



## STATISTICAL ANNEX

*Annexes are numbered in accordance with the numeration of the respective chapters.*

*In certain cases insignificant difference between the totals and the sum of the components is the result of rounding the data.*

## Annex 1

Table A1.1 - Armenia: Natural Population Flows, Marriages and Divorces, by Regions and in Yerevan 2018<sup>p</sup>.

	Permanent population at the end of year (in thousands)			Births			Deaths			Marriages	Divorces
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
<b>Armenia, including</b>	2 965.3	1 401.8	1 563.5	36 574	19 252	17 322	25 751	13 021	12 730	14 822	3 820
Yerevan	1081.8	499.6	582.2	14 218	7 389	6 829	8 506	4 288	4 218	6 208	1 785
Aragatsotn	125.4	61.3	64.1	1 502	809	693	1 161	613	548	594	138
Ararat	256.7	123.7	133.0	3 271	1 724	1 547	2 177	1 066	1 111	1 171	238
Armavir	263.9	128.1	135.8	3 046	1 621	1 425	2 109	1 057	1 052	1 289	271
Gegharkunik	228.3	113.7	114.6	2 696	1 489	1 207	1 770	926	844	984	117
Lori	215.5	98.3	117.2	2 474	1 282	1 192	2 556	1 214	1 342	960	421
Kotayk	251.6	120.3	131.3	3 158	1 646	1 512	2 243	1 179	1 064	1 298	318
Shirak	233.3	108.6	124.7	2 900	1 534	1 366	2 364	1 183	1 181	938	248
Syunik	137.6	66.9	70.7	1 454	770	684	1 181	633	548	591	149
Vayotz Dzor	49.0	23.4	25.6	568	294	274	425	224	201	274	47
Tavush	122.2	57.9	64.3	1 287	694	593	1 259	638	621	515	88

Source: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

Annex 2

Table A3.1 – Armenia: Poverty Indicators, 2008 and 2018 (Standard Errors in Parenthesis)

(percent)

	2008 <sub>p.</sub>			2018 <sub>p.</sub>		
	Extremely poor	Poor	Share of the poor in total population	Extremely poor	Poor	Share of the poor in total population
Urban communities	1.9 (0.3)	27.6 (0.9)	64.9	1.0 (0.3)	24.9 (1.1)	65.8
Yerevan	1.1 (0.4)	20.1 (1.4)	33.9	1.0 (0.3)	19.9 (1.4)	27.7
Other urban communities	2.8 (0.4)	35.8 (1.1)	31.0	1.1 (0.4)	30.3 (1.5)	38.1
Rural communities	1.2 (0.4)	27.5 (1.4)	35.1	0.9 (0.2)	21.3 (1.1)	34.2
<b>Total</b>	1.6 (0.2)	27.6 (0.8)	<b>100</b>	1.0 (0.3)	23.5 (1.1)	<b>100</b>

**Source:** ILCS 2008 and 2018

**Note:** Consumption is measured per adult equivalent. Poverty indicators are computed using the 2009 minimum food basket and the share of non-food products estimated in 2009. Poverty lines are adjusted for inflation. Standard errors are computed with PSU adjustments

Table A3.2 – Armenia: Per Adult Equivalent Monthly Consumption, by Decile Groups, 2008 and 2018 (AMD, in 2008 Average Annual Prices)

(percent)

Decile groups	2008 <sub>p.</sub>		2018 <sub>p.</sub>		Average annual change in consumption, 2008-2018
	Share in total consumption	Average consumption	Share in total consumption	Average consumption	
1 (the poorest)	4.8	20 462	4.3	21 150	0.3
2	5.9	25 200	5.5	26 587	0.5
3	6.7	28 907	6.3	30 738	0.6
4	7.6	32 524	7.1	34 437	0.6
5	8.4	36 311	7.8	37 994	0.5
6	9.4	40 213	8.6	41 925	0.4
7	10.5	44 839	9.5	46 111	0.3
8	11.9	50 663	10.7	52 094	0.3
9	13.9	59 478	12.5	60 956	0.2
10 (the richest)	20.9	90 123	27.4	133 388	4.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42 870</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48 537</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Source:** ILCS 2008 and 2018

Table A3.3 – Armenia: Basic Poverty Indicators, by Regions and in Yerevan, 2008 and 2018 (Standard Errors in Parenthesis) (95% Confidence Interval in Braces)

(percent)

	2008թ.		2018թ.			
	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Share in poor population	Share in total population
<b>Yerevan</b>	1.1 (0.4) {0.3 ; 1.9}	20.1 (1.4) {17.3 ; 22.9}	1.0 (0.3) {0.3 ; 1.7}	19.9 (1.4) {16.6 ; 23.2}	27.6	32.6
<b>Aragatsotn</b>	0.5 (0.4) {-0.3 ; 1.3}	20.3 (3.2) {13.9 ; 26.7}	0.0 (0.0) {0.0 ; 0.0}	16.2 (1.9) {11.8 ; 20.5}	2.6	3.8
<b>Ararat</b>	1.6 (0.7) {0.2 ; 3.0}	31.3 (2.9) {25.5 ; 37.1}	0.0 (0.0) {0.0 ; 0.0}	19.8 (3.4) {12.0 ; 27.6}	7.8	9.2
<b>Armavir</b>	0.7 (0.3) {0.1 ; 1.3}	24.5 (2.4) {19.7 ; 29.3}	0.9 (0.9) {-1.2 ; 3.0}	25.3 (2.3) {20.0 ; 30.5}	10.7	10.0
<b>Gegharkunik</b>	0.4 (0.1) {0.2 ; 0.6}	32 (3.1) {25.8 ; 38.2}	0.0 (0.0) {0.0 ; 0.0}	22.4 (3.0) {15.5 ; 29.3}	5.7	5.9
<b>Lori</b>	2.8 (0.8) {1.2 ; 4.4}	34.2 (2.5) {29.2 ; 39.2}	3.1 (0.7) {1.4 ; 4.9}	29.4 (2.3) {24.2 ; 34.6}	11.2	9.0
<b>Kotayk</b>	2.1 (0.7) {0.7 ; 3.5}	39.5 (2.4) {34.7 ; 44.3}	0.0 (0.0) {0.0 ; 0.0}	22.7 (2.9) {15.9 ; 29.4}	10.1	10.5
<b>Shirak</b>	4.6 (1.3) {2.0 ; 7.2}	42.4 (2.6) {37.2 ; 47.6}	2.6 (0.9) {0.5 ; 4.7}	42.2 (3.4) {34.4 ; 50.0}	14.7	8.2
<b>Syunik</b>	1.3 (0.4) {0.5 ; 2.1}	20.3 (3.0) {14.3 ; 26.3}	0.0 (0.0) {0.0 ; 0.0}	16.7 (3.4) {8.9 ; 24.4}	2.9	4.1
<b>Vayotz Dzor</b>	1.9 (0.9) {0.1 ; 3.7}	21.1 (3.1) {14.9 ; 27.3}	1.6 (0.7) {0.0 ; 3.2}	18.6 (1.9) {14.3 ; 22.9}	1.5	1.9
<b>Tavush</b>	1.7 (0.7) {0.3 ; 3.1}	23.2 (2.6) {18.0 ; 28.4}	0.9 (0.6) {-0.5 ; 2.4}	25.6 (2.6) {19.6 ; 31.5}	5.2	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6 (0.2)</b> {1.2 ; 2.0}	<b>27.6 (0.8)</b> {26.0 ; 29.2}	<b>1.0 (0.3)</b> {0.6 ; 1.4}	<b>23.5 (2.6)</b> {21.5 ; 25.5}	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2018

Table A3.4 – Armenia: Poverty Rate, by Consumption and Income Indicators (General Sample), 2018

(percent)

	Consumption non-poor	Consumption poor	Total
<b>Extremely poor: Extreme (food) poverty line = 24 109 դրամ</b>			
Income non-poor	94.8	0.8	95.6
Income poor	4.2	0.2	4.4
<i>Total</i>	99.0	1.0	<b>100</b>
<b>Poor: Total poverty line = AMD 41 698</b>			
Income non-poor	64.0	17.9	81.9
Income poor	12.5	5.6	18.1
<i>Total</i>	76.5	23.5	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS 2018

Table A3.5. – Armenia: Poor and Extremely Poor Population, by Both Consumption and Income Indicators, 2008-2018

(percent)

	2008 <sub>p.</sub>	2009 <sub>p.</sub>	2010 <sub>p.</sub>	2011 <sub>p.</sub>	2012 <sub>p.</sub>	2013 <sub>p.</sub>	2014 <sub>p.</sub>	2015 <sub>p.</sub>	2016 <sub>p.</sub>	2017 <sub>p.</sub>	2018 <sub>p.</sub>
Extremely poor	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Poor	14.3	16.6	17.7	16.0	14.2	14.2	11.6	10.8	10.6	7.8	5.6

Source: ILCS 2008-2018

Table A3.6 – Armenia: Poverty Rate Using Three Methodologies of World Bank for 1996-2015, and 2009 Methodology for 2017-2018

(percent)

	1996 methodology		2004 methodology		2009 methodology	
	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor
1996	54.7*	27.7*	...	...	...	...
1998/99	55.1	22.9	56.1	21.0	...	...
2001	50.9	16.0	...	...	...	...
2002	49.7	13.1	...	...	...	...
2003	42.9	7.4	...	...	...	...
2004	39.0	7.2	34.6	6.4	53.5	4.4
2005	X	X	29.8	4.6	40.1	3.3
2006	X	X	26.5	4.1	30.2	2.3
2007	X	X	25.0	3.8	26.4	2.0
2008	X	X	23.5	3.1	27.6	1.6
2009	X	X	28.7	5.2	34.1	3.6
2010	X	X	28.9	5.3	35.8	3.0
2011	X	X	25.4	5.2	35.0	3.7
2012	X	X	21.1	3.5	32.4	2.8
2013	X	X	18.1	3.2	32.0	2.7
2014	X	X	18.1	3.3	30.0	2.3
2015	X	X	21.8	4.0	29.8	2.0
2016	X	X	X	X	29.4	1.8
2017	X	X	X	X	25.7	1.4
2018	X	X	X	X	23.5	1.0

\*) In 1996, the Integrated Living Conditions Survey was conducted during one month; thereafter, in 1998/1999 and since 2001 it was conducted annually. Data from 1996-2003 surveys are not extended on the master sample.

