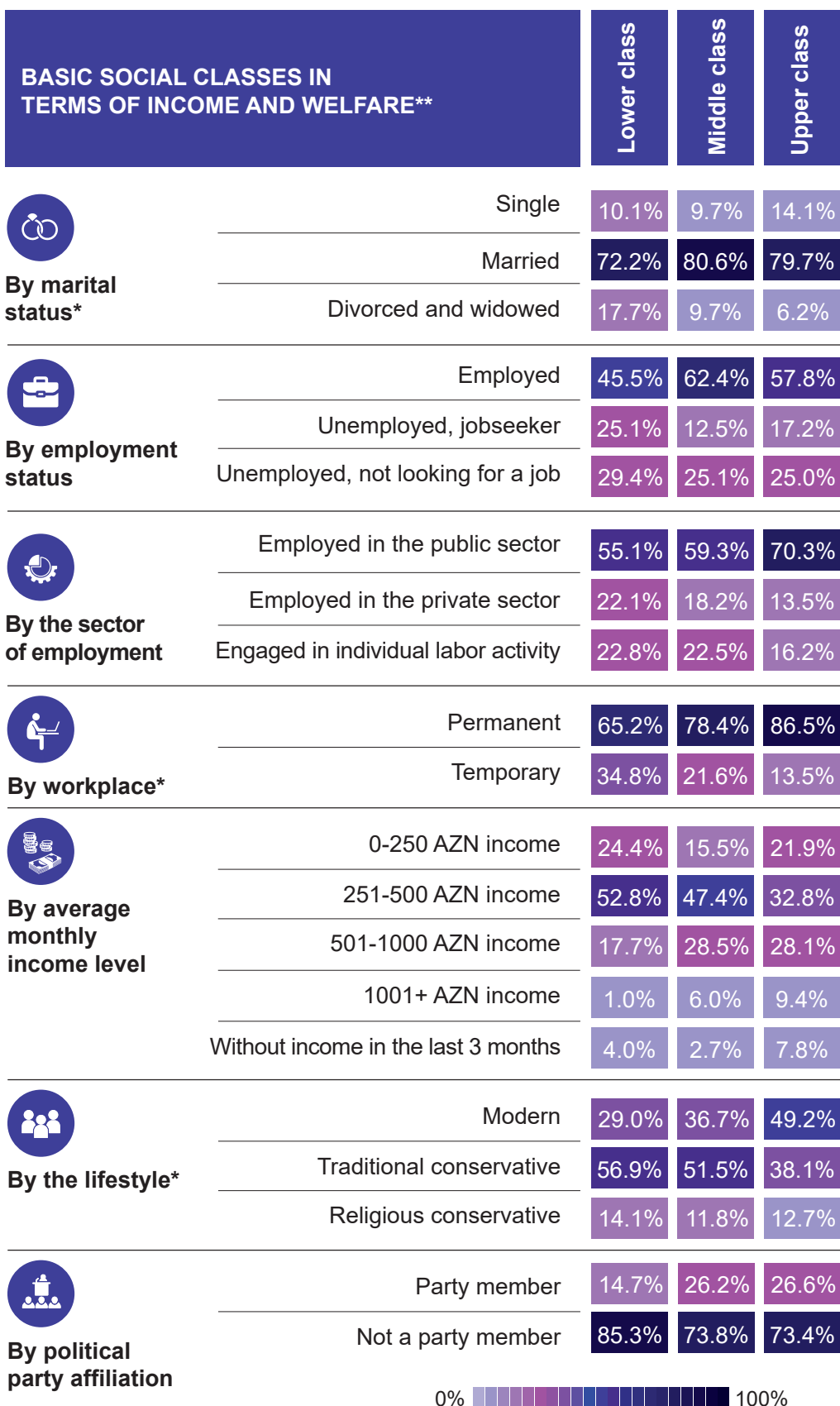
For Q1 of 2022, we can see that the structure of the main goods and services that lower-class respondents refused to purchase and use for socio-economic reasons is as follows: with a figure of 48.2% on goods or commodities, some food products are in the first place, followed by mobile phones and electronic devices (20.4%) and household goods (20.4%). As for the refused services, health services ranked first with 27.8%. It is followed by housing repair services with 29.4%. In this regard, it is possible to observe a fundamentally similar trend in the consumption behaviour of respondents representing the middle class.

Thus, some food products, mobile phones, and electronic devices (23.1%), as well as clothing and accessories (16.7%) came to the fore as the main goods or commodities refused to purchase during the analysis period. While housing repair services ranked first with 28.1% as the main services refused, it is followed by health services with 12.6%. 25.5% of the respondents representing the middle class took the position that there was no change in their consumption during this period. Similar consumer behaviour is also valid for upper-class representatives.

BASIC SOCIAL CLASSES IN TERMS OF INCOME AND WELFARE			Lower class	Middle class	Upper class
	Cash or non-cash accumulations in foreign currency...	Available	0.0%	3.3%	4.7%
		Not available	100%	96.7%	95.3%
	Debt... <i>(personal or bank)</i>	Available	65.6%	60.0%	57.8%
		Not available	34.4%	40.0%	42.2%
	Car... <i>(own or family member`s)</i>	Available	32.4%	48.4%	51.6%
		Not available	67.6%	51.6%	48.4%
	Apartment... <i>(currently inhabited)</i>	Private house or apartment	77.9%	82.7%	82.8%
		Rent	8.0%	5.2%	9.4%
		Mortgage	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%
		With relatives	7.7%	5.8%	3.1%
		Other	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%

0%  100%

BASIC SOCIAL CLASSES IN TERMS OF INCOME AND WELFARE**		Lower class	Middle class	Upper class
 By gender	Male	51.8%	48.8%	56.3%
	Female	48.2%	51.2%	43.8%
 Age group	Youth (18-29 years old)	9.4%	11.3%	21.9%
	Middle-aged (30-64 years old)	80.3%	79.4%	65.6%
	Elderly (65+ years old)	10.4%	9.2%	12.5%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	59.2%	47.4%	46.6%
	Technical or vocational education	25.8%	28.8%	29.7%
	Higher education	14.4%	23.5%	29.7%
	No education	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	33.1%	21.4%	25.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	7.4%	6.0%	3.1%
	Mountainous Shirvan	3.0%	3.7%	1.6%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	7.4%	6.1%	7.8%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	3.3%	9.2%	4.7%
	Lankaran-Astara	12.0%	9.9%	6.3%
	Guba-Khachmaz	9.0%	4.8%	7.8%
	Shaki-Zagatala	4.0%	7.8%	7.8%
	Karabakh	6.0%	10.8%	15.6%
	Central Aran	3.7%	9.4%	10.9%
	Mil-Mugan	6.7%	5.0%	7.8%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.3%	6.0%	1.6%
 By settlement form	Village	29.1%	47.2%	46.9%
	City	48.8%	37.4%	37.5%
	Settlement	22.1%	15.3%	15.6%



Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results

2

**KEY PROBLEMS RELATED
TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC
WELFARE**

The basis of the welfare concept is the goal of further development of the individual (citizen) and society based on each economic and social state initiative put forward. The welfare of society and the individuals (citizens) that form it constitute one of the main goals of the state, despite the political and economic systemic diversity, and differences in development models. It is no coincidence that Article 12, paragraph 1⁴ of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan also enshrined as “Provision of human and civil rights and freedoms, decent living standards of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the highest goal of the state”. This supreme state goal has further strengthened the foundations of the state through Article 16 (“Social Development and State”⁵).

After the COVID-19 pandemic, nation-states have come to a serious crossroads in terms of the direction of social protection systems (policies). In light of academic discourses on the need for new approaches to welfare assessments, systematic research is being carried out on new-generation country performance Indicators with alternative methodologies in the field of standard of living and welfare measurement. The priority of raising the standard of welfare is increasing the responsibility to correctly identify the problem to policymakers every day. Today, we should focus mainly on the “root problems”, and not on the “branch problems” of the problem tree with socio-economic welfare.

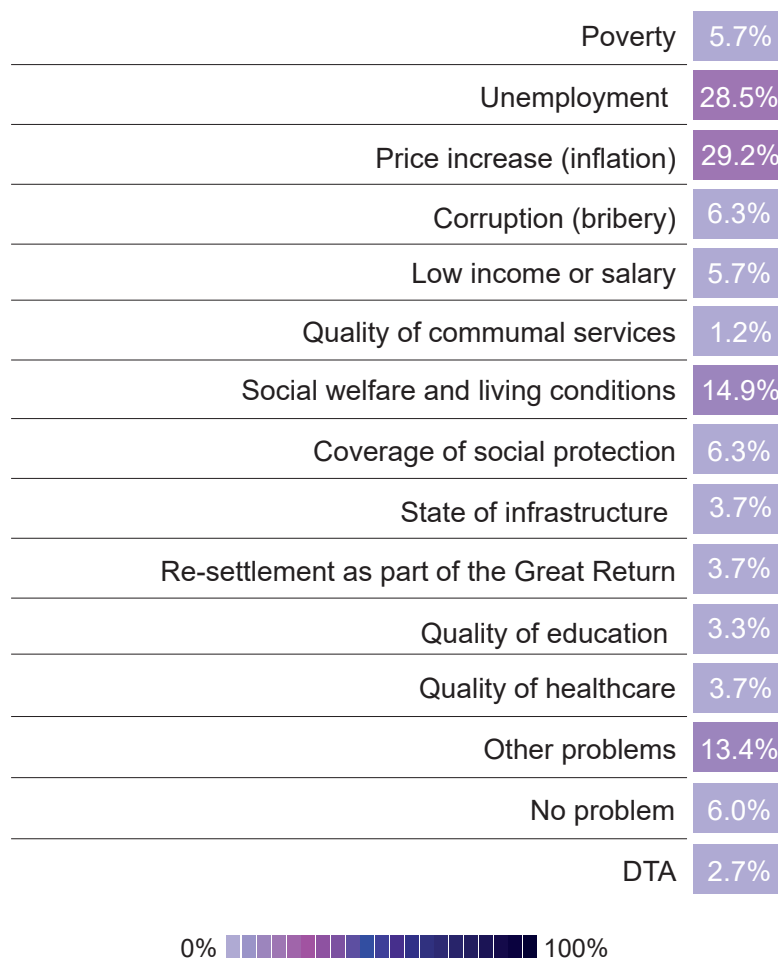
It is this approach that can stipulate ensuring the effectiveness of state obligations on economic and social rights in the context of building a welfare state.

As part of the sociological survey, 29.2% of respondents highlighted price increases (inflation), 28.5% - unemployment, and 14.9% - problems related to social welfare and living conditions, while only 6.0% concluded that they did not observe any problems. Respondents who observed problems related to the coverage of social protection and security made up 6.3% of the total number of respondents.

⁴ With the Decision of the Central Election (Referendum) Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 30, 2009 No. 19/86 (“Azerbaijan” newspaper, March 31, 2009, Article 66, collection of legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2009, Article 3, Article 158), the words “decent standard of living for citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan” were added to Part I of Article 12. <https://e-qanun.az/framework/897>

⁵ “Article 16 (I): the Azerbaijani state takes care of improving the welfare of the people and every citizen, their social protection and a decent standard of living”. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan <https://e-qanun.az/framework/897>

THE MOST IMPORTANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY BASED ON RESPONDENTS' OPINIONS



Note: Since respondents are given the opportunity to choose more than one answer option, the total of the answers may exceed 100%.

The descriptive analysis gives us reason to say that the problem of rising prices for marital status as part of the sociological survey (with 29.2%) was most often highlighted by respondents who declared themselves married (76.3%). Married respondents (78.2%), who also made up a significant part of the sampling, cited unemployment at 79.3% and social welfare and living conditions at 80.3%, respectively, as two other important socio-economic problems.

In this regard, the problem of price increase (inflation) was highlighted by 26.6% of respondents who declared that they currently work by the category of employment, 27.6% of those who are unemployed and, finally, 35.9% of those who are unemployed.

