

AZERBAIJAN IN 2006-2010

Sociological monitoring

**Comparative analysis of findings of sociological survey
held in the Republic by totals of 2006-2010 years**

Baku - 2010

The project was realized under the financial support of Friedrich Ebert Foundation

Edited by
R. Musabayov
R. Shulman

3, Rashid Behbudov Str.,
Baku, Az1000, Azerbaijan
Phones: (+99412) 492 59 26, (+99412) 492 88 10
E-mail: musab@azdata.net

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Introduction

The survey presented in this brochure was held by totals of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 years under financial support of Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Germany. They include the questions of socio-economic and political situation in Azerbaijan, living standard and incomes of population, confidence in authority and estimation of public institutions activities, changes in views of population on life, their attitude to actual problems and the most important events in the country and in the world.

The project is carried out by «PULS-R» Sociological Service.

Project Manager - Rasim Musabayov, sociologist - Rakhmil Shulman, sociologist-programmer - Yashar Zeynalov, supervisors - Yulia Adilova, Kenul Karimova

Empirical data processing was made on the basis of SPSS 13.0

Friedrich Ebert Foundation doesn't incur a liability for contents and summary of survey as well as for the text contents stated in this brochure.

Survey Methodology

“PULS-R” Sociological Service carried out public opinion polls in 2006-2010. One thousand people or 0,0139 % of general population were interviewed. Sample type is random. Selection was made at respondents’ residences among the citizens of 18 and upward. Survey was conducted in 15 rayons: Lenkoran, Lerik, Siyazan, Devechi, Sheki, Oguz, Goygol (former Khanlar), Agstafa, Samukh, Khizi, Neftchala, Terter, Agdjabedi, Agsu, Goychay rayons and 12 cities: Baku, Lenkoran, Liman, Sheki, Ganja, Akhstafa, Shirvan (former Ali-Bayramli), Bilasuvar, Barda, Yevlakh, Zardab, Kurdamir. As far as possible evaluating of survey unit (respondents) was made in proportional correspondence with basic demographic parameters (gender, age, education, social status) characterized Azerbaijan by totals of population census of 1999.

Random sample definition of population was held in three stages:

The 1st stage – the number of respondents to be interviewed in each of 8 economic and geographic regions of the republic was determined (excluding Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic) in accordance with population size in each region.

The 2nd stage – the survey itinerary in each settlement was determined.

The 3rd stage – households and respondents to be interviewed were determined on each survey route.

Respondents were chosen on the basis of a random statistical selection (step of sample), which ensured equal opportunities for all the units of sampled population to be interviewed.

Selection of respondents was provided for by the method of random sampling according with following principles:

in private and single-storey building – 1 respondent;

in multi-storey buildings:

- up to 5 floors – 1 respondent on every 2nd floor;
- up to 9 floors - 1 respondent on every 3rd floor.

Households’ definition was made by means of interchange even and odd apartments numbers on each floor (for example, 2nd floor – apt. 3, 4th floor – apt.7, 6th floor – apt.11, etc.)

In the buildings with many entrances (more than 5 entries) selection of respondents was made in the following ways:

- **up to 5 floors** – 1st (or 2nd) and 3rd (or 4th) entries;
- **up to 9 floors** – 1st (or 2nd) and 4th (or 5th) entries.

Comparative analysis of sociological monitoring data

Sociological monitoring data by totals of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 years, tables and comments to them are cited below (in percentage).

1. How do you evaluate current social and political climate in Azerbaijan?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Well	23,8	22,1	28,7	23,9	26,6
2. Quiet	43,9	57,7	54,4	59,2	59,3
3. Strained	23,9	15,1	12,7	12,9	12,0
4. Critical	7,0	4,6	4,0	3,9	2,0
5. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	1,4	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As it's seen from answers distribution, the positive moods are prevalent among population over the all period of sociological monitoring. The number of respondents estimating a political situation in Azerbaijan as positive is few times more than those who have negative estimation. And if at the beginning of 2006 this ratio was 3:1, at the beginning of this year - 7:1. Majority of respondents (more than a half) characterized the situation in the country as *quiet*. In January of 2006, after the parliamentary elections that are characterized by conflicts, meetings, polemics in mass media the quarter of respondents estimated the situation in the country as *strained*; in January of 2010 the number of those was decreased twice.

2. How do you think, Azerbaijan is developing in the right or wrong direction?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Right direction	62,8	69,3	71,2	69,7	68,0
2. Wrong direction	26,9	23,7	24,1	24,2	24,9
3. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	10,3	7,0	4,7	6,1	7,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The majority of respondents consider that the country is developing in right direction; this number remains practically invariable during the 5 years of sociological monitoring.

3. Which of the words stated below reflect your personal feelings about living in Azerbaijan more precisely? (no more than 2 answers accepted)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%

1. Fear	6,5	3,1	3,7	4,1	5,8
2. Hope	59,5	58,1	59,5	56,4	50,9
3. Uncertainty	17,4	14,8	18,2	18,3	16,4
4. Despair	12,2	10,8	10,0	13,9	16,7
5. Confidence	34,1	38,9	34,4	35,2	42,8
6. Disappointment	15,2	11,8	12,2	12,7	12,6
7. Progress	5,3	10,8	11,8	11,2	15,0
8. All the above-mentioned	0,7	1,0	1,9	2,6	3,1
9. None of the above-mentioned	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,8
10. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	0,6	0,8	1,3	0,1	0,1

As it is evident from answers distribution the positive feelings about living in Azerbaijan are prevalent. As on the results of all polls the positive states noted by respondents are two times more than negative. At the same time one can observe a growth in number of respondents characterizing their feelings about life in Azerbaijan by the words *fear*, *despair*. One can see a stable group in the country in the number of 11-17 % which stayed aside from observed economic growth and don't see any prospects in their life.

4. Which of the below-stated problems give you the greatest concern? (no more than 3 answers accepted)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Education	22,9	16,0	18,1	13,5	20,0
2. Crime	11,4	10,5	8,3	9,9	10,1
3. Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict	53,8	68,8	53,6	67,8	51,3
4. Bureaucracy arbitrariness	21,0	14,0	24,2	24,5	26,2
5. Poverty	38,6	41,5	43,6	31,7	37,6
6. Corruption	29,8	25,7	29,4	30,9	36,4
7. Renewal of roads, bridges and infrastructure	3,9	4,7	6,0	2,4	6,2
8. Unemployment	47,3	39,2	34,9	24,8	35,3
9. Health care	13,2	9,5	11,3	8,5	10,6
10. Moral degradation	4,6	4,8	5,4	6,2	5,2
11. Ecology	-	2,3	8,8	7,7	4,3
12. Other answers	9,1	6,1	6,3	9,0	5,0

As it's seen from the table if in 2006-2008 years the three foreground problems were Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, poverty and unemployment, in 2009-2010 years the problem of corruption occupied the place of unemployment in top three. This problem has been noticed by every third respondent. As regards the problems of unemployment and poverty, but as a result of economic growth and Job Creation Program realized by authorities (both real and widely propagandized by Mass Media), the number of respondents, who marked these problems was stably rolled down though the economic crisis of 2009 burst in the world affected Azerbaijan too. If in previous years a topicality of unemployment was decreasing, the poll of 2010 showed a growth of significance of this problem for the population. Concernment of the problem of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict on Nagorno-Karabakh remains the most actual in public opinion.

Decrease or growth of topicality of this conflict was defined by dynamics of negotiations on its settlement and by confrontation degree in mass-media, but never was less than 50 percent during

sociological monitoring. The poll of 2010 has fixed a material reduction (more than on 16 %) of actuality of the Karabakh problem in comparison with 2009 that probably is related to the consent of Baku with updated "Madrid principles" and progress expectations in a peaceful settlement of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict on Nagorno Karabakh.

As before the second group of three problems consists of bureaucracy arbitrariness, health care and education. Arrangements, making by governments such as construction of roads, bridges and infrastructure are priority for 6 % of respondents. This is a consequence of projects realized in this area and decreased the topicality of this problem. On the other hand people don't realize a direct connection of infrastructure projects with reduction of unemployment.

From 3 to 5 % of respondents marked by own initiative the problems concerned with public service (supplying with gas, energy and water) as well as the problems of inflation and drug addiction.

5. How has your financial position changed for the last year?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Improved greatly	9,0	3,2	3,5	4,4	2,1
2. Improved somewhat	21,7	30,1	30,2	20,3	27,4
3. Remained at the same level	48,8	45,7	43,5	49,3	41,5
4. Became worse somewhat	15,7	15,7	17,0	17,5	19,8
5. Became worse greatly	4,5	5,2	5,7	8,4	8,9
6. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

It is evident from answers distribution the most part of respondents are people whose financial conditions have stayed without any changes. Evidently the world financial crisis didn't reflect on population of Azerbaijan. Nevertheless the number of individuals who stated about worsening of their living conditions was slightly increased in last two years.

6. How do you estimate the financial conditions of your family for the time being?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. We are able to meet all our requirements	9,2	9,5	6,4	6,5	8,5
2. We do not have financial difficulties	28,0	30,8	28,3	30,7	32,5
3. We barely make both ends meet	50,8	49,9	55,3	50,1	49,4
4. We suffer indigence	10,1	8,6	9,3	11,9	9,1
5. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	1,9	1,2	0,7	0,8	0,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

According to poll results more than a half of country population live in poverty and every tenth respondent are even in destitution. Official statistics refers just these individuals to "poor" category, but considerably the most part of families do not have comfortable circumstances. About a third of respondents stated they did not have financial difficulties. This number is stable during last years and this fact indicates that the process of regeneration of average class in Azerbaijan is going very slowly despite an economic growth rate of last five years.

7. Does public utilities payment influence upon your family budget?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. No, we make payment easily	15,7	9,5	9,8	12,4	11,4
2. Yes, It affects the family budget	57,8	67,9	66,2	65,9	58,5
3. Yes, because we pay with big delays or do not pay at all	23,7	22,0	23,6	20,8	29,6
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	2,8	0,6	0,4	0,9	0,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As one can see from the answers distribution, utility payments for the absolute majority of respondents are a noticeable line in the family budget, and almost a third part of population does it with great difficulty or does not pay at all. In last year the number of these individuals was significantly increased because of the economic crisis.

8. Which part of your family budget is spent on foodstuff?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Almost the whole family budget is spent on foodstuff	49,8	51,0	44,9	51,5	51,6
2. Half of the family budget is spent on foodstuff	31,2	42,6	39,3	44,6	39,9
3. Less than a quarter of the family budget is spent on foodstuff	14,8	5,4	14,8	3,0	7,9
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	4,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

According to the answers distribution more than a half of respondents spend on foodstuff almost the whole family budget. This revenue structure is characterized for the “poor” group of population. So if officially the number of individuals who live behind the poverty level is steady declining in Azerbaijan, taking into consideration a big inflation especially in the group of food and essential commodities, many people even those who receive a social support from the government continue to live in poverty.

9. What are you personally in need of most of all today? (no more than 3 answers accepted)

	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%
1. Safety	17,9	19,5	11,3
2. Prosperity	37,2	45,6	38,8
3. Legality	41,4	38,1	31,7
4. Justice	38,0	36,4	31,2
5. Freedom	12,5	8,9	12,4
6. Solidarity	8,9	7,2	13,7
7. Equality	16,7	11,4	19,0
8. Fellowship	3,8	4,6	7,3
9. Unity	9,6	10,8	18,8

10. Tolerance	4,8	2,8	6,5
11. Stability	16,4	13,9	13,4
12. In order everybody in society know his own place	10,6	12,0	9,2
13. Respect for elders and authoritative people	6,0	7,6	8,1
14. Other:	3,6	4,3	4,1

As it's seen from the table with all oscillations in the moods for the period of sociological monitoring the people are in need of legality and justice most of all after natural desire for prosperity. Safety and stability as well as equality and freedom are the priorities of the second order. On the whole the answer distribution shows that conservative moods rather than liberal and socialistic are prevalent in public consciousness.

10. What exactly from below-stated expresses do you agree with?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. It is necessary to speed up reforms in spite of heavy expenses	31,5	29,2	28,0	31,6	27,2
2. It is necessary to implement reforms without haste	28,6	43,1	42,8	37,5	40,9
3. We would rather go back to the situation existing in the Soviet times	19,4	13,5	14,9	11,3	13,0
4. Everything is unavailing	14,8	10,6	9,3	17,0	16,4
5. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	5,7	3,6	5,0	2,6	2,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As it follows from answers distribution, according to the results of all polls, two thirds of respondents support reforms and this number is rather more marked among the individuals having high level of education. The part of respondents who would like to go back to the situation existing in the Soviet times is reducing. At the same time the number of individuals disappointed in everything and supposing that everything is in vain remains stable for the all period of sociological monitoring and for last two years was significantly increased.

11. What is needed to get success in Azerbaijan? (no more than 2 answers accepted)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Power	37,0	22,2	25,5	20,6	26,2
2. Money	65,3	70,6	69,4	66,5	60,9
3. Powerful relatives and friends	28,3	31,2	32,8	34,8	39,2
4. Good education	34,1	30,3	29,9	29,5	41,2
5. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	2,3	0,7	0,5	0,8	0,5

Respondents put money on the first place as a factor that ensures making great success in society. In a certain sense this fact visually reflects transformation of Azerbaijan from communist totalitarianism which was hypocritically disparaging a significance of money and property to market system. The factor of power occupies the last place. Probably it is the result of perception of the fact that though the power is an influential instrument of success in society but it can not be permanent by definition whereas money, education and powerful relatives are the factors that can be used without bound. The availability of powerful relatives and friends as a

factor of success in the life was not reduced but on the contrary was increased for the period of carrying out of sociological monitoring. This is an evidence of "tribe" nature of Azerbaijani society which was a little changed with market economy and democracy with "national specificity".

