

The TEW-CCA Youth Transition Surveys in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan

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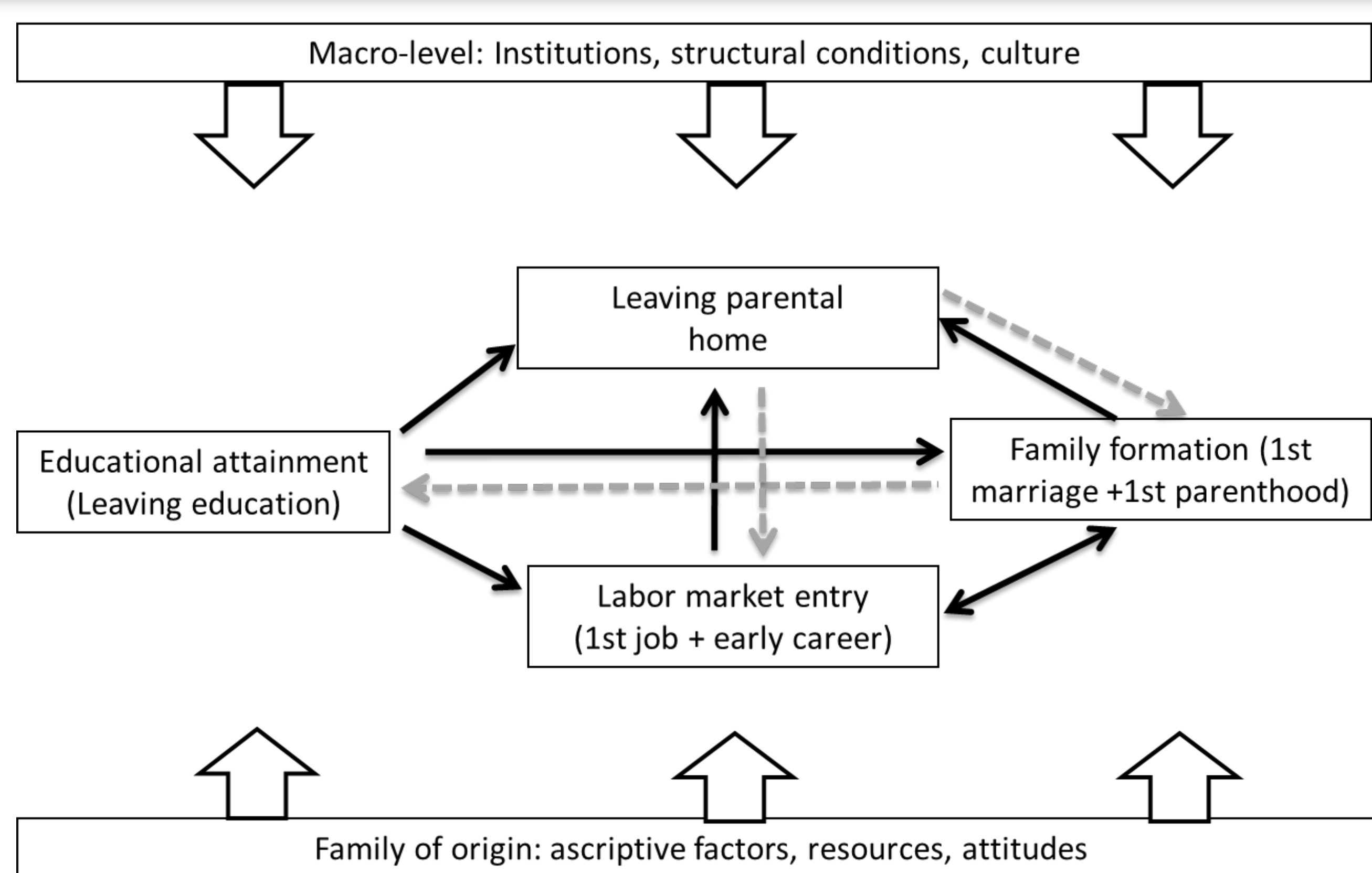
Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan in comparative perspective