According to the results of the study, the problem of welfare and living conditions, which came to the fore as the third most important socio-economic problem in Q1 of 2022 in the country, was distinguished by 56.1% of respondents in the employment category, 17.9% unemployed, but declared that they were currently looking for a job, and 26.0%.

As for the position of the respondents through the prism of settlement

to the three main socio-economic problems, 42.0% of the respondents who highlighted the problem of price increase (inflation) reside in cities, 19.6% in settlements and 38.4% in villages. Furthermore, the unemployment problem as the second main socio-economic problem with 28.5% was emphasized by the respondents representing cities at 38.9%, settlements at 18.8% and finally villages at 41.5%. If we take a look at the settlement structure of the respondents, who emphasize this problem due to their concerns about social welfare and living conditions, 39.9% represent cities, 17.3% - settlements and 42.8% - villages.

If we look at the general picture regarding the problem of price increase (inflation), which comes to the fore in the matrix of global socio-economic problems, we can see that the scale and effects of the problem are deepening every other day.

Global inflation is characterized by the historical maximum observed after any recession over the past 50 years (including the financial and economic crisis of 2008) compared to the minimum level of last year.⁶ Although the idea that this dynamic is temporary⁷ is widespread, it significantly reduces the possible positive effects of stimulating measures applied to support the post-pandemic recovery process. Consequently, inflationary pressures continue with the rising trend, whether on a national, regional, or global scale.

As can be seen, global inflation trends have fallen monotonously over the period, and their dynamics have been largely determined by the coordinated policy initiatives of developed countries. And today it is quite difficult to say so. When the last two years are evaluated, it is assumed that inflationary pressures will cause a domino effect for the long term, with the serious impact of elements of permanent uncertainty that can distract from the course of the process against the backdrop of a disproportionate recovery of the global economy. Changes in market demand and rapidly increasing digital (online) services, trade costs and labour supply caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have led to delays in the production process. As a result, the economic situation significantly slows down the restoration of pre-pandemic market dynamics. Although the factors contributing to global inflationary pressures are evaluated in different combinations (these estimates directly depend on the geography of the countries, the level of development and other factors), it is important to note the following as general factors:

- Cumulative incentive packages presented by policy decision makers in unprecedented size in the face of unsuspected persistent offer restrictions;
- The uncertainties that the tightening and subsequent unstable easing⁸ of quarantine rules on a global scale have caused extensive and long-term supply chain shocks and hence (against the backdrop of a significant increase in shipping costs) for the business environment;

⁶ The analysis of statistical results shows that the historical antirecord of the last 10 years has been recorded on inflation indicators for developing countries. 2021 has gone down in recent history as a year when inflationary pressures were at the forefront. Thus, while the U.S. economy faced the highest inflation rate in the last 6.8 years with a rate of 40%, the 4.9% inflation observed in the EU economy was recorded as the historical peak of the last 25 years.

⁷ According to forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a gradual decrease in inflationary pressures is predicted after Q2 of the current year, but the recent Russian-Ukrainian conflict seriously casts doubt on this forecast, at least in the context of food inflation.

⁸ In this regard, it is recommended to consider a comparative analysis of the preventive measures carried out by the countries of the world in the analytical report of the Social Research Center on "Anti-crisis policy of the state in the fight against the pandemic in public opinion".

- Against the background of uncertainties observed in the labour market, inflation expectations are quite high, etc.

In addition, the sanctions imposed in the framework of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, which has been deepening in recent days, and the prolongation of the armed conflict, further strengthen the likelihood that there will be a serious reason for global stagflation (recession). The supposed risk, according to Roubini, will “stimulate” the current (caused by the COVID-19 pandemic) negative supply shock observed in the global economy and will also increase pressure on it by deepening uncertainties in inflation expectations⁹. World Bank Chief economist Carmen M.Reinhart and economist Clemens Graf von Luckner, on the other hand, emphasize that inflation has become a serious global problem in recent years¹⁰ and suggest the need to seriously think about this trend. When we pay attention to the current state of economies that are faced with rapid inflationary consequences, we see the diversity of the palette. Thus, as of the end of 2021, per capita income reached pre-pandemic levels in 41% of high-income countries, 28% of middle-income countries and 23% of low-income countries. As an important point here, inflation (food inflation), which is especially observed in food products in middle and low-income countries, is noteworthy¹¹.

Supply constraints (deficiencies) serve as a serious catalyst for inflationary increases¹². Looking at the inflation prospects observed on a global scale, it is important to focus on two key points here:

- Up to 40% of supply restrictions (supply deficiencies) are caused by interruptions in the production process. It should be noted that the factor in question has a temporary effect on inflation¹³;

- The remaining 60% can be attributed mainly to the labor force, the logistics infrastructure that needs to be updated and other factors. This can be interpreted as permanent pressures on inflation.

The rate of recovery of economic activities in the context of post-pandemic continues to depend significantly on the degree to which the virus is kept under control. It is in such conditions that the process of economic recovery is differentiated by different geographies and sectors. One of the objectives of the economic policy is, without a doubt, to ensure stability in the overall level of prices and to minimize inflationary pressures. The analysis shows that the longer the period of high inflation lasts, the more it affects the inflationary expectations of economic entities. From this perspective, the management of inflation expectations in Azerbaijani society is a very important socio-economic issue, as well as a political one.

Inflation pressures in Azerbaijan are characterized by rising dynamics. According to official statistics, the annual inflation in 2021 was 12%, and

⁹ Sanctions against the backdrop of “Geopolitical depression” and the changing world economic order will lead to serious economic uncertainty, deepening global inflationary pressures. (Nouriel Roubini “Russia's War and the Global Economy”, Project Syndicate, February 2022)¹⁰ In 15 of the 34 developed countries and 78 of the 109 developing countries, the price increase recorded in December 2021 exceeded 5% compared to the annual price increase. A year ago, these inflation rates were almost not found in developed countries, but they could be detected in about 50% of developing countries. (Project Syndicate - The Return of Global Inflation, February 2022)

¹¹ The increase in food prices is observed in 27% of the developed countries, compared to 79% in the middle and low-income countries by more than 5%.

¹² Despite this, inflation is equally affected depending on the reasons arising from supply and demand. The impact of the growing demand and supply restrictions on the Eurozone is 50/50 on the producer price index. (Kristalina Georgieva, Oya Celasun and Alfred Kammer “Supply Disruptions Add to Inflation, Undermine Recovery in Europe”, IMFBlog, February 2022)

¹³ We think that the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which has become the number one issue on the global agenda in recent days, may deepen depending on the trajectory of its development.

the average annual inflation was 6.7%. Average annual base inflation was 4.2%¹⁴. Inflationary increase continued across all product and service sub-groups¹⁵. In this regard, annual food inflation was significantly affected by the growing dynamics of global food prices, totaling 15.8%.

The analysis on inflation factors in the economy of Azerbaijan brings to the fore the following factors:

- External factors result in up to 50% of total price increases¹⁷;
- As part of the fight against the pandemic, the pressure caused by the government's fiscal and monetary incentive programs is at a noticeable level;
- The fact that our main trading partners have indicators above inflation targets¹⁸ is an important factor;
- Against the background of an increase in producer price indices, a deepening of the trend of rising cost factors of inflation¹⁹ is more often observed;
- The trend of price increases regulated by the state determines the impact of these prices on annual inflation above 20%, and about 25% of annual inflation is directly related to the growth of prices regulated;
- A 15% increase in the volume of loans across the country has been established. A significant part of these loans are consumer loans aimed at households, which serve as a potential threat to inflationary pressure;
- The analysis shows that the inflation factor also created significant pressure on the dynamics of the income and expenditure of the population for 2021. While the income of the population for all sources increased nominally by 2.6%, against the background of inflation detected in the year in question, real incomes of the population decreased by 4%²⁰.
- High inflation expectations²¹, etc.

The assessment of the relationship between inflation and unemployment on the Phillips curve gives us reason to say that for the Azerbaijani economy, inflation for the short-term conditions of unemployment, and unemployment for the long-term causes inflation.

¹⁴ Currently, the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan refers to the average annual inflation rate as the main inflation rate. We believe that predicting macroeconomic dynamics over this indicator leads to certain errors. That is why we think that estimates based on the annual inflation indicator, which is also widespread in world practice, will be more optimal from the point of view of process management.

¹⁵ According to the Central Bank, due to its nature and structure as a whole, inflationary pressures without a precedent have been established in the country's economy in 2021. (Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On interest rate corridor parameters", January 2022)

¹⁶ According to official statements by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), world food prices in 2021 increased by 23.1%. Flour and flour products increased by 20.7%, milk and dairy products by 17.4%, fats by 36.0% and, finally, sugar by 33.6.







¹⁷ In 2021, import prices increased by more than 21% (Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On interest rate corridor parameters", January 2022)

¹⁸ 7.2 times in Turkey, 2.1 times in Russia, 2.0 times in Ukraine, 2.6 times in the Eurozone, 2.4 times in the United States, etc.







¹⁹ The price index for transport services increased by 5.8%, and producer prices for agricultural products increased by 17.0%. (Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On interest rate corridor parameters", January 2022)

²⁰ Consequently, as one of the main determinants for 2021, we can also note that the factor of price volatility against the background of growth in population incomes should be regarded as a serious threat.

²¹ An upward trend in inflation expectations of both households and companies is being identified.

PRICING ON PRODUCTS AND SERVICES BELOW HAVE YOU NOTICED THE CHANGE?		Lower class	Middle class	Upper class
 The price of flour and flour products...	Decreased	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
	Increased to a certain extent	19.7%	39.0%	29.7%
	Significantly increased	79.9%	58.7%	68.7%
	DTA	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
 The price of milk and milk products...	Decreased	0.3%	0.2%	4.7%
	Not changed	18.1%	27.5%	15.6%
	Increased to a certain extent	26.4%	34.5%	28.1%
	Significantly increased	47.5%	23.3%	39.1%
	DTA	7.7%	14.5%	12.5%
 The price of meat and meat products...	Decreased	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%
	Not changed	17.7%	29.8%	26.6%
	Increased to a certain extent	34.8%	43.7%	35.9%
	Significantly increased	44.5%	23.2%	35.9%
	DTA	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
 Price of tobacco and alcohol products...	Decreased	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%
	Increased to a certain extent	23.3%	32.8%	31.2%
	Significantly increased	36.5%	21.2%	34.4%
	DTA	39.5%	44.4%	32.8%
 Price of fruit and vegetables...	Decreased	0.3%	1.3%	1.6%
	Not changed	8.4%	19.0%	14.0%
	Increased to a certain extent	45.8%	47.9%	35.9%
	Significantly increased	41.5%	25.7%	43.8%
	DTA	4.0%	6.1%	4.7%
 Price of pharmacy products and medicines	Decreased	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	4.0%	8.7%	7.8%
	Increased to a certain extent	25.4%	35.3%	29.7%
	Significantly increased	64.3%	47.7%	56.3%
	DTA	6.0%	10.3%	6.2%

Note: Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

PRICING ON PRODUCTS AND SERVICES BELOW HAVE YOU NOTICED THE CHANGE?		Lower class	Middle class	Upper class
 Price of clothing and accessories...	Decreased	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	8.0%	18.3%	14.1%
	Increased to a certain extent	31.2%	38.4%	32.8%
	Significantly increased	41.1%	25.1%	42.2%
	DTA	20.4%	17.2%	10.9%
 Price of electronics and household appliances..	Decreased	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	Not changed	4.3%	8.5%	6.2%
	Increased to a certain extent	21.4%	35.3%	21.9%
	Significantly increased	45.9%	29.1%	46.9%
	DTA	28.4%	26.7%	25.0%
 Price of fuel (gasoline and diesel)...	Decreased	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	12.4%	17.2%	12.5%
	Increased to a certain extent	20.4%	33.0%	34.4%
	Significantly increased	42.8%	26.5%	40.6%
	DTA	24.4%	23.3%	12.5%
 Cost of transport services...	Decreased	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Not changed	39.5%	41.4%	31.3%
	Increased to a certain extent	26.8%	27.0%	34.4%
	Significantly increased	23.1%	11.6%	25.0%
	DTA	10.7%	19.7%	9.4%
 Price of public catering (restaurant, etc.) services...	Decreased	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	6.0%	11.1%	7.8%
	Increased to a certain extent	18.7%	27.1%	25.0%
	Significantly increased	26.1%	14.8%	32.8%
	DTA	49.2%	47.0%	34.4%
 Cost of utilities (electricity, water, gas, Internet, etc.)...	Decreased	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not changed	4.7%	9.6%	4.6%
	Increased to a certain extent	20.7%	38.3%	39.1%
	Significantly increased	72.6%	50.1%	54.7%
	DTA	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%

0%  100%

The focus should also be on the increase in unemployment rates as one of the main macroeconomic problems that come to the fore at both the global and national levels amid price increases.