12. Which of below-stated statements do you agree more:

Democracy is the only acceptable form for contemporary State

Democracy is a great fraud

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. First statement is MUCH closer	26,9	30,7	27,1	21,5	27,5
2. First statement is PARTLY closer	29,3	34,0	35,0	37,4	28,8
3. Second statement MUCH closer	13,0	14,4	13,7	16,4	17,4
4. Second statement PARTLY closer	12,1	8,8	10,6	8,2	9,1
5. Do not agree with any statement	7,9	6,7	7,4	10,7	13,5
6. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	10,8	5,4	6,2	5,8	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As it's seen from answers distribution adherents of democracy compose more than a half of respondents. Though for the years of carrying out of sociological monitoring the certain fluctuations were observed, but totally supporters of democracy make the stable majority. Apparently, imperfection of democratic institutes existing in Azerbaijan and practice does not disclaim the fact that there is no alternative to democracy in the modern conditions. Nevertheless it should be noted a slight but constant increase of number of those who reject democracy as "a great fraud" and those who refuse an offered context "democracy – antidemocracy" (individuals which do not agree with any statements).

13. To what extent do you trust to following State and Social institutions?

	Fully trust					Partially trust					Do not trust			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009
President	% 65,0					% 23,7					% 9,8			
Parliament	71,0	67,8	74,8	70,5	23,7	22,2	25,0	17,2	21,6	9,8	6,1	7,0		
Cabinet of Ministers	16,1	16,7	21,7	24,6	23,9	35,2	43,2	39,0	42,1	40,0	46,6	38,3	39,0	
Courts	15,3	16,0	21,1	21,5	22,6	35,1	40,6	40,7	46,0	42,9	47,6	40,1	37,8	
Law machinery	13,1	8,1	14,5	9,7	13,0	28,0	30,8	34,3	39,2	37,8	57,2	56,5	48,7	
Army	14,4	11,2	15,3	18,5	18,0	28,0	37,8	39,5	47,8	43,0	56,0	47,9	43,0	
Local Executive Authorities	44,1	38,9	39,9	55,7	46,2	37,0	40,9	41,2	34,2	37,3	18,0	18,9	17,8	
Municipality	16,8	16,8	13,4	18,3	15,4	37,5	35,3	41,7	45,8	42,1	43,9	45,7	44,1	
Political Parties	10,8	10,8	8,0	7,4	7,3	26,1	35,7	36,6	36,5	34,2	61,2	49,9	54,3	
Trade Unions	7,3	3,9	4,1	4,4	4,3	26,2	29,7	33,9	40,1	38,7	60,7	59,3	58,6	
NGOs	7,2	4,5	4,4	4,0	5,1	25,3	29,7	29,2	34,6	31,7	55,3	52,9	57,5	
Religious Institutions	9,2	5,8	4,8	6,1	5,6	35,8	36,9	41,7	50,3	38,3	46,3	45,3	45,8	
Mass Media	19,5	8,6	12,7	12,6	11,3	39,4	43,6	41,6	47,3	47,7	36,3	42,6	41,0	
President	19,2	14,6	17,9	18,4	19,7	54,0	65,1	59,3	62,1	61,5	22,8	18,0	22,0	

According to the results of this and previous polls President keeps leadership in level of trust. More than two thirds of respondents fully trust to President and only 6-7 % does not trust to him. About a quarter of polls' participants expressed an absolute trust to Parliament and Cabinet of Ministers whereas a third refused a confidence. The Courts have the lowest level of trust. Only 8-13 % of respondents fully trust to them and about a half does not trust at all. At the same time it should be noted that dynamics is being changed but very slow. The population expressed a little confidence in Law Machinery and Local Executive Authorities. One can assert that stability of different levels of power in Azerbaijan and all the authoritative pyramid is provided by force of compulsion and by trust of population to the head of state.

Army and Mass Media occupy the second and the third places according to level of confidence for the all period of sociological monitoring. The attitude of population to municipalities may be called as total distrust.

As for public institutions, more or less satisfactory level of confidence is observed by religious institutions and partially - in NGOs. At the same time more than a half of respondents expressed distrust to the trades unions and parties.

14. How do you think who can really change situation in Azerbaijan for the better?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Strong leader	60,6	43,4	57,4	51,7	47,3
2. Strong party	4,1	1,8	5,5	1,1	3,0
3. Good laws	23,1	36,6	20,5	29,0	25,1
4. People themselves	8,7	15,3	13,2	14,4	20,6
5. No one	1,5	2,4	3,0	3,2	3,6
6. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	2,0	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Answer distribution shows that “chieftain” states are prevalent in Azerbaijan. The public attitude to such important institution in conditions of pluralistic democracy as a party is not only very cool, but it borders with full neglect. It completely accords with answers the previous question, where trust to parties in the country is on a very low position. Though by totals of five years one can observe the noticeable variations in comprehension of significance of strong laws for stability and society development, but on the whole this factor occupies the second position in respondents' preferences. It is necessary to note that people began to understand that they themselves should change a situation in the country and this is an evidence of forming civil liability.

15. Please, indicate the main source of information about politics and government activities in your country (no more than 3 answers accepted in each category)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
Newspapers					
1. Yeni Musavat	6,5	5,0	5,6	4,2	3,7
2. Azerbaijan	3,8	4,0	3,5	4,1	3,9
3. Xalq qazeti	3,0	4,6	3,9	2,4	3,1
4. Azadlıq	5,0	2,9	3,7	2,2	2,0
5. Zerkalo	1,7	2,4	1,5	1,3	0,4
6. Nedelya	1,8	0,8	0,9	2,9	1,3

7. Respublika	1,5	2,0	0,7	1,8	2,7
8. 525-ci qazet	0,2	1,9	0,8	0,5	0,4
9. Ayna	1,5	1,6	0,3	1,5	1,4
10. Echo	2,4	1,3	1,1	2,8	1,2
11. Yeni Azerbaijan	1,2	1,4	0,3	0,3	0,8
12. Bizim yol	-	-	0,6	-	0,7
Azerbaijan TV channels					
1. AzTV	29,8	31,3	29,8	23,6	28,5
2. ANS	80,8	67,0	74,1	67,6	54,0
3. ATV	21,0	22,2	35,1	26,9	27,8
4. Lider	38,3	33,7	31,8	17,6	18,4
5. Space	24,2	19,7	17,2	11,2	6,6
6. Public TV (ITV)	10,7	15,0	23,9	29,0	25,2
7. Khazar TV	-	-	2,4	28,8	40,3
Foreign TV channels					
1. RTR - Russia	20,3	9,4	1,9	3,2	1,6
2. ORT "1 st channel"	20,5	6,8	4,2	2,8	4,8
3. TRT	8,0	3,1	4,3	7,2	2,0
Azerbaijan radio channels					
1. ANS CM - 102 FM	13,0	3,9	5,0	2,5	4,9
2. Space – 104 FM	3,3	0,6	-	0,5	0,3
3. 106 FM	3,5	1,4	1,9	2,8	1,8
4. Azad Azerbaijan - 106,3 FM	-	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,3
5. Lider – 107 FM	1,9	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,2
6. Burc FM	0,9	1,4	1,2	0,8	0,3
7. Public radio	-	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,6
Foreign radio channels					
1. Azadlıq	2,8	1,3	1,1	-	0,5
Talks to friends and neighbors	16,5	25,3	29,2	22,9	22,6
Other sources - Internet	0,8	0,9	2,8	0,6	7,6
I am not interested	3,3	5,7	5,7	9,9	8,0

As it follows from answers distribution the main source of information is national TV broadcasting. Among the Azerbaijan channels ANS is holding the first place by totals of sociological monitoring. At the same time it should be noted that even this channel has lost the third part of its audience. During the sociological monitoring one can observe an increase of rating of Khazar TV occupied the second position as well as Public Channel (ITV). LIDER and especially SPACE have lost their auditorium.

TRT - a singular channel which has kept the broadcasting among the foreign channels is inferior to Russian ORT – the First channel which is being broadcasted by satellite antenna or cable.

Among the newspapers "Yeni Musavat" is in the lead. However «Azerbaijan» official parliamentary newspaper has an equal rating and even has a little outstripped this newspaper by totals of last polls.

Russian-language editions are loosing their auditorium. Weekly "Nedelya" is in the lead among newspapers in Russian for last two years. Rating of early popular «Echo» has decreased twice and of "Zerkalo" – even four times.

Radio channels both local and foreign look inconclusive in spite of their availability as informative sources. They are inferior in their popularity not only to TV channels, but newspapers too. ANS CM is an exception in this case. Rating of foreign radio channels is not

being defined after termination of their broadcasting. Only 0,5 % of respondents continue to listen to “Azadliq” radio by means of Internet and satellite broadcasting.

About a quarter of respondents marked the talks with friends and neighbors as a source of information. Research findings show the growth of Internet auditorium which allow to consider it as an important source of information for the population.

16. Do you participate in country politics in any of following ways?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. I am a member of political party	10,0	8,1	7,9	10,0	11,1
2. I work actively in public organizations	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,7
3. I attend meetings, different public events	2,1	0,3	1,9	0,3	0,9
4. I discuss social-political events with my relatives, neighbors, and friends	17,2	13,5	16,4	12,1	16,5
5. I keep up with politics from Mass Media passively	33,0	48,0	50,5	44,1	45,7
6. In am not interested in politics	32,2	26,3	20,8	32,0	23,9
7. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	4,1	2,5	1,2	0,5	0,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As it is seen from answers distribution, only every tenth respondent could be considered as a politically active part of population. The part of those, who are a member of NGOs is strongly low. The smallest quantity of respondents attends meeting and public events. By totals of all polls one can see that the largest group is the people who passively keep up with politics from Mass Media. From a quarter to a third of respondents stated that were not interested in politics.

17. Do you consider yourself as religious man?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. I am a deep believer, know and carry out all the religious prescriptions	15,8	7,2	6,7	9,4	9,5
2. I believe religion, I have a notion about religious prescriptions, but I carry out them selectively	33,0	40,1	44,9	38,9	42,1
3. I believe religion, but I do not know about religious issues. I do not follow religious prescriptions	44,5	49,7	45,7	50,5	44,5
4. I am atheist	2,6	1,1	1,0	0,4	1,7
5. I do not want to answer this question	4,1	1,9	1,7	0,8	2,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Answer distribution shows that the part of atheists is insignificant value. The number of respondents, considering themselves as deeply religious people is not high, and by totals of last polls this is approximately every tenth respondent. In summary the number of believe persons who carry out the religious prescriptions completely and partially is stable by totals of all years of sociological monitoring and makes almost a half of respondents. Nevertheless the largest group is individuals with non religious nature.

18. What values in your opinion should predominate in Azerbaijani society?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Traditional-national	61,6	73,6	75,6	75,0	80,0
2. Soviet-communist	14,1	9,2	9,5	5,3	6,2
3. Liberal-capitalists	6,8	8,5	4,5	5,2	2,2
4. Islamic	14,5	7,2	7,4	13,0	10,7
5. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	3,0	2,0	3,0	1,5	0,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Although liberal values of market economy and pluralistic democracy in state and society organization are fixed in Azerbaijan constitution, however, the majority of respondents support the traditional national values. And, as a result of serious deformation of these principles in practice as well as antiliberal propagation which prevails in mass-media, a level of support to liberally-capitalist values in Azerbaijan that is not very high has significantly decreased over the period of sociological monitoring. The number of individuals who feel nostalgic about soviet communist past was reduced. But it could be assumed that people reject just a corrupted, Azerbaijani version of liberal values because such basic components as liberty, legality, market economy, reforms are shared and supported by the majority of respondents. The Moslem values occupied the second position in respondents' preferences.

19. What are the reasons of opposition weakness in Azerbaijan? (no more than 3 answers accepted)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Insufficient financial support	13,4	7,9	12,0	5,2	10,3
2. Pressure on the part of authorities	23,8	15,8	19,0	16,0	14,2
3. Personal arrogance of the leaders	29,2	24,8	29,9	26,1	24,8
4. Weak communication with electorate	11,5	3,8	16,2	11,4	13,0
5. Lack of development of organizational structures locally	10,6	2,3	8,6	6,0	10,5
6. Scantiness in access to TV	18,4	2,6	15,0	11,3	13,9
7. Uncertainty of ideology and political platform	13,1	5,2	13,9	11,3	13,7
8. Excessive hope for international support	10,0	2,4	11,1	10,2	10,4
9. Lack of inner party democracy	9,0	1,3	9,8	8,1	8,0
10. No unity	5,4	1,1	23,3	29,9	22,7
11. I do not consider opposition a weak	10,0	7,1	8,4	8,3	7,1
12. Find difficulty in replying	19,2	25,7	11,5	17,2	18,9

This question seemed to be complicated enough for respondents and a part of respondents found difficulties in replying this question in all polls was high enough. As regards the reasons, in respondent's opinion the opposition weakness first of all comes out from excessive arrogance of its leaders and absence of unity. "Pressure of authorities", "insufficient financial support" and "restriction of access to TV" were stated by respondents as the factors of opposition weakness in smaller number. The respondents noted the "uncertainty of ideology and political platform" and "weak communication with electorate" too. Regarding external factors every tenth respondent suppose that they are vital. 8-10 % of respondents stated that Azerbaijani opposition was not weak.