- Turbulent post-socialist transformation period but recent stabilization
- Common Soviet and socialist legacy, e.g. similarities in the education system
- VET system under pressure and strong tertiary education expansion and differentiation
- Youth unemployment (2018): GEO 28.4%, TJK 19.2%, AZE 14.0%
- Large informal employment sector
- Weak welfare state and central role of the family
- Ethnic and religious diversity and strong migration

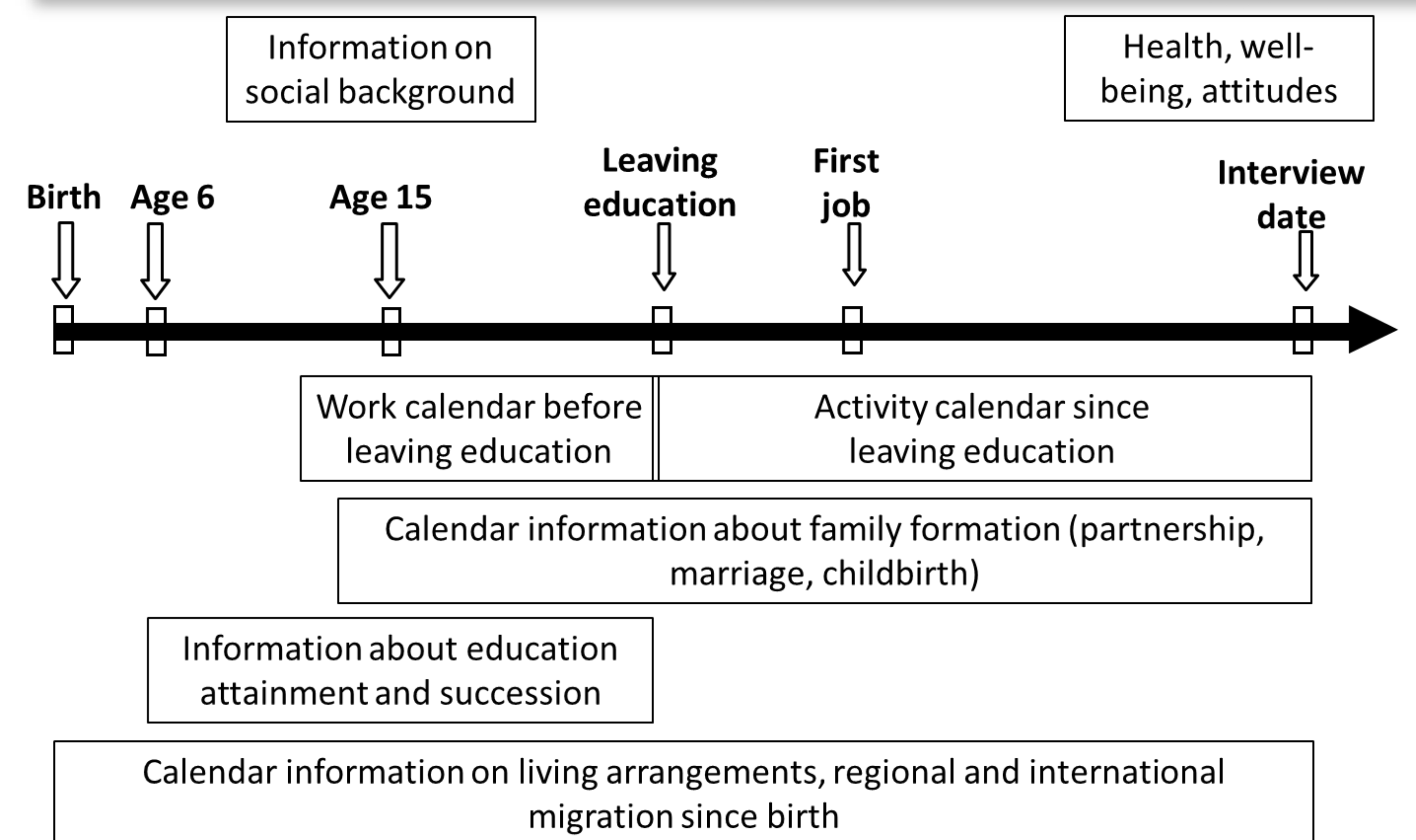
Key characteristics of the TEW-CCA Youth Transition Surveys