Thus, an increase in unemployment and a decrease in working hours, naturally, led to a decrease in income. Along with the fact that labor markets are far from reaching the optimal level²², price increases for commodity and essential consumer goods negatively affect the process of exit from the crisis by significantly reducing the income of economic entities remaining at their disposal. According to the latest report of the International Labor Organization (ILO), as part of the global economic environment caused by the pandemic in 2021, 125 million people lost their jobs and about 150 million fell under the poverty line.

Furthermore, the trends observed in the global labor markets attract attention as a factor increasing inflation. For instance, the massive job change observed in the United States, which is called the “Great Resignation”, has an impact on the growth of inflation in the country at 1/5²³.

In conditions of global uncertainty, we can say that short-and medium-term economic shocks have increased unemployment hysteria by leaving lasting effects on the employment problem, which in turn leads to serious socio-economic discontent. It is for this reason that in the current conditions, the economic, social and psychological alternative costs of unemployment in the face of national economies should be sensibly evaluated. Besides, estimates on the Economic Discomfort Index or Misery Index should be kept in the spotlight by policy decision-makers.

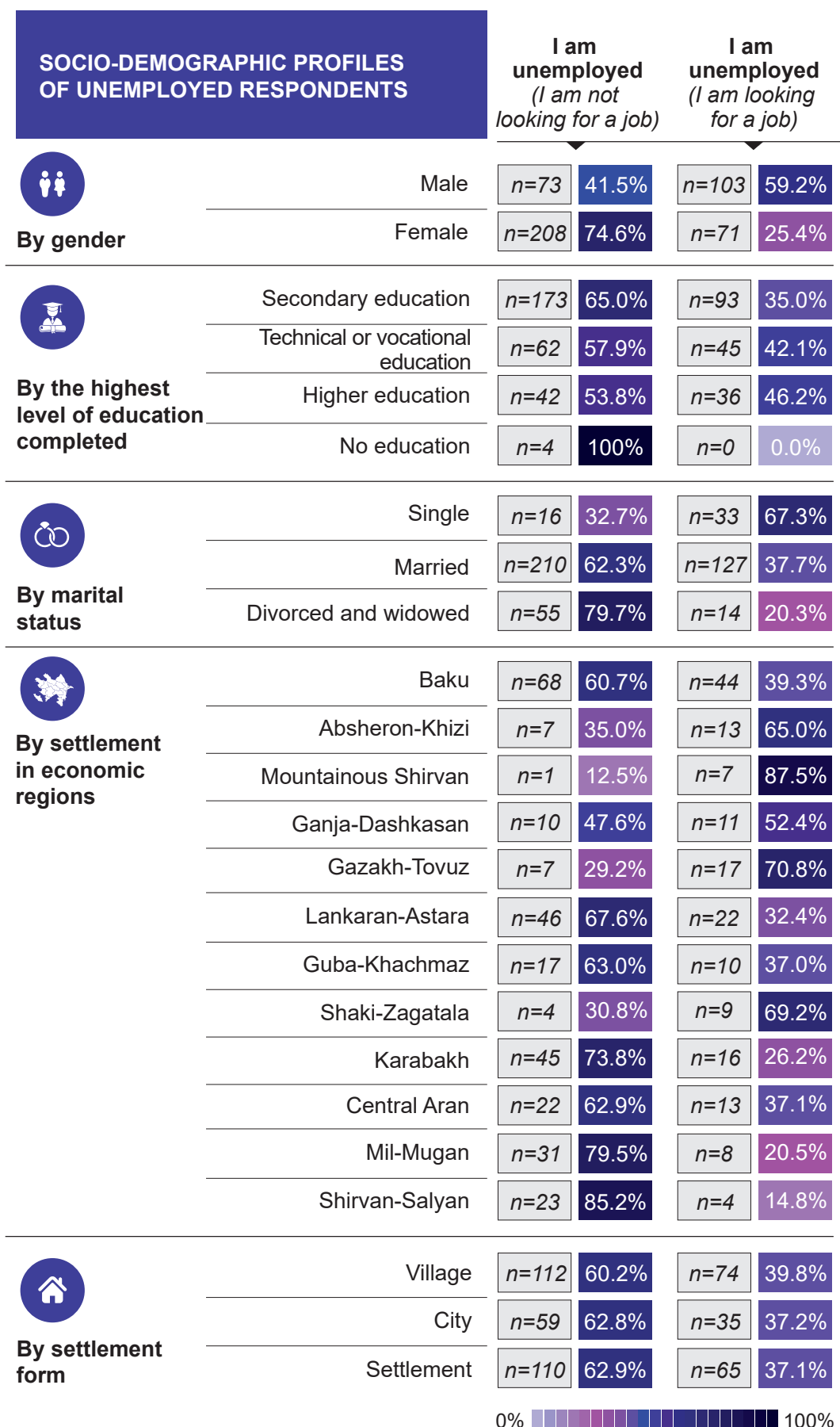
Focusing on current international challenges related to the problem, we have identified: (1) Inclusive economic growth and development (2) Protection of all workers (3) Universal social protection, and (4) Effective social dialogue. In general, in most studies reflecting the assessment of inflation and unemployment problems in the context of short-term macroeconomic targets, the correlation of the Phillips curve is manifested in various directions.

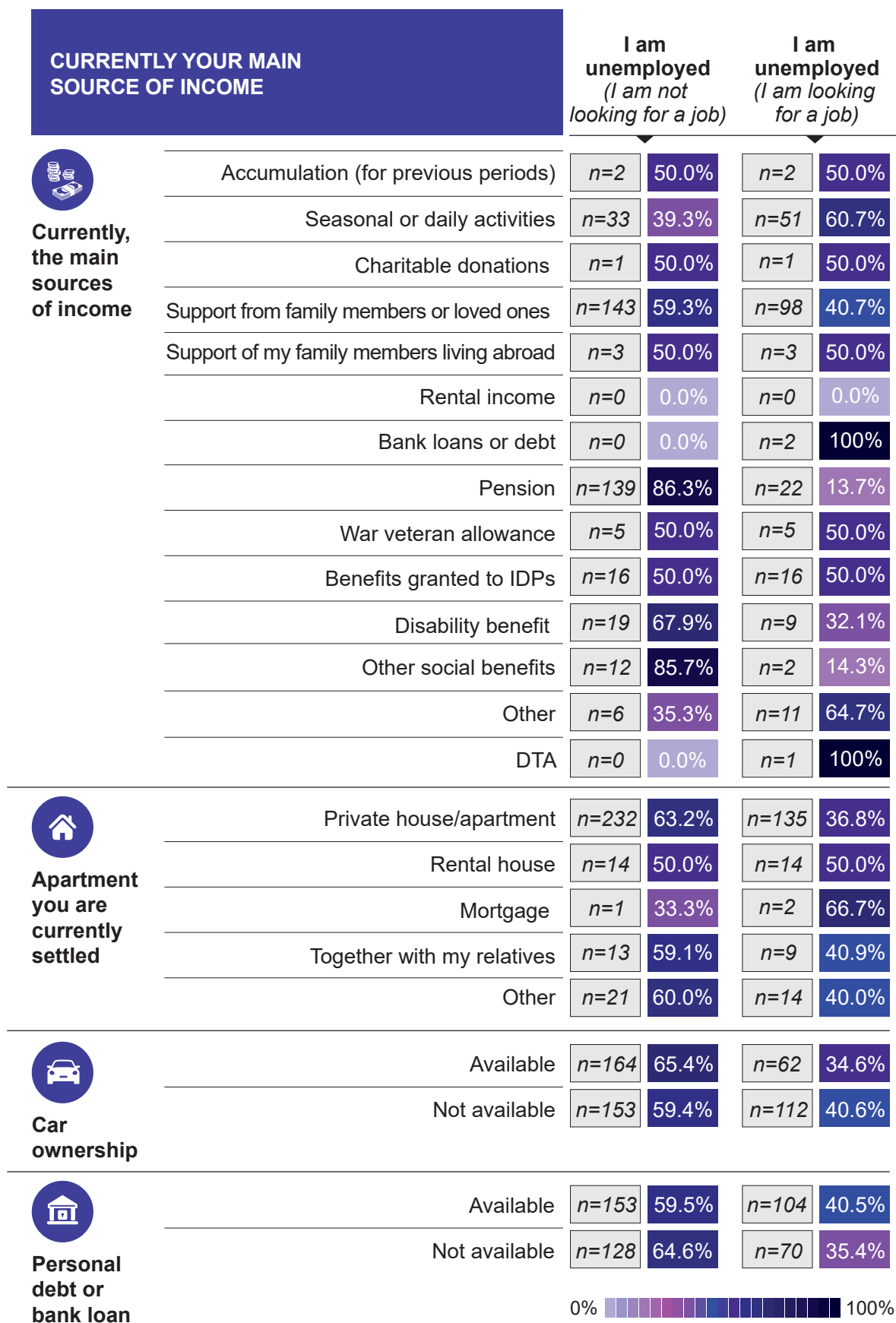
According to the preliminary results of the sociological survey, 16.3% of the total respondents stated that they are unemployed and are currently looking for a job, while 26.3% stated that they are not looking for a job while they are unemployed. The problem of unemployment, in its essence, has a different level of socio-economic impact on individual national economies. The problem in question requires a sensitive approach as one of the main determinants in everyday life, just as it shapes the political agenda for countries. Consequently, the problem of unemployment should be viewed as a global problem that all countries, regardless of their level of development, are forced to fight for. In this context, the study of socio-demographic profiles of unemployment to determine its cost is considered one of the important points.