20. Do you believe in necessity of dialogue between authorities and opposition?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Yes, surely	41,0	35,0	34,0	41,6	39,6
2. If it takes place - well, if not - it is not frightful	28,9	41,3	43,4	28,9	35,5
3. Our people can not and do not want to carry on the dialogue	20,0	18,5	20,6	25,1	22,0
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	10,1	5,2	2,0	4,4	2,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As it follows from answers distribution the idea of dialogue between authorities and opposition is considered as positive in respondents' opinion. Although for the last time factual attempts to begin a dialogue were not made, nevertheless, this idea is still popular. Therefore there is a positive public background for such initiatives from the direction of authorities as well as from opposition or neutral structures and it should be used.

21. Do you think that President Ilham Aliyev should:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Renew his administration and government more emphatically	61,7	50,6	53,1	58,8	54,1
2. Renew the staff circumspectly	33,6	43,2	41,4	35,6	40,4
3. Find difficulty in replying	4,7	6,2	5,5	5,6	5,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As one can see from the table the overwhelming majority of respondents stated that a renewal of administration and government staff was necessary measure. More than a half of individuals suppose that the President should do this more emphatically.

22. Do you assume that there could be mass protest actions in the country (region) within the next few months?

	Yes					Most likely, yes					Most likely, no						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2010
In country	10,9	2,3	8,1	2,2	1,8	16,6	10,9	14,7	3,8	6,1	26,3	27,1	28,3	26,9	25,5	39,5	5
In region	4,3	1,1	6,3	1,4	0,9	12,4	8,4	11,0	2,6	2,7	28,2	22,9	29,7	27,2	25,8	48,9	6

The table shows, that majority of respondents do not expect initiation of mass protest actions either in the country or in the region and this number was increased for the period of sociological monitoring.

23. How would you most probably react in case of initiation of mass protest actions in your city / region?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. I would join the protesting people	10,6	9,0	9,7	12,3	10,2
2. I would keep the neutrality	61,5	65,0	69,5	61,9	61,2
3. I would held the authorities to establish the	16,6	14,8	15,4	17,8	22,0

order					
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	11,3	11,2	5,4	8,0	6,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As one can see from the table the data of sociological monitoring fixed predominance among the respondents those who prefer to stay at home in case of initiation of mass protest actions. At the same time the number of people who declared their willingness to help authorities in all polls was one and a half – two times more than those who have nothing against joining the protesting people.

24. Do you feel yourself in safe?

	Yes					Most likely, yes					Most likely, no					2006
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
	%					%					%					
Within surroundings	66,8	64,9	64,5	64,6	61,2	19,6	27,0	27,5	27,2	32,0	7,0	5,0	4,9	5,3	4,8	5,3
Within city / region	60,0	62,0	56,8	61,3	56,4	25,2	26,5	32,4	30,7	33,4	8,4	7,2	7,4	5,6	7,2	4,7
Within country	57,1	57,2	53,4	54,0	50,0	23,2	27,6	29,9	35,2	32,3	11,4	9,3	11,9	7,8	12,5	6,6

According to the results of all five polls, the vast majority of respondents feel themselves in safe at all levels, and variation in the responses by years is very little and close to expected statistical error of such sociological research.

25. How do you evaluate perspectives in settlement of conflict on Nagorno-Karabakh?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. There will be progress in the peaceful settlement	37,2	38,4	31,6	35,8	40,7
2. The military operations will recommence	13,9	12,7	16,5	11,5	15,7
3. "No peace no war" situation will continues	43,9	46,7	48,8	51,7	42,5
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	5,0	2,2	3,1	1,0	1,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

It is evident from the table the majority of respondents are sure that current situation "no peace, no war" to be continued. However one can observe a reduction of this number almost on 10 % by totals of poll 2010. At the same time the number of individuals who expect the progress in the peaceful settlement as well as those who concede a recommencement of military operations has been increased. It should be noted positively that orientation to peaceful settlement is three times more than war expectations.

26. Which compromise in the case of status of Nagorno-Karabakh do you permit for peaceful settlement of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict?

	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%
1. Only cultural autonomy and local government	11,5	5,2	6,8	8,9

2. Autonomy is the analogy of what is in Nakhchivan	9,5	11,9	6,2	5,7
3. The most high autonomy existing in the world	3,7	4,1	0,9	1,5
4. Let a population of Nagorno-Karabakh solve by referendum on conditions that azerbaijani refugees will return to previous place of residence	11,1	9,8	12,7	9,5
5. To declare the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh and let them live like they want	0,4	1,9	0,1	0,8
6. Don't accept a compromise	59,4	62,3	70,8	70,4
7. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	4,4	4,8	2,5	3,2
Total	100	100	100	100

It is paradoxical, but the fact that increase of the respondents, expecting progress in peaceful settlement is possible on conditions of mutual concessions is not accompanied by decrease in number of the individuals rejecting any compromises. The part of these individuals was growing during all period of sociological monitoring and now makes about 70 percent. It means that society is not prepared for compromises, and propaganda by inertia raises confrontational moods. As regards an acceptable choice every seventh respondent (in 2007 it was every the fourth respondent) agrees to give autonomy to Nagorno-Karabakh (cultural, local and even “the most high”). At the same time the idea to solve this problem by referendum on the assumption of restitution of Azerbaijani refugees has got a significant support of 10-13 % of respondents. Independence for Nagorno-Karabakh is completely excluded.

27. In your opinion which countries are friendly, neutral or enemy in respect of Azerbaijan?
(no more than 3 answers accepted in each category)

Friendly	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
Turkey	82,8	84,9	89,0	87,2	86,4
Russia	23,0	17,8	20,6	15,1	22,4
USA	8,5	5,9	5,7	4,2	6,5
Georgia	6,1	9,3	10,3	12,2	11,3
Ukraine	6,6	8,0	5,7	8,1	9,3
Iran	9,2	5,9	5,9	5,3	8,8
Pakistan	4,0	3,8	2,6	4,1	3,2
Germany	2,5	2,6	2,0	2,1	3,1
Kazakhstan	0,4	1,1	0,8	0,5	2,2
Saudi Arabia	-	1,3	0,8	1,3	1,2
Great Britain	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,6
France	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,3
Izrael	1,1	0,6	0,5	0,6	1,6
Japon	0,8	1,3	0,2	0,4	0,7
Other countries	3,4	6,1	3,8	6,7	7,2
No such countries	5,0	1,6	2,0	2,9	3,8
Find difficulty in replying	0,3	1,9	0,2	1,6	0,2
Enemy					
Armenia	93,2	89,0	96,1	94,7	97,0
Russia	7,5	13,1	8,9	14,6	16,6
Iran	5,5	9,7	11,0	10,0	10,2
France	1,7	10,8	3,8	4,5	5,2
USA	3,6	3,1	2,6	3,8	3,9
Israel	-	-	-	2,4	1,0
Georgia	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,1	1,3

Other countries	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,8
Find difficulty in replying	0,6	1,0	1,5	4,3	1,4

Respondents had a chance to call 3 countries from each category on their own. They showed maximal activity while defining friendly countries. Vast majority of respondents in all polls mentioned Turkey as a friendly country. It's rating is some times more than total rating of countries, occupying following places. Russia took the second position, but it's rating was notably fluctuating for the period of sociological monitoring which was related to concrete negative events in bilateral relations reflected on respondents' moods.

As regards the third and the fourth places, Azerbaijan's allies by GUAM - Georgia and Ukraine occupy this position. The next ones Iran and the USA.

Armenia remains the most hostile state to Azerbaijan. Further follows Russia, the third - Iran. Thus, if the positive attitude to Turkey and negative to Armenia has an absolute nature, in regard to Russia, Iran and partially the USA one can observe a significant polarization in public opinion.

28. What do you expect from Armenian-Turkish convergence?

	January 2010
	%
1. Turkey will not consent to improve the relations with Armenia and will not open the border until there is a progress in settlement of Karabakh conflict;	54,4
2. Turkey will establish diplomatic relations with Armenia, but the borders will not be opened until at least the part of the occupied Azerbaijan territories are liberated;	26,4
3. Turkey will delay for some months, but realizing that progress in settlement of the Karabakh conflict does not occur, will agree to normalize the relations with Armenia and will open the borders;	14,9
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	4,3
Total	100

It was the important question which was in the center of attention of a society. The perspectives of azerbaijani-turkish relations and maintenance of their strategic character depended on its results. After short hesitations the Turkish government gave the public assurances that would not consent to improve the relations with Armenia until there is a progress in settlement of Karabakh conflict. As a result Turkey has kept a high rating as the most friendly country in Azerbaijan public opinion. Answer distribution shows, that more than a half of respondents are convinced that Turkey will keep its word, and a quarter of poll's participants concede the establishing of formal diplomatic relations between Ankara and Yerevan without opening the borders on what Armenia insists on .

29. How we should react if Turkey consents to normalize the relations with Armenia without taking into account the interests of Azerbaijan?

	January 2010
	%
1. To reduce a level of relations of our countries up to the level of other states of region and not to rely on strategic azerbaijani-turkish union any more;	24,1
2. To criticize the government of Gul-Erdogan strictly, but not to admit the destruction of strategic turkish-azerbaijani union;	27,1
3. Turkey will not break its promise to Azerbaijan and will not open the borders until there is a progress in the settlement of Karabakh conflict	44,8

4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	4,0
Total	100

Answer distribution shows that the majority of respondents believe in words given to Azerbaijan by Turkey. Only a quarter of poll's participants suppose a deterioration of relations with Turkey and a refusal of its strategic character in case of default on promises by Ankara. A quarter of respondents assume a strict criticism of the Gul-Erdogan government but do not want to risk the strategic azerbaijani-turkish union.

30. What country do you prefer as country to work and reside in case of leaving Azerbaijan? (no more than 3 countries could be mentioned)

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Country mentioned:	31,7	35,6	37,0	26,6	28,9
Russia	11,3	12,2	11,2	9,6	8,9
Turkey	6,1	9,4	11,5	6,7	7,4
Germany	6,0	6,3	7,0	5,8	5,5
USA	4,8	2,9	5,0	1,5	2,3
Great Britain	1,2	1,3	1,7	1,2	1,5
Holland	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,8	1,0
Canada	1,1	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,2
Switzerland	1,9	0,4	0,6	1,3	1,8
Iran	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,9
Ukraine	0,5	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,9
Sweden	0,5	1,2	0,7	0,7	1,2
Norway	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,5	1,8
France	1,3	0,8	1,0	0,6	1,2
Other countries	2,7	4,9	6,0	4,7	2,2
2. I will not leave Azerbaijan under any circumstances	66,3	63,1	62,0	70,2	70,0
3. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	2,0	1,3	1,0	3,2	1,1

As one can see from the table the part of those who think about leaving Azerbaijan was ranging from a quarter to a third of respondents. Russia is in the lead among the countries for work and residing though the attractiveness of this country was declining for the period of sociological monitoring. Turkey is the second country. Evidently, it is connected with possibility to immigrate in these countries and lack of language barrier. Germany is on the fourth place. However if to take the European Union countries, totally they advance both the Russian Federation, and Turkey.

31. Which way of strengthening of international contacts and integration of Azerbaijan do you prefer?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. CIS	23,7	15,5	16,7	12,9	14,8
2. European Union	27,7	43,4	37,0	38,2	32,2
3. NATO	7,0	6,7	7,7	removed from the	

				questionnaire	
4. Islam Conference Organization	10,5	7,6	6,9	7,2	7,7
5. To stay neutral and cooperate with the rest	25,3	24,2	27,2	37,9	41,7
6. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	5,8	2,6	4,5	3,8	3,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Among the respondents who stated concrete favours regarding vector of geopolitical orientation the European Union is in the lead, although over-expectation concerning Euro-integration, originated after inclusion of Azerbaijan in ENP has significantly decreased. Sympathies for CIS continue to decrease. The orientation on integration towards Islam Conference Organization is the lowest among all the preferences. As regards the respondents who suppose that Azerbaijan should stay a neutral state and develop communications with foreign countries in all directions, one can observe a steady increase in this number by totals of sociological monitoring. It could be connected with the fact that CIS is failing, Islam Conference Organization is not an integration structure and possibility of integration of Azerbaijan into European Union is lacking now.

32. Here are 10 years as municipalities were created in Azerbaijan. How do you evaluate their role in the local problems solving?

	February 2009
	%
1. Extremely low. It is a decorative appendage of executive power	58,1
2. Average. Basically, municipalities are necessary and they tried to do something, but were not formed properly	33,5
3. Highly. Within the limits of powers and financial resources which are defined for municipalities, they do a maximum of possible	5,3
4. I find difficulty with replying	3,1
Total	100

The low trust to the municipalities, expressed by respondents in question #13 corresponds with answers to this question, where overwhelming majority of respondents estimate their role in Azerbaijan extremely low, considering them as a decorative appendage of an executive power. At the same time, a third of poll's participants estimate the ability of municipalities to solve the local problems on an average level, supposing that they do a maximum of possible within the limits of available powers and financial resources.

33. How the local government should be reformed to raise their role and authority? (no more than 3 answers accepted)

	February 2009
	%
1. To enlarge the municipalities	10,8
2. To hold the elections in municipalities really democratically	22,4
3. To hold a direct elections of chiefs of municipalities by population	19,9
4. To abolish the representatives of an executive power on places and to delegate authority to municipalities	5,0
5. To extend the financial powers of municipalities	17,3
6. To strengthen the municipalities activity control from the direction of population	26,8
7. To raise the activity transparency of municipalities	31,5
8. To overcome corruption in municipalities resolutely	43,7
9. I find difficulty with replying	7,2

The majority of respondents (43,7%) consider necessary to overcome corruption in municipalities to raise their role and authority. The followings in importance were two interrelated factors: the raise of transparency (31,5%) and the strengthening of social control (26,8%) of their activity. Further the poll's participants put the improvement of mechanism of forming of municipalities: holding a democratic election and a direct election of heads of local government. An expansion of financial powers of municipalities was also important (17,3%). As regards the reorganization of all structure of local control it remained at the periphery of respondents' attention.