Table A3.7 – Armenia: Decomposition of Poverty Rate Changes into Consumption and Redistribution Components over 2008-2018 (Average Values)

	Total	Urban communities	Yerevan	Other urban communities	Rural communities
<b>Extremely poor</b>					
Percentage change in poverty rate	-0.66	-0.86	-0.09	-1.70	-0.27
Consumption component	-9.71	-10.05	-7.54	-12.61	-9.19
Redistribution component	9.05	9.19	7.44	10.91	8.92
<b>Poor</b>					
Percentage change in poverty rate	-4.01	-2.75	-0.18	-5.48	-6.21
Consumption component	-35.57	-35.12	-32.75	-37.42	-36.34
Redistribution component	31.52	32.37	32.58	31.95	30.13

Source: ILCS 2008-2018

**Note:** The results of the analysis show that the 4.01 percentage points reduction of total poverty over 2008-2018 was driven by both the consumption and redistribution components. In particular, the growth of the first component, i.e. the average consumption resulted in 35.57 percentage points decline of poverty, whereas the growth of inequality underlying the second component, i.e. the redistribution resulted in 31.52 percentage points increase of poverty. In other words, if consumption of all Armenian households were to grow at the same pace, in 2018 poverty would be lower than in 2008 by 35.57 percentage points. In contrast, slower growth in consumption of poor households at an unequal growth rate over time resulted in only 4.01 percentage point decline of poverty. Hence, these two components jointly brought about a decrease in the poverty rate.

Table A3.8 – Armenia: Determinants of Consumption, 2008 and 2018

Dependent variable: ln (Consumption per Adult Equivalent)

	2008 full specification		2018 full specification	
<b>Characteristics of household</b>				
0-5 age group	-0.026	(0.010)**	-0.050	(0.010)***
6-14 age group	0.014	(0.008)*	-0.018	(0.014)
15-18 age group	-0.052	(0.013)***	-0.054	(0.025)**
19-25 age group	0.011	-0.009	-0.007	(0.012)
26-45 age group	0.022	(0.008)**	0.017	(0.008)**
46-60 age group		f		f
61+ age group	-0.023	(0.012)*	0.025	(0.013)*
Ln (household size)	-0.213	(0.022)***	-0.322	(0.04)***
<b>Characteristics of household head</b>				
Age	-0.007	(0.003)*	0.004	(0)**
(Age) <sup>2</sup>	0	(0.000)**	0.000	(0.016)***
Female	-0.06	(0.010)***	-0.064	(0.036)
Disabled	-0.027	-0.037	0.056	(0.013)*
Elementary or primary, incomplete secondary education		f		f
General secondary education	0.076	(0.013)***	0.065	(0.02)***
Specialized secondary education	0.261	(0.097)**	-0.096	(0.023)***
Tertiary education	0.237	(0.013)***	0.183	(0.027)***
Wage-employed		f		f
Self-employed	0.053	(0.027)*	-0.045	(0.024)*
Other employment	0.044	(0.064)	-0.068	(0.099)
Unemployed	-0.014	(0.021)	-0.050	(0.075)
Pensioner	0.048	(0.036)	-0.054	(0.02)**
Other on-participant of labor market	0.019	(0.071)	0.372	(0.084)***
<b>Other characteristics of household</b>				
Migrant members	0.074	(0.018)***	0.156	(0.024)*
Migrant members returned from abroad	0.079	(0.025)***	0.111	(0.079)
Migrant members returned from other places in Armenia	0	0	-0.010	(0.161)
Share of wage-employed members		f		f
Share of self-employed members	-0.023	(0.024)	0.105	(0.012)***
Share of otherwise employed members	-0.049	(0.076)	0.266	(0.11)**
Share of unemployed members	-0.244	(0.023)***	-0.118	(0.044)**
Share of pensioner members	-0.283	(0.062)***	-0.030	(0.038)
Share of other non-participant members	0.094	(0.033)**	0.097	(0.057)
Yerevan		f		f
Aragatsotn	-0.075	(0.020)***	-0.090	(0.016)***
Ararat	-0.148	(0.011)***	0.001	(0.01)
Armavir	-0.043	(0.015)**	0.005	(0.022)
Gegharkunik	-0.16	(0.016)***	-0.072	(0.017)***
Lori	-0.165	(0.011)***	-0.060	(0.012)***
Kotayk	-0.196	(0.007)***	-0.002	(0.004)
Shirak	-0.211	(0.007)***	-0.261	(0.01)***
Syunik	-0.022	(0.010)**	-0.109	(0.008)***
Vayotz Dzor	0.008	(0.015)	-0.019	(0.006)***
Tavush	-0.028	(0.014)*	-0.097	(0.01)***
Constant	11.112		11.431	(0.154)***
Adjusted R squared	0.235		0.2501	
Root MSE	0.3724		0.4438	
Number of observations	7294		5,184	

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2018

Note: f – reference category, \* indicates 10% significance; \*\* indicates 5% significance; \*\*\*

Table A3.9 – Armenia: Consumption Components, by Quintiles and by Regions, 2008 and 2018  
(Average National Prices) (AMD, per Month)

	Poorest		2		3		4		5		Total	
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018
<b>All households</b>												
Food	16 056	17 550	19 096	22 206	21 703	26 256	25 238	29 802	30 461	36 733	22 512	26 509
Alcohol and tobacco	762	931	1 234	1 672	1 537	1 967	2 050	2 956	2 733	4 890	1 663	2 483
Clothing and shoes	254	544	565	947	1 061	1 338	2 061	3 316	4 427	4 859	1 674	2 201
Utilities and communication	2 263	5 417	3 693	7 280	5 069	9 351	5 670	10 964	8 720	22 856	5 084	11 173
Transport	148	812	363	2 141	549	3 406	875	4 882	1 099	12 601	607	4 768
Housing goods	737	633	1 357	859	2 281	1 041	3 624	1 388	8 378	2 331	3 276	1 250
Recreation and culture	0	174	1	194	2	317	13	360	67	5 978	17	1 404
Education	144	147	778	288	1315	149	1943	549	4048	7 282	1646	1 683
Healthcare	12	1 055	154	1 934	259	2 468	687	3 450	6 133	21 784	1 449	6 137
Other services	324	735	586	1 256	983	1 832	1 472	2 455	2 839	6 943	1 232	2 644
Rental value of durable goods	2 149	5 908	2 904	7 501	3 512	8 630	4 128	9 611	5 876	11 753	3 710	8 680
<b>Average</b>	<b>22 849</b>	<b>33 904</b>	<b>30 730</b>	<b>46 278</b>	<b>38 270</b>	<b>56 754</b>	<b>47 760</b>	<b>69 733</b>	<b>74 782</b>	<b>138 011</b>	<b>42 870</b>	<b>68 933</b>
Food consumption in-kind	2 478	2 543	2 909	3 337	3 529	3 560	4 691	4 809	4 541	6 125	3 630	4 075
<b>Yerevan</b>												
Food	14 847	15 753	17 411	19 844	19 810	23 158	22 448	26 026	28 426	31 577	21 670	23 809
Alcohol and tobacco	976	910	1 469	1 750	1 725	1 899	2 483	2 944	2 747	4 731	2 018	2 566
Clothing and shoes	144	490	471	1 032	759	1 526	1 614	2 861	4 532	5 214	1 865	2 367
Utilities and communication	2 872	6 331	4 197	8 279	5 974	10 735	6 183	13 339	9 676	30 050	6 327	14 454
Transport	211	1 290	366	2 634	549	4 607	855	6 236	863	15 252	622	6 430
Housing goods	730	445	1 462	759	2 597	816	3 895	998	9 088	1 901	4 245	1 029
Recreation and culture	0	99	2	125	4	373	9	402	69	7 910	23	1 999
Education	247	4	966	119	1 630	65	2 482	425	4 844	11 365	2 405	2 707
Healthcare	1	1 329	173	2 387	224	2 697	998	3 889	4 877	28 547	1 656	8 534
Other services	733	807	1 252	1 592	1 593	2 140	2 591	2 638	4 251	8 745	2 334	3 421
Rental value of durable goods	2 524	6 078	3 075	7 573	3 493	8 820	4 164	9 926	6 216	11 724	4 195	9 017
<b>Average</b>	<b>23 284</b>	<b>33 536</b>	<b>30 844</b>	<b>46 095</b>	<b>38 359</b>	<b>56 837</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>69 684</b>	<b>75 591</b>	<b>157 018</b>	<b>47 311</b>	<b>76 333</b>
Food consumption in-kind	791	1 124	573	898	736	855	1 540	1 092	2 075	4 072	1 263	1 684

