



## 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, 2017

	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>	2 972.7	1408.2	1564.5	37700	19731	17969	27157	13841	13316	15214	3940
Yerevan	1 077.6	497.6	580.0	14454	7611	6843	8882	4530	4352	6204	1629
Aragatsotn	127.1	62.5	64.6	1661	891	770	1196	625	571	652	168
Ararat	257.8	124.6	133.2	3314	1732	1582	2242	1131	1111	1286	256
Armavir	264.6	128.6	136.0	3125	1613	1512	2354	1178	1176	1417	286
Gegharkunik	229.7	114.8	114.9	2875	1499	1376	1784	907	877	968	169
Lori	217.4	99.5	117.9	2778	1480	1298	2709	1358	1351	1017	517
Kotayk	251.6	120.4	131.2	3219	1651	1568	2336	1225	1111	1284	310
Shirak	235.4	110.1	125.3	2983	1517	1466	2512	1265	1247	927	290
Syunik	138.4	67.4	71.0	1348	692	656	1285	689	596	640	164
Vayots Dzor	49.6	23.9	25.7	563	288	275	531	268	263	285	48
Tavush	123.5	58.8	64.7	1380	757	623	1326	665	661	534	103

Source: Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

## Annex 2

Table A3.1 – Armenia: Poverty Indicators, 2008 and 2017 (Standard Errors in Parenthesis)

(percent)

	2008			2017		
	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	1.2 (0.2)	25.0 (0.5)	63.6
Yerevan	1.1 (0.4)	20.1 (1.4)	33.9	1.0 (0.3)	22.4 (0.7)	33.3
Other urban communities	2.8 (0.4)	35.8 (1.1)	31.0	1.3 (0.3)	27.9 (0.7)	30.3
Rural communities	1.2 (0.4)	27.5 (1.4)	35.1	1.9 (0.3)	26.8 (1.2)	36.4
<b>Total</b>	1.6 (0.2)	27.6 (0.8)	<b>100</b>	1.4 (0.2)	25.7 (0.6)	<b>100</b>

Source: *ILCS 2008 and 2017*

**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 2017 (AMD, in 2008 Average Annual Prices)

(percent)

Decile groups	2008		2017		Average annual change in consumption, 2008-2017
	Share in total consumption	Average consumption	Share in total consumption	Average consumption	
1 (the poorest)	4.8	20462	4.4	20655	0.1
2	5.9	25200	5.6	26469	0.5
3	6.7	28907	6.3	29953	0.4
4	7.6	32524	7.1	33570	0.4
5	8.4	36311	7.8	37177	0.3
6	9.4	40213	8.7	41149	0.3
7	10.5	44839	9.9	46682	0.4
8	11.9	50663	11.2	52795	0.5
9	13.9	59478	13.1	61881	0.4
10 (the richest)	20.9	90123	25.9	122264	3.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42870</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47258</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: *ILCS 2008 and 2017*

Table A3.3 – Armenia: Basic Poverty Indicators, by Regions and in Yerevan, 2008 and 2017 (Standard Errors in Parenthesis) (95% Confidence Interval in Braces)