34. What do you think how the municipal election were held in autumn 2009?

	January 2010
	%
1. Democratic, better than it is usual in Azerbaijan	33,9
2. As it is usual in Azerbaijan, with many violations	42,4
3. Worse than it is usual in Azerbaijan	12,8
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	10,9
Total	100

Though the activity on the last municipal elections, according to official data of the Central Electoral Commission was not high (a little more than 30%), but rough juggling and violations evidently became less. Therefore a third of respondents noted that these elections were held more democratically than previous. However the majority of respondents consider that elections were held as usually in Azerbaijan with serious violations, and every the eighth respondent has noted worsening of a situation.

35. What expectations are prevalent in connection with forthcoming Milli Mejlis elections in autumn?

	January 2010
	%
1. Elections will held democratically, it will give dynamism to political life and will speed up the modernization of the country;	32,6
2. Elections will held as usual, with great violations and the situation in the country will remain with no changes;	40,9
3. Elections will held worse than usually and the authoritative tendencies in the country will intensify	6,3
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	20,2
Total	100

Expectations concerning forthcoming Milli Mejlis elections don't differ from evaluations of last year's municipal elections though by tradition the parliamentary elections in Azerbaijan are characterized by the highest political activity and interest from the voters. The fifth part of respondents found difficulty in estimation and it is no wonder because the pre-election struggle has not begun yet and there is a lot of uncertainty now.

36. How do you imagine the future of Azerbaijan?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Situation in the country will soon improved	48,1	53,7	50,9	45,8	48,0
2. I think, there will not be significant changes	38,6	34,8	42,2	44,5	41,9

3. Situation will soon become worse	9,6	8,1	4,4	8,6	6,7
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	3,7	3,4	2,5	1,1	3,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Findings of all polls show that the number of optimists is prevalent.

37. How do you imagine your own future?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. My position will soon improve	40,0	47,0	44,2	35,2	38,2
2. I think, there will not be significant changes	48,2	41,2	44,2	50,4	46,1
3. My position will soon become worse	6,2	8,1	6,9	11,7	12,0
4. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	5,6	3,7	4,7	2,7	3,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

It is evident from answer distribution respondents take more cautious position while estimating their own future, than it was in the answer the previous question concerning the prospects of the country. A half of respondents suppose that there will not be significant changes in their position. A part of optimists makes a little more a third of poll's participants. A significant number of those who expect the worsening of their position attract one's attention. Thus the economical crisis observing in the world has an effect not only on the country but also on respondents themselves too.

Social and demographic characteristics:

Gender:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Male	55,3	54,7	51,3	50,0	53,4
2. Female	44,7	45,3	48,7	50,0	46,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	%	%	%	%	%
18-25 years	10,1	20,5	12,4	11,9	10,6
26-35 years	21,7	23,4	21,7	20,9	21,2
36-50 years	43,0	37,2	41,4	36,5	35,3
51 year and old	25,2	18,9	24,5	30,7	32,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Age:

Marital status:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Married	78,0	76,8	74,5	76,7	73,2
2. Single	14,7	16,3	18,5	13,8	16,6
3. Divorce (divorcee)	1,7	1,0	2,4	2,1	2,5
4. Widower (widow)	5,4	5,9	4,5	7,3	7,4
5. Refuse to answer	0,2	-	0,1	0,1	0,3
Total	100,0	100	100	100	100

Nationality:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Azerbaijanian	89,9	95,9	91,4	92,6	92,8
2. Russian	2,9	0,9	1,5	2,2	2,3
3. Lezghin	3,3	2,6	3,4	2,7	2,4
4. Avar	-	-	0,3	0,2	0,1
5. Tatar	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,3
6. Talish	2,7	-	1,2	1,7	1,3
7. Other	0,8	0,2	1,7	0,4	0,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Education:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Primary	4,7	2,4	2,1	3,0	1,4
2. Secondary	39,1	43,8	44,4	47,7	43,4
3. Secondary special	25,9	24,1	24,3	23,1	23,6
4. Higher and uncompleted higher	30,3	29,7	29,2	26,2	31,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Social group:

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Worker	12,3	12,5	13,8	12,2	12,0
2. Office worker	21,4	19,6	25,4	21,2	18,6
3. Intelligence	4,5	8,8	3,8	5,5	8,6
4. Student	2,6	4,2	4,2	3,9	2,9
5. Housewives	16,2	15,9	16,2	16,5	12,5
6. Pensioner	12,7	12,7	11,1	13,1	11,8
7. Businessmen	6,6	5,3	4,1	4,4	6,9
8. Servicemen	,5	0,1	0,6	0,3	0,6
9. Farmer	5,2	8,7	7,1	6,2	9,1
10. Unemployed	18,0	12,2	13,7	16,7	17,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Do you consider yourself as a refugee or forced migrant?

	January 2006	January 2007	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Refugee	2,8	1,2	2,2	2,4	1,5
2. Forced migrant	2,7	3,7	2,7	1,7	3,4
3. I do not	94,5	95,1	95,1	95,9	95,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Indicate the cumulative monthly income of your family (*calculations for one member of the family*)

	February 2008	February 2009	January 2010
	%	%	%
1. Less than 60 manat	48,8	19,2	7,0
2. From 60 up to 100 manat	33,7	26,3	21,2
3. From 100 up to 200 manat	12,2	25,4	35,7
4. From 200 up to 500 manat	4,1	23,5	29,2
5. More than 500 manat	0,2	2,1	3,8
6. Find difficulty in replying / refuse to answer	1,0	3,5	3,1
Total	100	100	100

Conclusion and summary

1. Based on the results of sociological monitoring one can conclude that in total situation in Azerbaijan is stable. The absolute majority of poll's participants don't expect initiation of mass protest actions that was confirmed by the subsequent course of events. More than 90% of respondents feel themselves in safe both in the country and in their own region. The positive feelings about living in Azerbaijan are prevalent. At the same time by totals of last two years one can observe a growth in number of respondents characterizing their feelings about life in Azerbaijan by the word *despair*, though these individuals make a stable group in the interval of 15-17%. These are outsiders who didn't experience an observed economic growth in the country but suffer from attendant inflation and economic crisis burst in the world.

2. Based on the answers of respondents welfare standards of population were improving during all the period of sociological monitoring. The world financial and economic crisis didn't reflect on population of Azerbaijan. Nevertheless in last two years the number of individuals who stated about worsening of their living conditions was slightly increased. One can observe a signs of intense polarization of prosperity of country population. According to poll results more than a half of country population lives in poverty and 9-10% of respondents are even in destitution and the number of these individuals was declining quite insignificantly for the years of sociological monitoring. About a third of respondents stated that did not have financial difficulties. This number is stable during last years and this fact indicates that the process of regeneration of average class in Azerbaijan is going very slowly despite an economic growth rate of last five years

3. During all period of sociological monitoring since 2006 there were 3 primary problems which population is troubled by: Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, unemployment and poverty. However for the first time the problem of corruption occupied the third place by the results of polls 2009-2010. This problem has been noticed by every third respondent. As regards the problems of unemployment and poverty, but as a result of economic growth and Job Creation Program realized by authorities (both real and widely propagandized by Mass Media), the number of respondents, who marked these problems was stably rolled down. Concernment of the problem of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict on Nagorno-Karabakh remains the most actual in public opinion. As before the second group of three problems consists of bureaucracy arbitrariness (close to the problem of poverty), health care and education. If the *prosperity* as

the first priority for the Azerbaijan population is quite natural, the need for legality and justice, occupied the second and the third places in respondents' preferences indicates that the public institutions especially the Courts do not protect them in practice. Safety and stability as well as equality and freedom are the priorities of the second order. The conservative moods rather than liberal and socialistic are prevalent in public consciousness.

4. Population does not trust to optimistic statements about progress in the settlement of conflict on Nagorno-Karabakh and supposes that the situation "no peace no war" will continue. At the same time the poll of 2010 showed the increase of number of those who expect the progress in the peaceful settlement of the conflict. The poll confirmed the validity of recommendations given by co-chairmen of Minsk Group to prepare a society for compromise that is inevitable in the peaceful settlement of the conflict on Nagorno-Karabakh because the majority of respondents (about 70%) don't accept a compromise in this issue. As regards an acceptable choice every seventh respondent (in 2007 it was every fourth respondent) agrees to give autonomy to Nagorno-Karabakh (cultural, local and even "the most high"). At the same time the idea to solve this problem by referendum on the assumption of restitution of Azerbaijanian refugees has got a significant support of 10-13 % of respondents. Independence for Nagorno-Karabakh is completely excluded.

5. According to the results of this and previous polls President keeps leadership in level of trust. More than 70% of respondents fully trust to President. The level of confidence in Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers and Local Executive Authorities is three times less. One can assert that stability of different levels of power in Azerbaijan and all the authoritative pyramid is provided by force of compulsion and by trust of population to the head of state. Army and Mass Media occupy the second and the third places according to level of confidence over the period of sociological monitoring. The level of trust to the system of law-enforcement authorities is still lower. The Courts have the lowest level of trust among all the branches of government. Attitude of population to municipalities may be called as total distrust. As for public institutions, religious institutions and NGOs have more or less satisfactory level of confidence. At the same time more than a half of respondents expressed distrust to the trades unions and parties though the majority of the population in the country formally are the members of trade unions. The number of individuals trusting to political parties is twice less than those who are the members of these political organizations.

6. The local government is not developing in the country practically and as a result the overwhelming majority of respondents estimated their role in Azerbaijan extremely low, considering them as a decorative appendage of an executive power. The majority of respondents consider necessary the overcoming corruption in municipalities, raise of transparency and strengthening of social control of their activity to rise their role and authority.

7. "Chieftain" states of public opinion are prevalent in Azerbaijan and the possible positive changes in the country are connected with the personality of "strong leader". The public attitude to such important institution in conditions of pluralistic democracy as a party is not only very cool, but it borders with full neglect. Though by totals of five years one can observe noticeable variations in comprehension of significance of strong laws for stability and society development, but on the whole this factor occupies the second position in respondents' preferences. It is necessary to note that people began to understand that they themselves should change the situation in the country and this is an evidence of forming civil liability.

8. The public state in favour of renovation of Government is large and has tendency to growth. Reformatory majority absolutely predominate in all groups of population. If the number of respondents who would like to go back to the Soviet past was reducing for the period of sociological monitoring, the number of individuals disappointed in everything and supposing that everything is in vain was varying up to 16-17% in last years. Despite the difficulties in democracy development, its adherents make a stable majority. Only the tenth part of population is active politically and socially. Society basically does not have strongly pronounced sensible ideological preferences and prefers indefinite traditional and national values. One can observe a considerable growth of respondents (almost the third part from general number of poll's participants) stated that were not interested in politics. The opposition loses the political positions because in public opinion it is not enough organized, does not dispose of resources, has personal arrogance of their leaders and is under pressure of authorities. But nevertheless the idea of dialogue of political departments of the country keeps positive perception in public opinion.

9. The main source of information for population remains the local TV broadcasting. ANS is in the lead among the TV and radio channels over the period of sociological monitoring though one can observe the reduction of its rating in last years. The second and the third positions are occupied by Public Channel (ITV) and Khazar TV. These channels have significantly increased their rating. Radio channels are not so popular among the population except ANS CM. The foreign TV and radio channels are used extremely little as a source of information despite the wide development of satellite antenna and cable television, including the Turkish TRT. Less than the tenth part of respondents reads newspapers. Among the newspapers "Yeni Musavat" is in the lead in the course of many years. However the popularity of this opposition edition has decreased almost twice and "Azerbaijan" official parliamentary newspaper has a little outstripped this edition by totals of 2010. About a quarter of respondents marked the talks with friends and neighbors as a source of information. A 7,6% of respondents mentioned Internet as a source of information that points to the growth of Internet auditorium. In last poll Internet occupied the second place as a source of information after television outstripped the radio and newspapers. A significant number of respondents stated that they were not interested in information about political and public events.

10. By totals of all polls the largest group consists of individuals whose nature is non religious. Just approximately only one in ten respondents are the followers of Moslem values, norms of behavior and life as well as Moslem model of organization of state and public life.

11. Among friendly countries to Azerbaijan undisputed leader is Turkey. More than a half of respondents are convinced that Turkey will keep its word and will not agree to normalize the relations with Armenia without taking into account the interests of Azerbaijan. A quarter of poll's participants concede the establishing of formal diplomatic relations between Ankara and Yerevan without opening the borders on what Armenia insists on. Only a quarter of poll's participants suppose a deterioration of relations with Turkey and a refusal of its strategic character in case of default on promises by Ankara. A quarter of respondents assumes a strict criticism of the Gul-Erdogan government but does not want to risk the strategic azerbaijani-turkish union.

12. As regards Russia and Iran and partly USA there is a profound polarization in public opinion. Russia occupies the second- the third places as friendly countries to Azerbaijan and as hostile countries too. A friendly favour to Azerbaijan's allies by GUAM - Georgia and Ukraine is stable. European Union is the most attractive integration union in public opinion

though the last two polls fixed a growth of number of respondents supposing that Azerbaijan should stay the neutral country.

13. The part of those who think about leaving Azerbaijan was ranging from a quarter to a third of respondents. Russia is in the lead among the countries for work and residing though the attractiveness of this country was declining for the period of sociological monitoring. Turkey is the second country. Germany is on the fourth place. However if to take the European Union countries, totally they advance both the Russian Federation, and Turkey.