	Poorest		2		3		4		5		Total	
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018
<b>Other urban households</b>												
Food	15 654	17 433	18 871	22 522	21 914	27 037	25 275	31 202	30 302	38 628	21 318	26 188
Alcohol and tobacco	726	738	1 208	1 168	1 413	1 540	1 729	2 461	2 598	3 977	1 408	1 810
Clothing and shoes	273	383	523	749	1 170	925	2 210	1 496	4 395	2 475	1 420	1 098
Utilities and communication	2 209	5 830	3 970	7 553	5 314	10 216	6 587	12 330	9 351	21 475	4 977	10 724
Transport	148	682	307	1 889	435	2 277	753	3 417	1 482	9 857	534	3 220
Housing goods	774	577	1 412	904	2 045	1 185	3 360	1 273	8 778	2 322	2 756	1 169
Recreation and culture	0	206	0	243	3	295	37	388	137	6 746	27	1 341
Education	145	173	804	273	1 275	268	2 262	540	4 238	5 761	1 460	1 196
Healthcare	11	1 124	206	1 852	276	2 525	323	3 712	7 041	18 901	1 182	4 920
Other services	126	687	321	1 190	584	1 622	856	2 085	1 572	4 719	590	1 876
Rental value of durable goods	2 194	6 102	2 986	7 791	3 607	9 011	4 556	10 646	6 245	13 060	3 623	8 937
<b>Average</b>	<b>22 259</b>	<b>33 936</b>	<b>30 609</b>	<b>46 134</b>	<b>38 037</b>	<b>56 900</b>	<b>47 948</b>	<b>69 550</b>	<b>76 138</b>	<b>127 920</b>	<b>39 296</b>	<b>62 479</b>
Food consumption in-kind	962	734	1 052	1 672	1 392	1 482	1 503	1 745	2 529	1 576	1 382	1 384
<b>Rural households</b>												
Food	17 454	18 971	20 476	24 134	23 439	28 611	27 668	31 859	33 849	40 516	24 378	29 101
Alcohol and tobacco	643	1 158	1 097	2 029	1 451	2 364	1 873	3 259	2 815	5 623	1 547	2 938
Clothing and shoes	313	759	673	1 038	1 273	1 480	2 358	4 749	4 282	6 029	1 715	2 921
Utilities and communication	1 870	4 303	3 070	6 117	3 946	7 352	4 636	8 331	6 699	16 774	3 982	8 682
Transport	100	613	418	1 897	644	3 137	970	4 719	1 186	11 779	657	4 542
Housing goods	699	829	1 230	915	2 161	1 143	3 552	1 755	6 931	2 753	2 803	1 506
Recreation and culture	0	192	0	215	0	280	2	312	11	3 623	2	939
Education	65	220	623	458	1 029	138	1 265	648	2 620	4 300	1 080	1 176
Healthcare	21	781	87	1 582	280	2 204	647	2 959	7 463	17 072	1 486	5 015
Other services	211	735	353	999	677	1 701	857	2 534	1 532	6 613	704	2 573
Rental value of durable goods	1 806	5 572	2 705	7 186	3 450	8 150	3 824	8 753	5 062	10 951	3 339	8 188
<b>Average</b>	<b>23 184</b>	<b>34 132</b>	<b>30 732</b>	<b>46 570</b>	<b>38 351</b>	<b>56 560</b>	<b>47 652</b>	<b>69 879</b>	<b>72 451</b>	<b>126 034</b>	<b>41 691</b>	<b>67 580</b>
Food consumption in-kind	5 574	5 557	6 364	7 026	8 161	7 768	9 488	9 479	10 029	10 997	7 898	8 253

Source: *ILCS 2008 and 2018*



**Table A3.10 – Armenia: Sources of Income, by Consumption Quintiles and by Regions, 2018 (at 2018 Current Prices) (AMD, per Month, per Adult Equivalent)**

Sources of income	1	2	3	4	5	Total
<b>All households</b>						
Wage-employment	22 467	34 098	42 240	46 229	66 834	42 374
Self-employment	4 822	7 226	9 568	9 745	14 668	9 206
Farm income	6 752	10 351	12 033	16 620	16 820	12 515
Transfers from relatives	3 268	4 859	7 060	8 935	12 167	7 258
Social transfers	12 566	12 656	12 657	13 047	11 477	12 481
Pensions	9 681	11 318	11 452	12 062	10 763	11 055
Other social assistance	205	97	173	98	147	144
Sales of real estate	6	0	15	165	291	95
Other income	974	1 162	1 805	2 399	4 380	2 144
Income in-kind	3 054	3 796	4 539	4 820	5 729	4 388
<b>Average</b>	<b>53 909</b>	<b>74 149</b>	<b>89 916</b>	<b>101 962</b>	<b>132 367</b>	<b>90 460</b>
<b>Yerevan</b>						
Wage-employment	30 366	51 750	61 889	71 503	98 066	65 061
Self-employment	8 655	12 387	18 443	16 355	22 045	16 090
Farm income	429	441	502	441	1 081	598
Transfers from relatives	2 127	3 164	5 447	9 169	13 245	6 978
Social transfers	13 826	13 210	12 747	12 429	11 723	12 713
Pensions	11 447	12 626	12 283	12 037	11 395	11 971
Other social assistance	170	98	188	176	213	170
Sales of real estate	1	0	43	105	95	52
Other income	19 0	751	1 388	2 009	4 740	1 959
Income in-kind	1 161	883	1 002	1 125	4 255	1 770
<b>Average</b>	<b>56 754</b>	<b>82 587</b>	<b>101 462</b>	<b>113 136</b>	<b>155 250</b>	<b>105 221</b>
<b>Other urban households</b>						
Wage-employment	23 919	34 220	45 133	43 739	70 883	41 262
Self-employment	4 195	5 192	6 007	8 996	14 251	7 227
Farm income	2 159	4 152	4 345	5 239	4 978	3 985
Transfers from relatives	3 878	6 641	7 501	11 874	13 010	8 021
Social transfers	12 496	12 127	13 005	15 532	12 804	13 089
Pensions	9 412	9 985	11 662	13 877	12 089	11 170
Other social assistance	216	162	220	141	193	189
Sales of real estate	14	0	0	198	455	112
Other income	1 333	806	1 034	2 651	4 060	1 840
Income in-kind	772	1 703	2 187	2 322	1 975	1 701
<b>Average</b>	<b>48 767</b>	<b>64 841</b>	<b>79 213</b>	<b>90 552</b>	<b>122 415</b>	<b>77 237</b>
<b>Rural households</b>						
Wage-employment	15 187	17 578	21 178	28 519	33 850	23 593
Self-employment	2 757	4 162	3 851	5 172	7 747	4 793
Farm income	16 359	24 856	29 065	35 704	39 654	29 521
Transfers from relatives	3 417	4 915	8 258	7 004	10 584	6 903
Social transfers	11 737	12 594	12 298	12 033	10 398	11 803
Pensions	8 708	11 238	10 493	10 997	9 307	10 172
Other social assistance	220	41	122	14	55	87
Sales of real estate	0	0	0	192	379	120
Other income	1 141	1 848	2 806	2 545	4 232	2 542
Income in-kind	6 929	8 290	9 759	9 119	9 544	8 760
<b>Average</b>	<b>57 527</b>	<b>74 242</b>	<b>87 215</b>	<b>100 287</b>	<b>116 388</b>	<b>88 035</b>

Source: *ILCS 2018*

Note: *Income is defined as total disposable income. Income is measured per adult equivalent*

Annex 3 Table A6.1 – Armenia: Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures per Household Member, 2008 and 2017-2018

(AMD)