*(percent)*

	2008				2017					
	Extremely poor		Poor		Extremely poor		Poor		Share in poor population	Share in total population
<b>Yerevan</b>	1.1 {0.3 ; 1.9}	(0.4)	20.1 {17.3 ; 22.9}	(1.4)	1.0 {0.4 ; 1.7}	(0.3)	22.4 {20.7 ; 24.}	(0.7)	27.7	31.8
<b>Aragatsotn</b>	0.5 {-0.3 ; 1.3}	(0.4)	20.3 {13.9 ; 26.7}	(3.2)	0.0 {0.0 ; 0.0}	(0.0)	17.6 {13.5 ; 21.7}	(1.8)	2.7	3.9
<b>Ararat</b>	1.6 {0.2 ; 3.0}	(0.7)	31.3 {25.5 ; 37.1}	(2.9)	1.6 {-0.4 ; 3.7}	(0.9)	21.7 {17.1 ; 26.3}	(2.0)	7.6	9.0
<b>Armavir</b>	0.7 {0.1 ; 1.3}	(0.3)	24.5 {19.7 ; 29.3}	(2.4)	0.8 {-0.1 ; 1.8}	(0.4)	26.2 {21.8 ; 30.6}	(1.9)	10.0	9.9
<b>Gegharkunik</b>	0.4 {0.2 ; 0.6}	(0.1)	32 {25.8 ; 38.2}	(3.1)	1.3 {-0.2 ; 2.9}	(0.7)	20.5 {13.5 ; 27.5}	(3.0)	5.5	6.9
<b>Lori</b>	2.8 {1.2 ; 4.4}	(0.8)	34.2 {29.2 ; 39.2}	(2.5)	2.1 {0.3 ; 3.8}	(0.7)	29.7 {25.5 ; 33.9}	(1.8)	10.4	8.9
<b>Kotayk</b>	2.1 {0.7 ; 3.5}	(0.7)	39.5 {34.7 ; 44.3}	(2.4)	1.5 {-0.2 ; 3.1}	(0.7)	31.1 {27.9 ; 34.4}	(1.4)	12.6	10.4
<b>Shirak</b>	4.6 {2.0 ; 7.2}	(1.3)	42.4 {37.2 ; 47.6}	(2.6)	4.7 {1.7 ; 7.8}	(1.3)	44.3 {40.8 ; 47.7}	(1.5)	14.3	8.3
<b>Syunik</b>	1.3 {0.5 ; 2.1}	(0.4)	20.3 {14.3 ; 26.3}	(3.0)	0.0 {0.0 ; 0.0}	(0.0)	18.5 {12.5 ; 24.5}	(2.6)	3.3	4.5
<b>Vayotz Dzor</b>	1.9 {0.1 ; 3.7}	(0.9)	21.1 {14.9 ; 27.3}	(3.1)	0.0 {0.0 ; 0.0}	(0.0)	16.9 {12.6 ; 21.2}	(1.9)	1.2	2.0
<b>Tavush</b>	1.7 {0.3 ; 3.1}	(0.7)	23.2 {18.0 ; 28.4}	(2.6)	1.1 {-0.6 ; 2.9}	(0.7)	27.8 {22.8 ; 32.8}	(2.2)	4.7	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b> {1.2 ; 2.0}	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>27.6</b> {26.0 ; 29.2}	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>1.4</b> {1.0 ; 1.9}	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>25.7</b> {24.4 ; 27.0}	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2017

Table A3.4 – Armenia: Poverty Rate, by Consumption and Income Indicators (General Sample), 2017

*(percent)*

	Consumption non-poor	Consumption poor	Total
<b>Extremely poor: Extreme (food) poverty line = AMD 23313</b>			
Income non-poor	92.7	1.0	93.7
Income poor	5.9	0.4	6.3
<i>Total</i>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Poor: Total poverty line = AMD 40867</b>			
Income non-poor	61.2	17.9	79.1
Income poor	13.1	7.8	20.9
<i>Total</i>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ILCS 2017

Table A3.5. – Armenia: Poor and Extremely Poor Population, by Both Consumption and Income Indicators, 2008-2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extremely poor	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0,4	0.4
Poor	14.3	16.6	17.7	16.0	14.2	14.2	11.6	10.8	10,6	7.8

Source: *ILCS 2008-2017*

Table A3.6 – Armenia: Poverty Rate Using Three Methodologies of World Bank for 1996-2015, and 2009 Methodology for 2016-2017

	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

\*) 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 2008-2017 (Average Values)

	Total	Urban communities	Yerevan	Other urban communities	Rural communities
	<b>Extremely poor</b>				
Percentage change in poverty rate	-0.20	-0.73	-0.03	-1.49	0.70
Consumption component	-7.99	-9.11	-8.76	-9.40	-6.04
Redistribution component	7.79	8.38	8.73	7.91	6.74
	<b>Poor</b>				
Percentage change in poverty rate	-1.85	-2.59	2.31	-7.96	-0.68
Consumption component	-31.10	-32.14	-27.80	-36.35	-29.46
Redistribution component	29.25	29.56	30.11	28.40	28.78

Source: *ILCS 2008-2017*

**Note:** The results of the analysis show that the 1.85 percentage points reduction of total poverty over 2008-2017 was driven by both the consumption and redistribution components. In particular, the growth of the first component, i.e. the average consumption resulted in 31.10 percentage points decline of poverty, whereas the growth of inequality underlying the second component, i.e. the redistribution resulted in 29.25 percentage points increase of poverty. In other words, if consumption of all Armenian households were to grow at the same pace, in 2017 poverty would be lower than in 2008 by 31.10 percentage points. In contrast, slower growth in consumption of poor households at an unequal growth rate over time resulted in only 1.85 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 2017**  
**Dependent variable: ln (Consumption per Adult Equivalent)**