14. The respondents take more cautious position while estimating their own future, than it was in the answer the previous question concerning the prospects of the country. About a half of respondents suppose that there will not be significant changes in their position. A part of optimists makes a little more a third of poll's participants. A significant number of those who expect the worsening of their position attract one's attention. Thus the economical crisis observing in the world has an effect not only on the country but also on respondents themselves too.

Diagram # 1. Respondents' estimation of social and political situation in Azerbaijan

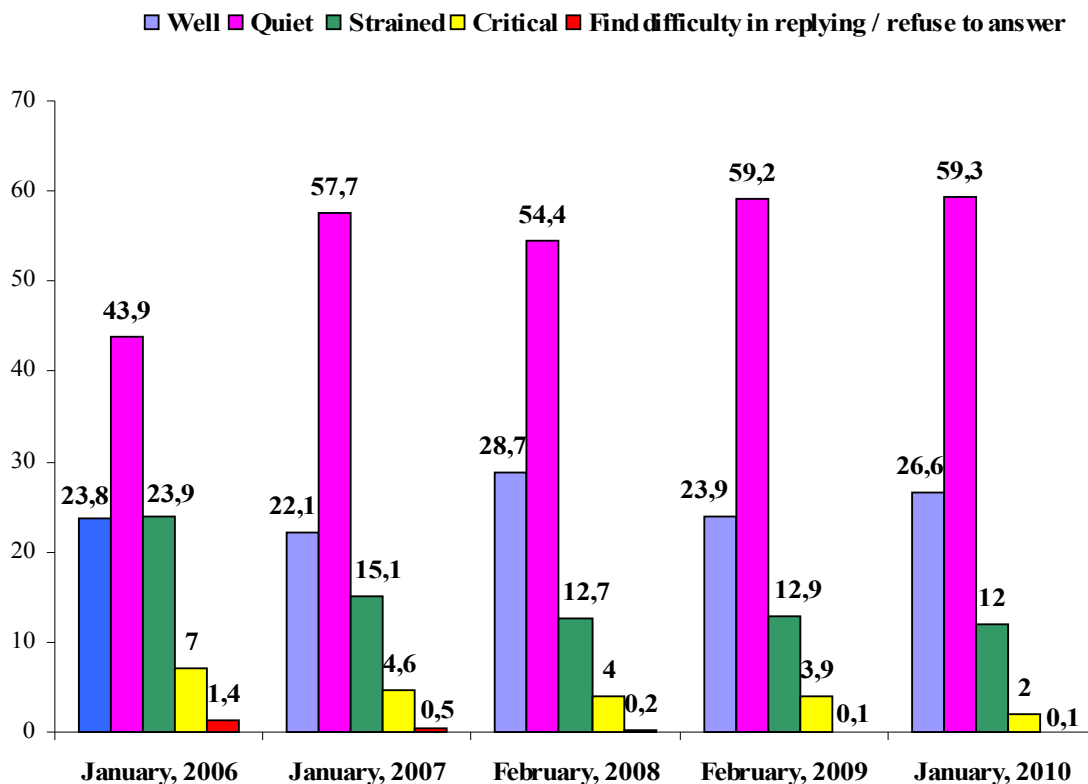


Diagram # 2. Respondents' opinion regarding social and political development of Azerbaijan

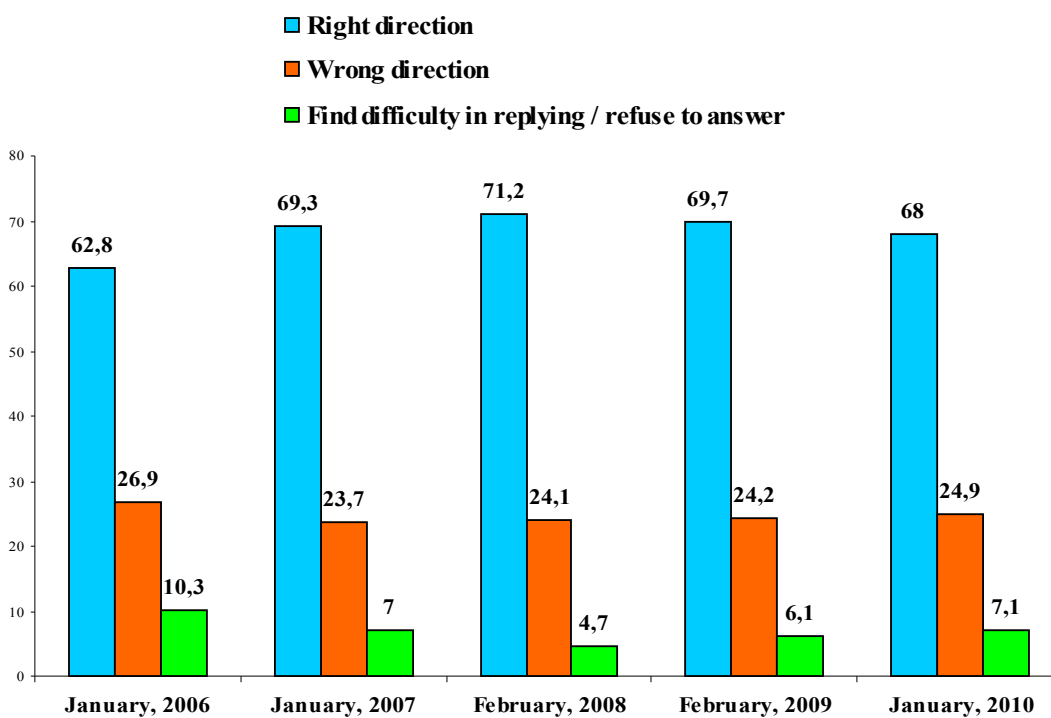


Diagram # 3. Dynamics of changing of respondents' financial position

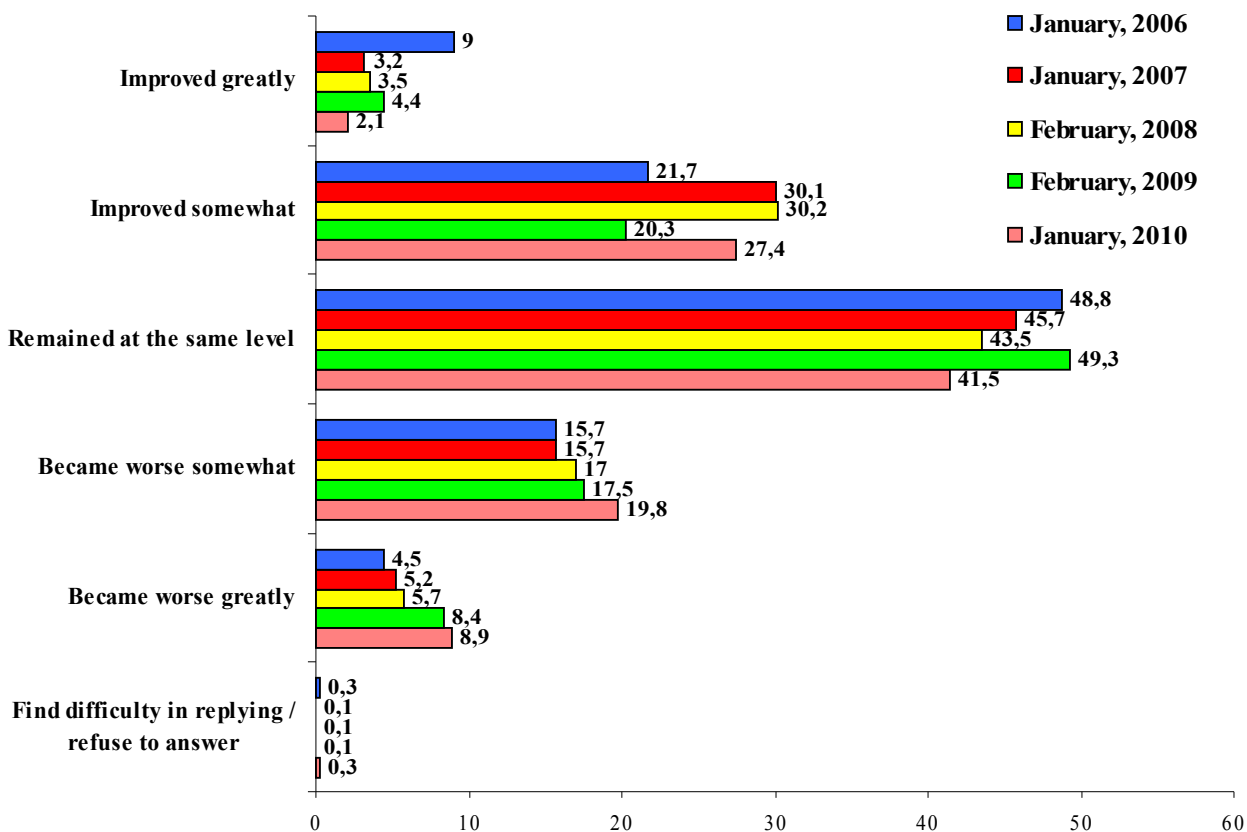


Diagram # 4. Characteristic of respondents' financial position in the period of research