	All households			Including					
				Urban households					
	2008	2017	2018	2008	2017	2018	2008	2017	2018
<b>Consumption expenditures; including:</b>	<b>28 878</b>	<b>44 413</b>	<b>45 788</b>	<b>30 568</b>	<b>48 611</b>	<b>47 535</b>	<b>25 754</b>	<b>37 753</b>	<b>42 905</b>
❖ Food									
❖ Non-food products; <i>of which:</i>	14 984	18 446	18 496	15 086	18 675	18 314	14 794	18 082	18 793
Clothing, shoes, textiles	4 730	8 497	8 644	5 082	9 016	8 615	4 079	7 673	8 692
Furniture and household goods									
Medicaments, medical supplies	1 247	1 581	1 648	1 243	1 647	1 328	1 254	1 477	2 176
Construction materials	1 122	497	541	1 238	477	511	909	529	590
Fuel	536	1 975	2 013	635	2 387	2 318	354	1 321	1 511
❖ Alcoholic beverages	133	220	258	178	254	277	49	166	227
❖ Tobacco	544	2 025	2 053	521	1 851	1 934	586	2 301	2 249
❖ Personal services; <i>including:</i>	227	321	322	218	345	306	243	283	350
Consumer and utility services; <i>of which:</i>	1 019	1 649	1 653	1 094	1 726	1 494	882	1 527	1 916
Floor space fee	7 918	15 500	16 673	9 088	18 849	18 806	5 756	10 188	13 154
Utility services; <i>of which:</i>	2 635	6 495	6 962	3 052	8 075	8 288	1 865	3 986	4 774
Electricity	36	942	949	55	1 500	1 209	2	56	521
Natural gas	2 599	5 553	6 013	2 997	6 576	7 079	1 863	3 930	4 254
Wood	1 031	2 334	2 302	1 144	2 582	2 539	821	1 940	1 911
Consumer services, <i>of which:</i>	1 254	2649	2857	1 351	3261	3377	1 075	1 679	1999
Shoe repair	19	96	44	10	73	18	37	133	88
Cultural services	46	345	346	52	404	343	36	251	351
Tuitions	4	10	12	5	13	11	3	4	15
Medical assistance	3	98	121	5	102	119	0	92	125
Health recovery, including recreation	1 221	1 047	1 255	1 457	1 302	1 477	783	642	889
Transportation services	1 035	2 490	2 770	1 029	3 044	2 966	1 048	1 610	2 448
Communication services	20	814	849	30	1 034	986	1	466	622
Legal services	967	1 461	1 521	1 199	1 843	1 625	539	855	1 348
<b>Consumption expenditures; including:</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>1 546</b>
❖ Food	16	518	548	22	508	438	5	534	730

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2017-2018

Table A 6.2. – Armenia: Household per Capita Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures, by Decile Groups, 2004-2018

(AMD)

2004թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>19 251</b>	<b>5 740</b>	<b>8 535</b>	<b>10 436</b>	<b>12 289</b>	<b>14 154</b>	<b>16 288</b>	<b>18 950</b>	<b>22 638</b>	<b>28 763</b>	<b>54 713</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	10 797	4 214	6 090	7 480	8 543	9 428	10 437	11 693	13 425	15 853	20 815
Alcoholic beverages	163	21	38	63	53	85	120	146	211	275	614
Tobacco	808	296	399	531	652	732	801	866	1 090	1 157	1 560
Non-food products	2 787	492	872	929	1 315	1 623	2 030	2 634	3 092	4 696	10 180
Services	4 696	717	1 136	1 433	1 726	2 286	2 900	3 611	4 820	6 782	21 544

2005թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>21 109</b>	<b>6 071</b>	<b>9 233</b>	<b>11 583</b>	<b>13 514</b>	<b>15 500</b>	<b>17 902</b>	<b>20 878</b>	<b>24 902</b>	<b>31 248</b>	<b>60 276</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	12 035	4 448	6 598	8 348	9 322	10 417	11 846	13 124	14 937	17 803	23 518
Alcoholic beverages	179	18	32	42	63	82	112	152	182	350	751
Tobacco	835	261	436	519	624	735	863	1 022	1 217	1 160	1 513
Non-food products	3 014	506	828	1 005	1 403	1 711	1 892	2 555	3 134	4 525	12 588
Services	5 046	838	1 339	1 669	2 102	2 555	3 189	4 025	5 432	7 410	21 906

2006թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>23 276</b>	<b>7 321</b>	<b>10 878</b>	<b>13 239</b>	<b>15 249</b>	<b>17 561</b>	<b>20 117</b>	<b>23 319</b>	<b>27 457</b>	<b>34 187</b>	<b>63 377</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	13 149	5 318	7 852	9 182	10 199	11 631	12 867	14 068	15 884	18 434	26 031
Alcoholic beverages	210	18	34	62	73	114	131	214	258	356	842
Tobacco	953	283	463	564	783	839	1 013	1 125	1 326	1 373	1 759
Non-food products	3 250	515	917	1 284	1 501	2 184	2 327	2 934	3 652	5 337	11 837
Services	5 714	1 187	1 612	2 147	2 693	2 793	3 779	4 978	6 337	8 687	22 908

2007p.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>26 297</b>	<b>8 065</b>	<b>11 841</b>	<b>14 424</b>	<b>16 876</b>	<b>19 554</b>	<b>22 533</b>	<b>26 077</b>	<b>31 446</b>	<b>40 137</b>	<b>72 006</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14 080	5 620	8 085	9 450	10 602	12 056	13 465	15 311	17 475	19 976	28 761
Alcoholic beverages	236	31	65	77	100	108	146	216	309	441	863
Tobacco	975	367	447	697	881	891	993	1 109	1 295	1 384	1 685
Non-food products	4 113	578	1 091	1 223	1 586	2 094	2 881	3 465	4 638	7 338	16 232
Services	6 893	1 469	2 152	2 976	3 708	4 406	5 049	5 975	7 729	10 999	24 465

2008p.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>28 878</b>	<b>9 132</b>	<b>13 434</b>	<b>16 316</b>	<b>19 398</b>	<b>22 536</b>	<b>25 824</b>	<b>29 585</b>	<b>35 254</b>	<b>44 165</b>	<b>73 124</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14 984	6 153	8 906	10 250	11 710	12 967	14 766	16 371	18 520	20 882	29 311
Alcoholic beverages	227	37	50	64	121	142	138	176	318	370	850
Tobacco	1 019	408	540	721	796	1 054	983	1 044	1 361	1 405	1 884
Non-food products	4 730	670	1 110	1 535	2 156	2 727	3 607	4 720	5 850	8 413	16 508
Services	7 918	1 864	2 828	3 747	4 615	5 645	6 330	7 274	9 206	13 095	24 571

2009p.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>27 667</b>	<b>8 984</b>	<b>13 033</b>	<b>15 934</b>	<b>18 692</b>	<b>21 468</b>	<b>24 564</b>	<b>28 475</b>	<b>33 321</b>	<b>41 394</b>	<b>70 813</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14 145	5 715	8 220	9 730	11 139	12 504	13 525	15 586	17 145	20 347	27 541
Alcoholic beverages	238	17	42	64	92	119	183	249	296	463	860
Tobacco	1 035	458	542	744	884	1 082	1 114	1 065	1 303	1 385	1 777
Non-food products	7 955	695	1 196	1 686	2 192	2 600	3 168	4 361	5 685	7 100	14 257
Services	4 294	2 100	3 032	3 709	4 384	5 164	6 575	7 214	8 892	12 100	26 378

2010г.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>28 646</b>	<b>9 478</b>	<b>13 371</b>	<b>16 177</b>	<b>18 680</b>	<b>21 544</b>	<b>24 759</b>	<b>28 260</b>	<b>33 515</b>	<b>42 086</b>	<b>77 560</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14 844	6 124	8 495	9 962	11 338	12 753	14 197	15 611	18 382	21 942	29 672
Alcoholic beverages	272	29	44	72	115	135	161	199	308	584	1 074
Tobacco	1 009	369	558	694	771	879	1 086	1 214	1 229	1 538	1 766
Non-food products	4 439	809	1 244	1 803	2 151	2 585	3 403	4 135	5 288	7 228	15 625
Services	8 082	2 147	3 030	3 645	4 305	5 191	5 913	7 101	8 307	10 793	29 422

2011г.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>32 585</b>	<b>10 677</b>	<b>15 154</b>	<b>18 419</b>	<b>21 344</b>	<b>24 404</b>	<b>27 803</b>	<b>32 088</b>	<b>37 591</b>	<b>47 385</b>	<b>90 979</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	17 184	6 716	9 530	11 373	12 935	14 302	16 590	18 630	21 150	25 115	35 486
Alcoholic beverages	245	30	62	67	71	95	149	251	286	500	942
Tobacco	1 123	476	689	745	965	1 036	995	1 311	1 351	1 629	2 031
Non-food products	5 022	873	1 386	2 000	2 520	2 936	3 761	4 435	5 677	7 364	19 163
Services	9 011	2 582	3 487	4 234	4 853	6 035	6 308	7 461	9 127	12 777	33 357

2012г.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>34 832</b>	<b>11 506</b>	<b>16 502</b>	<b>19 897</b>	<b>23 215</b>	<b>26 757</b>	<b>30 488</b>	<b>35 006</b>	<b>41 039</b>	<b>51 231</b>	<b>93 472</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	16 970	7 276	9 734	11 495	13 081	14 616	16 330	18 550	20 957	24 713	33 820
Alcoholic beverages	242	33	45	64	80	107	139	212	309	377	1 048
Tobacco	1 199	492	670	873	915	1 091	1 114	1 161	1 592	1 696	2 379
Non-food products	6 159	900	1 919	2 616	3 254	4 042	5 427	5 945	7 080	9 558	20 823
Services	10 262	2 804	4 134	4 849	5 885	6 901	7 477	9 138	11 101	14 888	35 402