	2008 full specification		2017 full specification	
<b>Characteristics of household</b>				
0-5 age group	-0.026	(0.010)**	<b>-0.057</b>	<b>(0.017)***</b>
6-14 age group	0.014	(0.008)*	<b>-0.039</b>	<b>(0.009)***</b>
15-18 age group	-0.052	(0.013)***	<b>-0.108</b>	<b>(0.022)***</b>
19-25 age group	0.011	-0.009	<b>-0.006</b>	<b>(0.014)</b>
26-45 age group	0.022	(0.008)**	<b>0.005</b>	<b>(0.012)</b>
46-60 age group		f		f
61+ age group	-0.023	(0.012)*	<b>0.019</b>	<b>(0.015)</b>
Ln (household size)	-0.213	(0.022)***	<b>-0.233</b>	<b>(0.038)***</b>
<b>Characteristics of household head</b>				
Age	-0.007	(0.003)*	<b>0.000</b>	<b>(0.001)</b>
(Age) <sup>2</sup>	0	(0.000)**	<b>-0.000</b>	<b>(0)***</b>
Female	-0.06	(0.010)***	<b>-0.066</b>	<b>(0.019)***</b>
Disabled	-0.027	-0.037	<b>-0.012</b>	<b>(0.022)</b>
Elementary or primary, incomplete secondary education		f		f
General secondary education	0.076	(0.013)***	<b>0.005</b>	<b>(0.023)</b>
Specialized secondary education	0.261	(0.097)**	<b>-0.028</b>	<b>(0.016)</b>
Tertiary education	0.237	(0.013)***	<b>0.203</b>	<b>(0.024)***</b>
Wage-employed		f		f
Self-employed	0.053	(0.027)*	<b>0.020</b>	<b>(0.024)</b>
Other employment	0.044	-0.064	<b>-0.009</b>	<b>(0.075)</b>
Unemployed	-0.014	-0.021	<b>0.031</b>	<b>(0.018)</b>
Pensioner	0.048	-0.036	<b>-0.006</b>	<b>(0.025)</b>
Other on-participant of labor market	0.019	-0.071	<b>0.216</b>	<b>(0.08)**</b>
<b>Other characteristics of household</b>				
Migrant members	0.074	(0.018)***	<b>0.166</b>	<b>(0.011)***</b>
Migrant members returned from abroad	0.079	(0.025)***	<b>0.091</b>	<b>(0.016)***</b>
Migrant members returned from other places in Armenia	0	0	<b>0.082</b>	<b>(0.066)</b>
Share of wage-employed members		f		f
Share of self-employed members	-0.023	-0.024	<b>0.045</b>	<b>(0.026)</b>
Share of otherwise employed members	-0.049	-0.076	<b>0.022</b>	<b>(0.071)</b>
Share of unemployed members	-0.244	(0.023)***	<b>-0.230</b>	<b>(0.024)***</b>
Share of pensioner members	-0.283	(0.062)***	<b>-0.091</b>	<b>(0.036)**</b>
Share of other non-participant members	0.094	(0.033)**	<b>0.245</b>	<b>(0.076)***</b>
Yerevan		f		f
Aragatsotn	-0.075	(0.020)***	<b>-0.195</b>	<b>(0.007)***</b>
Ararat	-0.148	(0.011)***	<b>-0.004</b>	<b>(0.004)</b>
Armavir	-0.043	(0.015)**	<b>-0.011</b>	<b>(0.008)</b>
Gegharkunik	-0.16	(0.016)***	<b>-0.074</b>	<b>(0.006)***</b>
Lori	-0.165	(0.011)***	<b>-0.152</b>	<b>(0.008)***</b>
Kotayk	-0.196	(0.007)***	<b>-0.104</b>	<b>(0.005)***</b>
Shirak	-0.211	(0.007)***	<b>-0.293</b>	<b>(0.005)***</b>
Syunik	-0.022	(0.010)**	<b>-0.070</b>	<b>(0.008)***</b>
Vayotz Dzor	0.008	-0.015	<b>0.028</b>	<b>(0.006)***</b>
Tavush	-0.028	(0.014)*	<b>-0.116</b>	<b>(0.004)***</b>
Constant	11.112		<b>11.454</b>	<b>(0.037)***</b>
Adjusted R squared	0.235		<b>0.2366</b>	
Root MSE	0.3724		<b>0.2318</b>	
Number of observations	7294		<b>7776</b>	

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2017

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

**Table A3.9 – Armenia: Consumption Components, by Quintiles and by Regions, 2008 and 2017**  
(Average National Prices) (AMD, per Month)