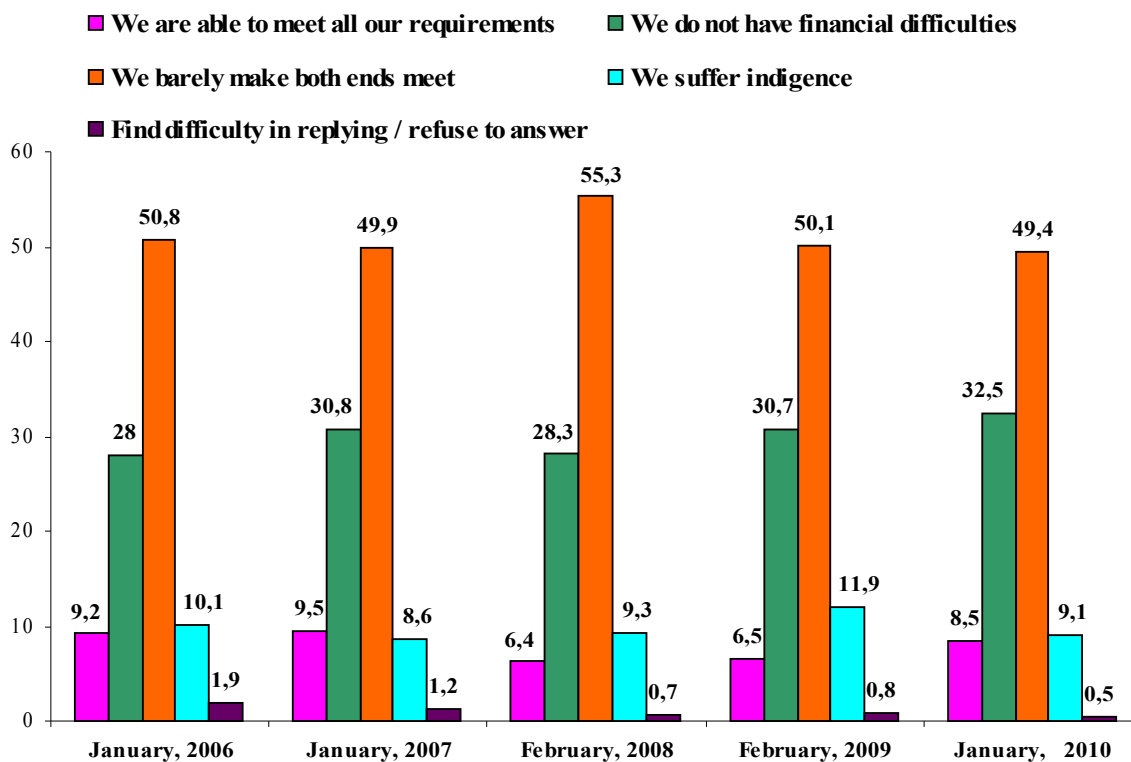


Diagram # 5. Values, in which respondents are in need of most of all

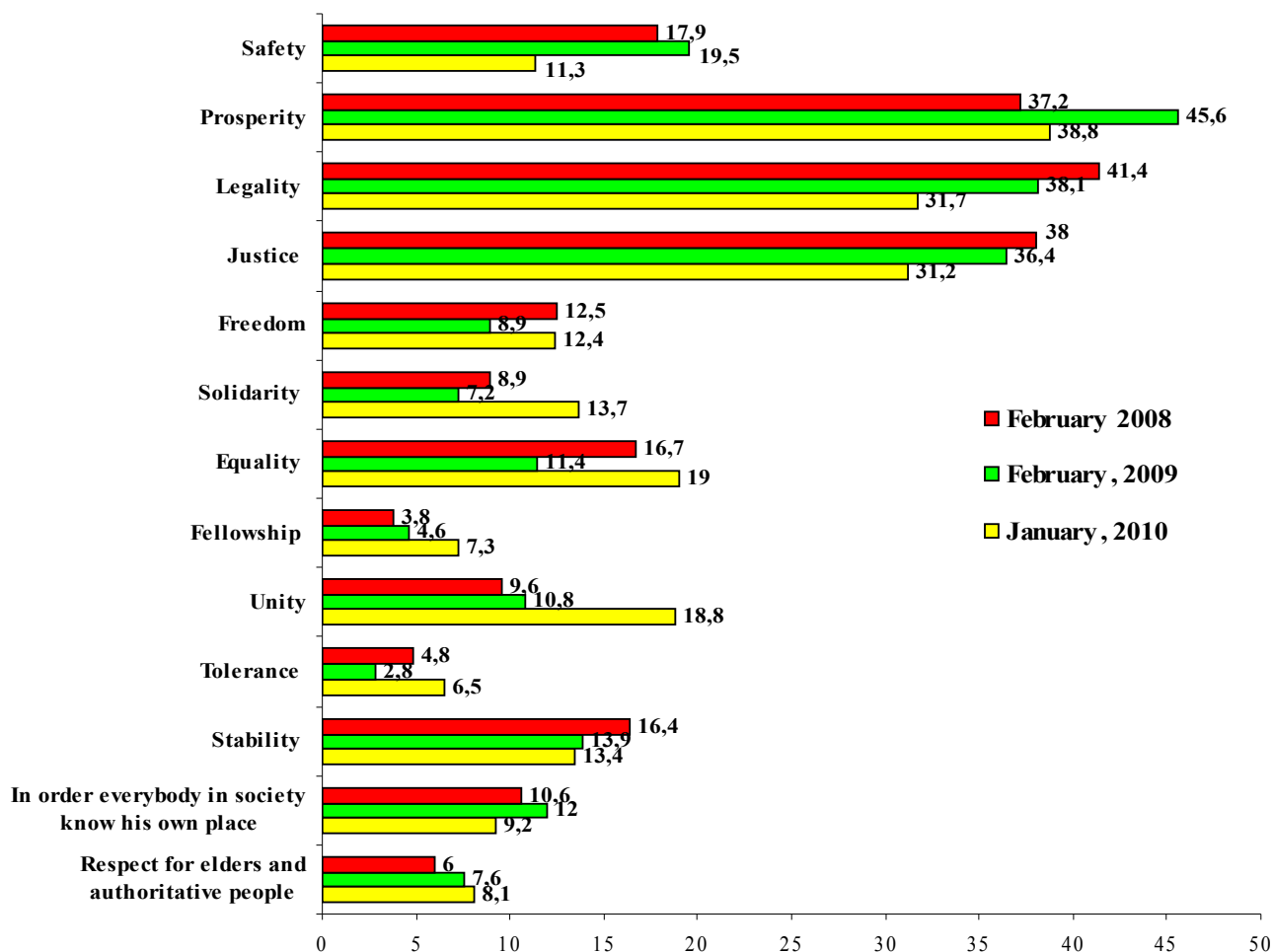


Diagram # 6. Respondents' opinion about social and economic reforms

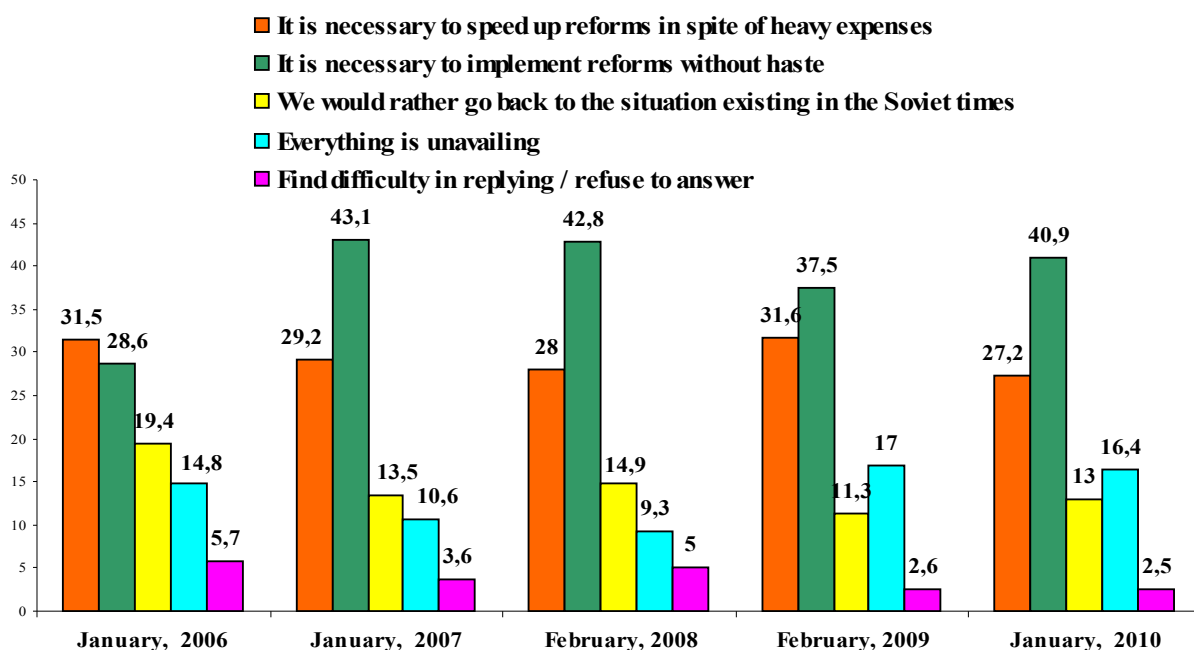


Diagram # 7. Essential factors to achieve success in Azerbaijan

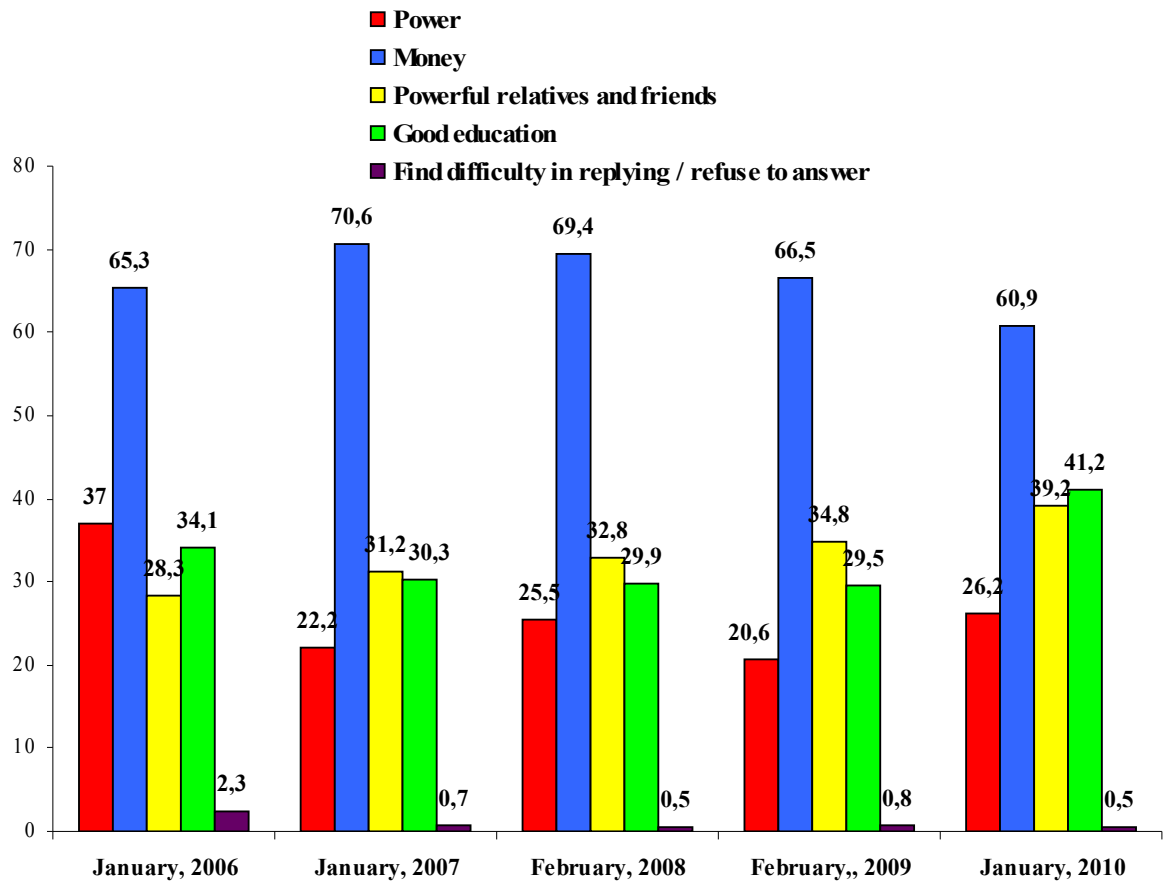


Diagram # 8. Who or what can really change situation in Azerbaijan for the better in respondents' opinion

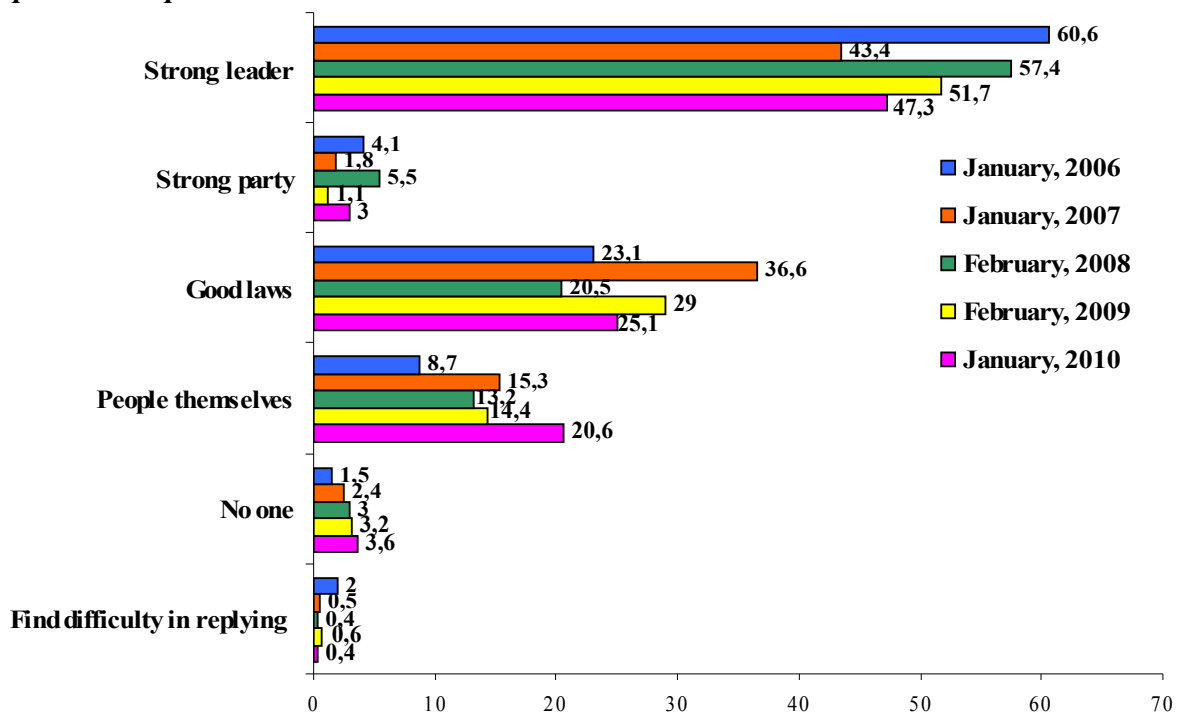


Diagram # 9. Respondents' opinion about values that should predominate in Azerbaijani society

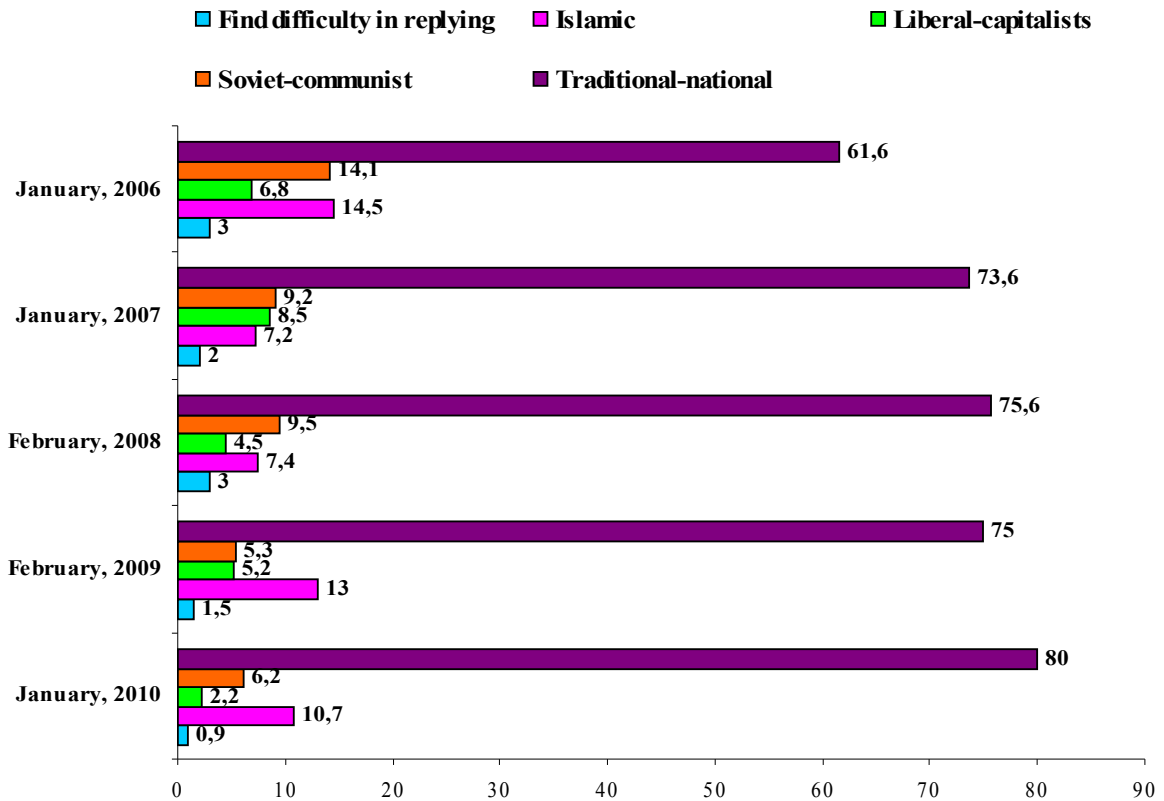


Diagram # 10. Respondents' opinion about necessity of dialogue between authorities and opposition