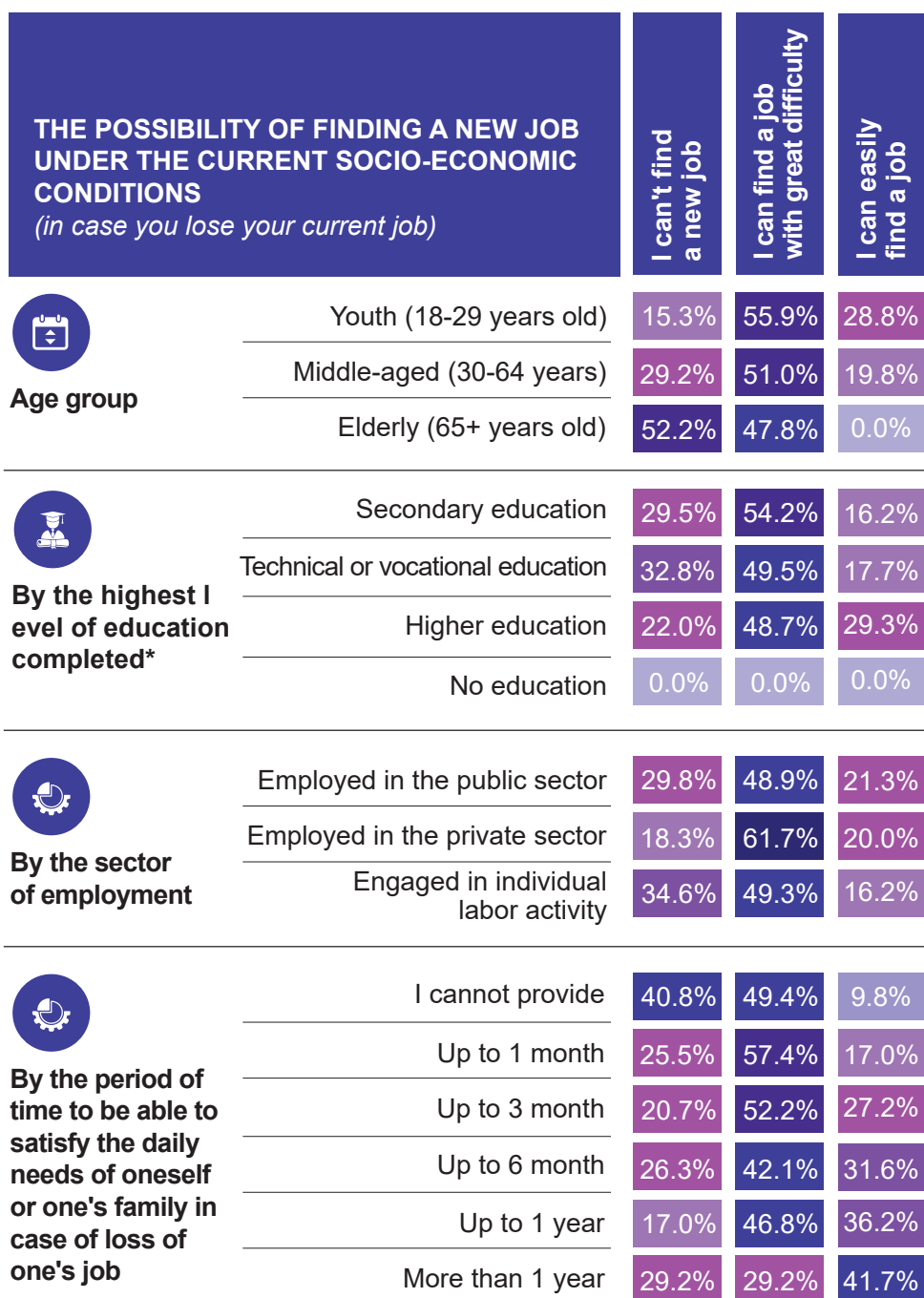
In this regard, based on the results of a sociological survey, the profiles of unemployed respondents and the findings characterizing their current state of welfare were brought to the fore.

²² Forecasts suggest that labour demand will take more time to reach pre-crisis levels. In parallel, this will seriously slow down the rise in employment and working hours. Against the background of all this, the level of temporary employment is 15% higher in low-and middle-income countries than in high-income countries. (ILO, “World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022”)

²³ Renato Faccini, Leonardo Melosi, Russell Miles “The Effects of the “Great Resignation” on Labor Market Slack and Inflation” Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, February 2022.












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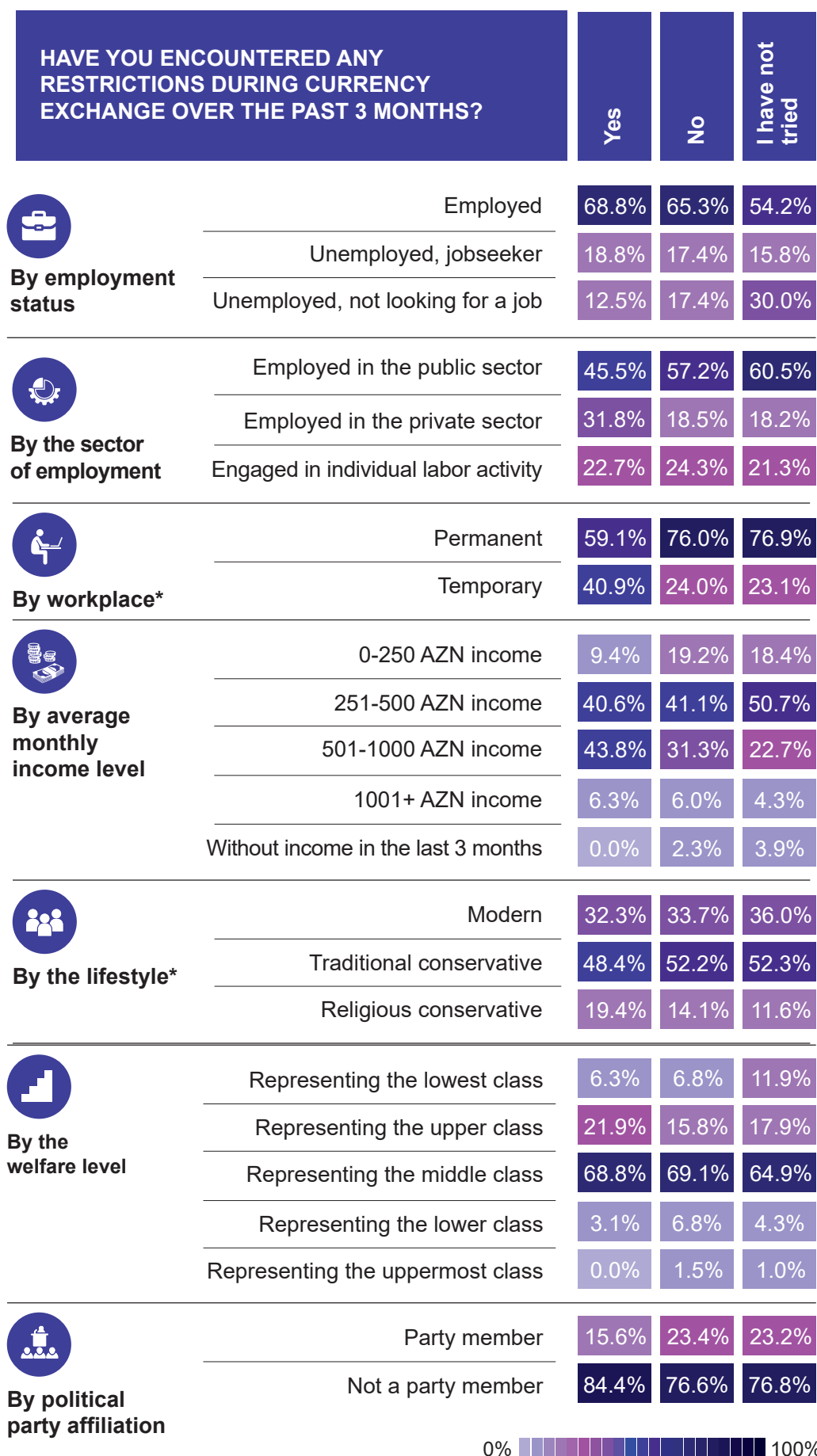
Note: The survey results contained only the opinions of respondents who said "I am employed".






*Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results

HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED ANY RESTRICTIONS DURING CURRENCY EXCHANGE OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS?		Yes	No	I have not tried
 By gender	Male	53.1%	64.2%	45.1%
	Female	46.9%	35.8%	54.9%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	25.0%	45.7%	52.9%
	Technical or vocational education	21.9%	26.4%	28.8%
	Higher education	53.1%	27.5%	17.9%
	No education	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
 By marital status**	Single	28.1%	14.0%	7.9%
	Married	68.8%	77.4%	78.9%
	Divorced and widowed	3.1%	8.7%	13.2%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	53.1%	25.3%	23.6%
	Absheron-Khizi	9.4%	1.5%	7.7%
	Mountainous Shirvan	3.1%	6.0%	2.5%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	3.1%	4.2%	7.5%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	6.3%	8.7%	6.9%
	Lankaran-Astara	9.4%	0.4%	13.7%
	Guba-Khachmaz	3.1%	2.6%	7.5%
	Shaki-Zagatala	0.0%	12.8%	4.9%
	Karabakh	3.1%	16.6%	7.7%
	Central Aran	9.4%	9.8%	7.1%
	Mil-Mugan	0.0%	9.1%	4.7%
	Shirvan-Salyan	0.0%	3.0%	6.2%
 By settlement form	Village	21.9%	44.9%	42.0%
	City	59.4%	35.8%	41.5%
	Settlement	18.8%	19.2%	16.5%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

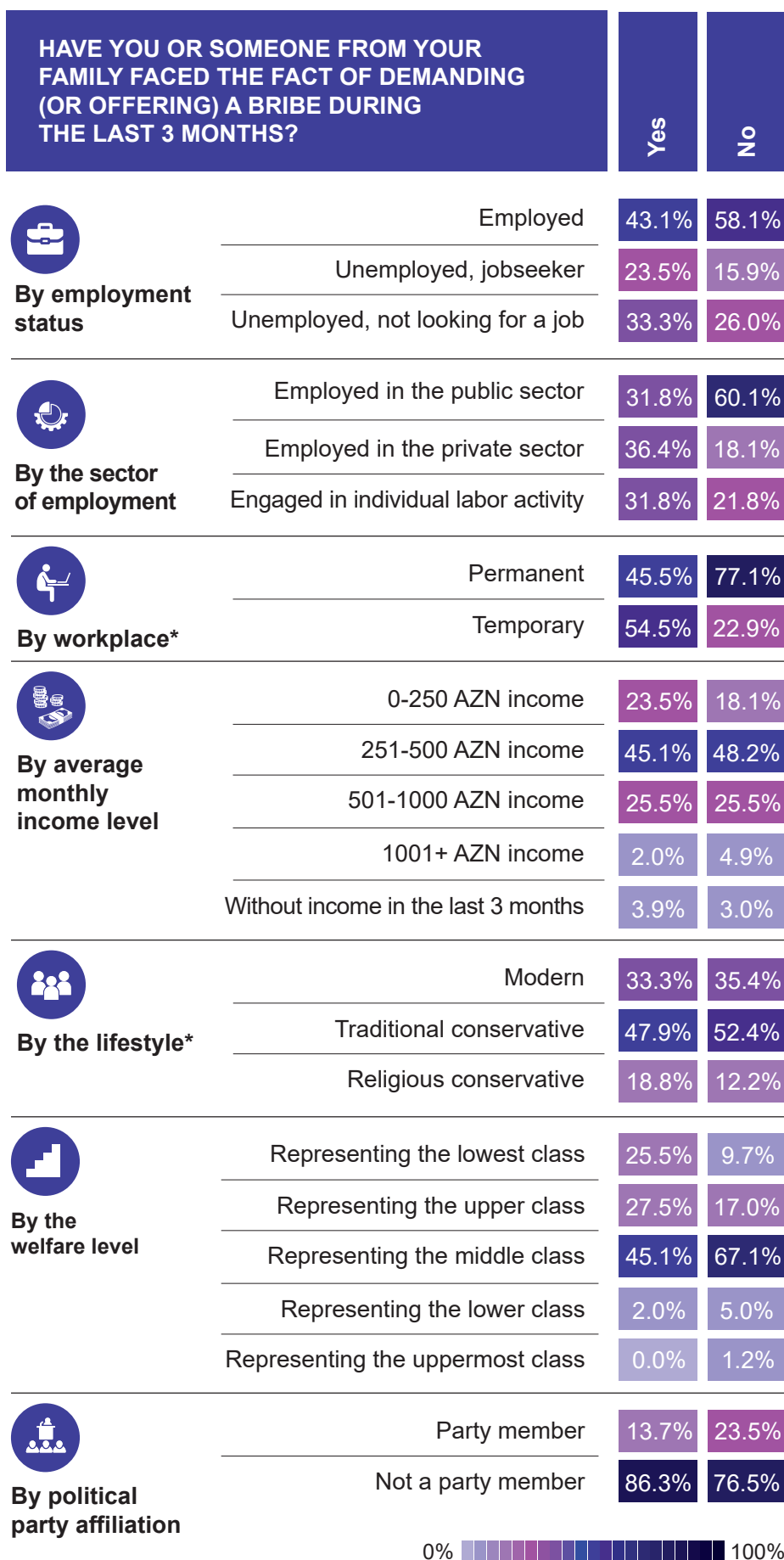
**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.