	Poorest		2		3		4		5		Total	
	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017
<b>All households</b>												
Food	16 056	17 307	19 096	22 336	21 703	26 047	25 238	29 513	30 461	35 732	22 512	26 187
Alcohol and tobacco	762	1 004	1 234	1 494	1 537	2 032	2 050	2 455	2 733	5 126	1 663	2 422
Clothing and shoes	254	358	565	671	1 061	1 277	2 061	2 042	4 427	5 864	1 674	2 043
Utilities and communication	2 263	5 329	3 693	7 242	5 069	9 178	5 670	10 989	8 720	17 252	5 084	9 998
Transport	148	681	363	1 571	549	2 418	875	4 633	1 099	12 909	607	4 443
Housing goods	737	559	1 357	763	2 281	974	3 624	1 262	8 378	2 211	3 276	1 154
Recreation and culture	0	93	1	162	2	216	13	559	67	6 948	17	1 596
Education	144	30	778	63	1315	98	1943	1 689	4048	4 855	1646	1 347
Healthcare	12	1 112	154	1 677	259	2 352	687	3 716	6 133	19 306	1 449	5 633
Other services	324	758	586	1 038	983	1 472	1 472	2 946	2 839	5 949	1 232	2 435
Rental value of durable goods	2 149	5 514	2 904	7 129	3 512	8 362	4 128	9 331	5 876	11 821	3 710	8 431
<b>Average</b>	<b>22 849</b>	<b>32 745</b>	<b>30 730</b>	<b>44 148</b>	<b>38 270</b>	<b>54 438</b>	<b>47 760</b>	69 135	<b>74 782</b>	127 973	<b>42 870</b>	<b>65 688</b>
Food consumption in-kind	2 478	2 494	2 909	3 555	3 529	4 368	4 691	4 944	4 541	5 289	3 630	4 130
<b>Yerevan</b>												
Food	14 847	16 246	17 411	19 665	19 810	22 557	22 448	25 072	28 426	33 295	21 670	24 514
Alcohol and tobacco	976	1 117	1 469	1 642	1 725	2 173	2 483	2 517	2 747	5 089	2 018	2 802
Clothing and shoes	144	288	471	542	759	1 090	1 614	1 891	4 532	7 346	1 865	2 810
Utilities and communication	2 872	6 325	4 197	8 894	5 974	11 307	6 183	12 989	9 676	19 520	6 327	12 699
Transport	211	925	366	1 784	549	3 080	855	5 233	863	16 247	622	6 679
Housing goods	730	476	1 462	638	2 597	847	3 895	1 048	9 088	2 059	4 245	1 133
Recreation and culture	0	99	2	206	4	246	9	711	69	9 189	23	2 881
Education	247	16	966	94	1 630	82	2 482	2 511	4 844	5 972	2 405	2 220
Healthcare	1	1 549	173	2 377	224	3 393	998	4 994	4 877	21 342	1 656	8 374
Other services	733	970	1 252	1 326	1 593	1 730	2 591	3 375	4 251	7 778	2 334	3 577
Rental value of durable goods	2 524	5 483	3 075	6 763	3 493	8 138	4 164	9 153	6 216	11 847	4 195	8 694
<b>Average</b>	<b>23 284</b>	<b>33 493</b>	<b>30 844</b>	<b>43 931</b>	<b>38 359</b>	<b>54 641</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>69 492</b>	<b>75 591</b>	<b>139 685</b>	<b>47 311</b>	<b>76 383</b>
Food consumption in-kind	791	570	573	649	736	1 006	1 540	998	2 075	3 498	1 263	1 587
<b>Other urban households</b>												
Food	15 654	16 781	18 871	22 342	21 914	25 693	25 275	29 803	30 302	36 241	21 318	25 517
Alcohol and tobacco	726	893	1 208	1 358	1 413	1 807	1 729	2 221	2 598	4 770	1 408	2 065
Clothing and shoes	273	276	523	686	1 170	1 283	2 210	1 507	4 395	3 716	1 420	1 368
Utilities and communication	2 209	5 901	3 970	7 911	5 314	10 006	6 587	12 278	9 351	17 278	4 977	10 259