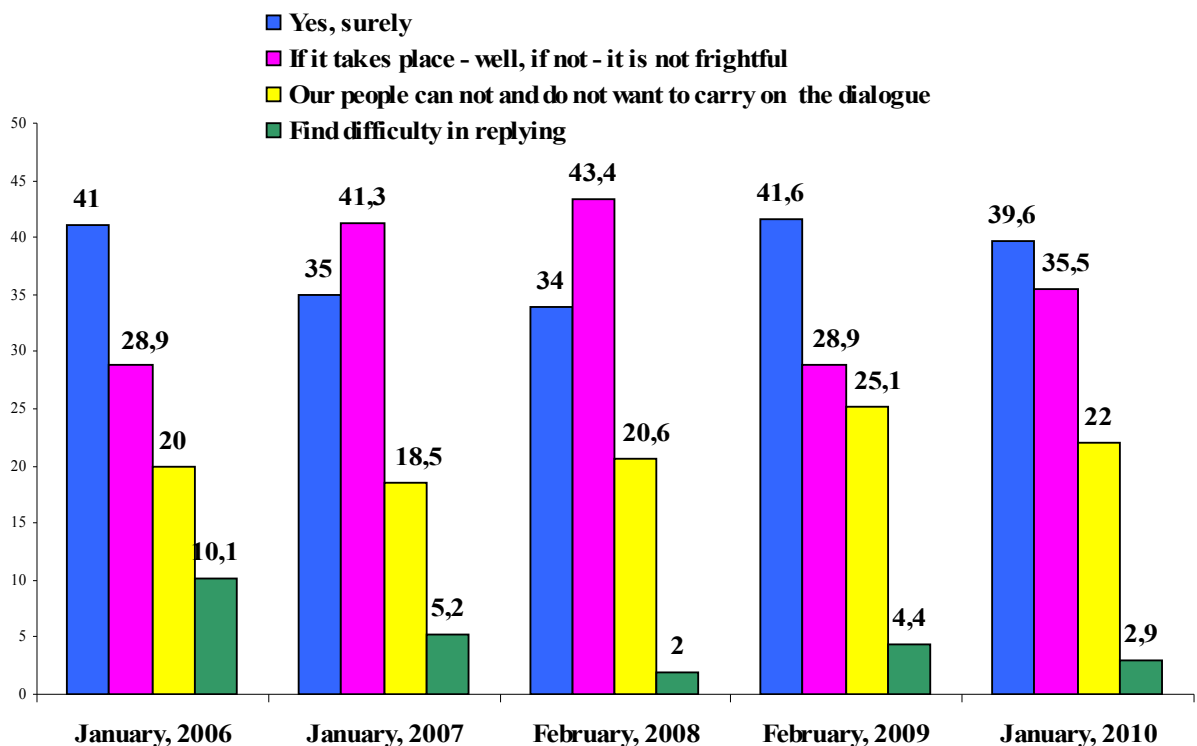


Diagram # 11. Respondents' possible react in case of initiation of mass protest actions

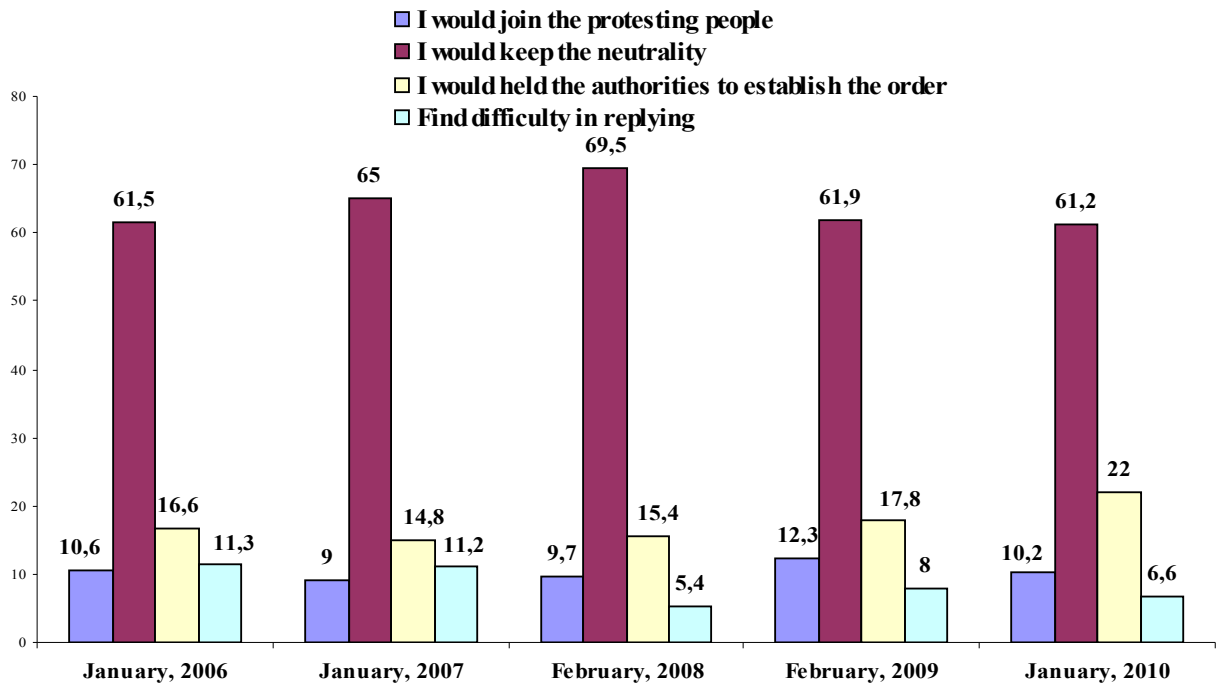


Diagram # 12. Respondents' evaluation of perspectives in settlement of conflict on Nagorno Karabakh

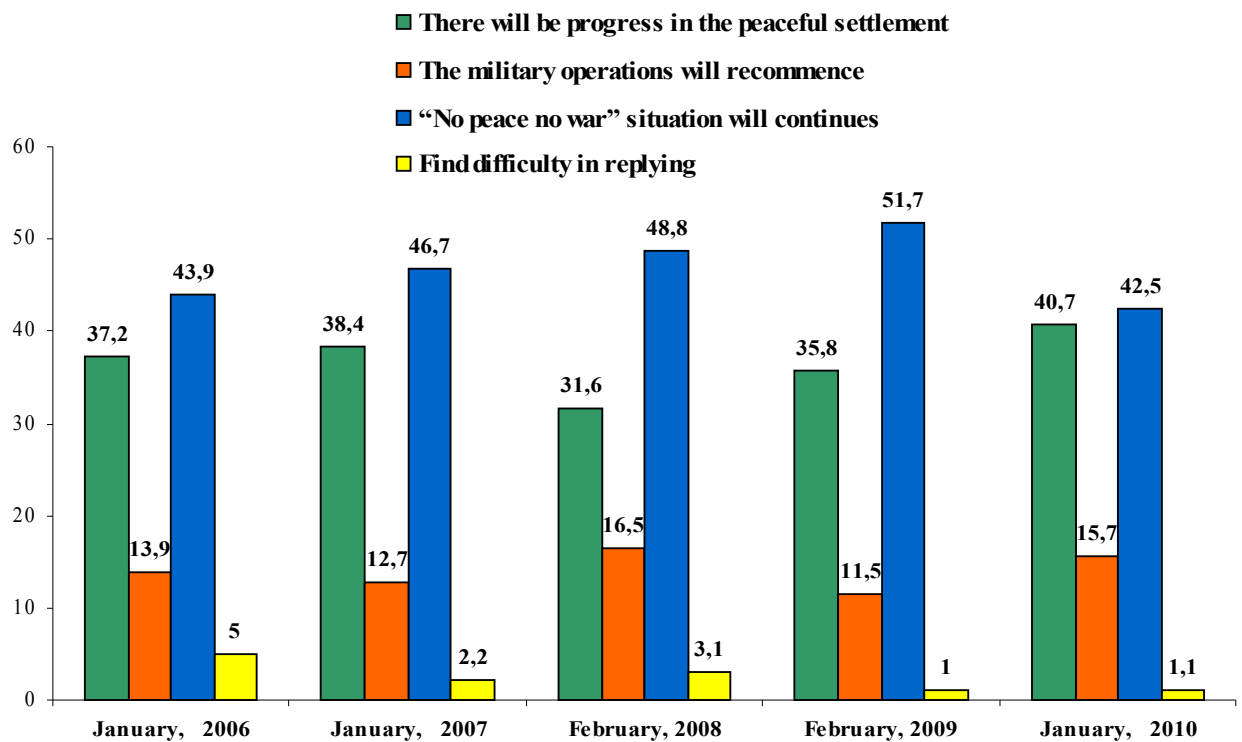


Diagram # 13. Respondents' expectations concerning Armenian-Turkish convergence

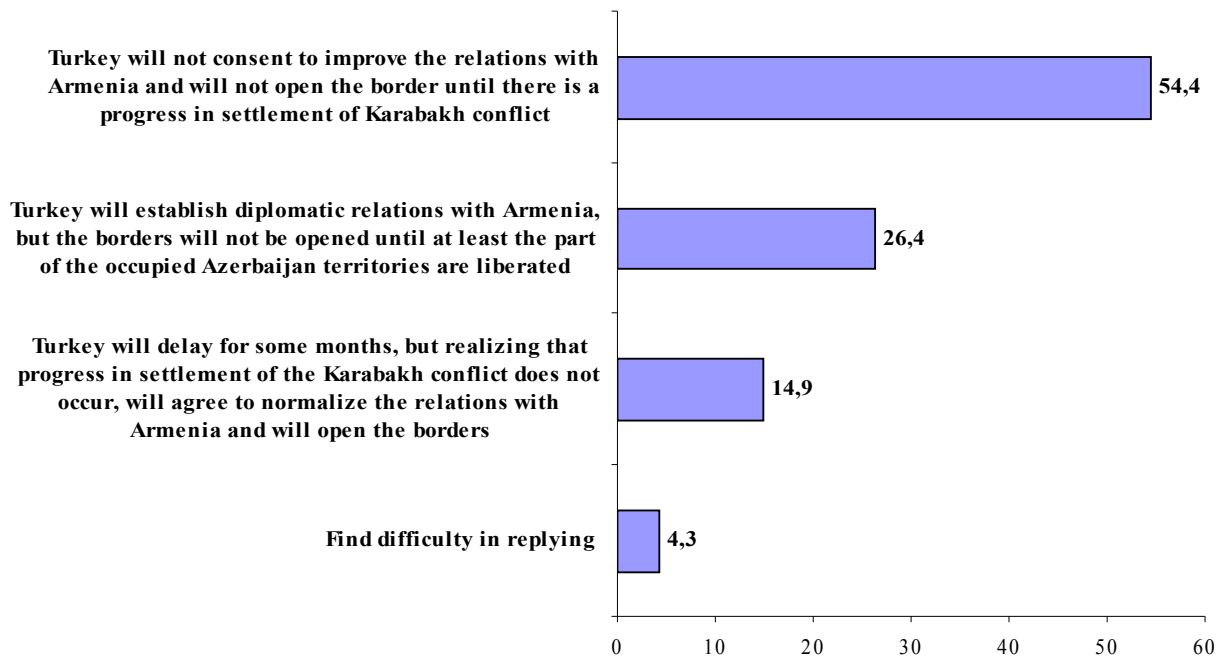


Diagram # 14. Estimation of municipalities activities in the local problems solving

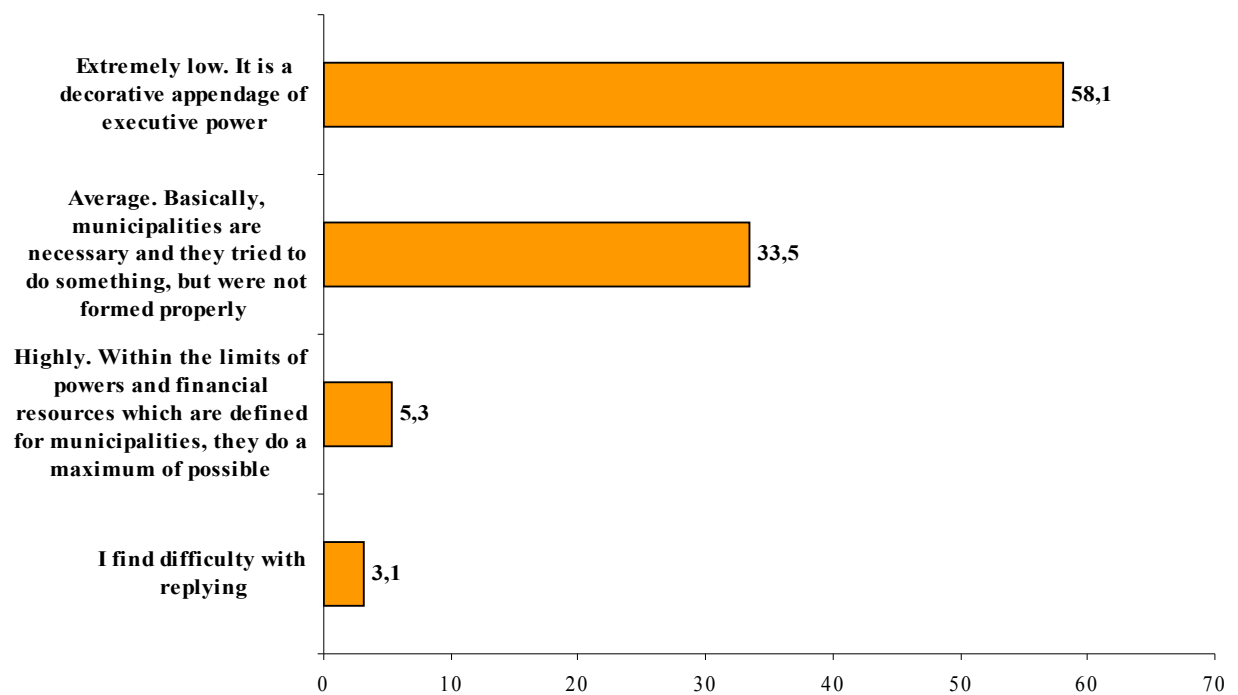


Diagram # 15. Respondents' opinion about the means of reformation of local government to raise their role and authority