HAVE YOU OR SOMEONE FROM YOUR FAMILY FACED THE FACT OF DEMANDING (OR OFFERING) A BRIBE DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS?		Yes	No
 By gender	Male	54.9%	49.9%
	Female	45.1%	50.1%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	52.9%	50.1%
	Technical or vocational education	21.6%	28.3%
	Higher education	25.5%	21.1%
	No education	0.0%	0.4%
 By marital status**	Single	9.8%	10.0%
	Married	84.3%	77.9%
	Married Divorced and widowed	5.9%	12.1%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	45.1%	23.9%
	Absheron-Khizi	5.9%	6.2%
	Mountainous Shirvan	0.0%	3.5%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	7.8%	6.5%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	2.0%	7.6%
	Lankaran-Astara	13.7%	10.1%
	Guba-Khachmaz	5.9%	6.2%
	Shaki-Zagatala	2.0%	7.0%
	Karabakh	3.9%	10.9%
	Central Aran	5.9%	8.0%
	Mil-Mugan	5.9%	5.6%
	Shirvan-Salyan	2.0%	5.4%
 By settlement form	Village	19.6%	43.3%
	City	64.7%	39.4%
	Settlement	15.7%	17.3%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.



3

**MAIN CONCERNS
RELATED TO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
WELFARE**

Potential of participation of individuals (citizens) in solving problems related to socio-economic welfare significantly depends on the study of their concerns regarding one or other socio-economic issue. In this context, the effectiveness of welfare policies is also characterized by the study of Subjective well-being. In the current situation, the assessment of the level of anxiety of respondents in relation to various socio-economic issues plays an indispensable input function in the process of policy formulation.

As part of the study, it was studied which groups of respondents are more concerned about individual socio-economic issues, or which issues arise a high level of concern.






In this special edition of the "Welfare Barometer", concerns about socio-economic welfare have been studied fundamentally in the following areas:

1. Regarding the coverage of daily household expenses
2. Regarding maintaining the current standard of living
3. Regarding the repayment of debt obligations
4. Regarding the coverage of health expenses
5. Regarding the possibility of losing one's current job
6. Regarding the possibility of suspension of social benefits

According to preliminary results, the main concerns of those surveyed about socio-economic welfare were determined by the indicator of 79.7% that they will not be able to cover daily household expenses, and by the indicator of 77.3% that they will not be able to cover the costs of medical examination and treatment of themselves or their family members. The analysis shows that this position (concern) is directly related to recent price increases. Furthermore, 54.6% of those surveyed expressed concern that they would not be able to meet their debts, while only 33.0% expressed concern that they would lose their jobs.


While 81.1% of respondents were middle-aged (30-64 age range), 11.5% represented the elderly class (aged 65 and over), noting that they were very concerned about meeting daily household expenses. Young people (aged 18-29) made up 7.4% of the respondents.

A similar trend is true for 77.3% of respondents who expressed concern that they or their family members would not be able to cover the costs of medical examination and treatment. Thus, 80.6% of those who are very concerned about this issue are mainly middle-aged respondents.






BY ONE'S INABILITY TO COVER DAILY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES... (related to the provision of necessary food and utilities)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not con- cerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	42.6%	49.9%	64.7%	59.3%	66.7%
	Female	57.4%	50.1%	35.3%	40.7%	33.3%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	60.2%	48.1%	35.9%	40.7%	0.0%
	Technical or vocational education	25.3%	30.1%	28.8%	31.5%	0.0%
	Higher education	13.5%	21.8%	35.3%	27.8%	0.0%
	No education	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	4.6%	12.9%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%
	Married	78.8%	77.3%	82.4%	79.6%	66.7%
	Married Divorced and widowed	16.6%	9.8%	6.5%	9.3%	33.3%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	27.0%	24.8%	17.0%	25.9%	33.3%
	Absheron-Khizi	3.8%	6.5%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	1.0%	5.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	8.2%	5.4%	5.2%	9.3%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	7.7%	7.0%	7.2%	9.3%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	11.2%	10.2%	7.8%	9.3%	66.7%
	Guba-Khachmaz	8.4%	5.2%	2.6%	9.3%	0.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	2.8%	9.8%	7.8%	7.4%	0.0%
	Karabakh	10.5%	10.8%	9.8%	3.7%	0.0%
	Central Aran	7.1%	4.8%	15.7%	16.7%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	7.4%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	0.0%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.8%	6.3%	3.3%	5.6%	0.0%
 By settlement form	Village	38.8%	44.9%	45.8%	40.7%	0.0%
	City	40.8%	39.0%	41.2%	48.1%	66.7%
	Settlement	20.4%	16.1%	13.1%	11.1%	33.3%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

BY ONE'S INABILITY TO COVER DAILY HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES... (related to the provision of necessary food and utilities)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concern- ed at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	47.2%	60.3%	43.9%	64.8%	66.7%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	20.9%	17.2%	2.0%	9.3%	33.3%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	31.9%	22.4%	24.2%	25.9%	0.0%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	50.2%	57.0%	65.5%	71.4%	50.0%
	Employed in the private sector	17.8%	21.3%	14.2%	14.3%	50.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	25.9%	21.7%	20.4%	14.3%	0.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	70.1%	74.5%	85.7%	85.7%	100%
	Temporary	29.9%	25.5%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	26.5%	16.8%	6.5%	9.3%	0.0%
	251-500 AZN income	51.5%	49.0%	37.9%	44.4%	33.3%
	501-1000 AZN income	14.8%	28.1%	42.5%	29.6%	66.7%
	1001+ AZN income	1.5%	3.9%	11.1%	14.8%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	5.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	35.4%	32.4%	39.7%	47.2%	0.0%
	Traditional conservative	52.2%	53.9%	51.7%	37.7%	100%
	Religious conservative	12.3%	13.7%	8.6%	15.1%	0.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	21.7%	5.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
	Representing the upper class	25.0%	17.6%	3.3%	5.6%	0.0%
	Representing the middle class	47.7%	70.6%	90.8%	83.3%	100%
	Representing the lower class	3.6%	5.4%	5.9%	7.4%	0.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	19.4%	22.0%	31.4%	37.0%	33.3%
	Not a party member	80.6%	78.0%	68.6%	63.0%	66.7%

0%  100%






BY ONE'S INABILITY TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT STANDARD OF LIVING... (current standard of living)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not con- cerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	39.8%	48.1%	35.1%	33.3%	12.5%
	Female	60.2%	51.9%	64.9%	66.7%	87.5%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	60.2%	48.8%	35.9%	40.7%	0.0%
	Technical or vocational education	24.8%	30.9%	28.8%	31.5%	0.0%
	Higher education	13.8%	20.4%	35.3%	27.8%	0.0%
	No education	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	2.8%	11.9%	15.6%	14.5%	0.0%
	Married	80.4%	78.7%	76.6%	73.9%	87.5%
	Married Divorced and widowed	16.8%	9.4%	7.8%	11.6%	12.5%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	28.7%	24.2%	22.0%	21.7%	0.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	4.6%	5.6%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	1.8%	4.3%	4.9%	1.4%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	7.6%	6.7%	3.9%	10.1%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	6.4%	8.3%	6.3%	10.1%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	10.1%	11.9%	8.3%	5.8%	0.0%
	Guba-Khachmaz	8.3%	4.7%	3.9%	11.6%	25.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	3.1%	8.9%	9.3%	4.3%	0.0%
	Karabakh	9.5%	9.8%	9.3%	7.2%	50.0%
	Central Aran	6.4%	5.1%	14.1%	15.9%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	9.5%	4.5%	2.4%	4.3%	12.5%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.0%	6.0%	4.4%	7.2%	12.5%
 By settlement form	Village	36.4%	45.9%	41.0%	47.8%	62.5%
	City	40.7%	38.9%	43.9%	42.0%	25.0%
	Settlement	22.9%	15.2%	15.1%	10.1%	12.5%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.


BY ONE'S INABILITY TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT STANDARD OF LIVING... (current standard of living)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concer- ned at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	47.4%	60.0%	68.3%	63.8%	12.5%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	21.4%	17.0%	7.3%	11.6%	37.5%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	31.2%	23.0%	24.4%	24.6%	50.0%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	56.8%	57.8%	64.3%	59.1%	0.0%
	Employed in the private sector	16.8%	20.1%	17.9%	18.2%	0.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	26.5%	22.0%	17.9%	22.7%	100%
 By workplace*	Permanent	70.8%	74.0%	85.6%	79.5%	0.0%
	Temporary	29.2%	26.0%	14.4%	20.5%	100%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	27.2%	18.3%	6.8%	10.1%	25.0%
	251-500 AZN income	51.1%	50.1%	42.0%	42.0%	25.0%
	501-1000 AZN income	14.7%	25.3%	40.5%	31.9%	50.0%
	1001+ AZN income	2.1%	3.6%	8.8%	13.0%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	4.9%	2.7%	2.0%	2.9%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	34.5%	30.3%	41.4%	49.3%	50.0%
	Traditional conservative	54.4%	54.9%	48.0%	38.8%	50.0%
	Religious conservative	11.1%	14.8%	10.6%	11.9%	0.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	21.7%	8.5%	0.0%	1.4%	12.5%
	Representing the upper class	24.8%	19.2%	5.4%	5.8%	37.5%
	Representing the middle class	48.0%	67.3%	86.8%	82.6%	37.5%
	Representing the lower class	3.7%	4.0%	7.8%	7.2%	12.5%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	19.6%	23.5%	26.8%	30.4%	0.0%
	Not a party member	80.4%	76.5%	73.2%	69.6%	100%

0%  100%






BY ONE'S INABILITY TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE'S DEBTS... (bank loan, housing mortgage, car loan, etc.)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	40.1%	53.9%	62.6%	60.9%	66.7%
	Female	59.9%	46.1%	37.4%	39.1%	33.6%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	63.5%	44.6%	43.0%	45.7%	66.7%
	Technical or vocational education	22.4%	32.5%	28.0%	32.6%	0.0%
	Higher education	13.1%	22.9%	29.0%	21.7%	33.3%
	No education	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	4.2%	10.7%	13.1%	10.9%	0.0%
	Married	80.4%	80.8%	82.2%	80.4%	100%
	Married Divorced and widowed	15.4%	8.5%	4.7%	8.7%	0.0%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	30.4%	24.0%	11.2%	23.9%	66.7%
	Absheron-Khizi	2.9%	5.9%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	1.0%	3.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	7.4%	7.0%	10.3%	15.2%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	5.4%	5.5%	9.3%	17.4%	33.3%
	Lankaran-Astara	11.9%	11.4%	11.2%	2.2%	0.0%
	Guba-Khachmaz	9.6%	4.8%	3.7%	4.3%	0.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	2.2%	9.6%	15.0%	8.7%	0.0%
	Karabakh	9.3%	11.8%	9.3%	4.3%	0.0%
	Central Aran	6.7%	6.3%	7.5%	10.9%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	5.8%	5.5%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%
	Shirvan-Salyan	7.4%	5.2%	5.6%	10.9%	0.0%
 By settlement form	Village	37.5%	41.0%	57.0%	52.2%	33.3%
	City	37.2%	46.5%	29.9%	34.8%	66.7%
	Settlement	25.3%	12.5%	13.1%	13.0%	0.0%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

BY ONE`S INABILITY TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE`S DEBTS... (bank loan, housing mortgage, car loan, etc.)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concer- ned at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	49.4%	64.6%	81.3%	71.7%	66.7%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	20.2%	18.1%	4.7%	8.7%	0.0%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	30.4%	17.3%	14.0%	19.6%	33.3%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	55.8%	60.6%	73.6%	63.6%	100%
	Employed in the private sector	18.8%	21.1%	16.1%	15.2%	0.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	25.3%	18.3%	10.3%	21.2%	0.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	73.2%	76.3%	89.7%	81.8%	100%
	Temporary	26.8%	23.7%	10.3%	18.2%	0.0%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	22.8%	15.5%	4.7%	10.9%	0.0%
	251-500 AZN income	51.0%	49.1%	46.7%	45.7%	100%
	501-1000 AZN income	19.6%	27.3%	38.3%	32.6%	0.0%
	1001+ AZN income	2.9%	4.8%	9.3%	6.5%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	3.8%	3.3%	0.9%	4.3%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	34.6%	28.6%	37.7%	36.4%	66.7%
	Traditional conservative	53.5%	58.3%	52.8%	52.3%	33.3%
	Religious conservative	12.0%	13.1%	9.4%	11.4%	0.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	19.9%	7.4%	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%
	Representing the upper class	25.6%	19.7%	6.5%	8.7%	0.0%
	Representing the middle class	49.4%	66.8%	83.2%	82.6%	100%
	Representing the lower class	3.5%	4.8%	9.3%	4.3%	0.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	20.5%	22.9%	41.1%	34.8%	0.0%
	Not a party member	79.5%	77.1%	58.9%	65.2%	100%