- ✓ Conducting large-scaled (N=2000 per country) and nationally representative surveys
- ✓ Dynamic target group definition: 18 to 35yo who finished or stopped formal education in the period 2006–2015
- ✓ Overcoming the “snapshot” perspective of previous surveys by implementing a retrospective life history survey
- ✓ Capturing individual-level dynamics of both the school-to-work transition and other events of the transition to adulthood
- ✓ Building on institutional experience and an interdisciplinary collaborative network of national survey experts
- ✓ High standards of quality assurance, documentation and release of scientific use files of data

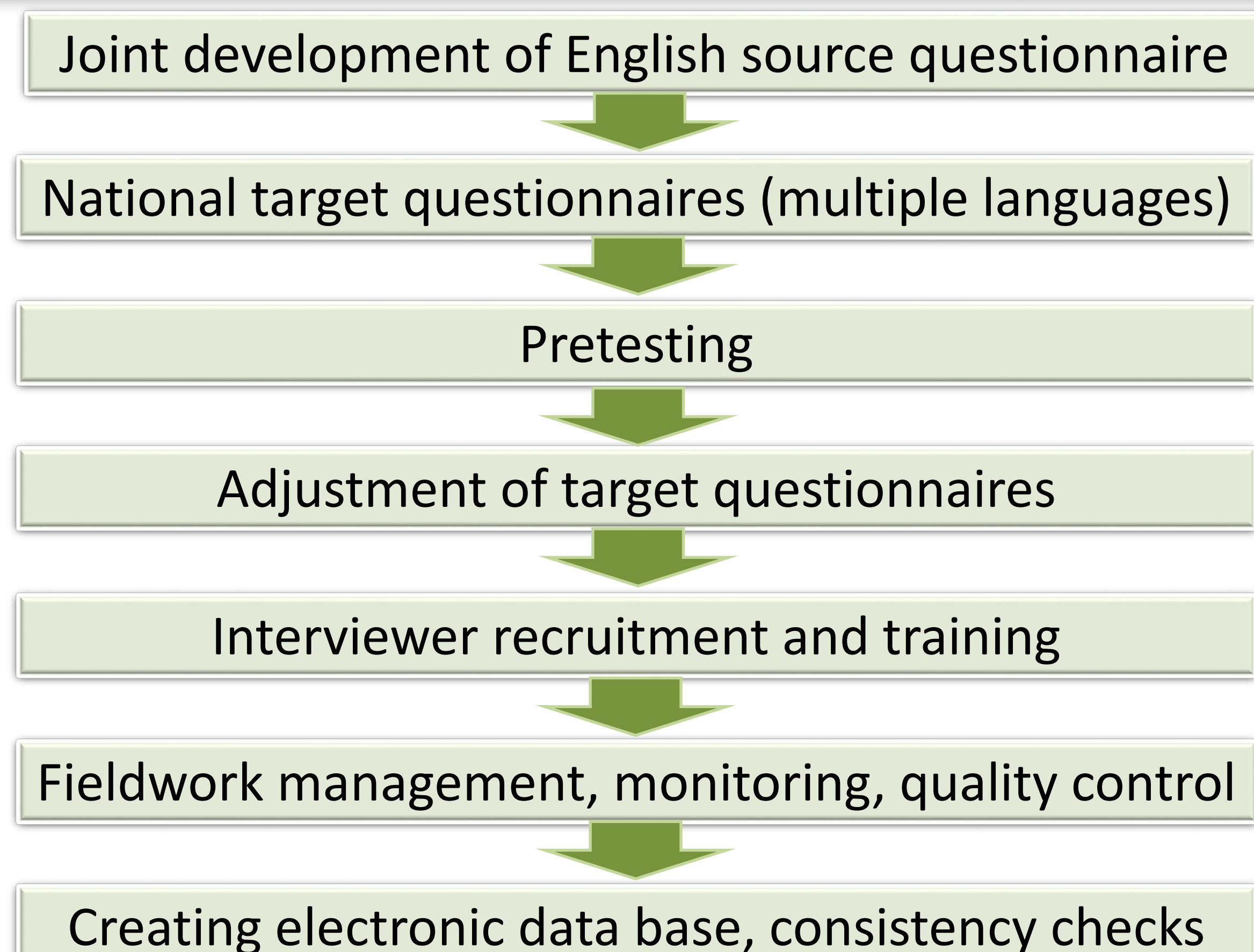
Theoretical model of youth transitions



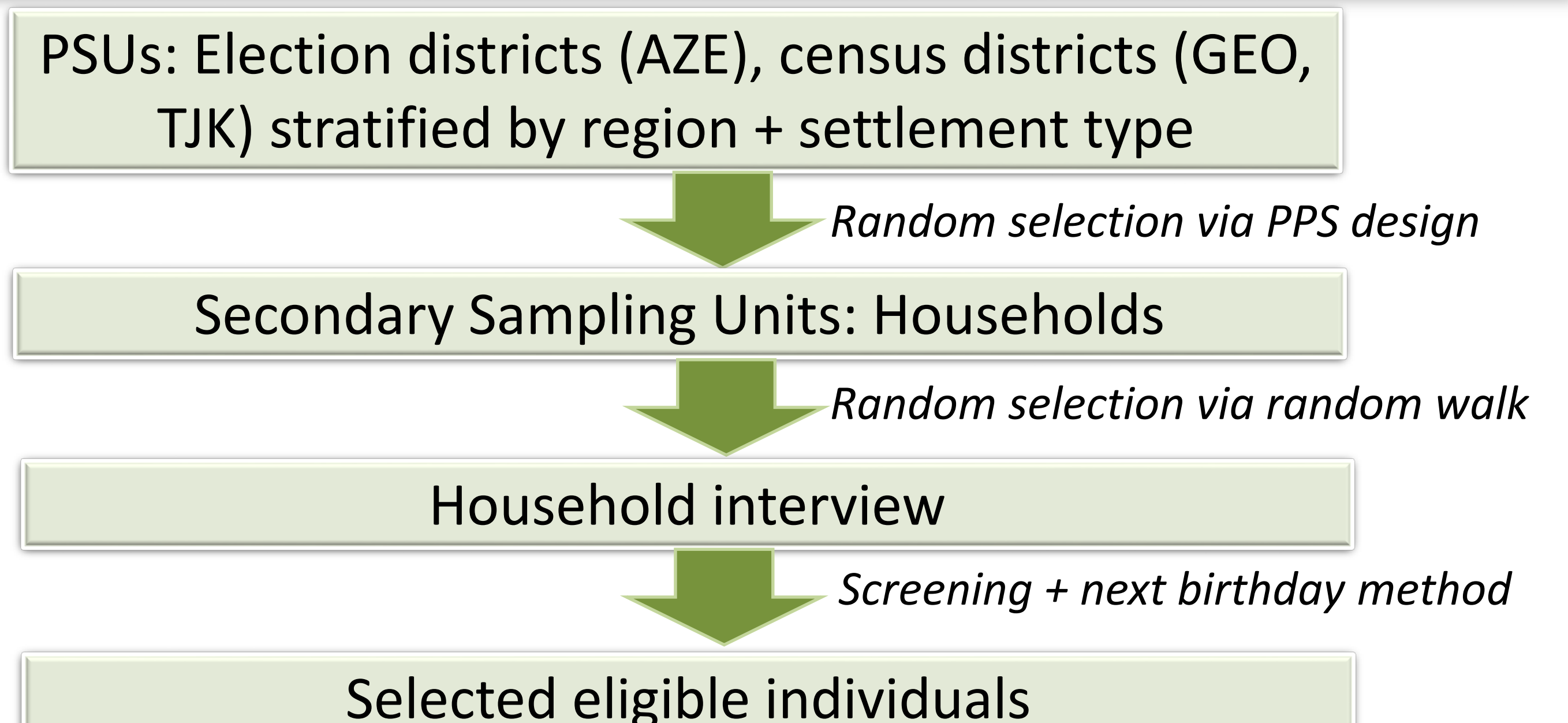
Questionnaire components in a life course perspective



Process of designing + implementing the survey



Multistage cluster sampling using stratification



	AZE	GEO	TJK
Response Rate	80.1%	45.2%	85.8%