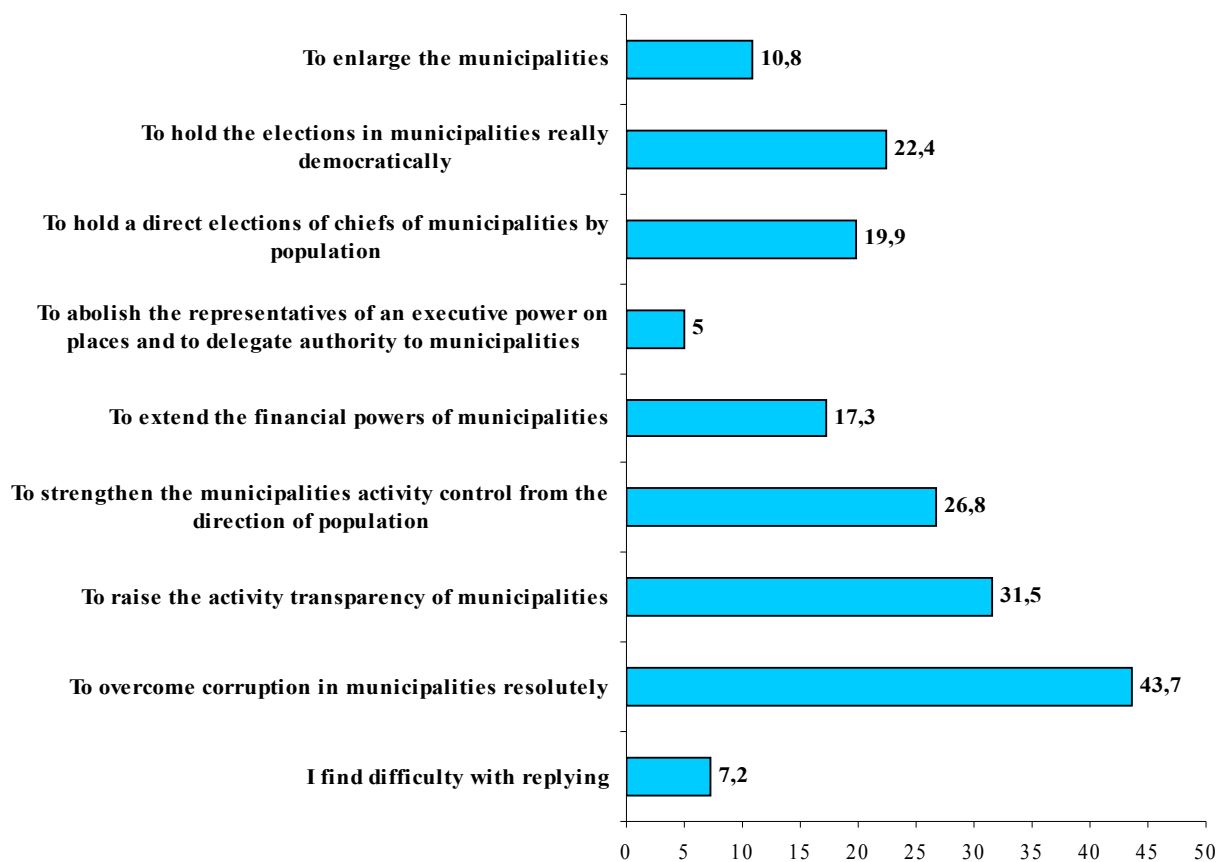


Diagram # 16. Respondents' opinion about carrying out of municipal election in autumn 2009

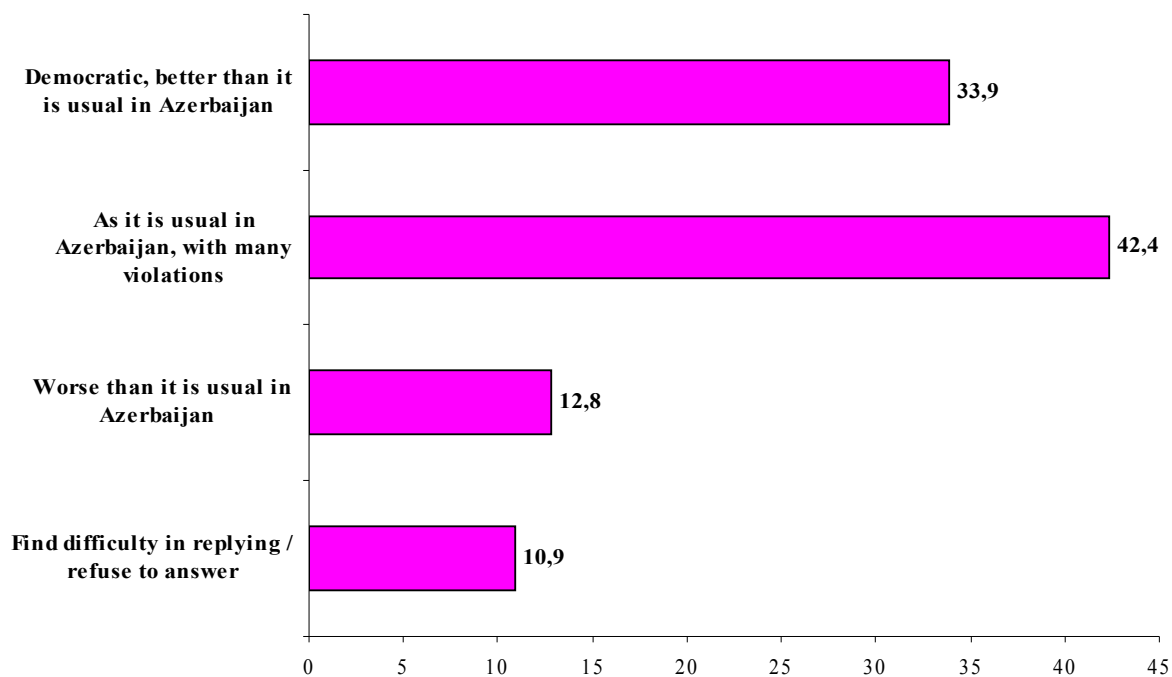


Diagram # 17. Respondents' expectations concerning Milli Mejlis elections in autumn 2010

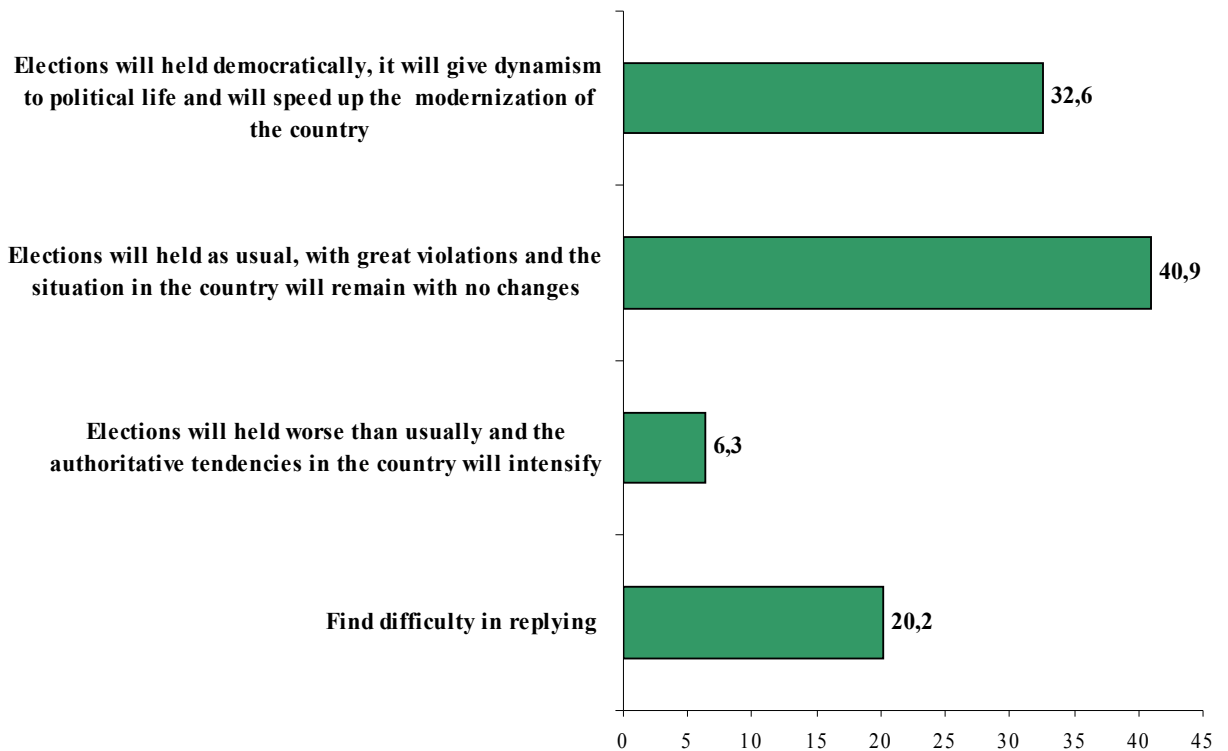


Diagram # 18. Respondents' opinion about perspectives of changing of situation in Azerbaijan

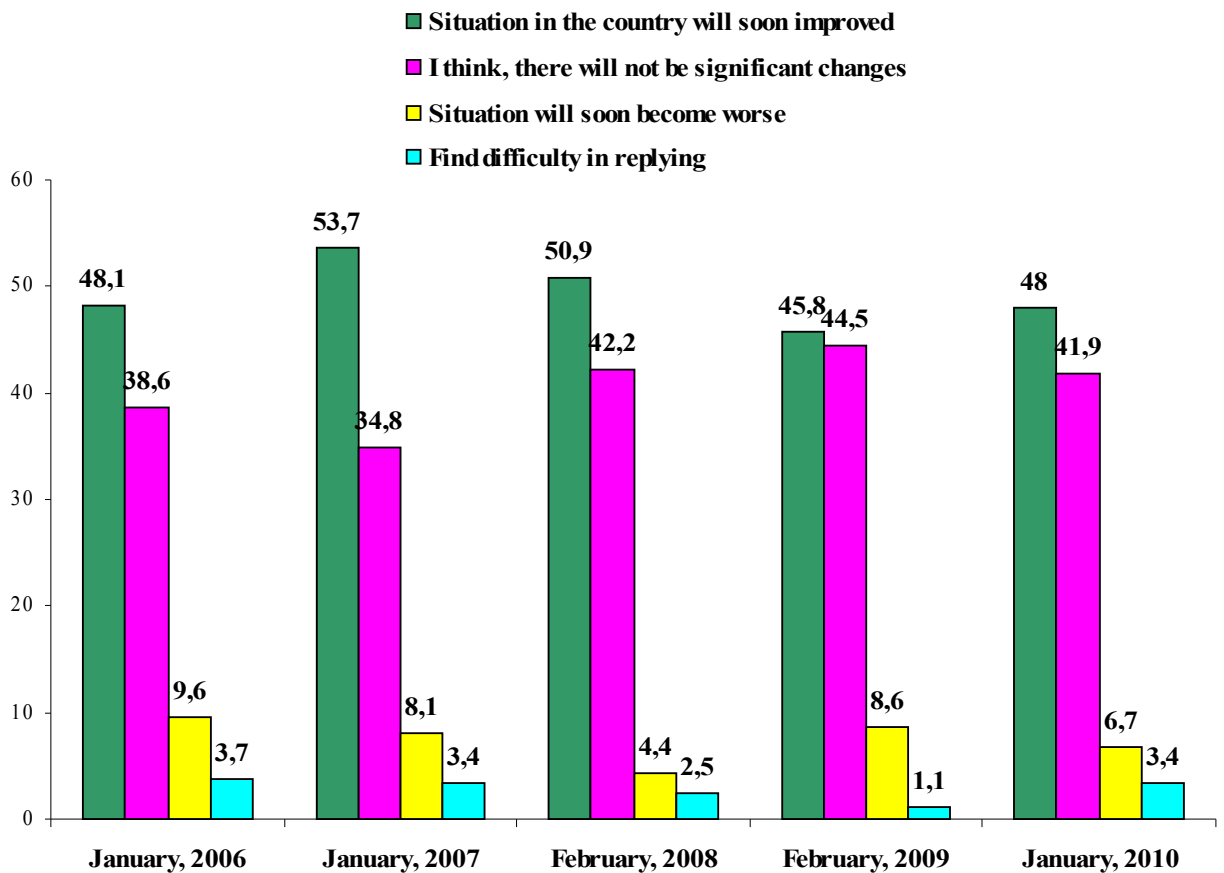


Diagram # 19. Respondents' opinion about perspectives of their own future