	Poorest		2		3		4		5		Total	
	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017	2008	2017
Transport	148	427	307	950	435	1 854	753	3 557	1 482	9 726	534	2 927
Housing goods	774	625	1 412	826	2 045	983	3 360	1 210	8 778	2 115	2 756	1 096
Recreation and culture	0	114	0	174	3	206	37	500	137	4 338	27	894
Education	145	58	804	93	1 275	192	2 262	1 654	4 238	4 458	1 460	1 095
Healthcare	11	1 057	206	1 611	276	2 142	323	3 030	7 041	22 238	1 182	5 169
Other services	126	693	321	951	584	1 397	856	2 618	1 572	4 038	590	1 798
Rental value of durable goods	2 194	5 911	2 986	7 408	3 607	8 742	4 556	10 381	6 245	12 268	3 623	8 717
<b>Average</b>	<b>22 259</b>	<b>32 737</b>	<b>30 609</b>	<b>44 309</b>	<b>38 037</b>	<b>54 305</b>	<b>47 948</b>	<b>68 759</b>	<b>76 138</b>	<b>121 186</b>	<b>39 296</b>	<b>60 905</b>
Food consumption in-kind	962	970	1 052	1 659	1 392	1 685	1 503	1 988	2 529	2 420	1 382	1 702
<b>Rural households</b>												
Food	17 454	18 466	20 476	24 025	23 439	29 038	27 668	32 334	33 849	39 011	24 378	28 076
Alcohol and tobacco	643	1 012	1 097	1 507	1 451	2 120	1 873	2 562	2 815	5 455	1 547	2 383
Clothing and shoes	313	470	673	742	1 273	1 417	2 358	2 483	4 282	5 292	1 715	1 925
Utilities and communication	1 870	4 180	3 070	5 672	3 946	6 823	4 636	8 820	6 699	13 814	3 982	7 576
Transport	100	706	418	1 924	644	2 399	970	4 909	1 186	10 339	657	3 759
Housing goods	699	568	1 230	793	2 161	1 064	3 552	1 439	6 931	2 514	2 803	1 215
Recreation and culture	0	72	0	125	0	201	2	494	11	5 590	2	1 073
Education	65	17	623	19	1 029	29	1 265	1 155	2 620	3 476	1 080	820
Healthcare	21	844	87	1 285	280	1 734	647	3 288	7 463	13 970	1 486	3 731
Other services	211	660	353	925	677	1 366	857	2 864	1 532	4 670	704	1 981
Rental value of durable goods	1 806	5 228	2 705	7 142	3 450	8 205	3 824	8 785	5 062	11 437	3 339	7 998
<b>Average</b>	<b>23 184</b>	<b>32 222</b>	<b>30 732</b>	<b>44 159</b>	<b>38 351</b>	<b>54 396</b>	<b>47 652</b>	<b>69 132</b>	<b>72 451</b>	<b>115 568</b>	<b>41 691</b>	<b>60 538</b>
Food consumption in-kind	5 574	5 041	6 364	6 882	8 161	9 279	9 488	9 485	10 029	10 205	7 898	8 076

Source: *ILCS 2008 and 2017*



**Table A3.10 – Armenia: Sources of Income, by Consumption Quintiles and by Regions, 2017 (at 2017 Current Prices) (AMD, per Month, per Adult Equivalent)**