2013թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>36 787</b>	<b>11 929</b>	<b>17 537</b>	<b>21 034</b>	<b>24 460</b>	<b>27 881</b>	<b>31 930</b>	<b>37 021</b>	<b>43 789</b>	<b>54 399</b>	<b>97 905</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	17 622	7 395	10 400	11 961	14 044	15 263	16 794	18 959	22 143	25 280	33 975
Alcoholic beverages	235	22	57	75	82	108	115	155	339	444	953
Tobacco	1 289	566	777	1 032	1 071	1 140	1 456	1 614	1 463	1 686	2 088
Non-food products	6 568	1 037	2 042	2 954	3 553	4 701	5 491	6 355	8 038	11 639	19 872
Services	11 073	2 908	4 260	5 013	5 711	6 669	8 070	9 939	11 806	15 350	41 017

2014թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>40 770</b>	<b>12 779</b>	<b>18 706</b>	<b>22 634</b>	<b>26 313</b>	<b>30 385</b>	<b>34 667</b>	<b>40 210</b>	<b>47 235</b>	<b>59 040</b>	<b>117 784</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18 635	7 660	10 738	12 995	14 729	16 114	17 986	20 085	22 813	27 096	36 137
Alcoholic beverages	244	23	52	82	88	85	174	210	280	429	1 012
Tobacco	1 404	441	834	822	1 014	1 288	1 371	1 708	1 729	1 817	3 018
Non-food products	7 442	1 340	2 458	3 124	3 854	4 847	6 104	7 578	9 104	11 790	24 222
Services	13 045	3 315	4 624	5 611	6 628	8 051	9 032	10 629	13 309	17 908	53 395

2015թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>42 867</b>	<b>13 675</b>	<b>19 450</b>	<b>23 516</b>	<b>27 492</b>	<b>31 964</b>	<b>36 770</b>	<b>42 349</b>	<b>49 757</b>	<b>60 993</b>	<b>122 641</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18 705	8 233	11 275	13 665	14 849	16 809	17 936	20 772	23 021	27 161	33 312
Alcoholic beverages	237	21	44	66	118	153	142	253	303	433	840
Tobacco	1 414	555	928	807	1 297	1 309	1 476	1 566	1 888	2 220	2 089
Non-food products	8 074	1 481	2 387	3 123	4 494	5 452	7 209	8 002	10 187	12 259	26 129
Services	14 437	3 385	4 816	5 855	6 734	8 241	10 007	11 756	14 358	18 920	60 271

2016թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>43 978</b>	<b>14 021</b>	<b>19 776</b>	<b>23 824</b>	<b>28 328</b>	<b>33 679</b>	<b>39 290</b>	<b>45 182</b>	<b>53 285</b>	<b>64 890</b>	<b>117 485</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18 520	8 443	11 007	13 647	15 138	16 581	19 074	20 337	20 589	23 877	36 496
Alcoholic beverages	244	28	51	88	116	133	204	224	215	486	898
Tobacco	1 351	455	742	1 022	1 118	1 338	1 506	1 680	1 801	1 712	2 133
Non-food products	8 732	1 716	2 789	3 082	4 454	5 901	7 181	9 154	13 161	14 380	25 500
Services	15 131	3 379	5 187	5 985	7 502	9 726	11 325	13 787	17 519	24 435	52 458

2017թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>44 413</b>	<b>13 891</b>	<b>19 794</b>	<b>23 724</b>	<b>27 475</b>	<b>31 730</b>	<b>36 201</b>	<b>41 982</b>	<b>49 981</b>	<b>63 396</b>	<b>135 899</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18 446	7 906	11 011	13 045	15 035	16 470	18 022	20 420	22 913	25 612	34 022
Alcoholic beverages	321	25	39	67	98	132	152	269	307	451	1 672
Tobacco	1 649	444	884	939	1 162	1 160	1 461	1 563	1 625	1 903	5 344
Non-food products	8 497	1 746	2 803	3 630	4 339	5 769	6 676	8 137	10 365	14 197	27 300
Services	15 500	3 769	5 057	6 043	6 841	8 199	9 891	11 594	14 771	21 233	67 561

2018թ.	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>45 788</b>	<b>15 149</b>	<b>21 086</b>	<b>25 367</b>	<b>29 204</b>	<b>33 497</b>	<b>37 764</b>	<b>42 440</b>	<b>49 501</b>	<b>61 887</b>	<b>142 120</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18 496	8 713	12 024	13 961	15 199	17 316	18 978	19 946	22 023	26 546	30 244
Alcoholic beverages	322	58	75	82	126	134	165	241	308	503	1 529
Tobacco	1 653	450	725	1 027	970	1 403	1 588	1 957	2 345	2 585	3 628
Non-food products	8 644	2 164	3 132	4 102	4 981	5 947	7 277	8 870	10 988	13 115	25 865
Services	16 673	3 764	5 130	6 195	7 928	8 697	9 756	11 426	13 837	19 138	80 854

Source: *ILCS 2004-2017*

\*) *Including consumption cost of own production food*

**Annex 4**

**Table A9.1 – Armenia: Number of Pensioners and Amount of Average Pension, by Types of Pension, as at End of Year 2017**

	Number of pensioners (person)	Amount of average pension (AMD)
Labor	460 548	40 113.6
Military service	1 866	24 487.5
Other types	658	340 817.5
Number of pensioners	<b>463 072</b>	<b>40 477..9</b>

Source: *Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs*

Table A9.2 – Armenia: Probability of Receiving Family Benefit, 2017

Independent variables	dF/dx	Standard errors
Share of 0-5 age group	0.073	0.005
Share of 6-14 age group	0.076	0.005
Share of 15-18 age group	0.060	0.006
Share of 19-25 age group	-0.011	0.006
Share of 26-45 age group	-0.012	0.004
Share of 46-60 age group	h&uacute;p	
Share of 61+ age group	-0.007	0.005
Ln (household size)	-0.062	0.007
Per adult equivalent consumption	-0.056	0.007
Age of household head	-0.004	0.001
(Age of household head) 2	0.000	0.000
Female head	-0.017	0.026
Elementary education (household head)	h&uacute;p	
Incomplete secondary education (household head)	0.024	0.020
General secondary education (household head)	-0.004	0.015
Secondary vocational (household head)	-0.017	0.013
Tertiary (household head)	-0.035	0.011
Not participating in the labor market (household head)	0.060	0.010
Unemployed (household head)	0.069	0.021
Self-employed (household head)	0.209	0.090
Other employment (household head)	0.071	0.020
Migrant members	0.011	0.009
Migrant members returned from abroad	-0.011	0.008
Car ownership	-0.065	0.005
Temporary dwelling	-0.068	0.024
Land used by household	-0.004	0.002
% of own land	0.015	0.007
% of irrigated land	0.004	0.008
Loan	-0.011	0.010
Livestock	0.004	0.007
LR chi2(38)	1147.47	
Prob > chi2	0	
Pseudo R2	0.3191	
Number of observations	5184	

Source: *ILCS 2017*

Note: *f* – reference category, \* indicates 10% significance; \*\* indicates 5% significance; \*\*\* indicates 1% significance



## **SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2018**

The year of 2018 has been specific in terms of the scope, coverage and substance of the works done. Some of the systems created earlier have entered into the normal functioning phase, and new initiatives have been launched.

Satisfactory results have been achieved in the development of a cooperative environment to address social issues, the development and institutionalization of public-private partnership.

Significant steps have been taken to improve the targeting, quality and effectiveness of the services provided.

### **Labor and employment**

The following acts have been developed and adopted during 2018:

- Government Decree No. 665-N of June 8, 2018 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 534-N of April 17, 2014”;
- Government Decree No. 1024-L of September 27, 2018 “On Approving the State Program and the Action Plan for Employment Regulation in 2019”.

As of December 31, 2018 the number of job seekers registered at the territorial centers of the State Employment Agency amounted 81.7 thousand persons. Among them, 79.1% or 64.6 thousand were unemployed. During the year 12.0 thousand job seekers people have been placed on job, of which 2.0 thousand – through employment programs.

In 2018, the Agency has implemented the following projects:

#### **“Provision of lump-sum compensation to employer for hiring persons that are non-competitive in the labor market”**

831 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

#### **“Provision of support to the unemployed for gaining professional work experience in the newly acquired profession”**

425 beneficiaries have passed internships under this program.

#### **“Organization of vocational training for the unemployed and job-seekers at the risk of dismissal”**

98 beneficiaries have been included in the program. Another 95 beneficiaries have received professional training through other organizations.

### **“Organization of Job Fair”**

Since the beginning of the year, 10 fairs have been organized in Yeghvard, Abovyan, Dilijan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Vedi, Goris, Armavir, Ashtarak and Yerevan. 9029 jobseekers registered at territorial employment centers and 326 employers have visited these fairs.