0%  100%






BY ONE'S INABILITY TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE'S HEALTH EXPENSES... (related to medical examination and treatment)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	43.1%	50.7%	65.3%	63.8%	100%
	Female	56.9%	49.3%	34.7%	36.2%	0.0%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	59.8%	46.9%	32.6%	51.7%	50.0%
	Technical or vocational education	23.8%	31.3%	31.9%	27.6%	0.0%
	Higher education	15.7%	21.8%	35.4%	20.7%	50.0%
	No education	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	4.9%	12.9%	13.2%	12.1%	50.0%
	Married	79.4%	77.0%	81.9%	77.6%	50.0%
	Married Divorced and widowed	15.7%	10.0%	4.9%	10.3%	0.0%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	26.5%	25.8%	18.1%	29.3%	0.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	5.4%	6.0%	11.1%	1.7%	0.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	2.2%	4.3%	5.6%	1.7%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	7.1%	6.2%	7.6%	6.9%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	6.4%	8.9%	4.2%	15.5%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	12.5%	9.6%	7.6%	6.9%	100%
	Guba-Khachmaz	7.1%	5.3%	4.2%	12.1%	0.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	3.4%	8.9%	12.5%	5.2%	0.0%
	Karabakh	12.5%	8.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Central Aran	5.1%	6.7%	13.9%	13.8%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	7.4%	3.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.4%	5.7%	3.5%	6.9%	0.0%
 By settlement form	Village	39.0%	45.2%	44.4%	41.4%	0.0%
	City	40.2%	35.9%	42.4%	41.4%	100%
	Settlement	20.8%	15.3%	13.2%	17.2%	0.0%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

BY ONE'S INABILITY TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE'S HEALTH EXPENSES... (related to medical examination and treatment)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	47.8%	62.2%	71.5%	69.0%	50.0%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	18.6%	16.5%	11.8%	12.0%	50.0%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	33.6%	21.3%	16.7%	19.0%	0.0%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	55.9%	57.3%	65.0%	70.0%	0.0%
	Employed in the private sector	19.5%	20.8%	16.5%	10.0%	100%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	24.6%	21.9%	18.4%	20.0%	0.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	69.9%	75.1%	85.4%	77.5%	100%
	Temporary	30.1%	24.9%	14.6%	22.5%	0.0%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	24.0%	18.4%	4.2%	8.6%	0.0%
	251-500 AZN income	50.7%	46.7%	45.8%	48.3%	50.0%
	501-1000 AZN income	18.4%	28.0%	38.9%	25.9%	50.0%
	1001+ AZN income	3.2%	4.1%	8.3%	10.3%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	3.7%	2.9%	2.8%	6.9%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	36.4%	31.6%	39.4%	35.7%	0.0%
	Traditional conservative	52.3%	54.6%	48.6%	48.2%	50.0%
	Religious conservative	11.4%	13.8%	12.0%	16.1%	50.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	19.6%	6.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%
	Representing the upper class	25.2%	16.5%	6.3%	6.9%	0.0%
	Representing the middle class	49.5%	71.1%	83.3%	86.2%	50.0%
	Representing the lower class	3.9%	4.8%	9.0%	3.4%	50.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	20.3%	21.3%	31.3%	36.2%	50.0%
	Not a party member	79.7%	78.7%	68.8%	63.8%	50.0%

0%  100%

REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF LOSING ONE'S JOB... (current job or business)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	55.2%	58.5%	58.0%	59.0%	66.7%
	Female	44.8%	41.5%	42.0%	41.0%	33.3%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	55.2%	52.1%	34.3%	36.1%	33.3%
	Technical or vocational education	30.3%	28.7%	33.3%	36.1%	33.3%
	Higher education	14.5%	19.1%	32.4%	27.7%	33.3%
	No education	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	4.8%	16.0%	10.1%	4.8%	0.0%
	Married	81.2%	75.0%	82.6%	88.0%	66.7%
	Married Divorced and widowed	13.9%	9.0%	7.2%	7.2%	33.3%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	30.3%	31.9%	21.7%	20.5%	0.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	1.2%	7.4%	11.6%	7.2%	33.3%
	Mountainous Shirvan	2.4%	4.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	9.7%	6.4%	6.3%	10.8%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	10.9%	10.1%	7.2%	7.2%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	5.5%	8.0%	7.2%	7.2%	0.0%
	Guba-Khachmaz	6.7%	4.3%	5.8%	7.2%	33.3%
	Shaki-Zagatala	4.8%	8.5%	15.9%	2.4%	0.0%
	Karabakh	9.1%	6.9%	3.9%	12.0%	33.3%
	Central Aran	9.1%	4.3%	6.8%	15.7%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	3.6%	4.8%	1.9%	4.8%	0.0%
	Shirvan-Salyan	6.7%	3.2%	3.9%	4.8%	0.0%
 By settlement form	Village	42.4%	42.6%	45.4%	34.9%	33.3%
	City	38.2%	38.8%	44.4%	49.4%	66.7%
	Settlement	19.4%	18.6%	10.1%	15.7%	0.0%






Note: The survey results contained the opinions of respondents who said "I am currently employed".

*The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF LOSING ONE'S JOB... (current job or business)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	23.4%	29.4%	33.5%	13.4%	0.3%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	-	-	-	-	-
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	-	-	-	-	-
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	58.2%	51.4%	65.3%	65.4%	0.0%
	Employed in the private sector	14.2%	27.1%	18.3%	9.9%	50.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	27.7%	21.5%	16.3%	24.7%	50.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	66.7%	70.9%	83.7%	84.0%	0.0%
	Temporary	33.3%	29.1%	16.3%	16.0%	100%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	18.2%	21.3%	7.7%	8.4%	33.3%
	251-500 AZN income	55.2%	48.9%	45.9%	44.6%	66.7%
	501-1000 AZN income	21.2%	25.0%	38.2%	36.1%	0.0%
	1001+ AZN income	4.2%	2.7%	7.2%	9.6%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	1.2%	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	28.5%	30.9%	34.8%	44.4%	66.7%
	Traditional conservative	62.0%	57.5%	55.4%	45.7%	0.0%
	Religious conservative	9.5%	11.6%	9.8%	9.9%	33.3%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	18.2%	6.4%	3.9%	3.6%	33.3%
	Representing the upper class	18.2%	19.7%	12.1%	8.4%	0.0%
	Representing the middle class	59.4%	67.0%	79.7%	75.9%	66.7%
	Representing the lower class	3.0%	5.3%	4.3%	12.0%	0.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	27.9%	23.9%	36.7%	39.8%	33.3%
	Not a party member	72.1%	76.1%	63.3%	60.2%	66.7%

0%  100%

REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF SOCIAL BENEFIT SUSPENSION... (for disability or pension)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By gender	Male	35.4%	47.0%	58.6%	50.0%	60.0%
	Female	64.6%	53.0%	41.4%	50.0%	40.0%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	59.8%	57.8%	37.9%	25.9%	80.0%
	Technical or vocational education	24.4%	30.1%	36.2%	31.0%	0.0%
	Higher education	15.9%	12.0%	24.1%	41.4%	20.0%
	No education	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
 By marital status**	Single	6.1%	10.8%	5.2%	1.7%	0.0%
	Married	72.6%	74.7%	77.6%	74.1%	60.0%
	Married Divorced and widowed	21.3%	14.5%	17.2%	24.1%	40.0%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	36.0%	20.5%	12.1%	27.6%	20.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	1.8%	10.8%	39.7%	12.1%	20.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	1.2%	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	6.1%	6.0%	3.4%	8.6%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	9.1%	18.1%	12.1%	12.1%	0.0%
	Guba-Khachmaz	6.7%	2.4%	0.0%	12.1%	40.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	1.8%	1.2%	6.9%	1.7%	0.0%
	Karabakh	14.6%	18.1%	3.4%	3.4%	20.0%
	Central Aran	5.5%	1.2%	1.7%	3.4%	0.0%
	Mil-Mugan	4.3%	2.4%	6.9%	3.4%	0.0%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.3%	16.9%	12.1%	5.2%	0.0%
 By settlement form	Village	36.6%	41.0%	32.8%	31.0%	0.0%
	City	37.2%	30.1%	41.4%	55.2%	60.0%
	Settlement	26.2%	28.9%	25.9%	13.8%	40.0%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and "Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF SOCIAL BENEFIT SUSPENSION... (for disability or pension)		Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned	Not concerned at all	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	31.1%	41.0%	58.6%	50.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	21.3%	18.1%	10.3%	10.3%	0.0%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	47.6%	41.0%	31.0%	39.7%	100%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	54.9%	67.6%	64.7%	75.9%	0.0%
	Employed in the private sector	21.6%	17.6%	26.5%	13.8%	0.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	23.5%	14.7%	8.8%	10.3%	0.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	73.5%	75.8%	67.6%	82.8%	0.0%
	Temporary	26.5%	24.2%	32.4%	17.2%	0.0%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	20.1%	16.9%	6.9%	5.2%	40.0%
	251-500 AZN income	56.1%	45.8%	50.0%	44.8%	40.0%
	501-1000 AZN income	18.9%	31.3%	36.2%	32.8%	20.0%
	1001+ AZN income	3.0%	3.6%	5.2%	17.2%	0.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	32.3%	35.0%	29.8%	44.6%	0.0%
	Traditional conservative	57.4%	48.8%	64.9%	48.2%	100%
	Religious conservative	10.3%	16.3%	5.3%	7.1%	0.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	15.2%	7.2%	3.4%	10.3%	0.0%
	Representing the upper class	26.2%	21.7%	15.5%	19.0%	20.0%
	Representing the middle class	50.0%	68.7%	75.9%	63.8%	80.0%
	Representing the lower class	4.9%	2.4%	5.2%	6.9%	0.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	15.9%	16.9%	19.0%	34.5%	0.0%
	Not a party member	84.1%	83.1%	81.0%	65.5%	100%

0%  100%

4

**KEY EXPECTATIONS
RELATED TO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
WELFARE**

The respondent intentions regarding the future are assessed as one of the most important factors in determining their behavior. It is for this reason that a detailed study of expectations related to socio-economic welfare is an important tool in determining the views of society and its segments on public policies implemented in this direction. In general, welfare expectations incorporate important information towards policy design for decision-makers operating in the relevant field.






As part of the sociological study, expectations regarding socio-economic welfare were mainly studied on the following issues:

1. Regarding the possible changes (devaluation) in the exchange rate of Manat
2. Regarding the possibility of repeated price increases (inflation)
3. Regarding the strengthening the fight against corruption
4. Regarding the social welfare improvement

As part of the study, along with the study of the expectations of respondents in connection with the above-mentioned points, the attitude to issues related to social and economic policy strategies implemented in the country in recent years was also studied.








According to the preliminary results of the survey, 15.2% of the respondents considered it acceptable to continue the current political course, while 75.7% took the position that "reforms need to be revised". 9.2% of respondents said they had difficulty answering this question. A similar trend was also valid for the reforms carried out in the economic sphere. Thus, 16.9% of those surveyed consider it acceptable to continue existing policy initiatives, while 72.3% consider it necessary to revise the reforms. 10.9% of respondents say they have difficulty in expressing their opinion on the issue.

One of the highlights is that 28.7% of the survey respondents said they had difficulty answering a similar question about "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-economic Development".






YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVALUATION OF THE MANAT EXCHANGE RATE...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By gender	Male	53.9%	52.9%	55.8%	33.0%
	Female	46.1%	47.1%	44.2%	67.0%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	46.8%	46.6%	42.7%	70.6%
	Technical or vocational education	30.0%	28.0%	31.7%	21.1%
	Higher education	22.9%	25.5%	25.1%	7.7%
	No education	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
 By marital status**	Single	9.4%	12.2%	9.5%	7.2%
	Married	78.8%	78.6%	79.4%	75.3%
	Married Divorced and widowed	11.8%	9.3%	11.1%	17.5%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	32.3%	22.0%	23.1%	21.1%
	Absheron-Khizi	6.1%	4.5%	4.5%	11.3%
	Mountainous Shirvan	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	4.1%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	5.7%	9.5%	7.5%	1.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	6.4%	12.2%	4.5%	2.1%
	Lankaran-Astara	5.1%	7.9%	18.6%	14.4%
	Guba-Khachmaz	7.1%	5.8%	7.0%	4.6%
	Shaki-Zagatala	4.0%	8.2%	9.5%	5.2%
	Karabakh	10.4%	7.7%	5.5%	17.0%
	Central Aran	7.1%	9.3%	7.0%	7.2%
	Mil-Mugan	7.4%	3.7%	5.0%	7.2%
	Shirvan-Salyan	5.7%	5.8%	4.0%	4.6%
 By settlement form	Village	33.0%	50.5%	37.2%	44.8%
	City	44.8%	35.7%	45.2%	39.2%
	Settlement	22.2%	13.8%	17.6%	16.0%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVALUATION OF THE MANAT EXCHANGE RATE...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	55.6%	64.3%	60.3%	43.8%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	20.2%	14.0%	15.1%	16.0%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	24.2%	21.7%	24.6%	40.2%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	55.2%	58.8%	63.3%	61.2%
	Employed in the private sector	23.0%	18.1%	16.7%	15.3%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	21.8%	23.0%	20.0%	23.5%
 By workplace*	Permanent	74.2%	74.6%	78.3%	80.0%
	Temporary	25.8%	25.4%	21.7%	20.0%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	13.8%	20.6%	14.6%	24.7%
	251-500 AZN income	53.5%	45.2%	45.2%	47.9%
	501-1000 AZN income	26.3%	24.9%	31.2%	19.6%
	1001+ AZN income	3.4%	7.7%	4.5%	1.5%
	Without income in the last 3 months	3.0%	1.6%	4.5%	6.2%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	33.1%	36.4%	41.1%	30.6%
	Traditional conservative	51.9%	50.8%	50.0%	57.5%
	Religious conservative	15.0%	12.8%	8.9%	11.8%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	15.2%	6.1%	12.1%	10.3%
	Representing the upper class	17.5%	14.6%	18.1%	22.7%
	Representing the middle class	59.3%	73.5%	62.8%	64.9%
	Representing the lower class	6.1%	4.8%	6.0%	2.1%
	Representing the uppermost class	2.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	20.5%	27.0%	27.1%	14.9%
	Not a party member	79.5%	73.0%	72.9%	85.1%

0%  100%






YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF REPEATED PRICE INCREASE (INFLATION).		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By gender	Male	49.9%	52.7%	54.3%	36.6%
	Female	50.1%	47.3%	45.7%	63.4%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	54.5%	43.8%	42.7%	61.4%
	Technical or vocational education	26.3%	29.8%	30.5%	26.7%
	Higher education	19.0%	26.3%	26.5%	9.9%
	No education	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%
 By marital status**	Single	11.0%	10.2%	10.6%	4.0%
	Married	76.8%	79.4%	79.5%	79.2%
	Married Divorced and widowed	12.2%	10.5%	9.9%	16.8%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	29.5%	23.2%	14.6%	22.8%
	Absheron-Khizi	7.2%	4.1%	8.6%	4.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	2.4%	3.8%	4.0%	5.9%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	6.2%	8.9%	6.6%	1.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	5.2%	11.7%	8.6%	2.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	8.8%	7.6%	17.2%	15.8%
	Guba-Khachmaz	5.4%	7.9%	6.6%	4.0%
	Shaki-Zagatala	5.8%	7.9%	7.9%	5.9%
	Karabakh	11.4%	7.3%	6.0%	14.0%
	Central Aran	7.8%	6.0%	9.3%	11.9%
	Mil-Mugan	5.8%	4.4%	5.3%	8.9%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.6%	7.0%	5.3%	3.0%
 By settlement form	Village	34.1%	54.0%	43.0%	43.6%
	City	46.7%	31.1%	43.0%	36.6%
	Settlement	19.2%	14.9%	14.0%	19.8%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF REPEATED PRICE INCREASE (INFLATION).		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	55.3%	62.5%	66.2%	38.6%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	19.0%	14.0%	13.2%	14.9%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	25.7%	23.5%	20.5%	46.5%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	54.5%	58.9%	69.0%	66.7%
	Employed in the private sector	21.7%	18.3%	14.0%	12.8%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	23.8%	22.8%	17.0%	20.5%
 By workplace*	Permanent	71.0%	77.3%	80.8%	92.3%
	Temporary	29.0%	22.7%	19.2%	7.7%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	20.4%	16.5%	14.6%	22.8%
	251-500 AZN income	48.5%	47.3%	50.3%	44.6%
	501-1000 AZN income	23.6%	26.0%	29.8%	26.7%
	1001+ AZN income	4.4%	7.0%	4.0%	1.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	3.2%	4.1%	1.3%	5.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	36.2%	29.5%	43.9%	36.1%
	Traditional conservative	51.3%	56.4%	45.9%	52.6%
	Religious conservative	12.4%	14.1%	10.1%	11.3%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	14.2%	6.0%	6.0%	12.9%
	Representing the upper class	19.4%	15.9%	16.6%	14.9%
	Representing the middle class	58.9%	73.0%	73.5%	68.3%
	Representing the lower class	6.0%	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	18.4%	27.6%	31.8%	18.8%
	Not a party member	81.6%	72.4%	68.2%	81.2%

0%  100%






YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING STRENGTHENING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By gender	Male	57.1%	50.0%	50.4%	32.5%
	Female	42.9%	50.0%	49.6%	64.8%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	46.6%	50.8%	44.7%	63.8%
	Technical or vocational education	30.0%	27.9%	25.7%	26.5%
	Higher education	23.2%	20.8%	29.2%	9.2%
	No education	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
 By marital status**	Single	8.1%	14.6%	13.3%	4.6%
	Married	82.5%	74.6%	75.2%	77.0%
	Married Divorced and widowed	9.4%	10.8%	11.5%	18.4%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	20.0%	23.3%	33.6%	27.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	5.7%	2.5%	7.5%	10.2%
	Mountainous Shirvan	4.7%	3.8%	0.9%	3.1%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	9.1%	8.3%	4.9%	1.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	8.6%	11.7%	5.3%	1.5%
	Lankaran-Astara	7.9%	9.2%	12.4%	14.3%
	Guba-Khachmaz	6.7%	5.8%	8.0%	3.6%
	Shaki-Zagatala	8.9%	9.2%	2.7%	4.1%
	Karabakh	9.1%	6.3%	8.8%	16.3%
	Central Aran	9.4%	8.8%	6.2%	5.6%
	Mil-Mugan	5.4%	5.0%	4.0%	8.7%
	Shirvan-Salyan	4.7%	6.3%	5.8%	4.6%
 By settlement form	Village	46.1%	52.5%	30.1%	35.2%
	City	38.4%	35.8%	49.6%	40.8%
	Settlement	15.5%	11.7%	20.4%	24.0%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING STRENGTHENING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	64.5%	63.8%	51.3%	41.8%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	15.5%	15.4%	17.3%	17.9%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	20.0%	20.8%	31.4%	40.3%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	59.2%	61.4%	56.9%	57.3%
	Employed in the private sector	16.4%	20.3%	23.3%	17.1%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	24.4%	18.3%	19.8%	25.6%
 By workplace*	Permanent	75.8%	81.5%	69.6%	75.6%
	Temporary	24.2%	18.5%	30.4%	24.4%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	18.0%	20.8%	16.4%	18.4%
	251-500 AZN income	48.3%	46.7%	46.9%	50.5%
	501-1000 AZN income	27.8%	23.3%	27.0%	21.4%
	1001+ AZN income	3.7%	5.8%	5.8%	4.6%
	Without income in the last 3 months	2.2%	3.3%	4.0%	5.1%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	33.3%	36.2%	37.2%	36.4%
	Traditional conservative	55.1%	45.5%	53.2%	53.3%
	Religious conservative	11.6%	18.3%	9.6%	10.3%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	10.6%	5.8%	15.9%	9.7%
	Representing the upper class	17.0%	12.5%	24.3%	16.8%
	Representing the middle class	66.7%	75.8%	52.7%	67.9%
	Representing the lower class	3.9%	5.7%	6.2%	4.6%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	28.3%	25.8%	19.0%	13.3%
	Not a party member	71.7%	74.2%	81.0%	86.7%

0%  100%






YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING IMPROVING SOCIAL WELFARE...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By gender	Male	50.0%	51.4%	51.3%	40.0%
	Female	50.0%	48.6%	48.7%	60.0%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	50.8%	45.1%	49.6%	74.1%
	Technical or vocational education	25.9%	30.5%	30.3%	14.1%
	Higher education	22.9%	24.1%	19.9%	10.6%
	No education	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%
 By marital status**	Single	7.9%	13.0%	10.1%	3.5%
	Married	81.6%	76.2%	78.7%	74.1%
	Married Divorced and widowed	10.5%	10.8%	11.2%	22.4%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	17.7%	20.0%	32.0%	40.0%
	Absheron-Khizi	6.8%	4.1%	9.5%	0.0%
	Mountainous Shirvan	3.0%	4.6%	3.2%	0.0%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	6.0%	8.6%	6.3%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	7.5%	12.4%	3.5%	0.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	12.0%	9.7%	8.1%	16.5%
	Guba-Khachmaz	6.8%	5.9%	6.1%	5.9%
	Shaki-Zagatala	8.3%	7.3%	6.1%	2.4%
	Karabakh	10.2%	9.2%	8.9%	14.1%
	Central Aran	10.5%	6.5%	6.3%	11.8%
	Mil-Mugan	6.0%	6.2%	4.6%	5.9%
	Shirvan-Salyan	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	3.5%
 By settlement form	Village	47.4%	51.4%	31.7%	28.2%
	City	39.1%	33.5%	48.4%	44.7%
	Settlement	13.5%	15.1%	19.9%	27.1%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

** Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








YOUR EXPECTATIONS REGARDING IMPROVING SOCIAL WELFARE...		High	Middle	Low	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	60.5%	61.9%	53.9%	42.4%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	12.0%	17.3%	18.2%	17.6%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	27.4%	20.8%	28.0%	40.0%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	67.1%	58.1%	55.1%	50.0%
	Employed in the private sector	16.8%	17.5%	20.9%	25.0%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	16.1%	24.5%	24.1%	25.0%
 By workplace*	Permanent	80.7%	79.3%	67.4%	77.8%
	Temporary	19.3%	20.7%	32.6%	22.2%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	16.9%	16.2%	20.7%	22.4%
	251-500 AZN income	44.0%	48.9%	49.9%	49.4%
	501-1000 AZN income	30.8%	27.0%	20.7%	21.2%
	1001+ AZN income	5.3%	5.1%	4.0%	4.7%
	Without income in the last 3 months	3.0%	2.7%	4.6%	2.4%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	34.4%	39.2%	33.5%	28.6%
	Traditional conservative	55.7%	46.4%	54.8%	55.8%
	Religious conservative	9.9%	14.4%	11.7%	15.6%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	6.4%	5.7%	17.6%	15.3%
	Representing the upper class	11.3%	13.0%	25.6%	23.5%
	Representing the middle class	74.4%	76.5%	50.4%	57.6%
	Representing the lower class	5.3%	4.1%	5.8%	3.5%
	Representing the uppermost class	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	31.6%	24.3%	17.6%	12.9%
	Not a party member	68.4%	75.7%	82.4%	87.1%

0%  100%






THE CURRENT POLITICAL COURSE OF THE STATE ON REFORMS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE <i>(Expectations regarding socio-economic reforms carried out in the country over the past 3 years)</i>		To be continued	To be revised	DTA
 By gender	Male	58.3%	48.6%	47.4%
	Female	41.7%	51.4%	52.6%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	40.0%	49.7%	69.8%
	Technical or vocational education	28.3%	29.1%	19.8%
	Higher education	31.7%	20.7%	9.5%
	No education	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
 By marital status**	Single	10.0%	9.7%	12.1%
	Married	80.6%	78.5%	72.4%
	Married Divorced and widowed	9.4%	11.8%	15.5%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	20.6%	26.0%	24.1%
	Absheron-Khizi	3.9%	5.8%	12.1%
	Mountainous Shirvan	3.3%	3.5%	2.6%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	6.7%	7.5%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	10.0%	7.6%	0.9%
	Lankaran-Astara	15.0%	7.9%	19.0%
	Guba-Khachmaz	7.8%	5.3%	9.5%
	Shaki-Zagatala	9.4%	6.5%	4.3%
	Karabakh	7.2%	9.7%	13.8%
	Central Aran	8.3%	8.4%	3.4%
	Mil-Mugan	1.7%	6.3%	6.9%
	Shirvan-Salyan	6.1%	5.3%	3.4%
 By settlement form	Village	48.9%	40.4%	43.1%
	City	33.9%	42.1%	41.4%
	Settlement	17.2%	17.5%	15.5%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.