Sources of income	1	2	3	4	5	Total
<b>All households</b>						
Wage-employment	21 701	28 583	39 153	49 455	68 794	41 537
Self-employment	3 585	4 164	5 857	7 504	15 613	7 344
Farm income	8 296	12 927	12 177	13 315	11 809	11 705
Transfers from relatives	3 214	4 647	6 522	8 476	12 149	7 002
Social transfers	11 457	12 599	12 974	12 616	11 839	12 297
Pensions	8 944	10 962	11 697	11 600	11 299	10 900
Other social assistance	161	131	99	158	206	151
Sales of real estate	27	77	46	4	168	64
Other income	1 188	1 243	2 147	2 299	3 801	2 136
Income in-kind	1 468	1 983	2 283	2 605	3 526	2 373
<b>Average</b>	<b>50 936</b>	<b>66 223</b>	<b>81 160</b>	<b>96 273</b>	<b>127 702</b>	<b>84 459</b>
<b>Yerevan</b>						
Wage-employment	31 869	42 428	61 583	71 232	88 450	62 639
Self-employment	6 163	5 349	7 602	10 445	19 677	10 983
Farm income	374	530	652	1 010	1 414	868
Transfers from relatives	3 002	3 933	4 410	6 747	12 292	6 786
Social transfers	11 976	13 751	13 362	14 069	12 714	13 121
Pensions	10 762	12 639	12 793	13 462	12 228	12 364
Other social assistance	51	197	80	306	318	205
Sales of real estate	95	270	93	9	361	184
Other income	985	1 124	1 883	1 978	2 888	1 905
Income in-kind	571	580	956	1 022	3 427	1 551
<b>Average</b>	<b>55 036</b>	<b>67 965</b>	<b>90 543</b>	<b>106 511</b>	<b>141 221</b>	<b>98 038</b>
<b>Other urban households</b>						
Wage-employment	23 215	30 786	38 287	51 404	65 626	40 249
Self-employment	3 706	3 704	6 571	8 803	16 202	7 287
Farm income	2 718	3 503	3 551	4 044	4 233	3 564
Transfers from relatives	4 166	4 359	6 604	10 418	12 459	7 238
Social transfers	11 710	12 969	14 129	13 950	13 158	13 173
Pensions	8 730	11 303	12 622	12 535	12 646	11 495
Other social assistance	284	151	65	196	172	172
Sales of real estate	0	12	10	4	0	6
Other income	1 339	1 181	1 937	1 627	2 835	1 730
Income in-kind	819	1 035	1 208	1 265	1 783	1 190
<b>Average</b>	<b>47 673</b>	<b>57 550</b>	<b>72 296</b>	<b>91 514</b>	<b>116 296</b>	<b>74 437</b>
<b>Rural households</b>						
Wage-employment	13 325	18 080	22 662	33 490	41 621	25 153
Self-employment	1 666	3 773	3 896	4 692	9 034	4 394
Farm income	18 241	28 173	28 518	27 513	33 331	26 840
Transfers from relatives	2 624	5 326	8 075	8 416	11 694	6 999
Social transfers	10 891	11 578	11 675	10 788	9 502	10 950
Pensions	7 822	9 631	10 053	9 747	8 857	9 241
Other social assistance	143	74	142	35	62	91
Sales of real estate	0	6	40	0	8	11
Other income	1 216	1 367	2 533	2 941	5 934	2 638
Income in-kind	2 607	3 614	4 235	4 525	5 021	3 952
<b>Average</b>	<b>50 570</b>	<b>71 918</b>	<b>81 634</b>	<b>92 364</b>	<b>116 145</b>	<b>80 936</b>

Source: ILCS 2017

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 2016-2017

(AMD)

	All households			Including					
				Urban households			Rural households		
	2008	2016	2017	2008	2016	2017	2008	2016	2017
<b>Consumption expenditures; including:</b>	<b>28 878</b>	<b>43 978</b>	<b>44 413</b>	<b>30 568</b>	<b>46 519</b>	<b>48 611</b>	<b>25 754</b>	<b>39 536</b>	<b>37 753</b>
❖ Food	14 984	18 520	18 446	15 086	18 540	18 675	14 794	18 486	18 082
❖ Non-food products; of which:	4 730	8 732	8 497	5 082	8 735	9 016	4 079	8 727	7 673
Clothing, shoes, textiles	1 247	1 882	1 581	1 243	1 582	1 647	1 254	2 406	1 477
Furniture and household goods	1 122	851	497	1 238	857	477	909	840	529
Medicaments, medical supplies	536	1 969	1 975	635	2 328	2 387	354	1 341	1 321
Construction materials	133	392	220	178	432	254	49	323	166
Fuel	544	1 669	2 025	521	1 527	1 851	586	1 918	2 301
❖ Alcoholic beverages	227	244	321	218	216	345	243	293	283
❖ Tobacco	1 019	1 351	1 649	1 094	1 334	1 726	882	1 380	1 527
❖ Personal services; including:	7 918	15 131	15 500	9 088	17 694	18 849	5 756	10 650	10 188
Consumer and utility services; of which:	2 635	6 148	6 495	3 052	7 264	8 075	1 865	4 199	3 986
Floor space fee	36	474	942	55	734	1 500	2	21	56
Utility services; of which:	2 599	5 674	5 553	2 997	6 530	6 576	1 863	4 178	3 930
Electricity	1 031	2 619	2 334	1 144	2 905	2 582	821	2 121	1 940
Natural gas	1 254	2 521	2 649	1 351	2 959	3 261	1 075	1 755	1 679
Wood	19	154	96	10	130	73	37	195	133
Consumer services; of which:	46	308	345	52	399	404	36	149	251
Shoe repair	4	5	10	5	7	13	3	2	4
Cultural services	3	196	98	5	258	102	0	88	92
Tuition	1 221	663	1 047	1 457	811	1 302	783	406	642
Medical assistance	1 035	2 308	2 490	1 029	2 923	3 044	1 048	1 234	1 610
Health recovery, including recreation	20	658	814	30	548	1 034	1	849	466
Transportation services	967	1 570	1 461	1 199	1 877	1 843	539	1 033	855
Communication services	1 404	2 438	1 921	1 553	2 714	2 223	1 129	1 956	1 441
Legal services	16	447	518	22	409	508	5	513	534

