

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Meeting of the 2017/2018 Bureau
Helsinki, 14-15 February 2018

For discussion and
recommendations

Item II (a) of the Provisional
Agenda

**COMMENTS ON THE IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF MEASURING
SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

Note by the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia

The note provides the comments from Armenia as input to the in-depth review of social exclusion.

1. The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSSRA) has implemented the EU Twinning Project “Strengthening of the National Statistical System of Armenia – Phase II” in 2015-2017.
2. The objective of the project was to support the upgrade of official statistics of Armenia by introducing new statistical methodologies closely aligned with European standards and enhancing dissemination of official statistics to the society. The project focussed on six subject areas: dissemination of statistics, demographic statistics, labour market statistics, social exclusion, innovation statistics, and water accounts.
3. The Twinning project was implemented by Statistics Denmark (lead) in cooperation with Statistics Finland, Statistics Italy (Istat) and Statistics Lithuania, and with the support of the European Union.
4. As a result of the social exclusion component of the project, statistics on social exclusion were introduced and are now calculated.
5. A questionnaire with 26 questions related to social exclusion has been developed. It was used in the pilot survey in October 2015. Test results turned out to be of a very good quality. The questionnaire has been integrated into the regular Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) and data has been collected throughout 2016 and 2017.
6. The table 1 shows the prevalence of deprivation related to 9 indicators. The indicator of deprivations prevalence (consisting of 9 items) is calculated as follows: the material deprivation threshold is the presence of 3 of the 9 items, and severe material deprivation threshold is the presence of at least 4 out of 9 items.

Table 1.

Armenia. Nine key indicators of social exclusion, 2016

Indicators	% of population
<i>Cannot afford</i>	
A one-week annual vacation away from home, including staying in the second dwelling or at friends'/ family members' (full household)	89
Payment from own resources the unexpected expenditures of AMD 45.000 (without borrowing or asking for financial assistance)	70
Meal with meat, chicken, fish (or equivalent vegetarian) every other day	67
A car	54
Adequate heating at home	42
Rent or mortgage fee for the main dwelling	35
A mobile or fixed telephone	3
A washing machine	2
A TV set	0

Source: ILCS 2016

7. Table 2 illustrates the rate of material deprivation by different thresholds. According to the Eurostat's threshold of material deprivation consisting of three items, 75% of Armenians are materially deprived. Considering the threshold consisting of at least four deprivations, the rate of severe material deprivation amounted to 56.2%.

Table 2.

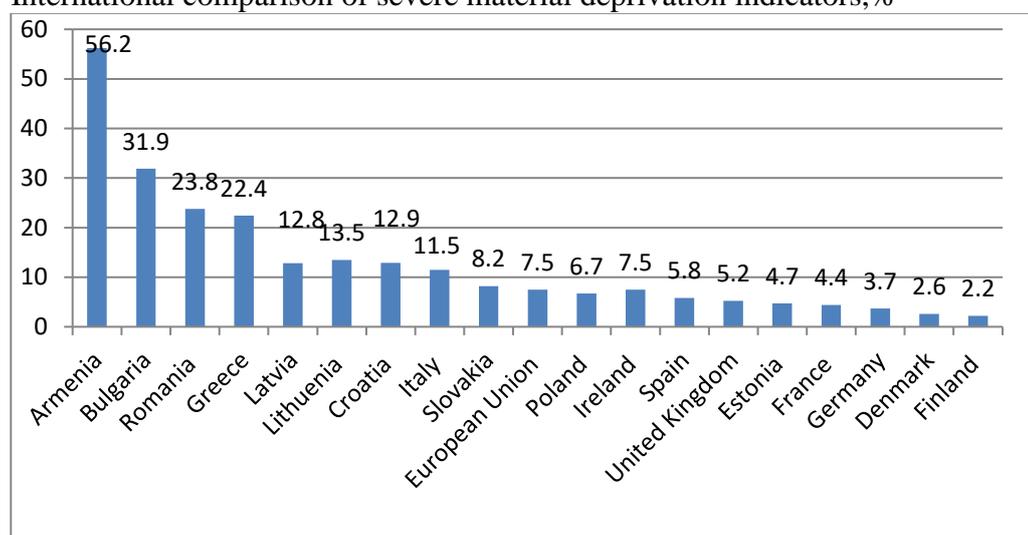
Social exclusion in Armenia - distribution of households by the number of deprivations, 2016

Benchmarks	Population, %
One or more deprivations	95
Two or more deprivations	87
Three or more deprivations <i>Eurostat's threshold of material deprivation</i>	75
Four or more deprivations <i>Eurostat's threshold of severe material deprivation</i>	56
Five or more deprivations	34
Six or more deprivations	13
Seven or more deprivations	2
Eight or more deprivations	0
Nine or more deprivations	0

Source: ILCS 2016

8. NSSRA calculated the rate of material deprivation with different thresholds, which are used for international comparison of severe material deprivation indicators.

Graph 1.
International comparison of severe material deprivation indicators,%



New versions of deprivation indicators

9. Table 3 illustrates deprivation indicators revised by EU, which will be collected from 2019.

Table 3.
New 13 indicators of social exclusion, 2016

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>% of deprived population, by indicators</i>
<u>Cannot afford</u>	
One week's holiday away from home (the whole household)	89
Replace worn furniture, including separate furniture items	81
Meet unexpected expenditures of AMD 45.000 from own resources (without borrowing or asking for financial assistance)	70
Regular participation out of home (several times a year) in paid entertainment events such as sports, cinema, concert, etc.	68
Meal with meat, chicken, fish (or equivalent vegetarian) every other day	67
A car	54
1. Spend weekly for own needs a small amount of money (without having to consult with anyone)	50
2. At least once a month take part in a dinner party with friends/ family/relatives	49
Adequate heating at home	42
Timely repay of rent or mortgage fees for dwelling	35
Replace worn clothes (including old-style clothes) by new clothing not used before	34
Mobile or fixed telephone	19
Internet connection	12

Source: ILCS 2016

10. The data in Table 4 show the rate of population deprivation according to the number of indicators.

Table 4.

Share of households deprived of at least indicated indicators, 2016

	% in the population
Deprived of 1 or more indicators	97
Deprived of 2 or more indicators	93
Deprived of 3 or more indicators	88
Deprived of 4 or more indicators	83
Deprived of 5 or more indicators	75
Deprived of 6 or more indicators	67
Deprived of 7 or more indicators	56
Deprived of 8 or more indicators	43
Deprived of 9 or more indicators	31
Deprived of 10 or more indicators	20
Deprived of 11 or more indicators	11
Deprived of 12 or more indicators	4
Deprived of 13 or more indicators	1

Source: ILCS 2016

11. It is expected that the revised Eurostat deprivation threshold will include 5, 6 or 7 and more indicators out of the set of selected 13.

12. The results of ILCS conducted in 2016, including the Social exclusion module, have been published in the “Social snapshot and poverty in Armenia, 2017” publication.

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