THE CURRENT POLITICAL COURSE OF THE STATE ON REFORMS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE (Expectations regarding socio-economic reforms carried out in the country over the past 3 years)		To be continued	To be revised	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	71.7%	56.1%	44.0%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	9.4%	18.1%	14.7%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	18.9%	25.8%	41.4%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	64.3%	58.4%	51.0%
	Employed in the private sector	11.6%	20.6%	21.6%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	24.1%	21.0%	27.4%
 By workplace*	Permanent	81.9%	74.7%	72.5%
	Temporary	18.1%	25.3%	27.5%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	13.3%	18.9%	22.4%
	251-500 AZN income	50.0%	47.5%	48.4%
	501-1000 AZN income	28.9%	25.5%	19.8%
	1001+ AZN income	6.1%	4.7%	3.4%
	Without income in the last 3 months	1.7%	3.4%	6.0%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	36.4%	36.0%	28.7%
	Traditional conservative	52.8%	51.4%	56.5%
	Religious conservative	10.8%	12.6%	14.8%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	2.8%	11.4%	16.4%
	Representing the upper class	7.8%	18.8%	24.1%
	Representing the middle class	80.5%	64.4%	54.3%
	Representing the lower class	7.8%	4.1%	3.4%
	Representing the uppermost class	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	32.8%	21.6%	17.2%
	Not a party member	67.2%	78.4%	82.8%

0%  100%

THE CURRENT POLITICAL COURSE OF THE STATE ON REFORMS IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE... (Expectations regarding socio-economic reforms carried out in the country over the past 3 years)		To be continued	To be revised	DTA
 By gender	Male	56.8%	49.0%	48.0%
	Female	43.2%	51.0%	52.0%
 By the highest level of education completed**	Secondary education	38.3%	50.2%	70.4%
	Technical or vocational education	29.6%	29.0%	17.3%
	Higher education	31.5%	20.5%	11.2%
	No education	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%
 By marital status**	Single	14.2%	8.8%	13.3%
	Married	74.7%	79.8%	70.4%
	Married Divorced and widowed	11.1%	11.4%	16.3%
 By settlement in economic regions	Baku	18.5%	25.6%	29.6%
	Absheron-Khizi	5.6%	6.1%	8.2%
	Mountainous Shirvan	2.5%	3.6%	3.1%
	Ganja-Dashkasan	8.0%	7.1%	0.0%
	Gazakh-Tovuz	7.4%	7.9%	2.0%
	Lankaran-Astara	14.2%	8.5%	18.4%
	Guba-Khachmaz	6.8%	5.8%	8.2%
	Shaki-Zagatala	7.4%	7.1%	3.1%
	Karabakh	8.6%	9.4%	14.3%
	Central Aran	8.6%	8.2%	4.1%
	Mil-Mugan	3.1%	6.1%	6.1%
	Shirvan-Salyan	9.3%	4.7%	3.1%
 By settlement form	Village	48.8%	40.6%	43.9%
	City	35.2%	42.3%	35.7%
	Settlement	16.0%	17.1%	20.4%

Note: *The submitted survey results did not take into account the answer options "Do not belong" and Difficult to answer" when calculating the percentage on the relevant questions.

**Answer options on relevant questions are grouped in the submitted survey results.

THE CURRENT POLITICAL COURSE OF THE STATE ON REFORMS IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE... (Expectations regarding socio-economic reforms carried out in the country over the past 3 years)		To be continued	To be revised	DTA
 By employment status	Employed	63.6%	57.1%	50.0%
	Unemployed, jobseeker	13.0%	17.0%	15.3%
	Unemployed, not looking for a job	23.5%	25.9%	34.7%
 By the sector of employment	Employed in the public sector	69.9%	57.7%	49.0%
	Employed in the private sector	11.7%	19.3%	28.6%
	Engaged in individual labor activity	18.4%	23.0%	22.4%
 By workplace*	Permanent	85.3%	74.2%	72.9%
	Temporary	14.7%	25.8%	27.1%
 By average monthly income level	0-250 AZN income	12.3%	19.2%	21.4%
	251-500 AZN income	48.1%	47.9%	49.0%
	501-1000 AZN income	32.7%	24.5%	21.4%
	1001+ AZN income	5.6%	5.0%	2.0%
	Without income in the last 3 months	1.2%	3.5%	6.1%
 By the lifestyle*	Modern	32.9%	35.6%	37.1%
	Traditional conservative	58.2%	50.8%	53.9%
	Religious conservative	8.9%	13.6%	9.0%
 By the welfare level	Representing the lowest class	3.7%	11.8%	11.2%
	Representing the upper class	11.7%	18.2%	21.4%
	Representing the middle class	76.5%	64.4%	62.2%
	Representing the lower class	8.0%	4.5%	3.1%
	Representing the uppermost class	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%
 By political party affiliation	Party member	27.8%	22.5%	19.4%
	Not a party member	72.2%	77.5%	80.6%

0%  100%

Respondents who declared to have high expectations regarding improvement of social welfare accounted for 24.9% of the total number of respondents. While 32.5% of the total respondents stated their expectations on the issue were low. Only 8% of respondents noted that they find it difficult to answer in this direction. In connection with the improvement of social welfare, 18% of respondents representing the younger generation (aged 29-60.6) looked hopeful, while 31.1% took the opposite position. A similar trend is also evident in other age groups.

Preliminary analysis also shows that 46.9% of all respondents have high expectations regarding repeated price increase. While 14.1% of the total number of respondents took the opposite position in this regard, 9.5% of respondents expressed difficulty in answering the question on this issue.

Only 3% of those whose opinion has been studied have been limited by any restrictions on currency exchange over the past three months (exchange rate changes, limits, etc.), while 24.8% stated that they had never encountered a problem. On the other hand, 72.2% of respondents noted that they did not make currency exchange transactions during the period. In general, only 2.4% of respondents stated that they have cash or non-cash funds (accumulation) in foreign currency.

Those who highly estimate the potential change in the Manat rate, i.e. devaluation, make up 27.8% of the total number of respondents, while those who believe that this probability is medium and low make up 35.4% and 18.6% of those surveyed respectively. 18.2% of respondents expressed difficulty in responding to the question on this issue.

38.0% of those whose opinion was studied on the possibility of strengthening measures to fight corruption, which are in one way or another related to social welfare, look very optimistic. Those who have low expectations in this direction are at the level of 21.2% of those surveyed. 18.4% of respondents said that they have difficulty expressing their opinion on this issue. A significant part, more precisely 81.8% of the respondents who declare high expectations for strengthening anti-corruption measures are middle-aged (30-64 years old).

CONCLUSION AND POLICY PROPOSALS

The results of the sociological survey give us reason to say that the central determinant of the main concerns of the Azerbaijani society for the period under study related to socio-economic welfare is mainly price increases (inflation). The global nature of inflation in the post-pandemic period has set the task for individual national economies to look for sustainable solutions for price stability and other socio-economic problems. In this framework it would be considerable to postulate the following definitive conclusions:

- The analysis suggests that the evolving economic circumstances, especially amidst current global uncertainty, compel the government to contemplate a more adaptable anti-inflationary strategy regarding the severity of inflation and its significant ramifications. Presently, inflation, considering the socio-economic context, results in a decline in public welfare and social discontent by essentially acting as a "tax" on the money supply held by economic entities, including households and businesses, without generating income.

- A diagnostic assessment of the effect of tax increases on individual products and services on the inflation target, both directly and indirectly, is considered appropriate.

- The implementation of National Priority 4 during the post-war period, alongside fiscal expansion measures such as increased public investment and various incentives to revive the economy post-pandemic, must be carefully assessed to address inflation. Additionally, the effects of revenue-raising policy measures aimed at maintaining budget equilibrium on inflation should be reevaluated in light of escalating oil prices.

- In order to determine the framework for effective anti-inflationary measures, the role of internal and external factors must be accurately analyzed and evaluated. Furthermore, it is important to seriously consider the conditions of competition in the domestic market.

- Conducting a comprehensive diagnosis to evaluate the sensitivity of local production to exchange rates within the country's economy is deemed acceptable. Additionally, assessing the increasing import dependence of these market entities is necessary for informed decision-making and strategic planning.

- Since social transfers will actually melt during periods of rising inflationary pressure, their increase by indexing at least to the level of inflation should be treated sensitively.

- Chronic high inflationary pressures also raise the risk of devaluation for small import-dependent economies. It is acceptable for the government to consider selective scenarios and identify the main channels in this direction. In this context, one of the issues that need to be paid attention to is the direct study of the level of price transition from the exchange rate.

- In addition to a more detailed analysis of the main cost groups and their specific weights in the inflation basket for the Azerbaijani economy, it is acceptable to make selective decisions within the framework of effective regulatory impact analyses.

- In order to determine in detail the factors contributing to food inflation, it is necessary to carry out econometric analyses within two models, namely the equilibrium in individual product markets and the external market equilibrium.

- In particular, it is considered acceptable to carry out stress tests (simulations) on agricultural commodity markets using scenarios adequate to market conditions of price volatility.

- When implementing estimates on food inflation, it is necessary to apply a specific approach to processed food products and non-processed food products.

- Considering the institutional characteristics of the food sector, it is advisable to promptly review and identify bottlenecks in trade channels, both domestically and internationally. Addressing bureaucratic hurdles and streamlining trade processes is essential. Additionally, effective media policies should be implemented to manage and shape public opinion on these matters.

- The implementation of alternative inflationary calculations can lead to the formation of more effective narratives (which can affect public opinion) in society related to inflationary pressures.

The cornerstone of effective anti-inflationary measures lies in social consensus and understanding. It is crucial for economic institutions guiding the economy to acknowledge the severity of current inflation and the potential economic losses it may incur. To foster this understanding, establishing a "Social Dialogue" platform within the Economic Council is deemed appropriate. This platform can facilitate discussions and consensus-building on measures to address inflationary pressures.

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This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. The background is a solid off-white color, and there are no margins, text, or other markings present.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. At the top center, there is a header area containing the word "NOTES".



**SOCIAL
RESEARCH
CENTER**

Republic of Azerbaijan, AZ1073, Baku city, Yasamal district, 18, Ismayil bay Kutkashenli Str.,
phone: (+994 12) 510-70-78; (+994 12) 510-23-75; (+994 12) 510-70-69

info@stm.az www.stm.az