Source: ILCS 2008 and 2016-2017

Table A 6.2. – Armenia: Household per Capita Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures, by Decile Groups, 2004-2017

(AMD)

2004	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>19251</b>	<b>5740</b>	<b>8535</b>	<b>10436</b>	<b>12289</b>	<b>14154</b>	<b>16288</b>	<b>18950</b>	<b>22638</b>	<b>28763</b>	<b>54713</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	10797	4214	6090	7480	8543	9428	10437	11693	13425	15853	20815
Alcoholic beverages	163	21	38	63	53	85	120	146	211	275	614
Tobacco	808	296	399	531	652	732	801	866	1090	1157	1560
Non-food products	2787	492	872	929	1315	1623	2030	2634	3092	4696	10180
Services	4696	717	1136	1433	1726	2286	2900	3611	4820	6782	21544

2005	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>21109</b>	<b>6071</b>	<b>9233</b>	<b>11583</b>	<b>13514</b>	<b>15500</b>	<b>17902</b>	<b>20878</b>	<b>24902</b>	<b>31248</b>	<b>60276</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	12035	4448	6598	8348	9322	10417	11846	13124	14937	17803	23518
Alcoholic beverages	179	18	32	42	63	82	112	152	182	350	751
Tobacco	835	261	436	519	624	735	863	1022	1217	1160	1513
Non-food products	3014	506	828	1005	1403	1711	1892	2555	3134	4525	12588
Services	5046	838	1339	1669	2102	2555	3189	4025	5432	7410	21906

2006	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>23276</b>	<b>7321</b>	<b>10878</b>	<b>13239</b>	<b>15249</b>	<b>17561</b>	<b>20117</b>	<b>23319</b>	<b>27457</b>	<b>34187</b>	<b>63377</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	13149	5318	7852	9182	10199	11631	12867	14068	15884	18434	26031
Alcoholic beverages	210	18	34	62	73	114	131	214	258	356	842
Tobacco	953	283	463	564	783	839	1013	1125	1326	1373	1759
Non-food products	3250	515	917	1284	1501	2184	2327	2934	3652	5337	11837
Services	5714	1187	1612	2147	2693	2793	3779	4978	6337	8687	22908

2007	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>26297</b>	<b>8065</b>	<b>11841</b>	<b>14424</b>	<b>16876</b>	<b>19554</b>	<b>22533</b>	<b>26077</b>	<b>31446</b>	<b>40137</b>	<b>72006</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14080	5620	8085	9450	10602	12056	13465	15311	17475	19976	28761
Alcoholic beverages	236	31	65	77	100	108	146	216	309	441	863
Tobacco	975	367	447	697	881	891	993	1109	1295	1384	1685
Non-food products	4113	578	1091	1223	1586	2094	2881	3465	4638	7338	16232
Services	6893	1469	2152	2976	3708	4406	5049	5975	7729	10999	24465

2008	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>28878</b>	<b>9132</b>	<b>13434</b>	<b>16316</b>	<b>19398</b>	<b>22536</b>	<b>25824</b>	<b>29585</b>	<b>35254</b>	<b>44165</b>	<b>73124</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14984	6153	8906	10250	11710	12967	14766	16371	18520	20882	29311
Alcoholic beverages	227	37	50	64	121	142	138	176	318	370	850
Tobacco	1019	408	540	721	796	1054	983	1044	1361	1405	1884
Non-food products	4730	670	1110	1535	2156	2727	3607	4720	5850	8413	16508
Services	7918	1864	2828	3747	4615	5645	6330	7274	9206	13095	24571

2009	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>27667</b>	<b>8984</b>	<b>13033</b>	<b>15934</b>	<b>18692</b>	<b>21468</b>	<b>24564</b>	<b>28475</b>	<b>33321</b>	<b>41394</b>	<b>70813</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14145	5715	8220	9730	11139	12504	13525	15586	17145	20347	27541
Alcoholic beverages	238	17	42	64	92	119	183	249	296	463	860
Tobacco	1035	458	542	744	884	1082	1114	1065	1303	1385	1777
Non-food products	7955	695	1196	1686	2192	2600	3168	4361	5685	7100	14257
Services	4294	2100	3032	3709	4384	5164	6575	7214	8892	12100	26378