### **“Provision of partial wage compensation to the employer for hiring persons that are non-competitive in the labor market, and provision of financial assistance for accompanying a person with disabilities”**

32 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

### **“Provision of financial assistance to persons that are non-competitive in the labor market for visiting employers in order to find suitable jobs”**

640 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

### **“Provision of support to the unemployed for job placement at another place”**

4 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

### **“Provision of support for combining child care and work to job seekers who are in leave for the care of a child up to 3 years of age, in case they return to work before the child reaches the age of 2 years”**

475 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

### **“Organization of vocational training at the employer’s premises for young mothers, who lack a profession and are non-competitive in the labor market”**

112 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

### **“Provision of support to persons that are non-competitive in the labor market, for their involvement in small entrepreneurship activities”**

55 beneficiaries have been included in the program.

## **Pension security**

The following legislative acts have been developed and adopted during 2018:

- 1) Law No. HO-290-N of March 23, 2018 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on State Pensions”;
- 2) Law No. HO-384-N of September 11, 2018 “On Making an Amendment to the Law on State Pensions”;
- 3) Law No. HO-238-N of March 23, 2018 “On Making Amendments to the Law on State Pensions”;
- 4) Law No. HO-43-N of January 17, 2018 “On Making Amendments to the Law on Social Guarantees of Persons Having Held State Positions”;

- 5) Law No. HO-143-N of March 7, 2018 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Social Guarantees of Persons Having Held State Positions”;
- 6) Law No. HO-341-N of June 21, 2018 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Social Guarantees of Persons Having Held State Positions”;
- 7) Law No. HO-417-N of November 22, 2018 “On Making Amendments and a Supplement to the Law on Social Guarantees of Persons Having Held State Positions”;
- 8) Law No. HO-337-N of June 21, 2018 “On Making Supplements to the Law on Funded Pensions”;
- 9) Law No. HO-239-N of March 23, 2018 “On Making Amendments to the Law on State Benefits”;
- 10) Government Decree No. 1408-N of November 29, 2018 “On Making Amendments to the Government Decree No. 1734-N of December 30, 2010 and to the Government Decree No. 1489-N of December 26, 2013”;
- 11) Government Decree No. 765-N of July 10, 2018 “On Making Amendments to Several Government Decrees”;
- 12) Government Decree No. 431-N of April 12, 2018 “On Making an Amendment to the Government Decree No. 670-N of May 5, 2011”.

Further measures have been undertaken in 2018 aimed at expanding the range of online services provided in the area of pension security, in order to reduce the risks involved in the process for assignment and payment of pensions and benefits, to provide for access to and availability of services, as well as to simplify administration of the process.

Due to legislative amendments and enhancement of the “Electronic Pension” information system, since 2018 the following has been provided for:

- Online submission of applications for assignment of childbirth lump-sum allowance for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and next child births, childcare allowance, and funeral allowance;
- Introduction of the system for exchange of information with the bodies of the Civil Registry Office on childbirth and deprivation of parental rights, and its application for enabling electronic inquiries into the database of the Civil Registry Office, obtaining the necessary data, recording the data in the “Electronic Pension” information system, and making relevant decisions (assignment of childbirth lump-sum allowance, allowance for childcare up to 2 years of age; assignment or refusal of funeral allowance);
- Assignment (recalculation) and payment of pensions and bonuses to the military servicemen and to their family members through the “Electronic Pension” information system.

The information subsystem enabling registration of workbooks and entry of scanned workbook data into the state pension system database is about to launch. In 2018, around 270.000 workbooks have been digitalized.

In order to increase the effectiveness and simplify the administration of the process for assignment of pensions and benefits, further to the adoption of the laws “On Making a

Supplement to the Civil Code”, “On Making an Amendment to the Law on State Pensions” and “On Making a Supplement and Amendments to the Law on State Benefits”, 11 draft Government decrees have been developed and circulated as prescribed by the legislation to enable disbursement of state pensions and benefits through accounts designated for social protection (regular) or lump-sum monetary assistance (non-regular) payments. Final versions of these draft decrees will be considered by the Government in 2019.

Amendments have been made to the legislation aimed at:

- Enhancing the level of social protection for families planning to have a second child (the lump-sum allowance for the birth of a second child has been set at AMD 150.000 instead of the previously applied AMD 50.000);
- Enhancing the level of social protection for families with 3 and more children (regardless of whether the child has reached the age of 1 year, the person entitled to manage the family fund has been allowed to make use of AMD 50.000 per month instead of the previously applied AMD 25.000 per month, which could only be used after the child had reached the age of 1 year).

One of the main targets of the Government Program approved by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia is to overcome extreme poverty.

## **Social protection**

### **The disabled and the elderly**

The **state policy and targeted programs in the area of disability** are aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and ensuring their social inclusion.

In 2018, works aimed at the alignment of the legislation in the area of disability with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities have been furthered.

A package of draft Government decrees (“On Approving the Procedure for Implementation of Medical-Social Expert Examination and Repealing the Government Decree No. 276-N of March 2, 2006”; “On Approving the Standards for Medical-Social Expert Examination and Repealing the Government Decree No. 780 of June 13, 2003”; “On Making Amendments and Supplements to Several Government Decrees”) has been developed and circulated for the introduction of the new disability assessment model. The draft legal acts included in the package regulate provisions related to the assessment of disability based on the approaches and principles of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Functions (ICF). Currently the package is under review. In particular, the issue of making systemic (including structural and personnel) changes in this area is considered. Instead of the existing medical-social expert examination system, it is envisaged to establish Needs Assessment Centers, where multi-disciplinary teams will carry out comprehensive assessment of the needs of individuals, thereby identifying their needs and offering services appropriate to them.

Within the framework of the state targeted programs implemented during 2018, prosthetic-orthopedic appliances, audio devices, eye prostheses and other rehabilitation aids have been provided to the disabled free of charge. In 2018, hearing aids and wheelchairs have been provided to beneficiaries on the basis of state certificates. The Government Decree No. 1516-N of December 20, 2018 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 1151-N of September 7, 2017 and the Government Decree No. 1035-N of September 10, 2015” has been adopted, establishing that since 2019 prosthetic-orthopedic appliances and rehabilitation aids will be provided to persons with disabilities and other social status by means of certificates.

State support has been provided to non-governmental organizations “Salvation” and “Full Life” and to the “National Endowment for Autism” to provide social and rehabilitation services for children and youth with disabilities.

As of December 31, 2018 the number of persons with disabilities registered in the Country Register of Persons with Disabilities is 188.460, of which 8.193 are children with disabilities. The number of persons with disabilities has decreased by 4.972 compared to the previous year. In 2018, as many as 11.719 persons have been examined for the first time (a decrease by 757 compared to the previous year), and 36.451 persons have undergone re-examination (a decrease by 12.397 compared to the previous year).

The main objective of the **state policy in the area of the elderly’s issues** is to promote the quality of life of the elderly in need of care. During 2018, implementation of the programs aimed at social protection of the elderly have been furthered, through implementing the state policy of ensuring decent living conditions for the elderly and providing services according their assessed individual needs.

In 2018, the priority task in the area of the elderly’s issues has been defined as “Establishment of prerequisites for the solution of problems arising from the consequences of aging, and introduction of new models of alternative social protection services for the elderly”. To implement this task, the Government Protocol Decree No. 20 of May 18, 2017 approved the “Strategy for Overcoming the Consequences of Aging, and 2017-2021 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy”.

Within the framework of the measures stipulated by the Action Plan of the Strategy for 2018, drafts for new models (programs) of alternative services to provide for active aging have been developed, stipulating in particular:

- Introduction of the service of social assistant;
- Creation of a club/ day care center for healthy lifestyle and active entertainment of the elderly;
- Introduction of home care services, according to the assessed needs of the elderly;
- Establishment of a community-based all-day care center;
- Organization of care for the elderly in a foster family.

In order to improve the quality and efficiency of services provided to the elderly during 2018, as well as to enable SNCOs to engage in entrepreneurial activities, the Ministry of Labor and

Social Affairs has developed and the Government has adopted the Decree No. 163-N of February 15, 2018 “On Approving the Rules for the Use of the Profit Generated by the State Non-Commercial Organizations under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia; and on Making Amendments and a Supplement to Several Government Decrees”.

The Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs No. 69-A/1 of June 1, 2018 has established the procedure for the state non-commercial organizations under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to separate the expenses due to entrepreneurial activities from the state budget allocations, and to submit relevant reports.

In order to coordinate the work with the civil society, as well as to make the activities of the Ministry more transparent and controllable, the Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs No. 112-A/1 of October 18, 2018 has approved the procedure of monitoring in state non-commercial organizations under the Ministry that provide care services to children, elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as the composition of the public monitoring group, which may pay visits and conduct monitoring in such organizations at any time, thus contributing to the improved quality of services and enhanced protection of human rights.

In 2018, further state support has been allocated to the charity non-governmental organization “Mission Armenia”, the charitable foundations “Vanadzor Elderly’s House” and “Hans Christian Kofoed” to provide care services to the elderly and the disabled, as well as to homeless people.

Since 2018, state financial support has also been provided to the foundation “Friends of Warm Hearth” and to the non-governmental organization “Care”.

With the support of the Government of Kuwait, in 2018 the territory of the nursing home No. 1 in Yerevan (state non-commercial organization) has been further improved.

In the elderly’s subsector, within the framework of the program “Care Services for Persons above 18 in Need of Care” the following activities have been implemented:

- **All-day care services for the elderly**

Five nursing homes under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, particularly the nursing home No. 1 in Yerevan, “Nork” nursing home, the nursing home in Gyumri, the neuro-psychological nursing home in Vardenis, and “Dzorak” center for care of persons with mental health problems provide all-day care services for the single elderly and the disabled. 1210 pensioners at nursing homes receive full care funded by the state.

- **At-home social services for the single elderly**

The “At-Home Social Services Center for the Single Elderly and the Disabled” state non-commercial organization operating within the system of the Ministry provides at-home care and social services to 1450 single elderly and disabled pensioners in Yerevan.

- **Accommodation for certain categories of persons included in special groups**

The legal basis for this measure is the Government Decree No. 1069-N of September 10, 2015.

The “Veteran” shelter is designed to serve 57 beneficiaries in certain categories of persons included in special groups.

- **Day care services for people with mental health problems**

20 persons with mental health problems receive care and social services at the day care center for mental health adjunct to the “Dzorak” center for care of persons with mental health problems.

- **Temporary accommodation for homeless people**

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs implements a program that provides temporary housing to persons without a particular place of residence; for this purpose, the charitable foundation “Hans Christian Kofoed” receives funding from the state budget to provide temporary (up to 90 days) housing and various social services to 100 homeless people.

- **At-home and day care social services to the single elderly and the disabled in regions**

State support has been provided to the charity non-governmental organization “Mission Armenia” to compensate the work of the staff providing at-home and day care social services to 3440 single and elderly pensioners in 8 regions of the country.

- **All-day care and social services at Vanadzor Elderly’s House**

State support has been provided to the Vanadzor Elderly’s House providing care for 55 pensioners.

- **All-day care services for persons with mental and physical disabilities**

State support has been provided to the foundation “Friends of Warm Hearth”, where 15 disabled and orphaned young people with mental and physical disabilities are provided with all-day care services.

- **All-day care services for people with mental health problems**

State support has been provided to the Spitak Care Home, which is a new model of providing alternative services of all-day care to people with mental health problems and is the first in Armenia. In 2018, the organization has provided care services to 16 persons.

## **Children's issues**

The policy in the area of children’s rights pursues realization of the child’s right to live in the family and implementation of the reforms in the area of child protection, which assume ensuring social protection guarantees for children in difficult life circumstances, developing the network of alternative services, improving the quality of life in child care and protection facilities, and providing for integration of children into the society.

There is a process of expansion and development of alternative services in the sector. In this regard, during 2018 a number of measures have been implemented, including development of legal acts as set forth below.

The Government Decree No. 762-N “On Renaming the State Non-Commercial Organization “Vanadzor Boarding Institution #1 for Child Care and Protection”, Attaching Property to It, Providing Attached and Detached Property as In-Kind Assistance, Donating Property to the Charitable Non-Governmental Organization “Armenian Caritas”, and Making an Amendment to the Government Decree No. 890 of July 26, 2007” has been adopted on July 4, 2018. Due to the reorganization under the Decree, the children receiving all-day care at the institution have been returned to their biological families, which, in cooperation with international partner organizations, are provided support commensurate to their assessed needs.

The draft Government Decree “On Renaming the State Non-Commercial Organization “Vanadzor Orphanage”, Attaching Property to It, Providing Attached and Detached Property as In-Kind Assistance” has been developed and submitted to the Prime Minister’s Staff pursuant to the established procedure.

Draft Government Decrees “On Dissolving the State Non-Commercial Organization “Byureghavan Boarding Institution for Child Care and Protection” and Making Amendments to the Government Decree No. 890 of July 26, 2007”, “On Dissolving the State Non-Commercial Organization “Dilijan Boarding Institution for Child Care and Protection” and Making Amendments to the Government Decree No. 890 of July 26, 2007” and “On Renaming the State Non-Commercial Organization “Gyumri Boarding Institution #1 for Child Care and Protection”, Attaching Property to It, Providing Attached and Detached Property as In-Kind Assistance, and Making an Amendment to the Government Decree No. 890 of July 26, 2007” has been circulated to the concerned agencies for their consideration.

The legal acts regulating adoption and foster care processes as well as creation of Small Group Homes have been drafted and submitted to the Prime Minister’s Staff pursuant to the established procedure.

In order to increase the efficiency of the adoption process, to revise the criteria for the selection of adoptive parents, to introduce procedures for further control of the life and upbringing of adopted children that are Armenian nationals, in 2018 the draft Government Decree “On the Procedure for Registration of Persons - nationals of the Republic of Armenia that are Permanent Residents of the Republic of Armenia, foreign nationals, stateless persons, nationals of the Republic of Armenia residing outside the Republic of Armenia –Seeking to Adopt Children and of the Children Subject to Adoption; for the Provision information on the Children Subject to Adoption to the Persons Seeking to Adopt Children; for Matching the Persons Seeking to Adopt Children and the Children Subject to Adoption; for Adoption of Children by Persons Seeking to Adopt Children; for Registration of the Persons from a Foreign Country Seeking to Adopt Children; for Compilation of the Report on the Living Conditions; for Issuance of Permissions to Adopted Children for Entering the Republic of Armenia; and on Repealing the Government Decree No. 269-N of March 18, 2010” has been developed and submitted to the Prime Minister’s Staff.



Together with the foundation “FAR Children's Support Center”, the Ministry implements a program to arrange child care for habitants of social welfare institutions in foster families. The foundation has already selected people living in the regions, who are ready to provide child care for those habitants of social welfare institutions, whose care and upbringing cannot be implemented in the biological family. 12 candidates for foster parents have been registered, passed training on childcare issues and received positive conclusions on the basis of an assessment conducted jointly with social case managers. 7 families have chosen a child. Due to the adult beneficiaries leaving the program, on average 35 children have received care during the year. In accordance with the reform policy in this area, care in foster families is also arranged for children with disabilities.

Six institutions (orphanages) within the system of the Ministry providing general-type and special (specialized) all-day childcare services have provided services to around 590 children (as opposed to the envisaged number of 649 children) deprived of parental care, including around 450 children that are habitants of three special (specialized) institutions, due to the facts that children are returned to their biological families, adopted and placed in foster families within the framework of the policy to reduce the occupancy in these institutions.

Although the number of children in general-type institutions providing all-day childcare services has been decreasing due to the processes aimed at reducing current occupancy and preventing new arrivals, the number of children in special (specialized) institutions keeps increasing or remains unchanged due to continued referrals of newborns with health problems from healthcare facilities, as well as to the practical impossibility for the children with disabilities to be returned to the biological families, be adopted or placed in a foster family.

Within the framework of the program “Child Boarding Services”, in 2018 four child care boarding institutions provided for all-day care of 621 school-aged children from socially vulnerable families registered in the system of family vulnerability assessment; however, on average 375 children only have received the respective services due to the reorganization of child care boarding institutions, in particular the state non-commercial organizations “Kapan Boarding Institution for Child Care and Protection” and “Vanadzor Boarding Institution #1 for Child Care and Protection”. Children receiving all-day care have returned to biological families and, in cooperation with international partner organizations, these families have been provided with support commensurate to their needs.

Three day care centers of social welfare within the Ministry's system have provided services to around 250 children in difficult life circumstances aged 6-18 years and to their families, and three centers for child and family support provided such services to around 150 children.

The non-governmental organization “Bridge of Hope” through its four day care centers (in Dilijan, Ijevan, Noyemberyan and Berd) has provided services to at least 250 children in difficult life circumstances.

The state non-commercial organization “Zatik Child Support Center in Yerevan” has provided around 17 children in difficult life circumstances aged 3-18 years with all-day care services for a period up to 6 months.

Within the framework of the program “Day Care Services for Disabled Children at the Inclusive Kindergarten #92 of Malatia-Sebastia Administrative District of Yerevan” co-financed by the Ministry, on average 20 children in difficult life circumstances, including those with mental and physical development disorders, have been provided multi-disciplinary services.

Within the framework of the program “Provision of Financial Support to School-Aged Children in General-Type and Special (Specialized) Institutions (Orphanages) for Social Protection of the Population”, children aged 7-18 years are provided funds for small expenses (pocket money). The money has been provided to 103 children factually attending the schools.

Within the framework of the measures aimed at returning children from institutions to biological families (reduction of current occupancy and prevention of new arrivals) in Lori and Shirak regions 10 children have been returned to the biological families, and 110 children have been prevented from entering the institutions. Under the said measures, families have been provided in-kind assistance package comprised of food, clothing and footwear, stationery and textbooks, and compensation for consumed energy.

Within the framework of the program “Assistance and Counseling to Orphanage Alumni in the Republic of Armenia”, 9 graduates of the state non-commercial organizations “Vanadzor Orphanage” and “Gavar Orphanage” have received one-time financial assistance of AMD 50.000.

## **Demography**

The following acts have been developed and adopted during 2018:

- 1) Government Decree No. 249-N of March 6, 2018 “On Making Supplements to the Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014”;
- 2) Government Decree No. 1006-N of September 14, 2018 “On Making Amendments to the Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014”;
- 3) Government Decree No. 1220-N of November 1, 2018 “On Making an Amendment and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014”.

Due to legislative amendments and enhancement of the “Electronic Pension” information system, since 2018 the following has been provided for:

- Online submission of applications for assignment of childbirth lump-sum allowance for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and next child births, childcare allowance, and funeral allowance;
- Introduction of the system for exchange of information with the bodies of the Civil Registry Office on childbirth and deprivation of parental rights, and its application for enabling electronic inquiries into the database of the Civil Registry Office, obtaining the necessary data, recording the data in the “Electronic Pension” information system, and

making relevant decisions (assignment of childbirth lump-sum allowance, allowance for childcare up to 2 years of age; assignment or refusal of funeral allowance).

## **Social assistance**

In 2018, state benefits have been assigned and paid in accordance with provisions of the Law on State Benefits (HO-154-N) as a separate form of social services defined by Article 8 of the Law on Social Assistance (HO-231-N). The Government establishes the procedures and peculiarities of assignment and payment, as well as the amount of the benefit. Territorial social service agencies or units (hereinafter referred to as TSSUs), in the capacity of separated divisions of public governance or local self-governance bodies, are in charge of the processes for the assignment and payment of benefits aimed at enhancing family living standards (family benefit, social benefit, emergency assistance).

### **Benefits Aimed at Enhancing Family Living Standards**

Benefits aimed at enhancing family living standards (formerly, family benefit) constitute a socially important program targeting assistance of poor families.

The issue of better targeting of the benefits aimed at enhancing family living standards has always been viewed as a major challenge in social assistance, and relevant measures in this area have been taken in four main directions: revision of the rules for the assessment of family vulnerability; improved administration; training of the staff of territorial bodies; and public outreach.

Reforms in the system of family benefit have been carried out in accordance with the directions defined under the prospective development strategic program based on the findings of the annual integrated household living standards surveys conducted by the Statistical Committee to revise the rules for the assessment of family vulnerability.

Eligibility for family benefit is determined by the family vulnerability score, which is calculated in accordance with the procedure of testing family vulnerability as approved by the Government Decree No 145-N of January 30, 2014. According to the defined procedure, a number of indirect indicators are used for testing family (household) vulnerability, including the social group of each household member, the number of incapacitated members of the household, the place of residence, dwelling conditions, average monthly income of the household etc.

Each of the above indicators has its numerical value, and the family's vulnerability score is determined by the product of such values. The higher is this score, the more vulnerable is considered the family.

The score for eligibility to family benefit is established at "30.00" since January 1, 2008, as opposed to the previous year's "33.00". This score remained unchanged until and including 2018.

The main changes in family benefits were introduced in 2012 within the structure of the average monthly family income, the formula for calculating the income ratio, whereas in 2017

the assessment of labor market behavior for each capable member of the family was introduced with the aim of targeting employment and social assistance programs specifically to incapacitated groups of the population (children, single elderly, families with many children and other groups). In 2018, obtaining information on credit liabilities and overdue loans from ACRA credit bureau, as well as data on bank deposits and income gained from them at the time of the household vulnerability assessment has been introduced with a view to consider the feasibility of applying these indicators at later stages.

The changes aimed at improving the processes for assignment and payment of state benefits firstly materialize in the increased scope of data – as required for determining eligibility to any state benefit – that is accepted on basis of the applicants’ statement with further on-line check of reliability of such data.

In particular, on-line data are received from the territorial divisions of the State Register of Population of the Police (regarding the place of residence or composition of the household) and from the State Cadaster of Real Estate (regarding the size, type and net cadastral income of the land owned by the household). The mentioned two types of data are directly obtained by TSSUs through on-line inquiries. On-line data are also received from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, the Traffic Police, the Civil Registry Office and the Company Registry Agency under the Ministry of Justice on monthly basis, through “Nork Technological and Awareness Center for Social Services”, which provides for centralized matching of various databases and furnishes the output to TSSUs to work with families, re-check their social-economic conditions, and make proposals on their eligibility to family or social benefit.

Reforms in this area have had certain impact on the number of eligible households registered in the family vulnerability assessment system and entitled to family or social benefit, including the impact in terms of the number of eligible families with children. The dynamics of the relevant changes is presented below.

**Table 1: Family (or Social) Benefit Program in Armenia, 2013-2018**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Registered families (percent of the total number of families in Armenia)	16.5	17.2	17.4	17.41	15.28	14.4
Beneficiary families (percent of the total number of registered families )	79.78	77.71	77.57	80.8	83	84.1
Beneficiary families (percent of the total number of families in Armenia)	13.16	13.37	13.53	14	12.7	12.1
Families with children (percent of the total number of beneficiary families )	76.97	76.27	76.91	75.5	75.2	73.1
State budget allocation (AMD billion)	37.105	37.105	38.361	38.361	39.498	39.498
Number of beneficiary families	102570	104130	105408	106296	103723	97232
Average amount of benefit (AMD)	29350	30350	30350	31350	31350	31350

In 2018, further efforts have been made towards allocation of family benefits to the poorest families, particularly the ones with many children, while taking into account the place of residence of the family where it is in highly mountainous or border areas.

The amount of family benefit is determined by adding to the base benefit component an increment for each family member (child) up to 18 years of age, whereby the amount of the increment is dependent on the vulnerability score of the family, its place of residence, as well as the number of children in the family.

The basic component of social and family benefits, as well as of quarterly emergency assistance is set at AMD 18000 for 2018.

The increment is determined for the three defined levels of the vulnerability score, within the range of 30.01-35.00 points for the first level, 35.01-39.00 points for the second level, and 39.01 and more points for the third level. The difference of increments for each range is AMD 500, and the higher is the vulnerability score, the larger is the increment.

Within the defined ranges of the vulnerability score, the amount of the increment also varies. Particularly, the increment for children of families residing in highly mountainous and border areas is higher by AMD 500 than the increment determined for the given range, and if there are 4 or more children in the family, the increment per child is higher by another AMD 1000.

The Law on State Benefits establishes specific criteria for the assignment of lump-sum emergency assistance within the system of family vulnerability assessment, such as, in a family eligible to family benefit, the birth of a child, the child's school enrollment, and the funeral of a deceased family member eligible to family or social benefit (except when such member is a pensioner or a beneficiary of old-age, disability or survivor's benefit).

With regard to families eligible to family benefit, the amount of the lump-sum emergency assistance for childbirth is set at AMD 50 thousand, for child's school enrollment – at AMD 25 thousand, and for the funeral of a family member – at AMD 50 thousand. In 2018, the following payments of lump-sum emergency assistance have been made to families eligible to family benefit: for childbirth – 3891 cases, for child's school enrollment – 9395 cases, and for the funeral of a deceased family member – 119 cases.

With a view to solve short-term financial problems of families in difficult life circumstances that are registered in the system but not eligible to family benefit, the TSSU may assign the family emergency assistance on quarterly basis upon the recommendation of the Social Support Council. The issue of emergency assistance can be considered every quarter, with a subsequent decision to assign or refuse emergency assistance. The amount of emergency assistance is determined equal to the amount of the base benefit. In 2018, as many as 5152 families have received emergency assistance.

At the same time, package-based provision of social services is emphasized. Provision of **integrated social services** is a means to improve the quality of social services, increase their accessibility, make them beneficiary-oriented, enable their assessment and monitoring, and improve the effectiveness of the whole process.

The process of transition to this system is rather long; it should be implemented gradually and relates to different sectors of governance. Introduction of the system requires significant work for developing relevant legislation, clarifying the scope of the powers of each

constituent unit and the terms of joint work, developing relevant mechanisms, establishing the norms to be implemented etc.

The Government Decree No. 952-N of July 26, 2012 approved the program for implementation of the integrated social service system (hereinafter referred to as the system) and established a pilot project for providing integrated social services in Ararat region.

In order to implement the system, territorial centers for integrated social services (TCISS) should be established in the country for the deployment of the bodies providing social services, such as social security divisions subordinated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, territorial (regional) employment centers, medical-social expert examination committees, territorial bodies of social services within regional administrations (in case of Yerevan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Ararat and Jermuk – within municipalities). 22 TCISSs have started operations as of 2018,

Other services have also been provided on the basis of the family vulnerability assessment system. In accordance with the Government Decree No. 1122-N of November 3, 2016 as many as 104.585 households have benefited from the lowered electricity tariff option with a total consumption of 195.975.512 kW/h, and 83.107 households/ registered consumers have benefited from the lowered gas tariff option with a total consumption of 33.445.301 cubic meters in 2018.

Members of households registered in the family vulnerability assessment system with a vulnerability score above 30.00 also benefit from the programs that stipulate for partial compensation of vocational education tuition (in accordance with the Government Decree No. 1183-N, of July 27, 2006) and for the provision of free of charge services under state-guaranteed annual targeted programs in healthcare (in accordance with the Government Decree No. 318-N of March 4, 2004).

*SOCIAL SNAPSHOT AND POVERTY IN ARMENIA, 2019*

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