2010	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>28646</b>	<b>9478</b>	<b>13371</b>	<b>16177</b>	<b>18680</b>	<b>21544</b>	<b>24759</b>	<b>28260</b>	<b>33515</b>	<b>42086</b>	<b>77560</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	14844	6124	8495	9962	11338	12753	14197	15611	18382	21942	29672
Alcoholic beverages	272	29	44	72	115	135	161	199	308	584	1074
Tobacco	1009	369	558	694	771	879	1086	1214	1229	1538	1766
Non-food products	4439	809	1244	1803	2151	2585	3403	4135	5288	7228	15625
Services	8082	2147	3030	3645	4305	5191	5913	7101	8307	10793	29422

2011	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>32585</b>	<b>10677</b>	<b>15154</b>	<b>18419</b>	<b>21344</b>	<b>24404</b>	<b>27803</b>	<b>32088</b>	<b>37591</b>	<b>47385</b>	<b>90979</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	17184	6716	9530	11373	12935	14302	16590	18630	21150	25115	35486
Alcoholic beverages	245	30	62	67	71	95	149	251	286	500	942
Tobacco	1123	476	689	745	965	1036	995	1311	1351	1629	2031
Non-food products	5022	873	1386	2000	2520	2936	3761	4435	5677	7364	19163
Services	9011	2582	3487	4234	4853	6035	6308	7461	9127	12777	33357

2012	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>11506</b>	<b>16502</b>	<b>19897</b>	<b>23215</b>	<b>26757</b>	<b>30488</b>	<b>35006</b>	<b>41039</b>	<b>51231</b>	<b>93472</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	16970	7276	9734	11495	13081	14616	16330	18550	20957	24713	33820
Alcoholic beverages	242	33	45	64	80	107	139	212	309	377	1048
Tobacco	1199	492	670	873	915	1091	1114	1161	1592	1696	2379
Non-food products	6 159	900	1919	2616	3254	4042	5427	5945	7080	9558	20823
Services	10 262	2804	4134	4849	5885	6901	7477	9138	11101	14888	35402

2013	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>11929</b>	<b>17537</b>	<b>21034</b>	<b>24460</b>	<b>27881</b>	<b>31930</b>	<b>37021</b>	<b>43789</b>	<b>54399</b>	<b>97905</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	17 622	7395	10400	11961	14044	15263	16794	18959	22143	25280	33975
Alcoholic beverages	235	22	57	75	82	108	115	155	339	444	953
Tobacco	1 289	566	777	1032	1071	1140	1456	1614	1463	1686	2088
Non-food products	6 568	1037	2042	2954	3553	4701	5491	6355	8038	11639	19872
Services	11 073	2908	4260	5013	5711	6669	8070	9939	11806	15350	41017

2014	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>40770</b>	<b>12779</b>	<b>18706</b>	<b>22634</b>	<b>26313</b>	<b>30385</b>	<b>34667</b>	<b>40210</b>	<b>47235</b>	<b>59040</b>	<b>117784</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18635	7660	10738	12995	14729	16114	17986	20085	22813	27096	36137
Alcoholic beverages	244	23	52	82	88	85	174	210	280	429	1012
Tobacco	1404	441	834	822	1014	1288	1371	1708	1729	1817	3018
Non-food products	7442	1340	2458	3124	3854	4847	6104	7578	9104	11790	24222
Services	13045	3315	4624	5611	6628	8051	9032	10629	13309	17908	53395

2015	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>42867</b>	<b>13675</b>	<b>19450</b>	<b>23516</b>	<b>27492</b>	<b>31964</b>	<b>36770</b>	<b>42349</b>	<b>49757</b>	<b>60993</b>	<b>122641</b>
<i>Including:</i>											
Food*	18705	8233	11275	13665	14849	16809	17936	20772	23021	27161	33312
Alcoholic beverages	237	21	44	66	118	153	142	253	303	433	840
Tobacco	1414	555	928	807	1297	1309	1476	1566	1888	2220	2089
Non-food products	8074	1481	2387	3123	4494	5452	7209	8002	10187	12259	26129
Services	14437	3385	4816	5855	6734	8241	10007	11756	14358	18920	60271

2016	Total	Decile groups of consumption expenditures									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
<b>Consumption expenditures</b>	<b>43978</b>	<b>14021</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>117485</b>
<i>Including:</i>	18 520	8 443	11 007	13 647	15 138	16 581	19 074	20 337	20 589	23 877	36 496
Food*	244	28	51	88	116	133	204	224	215	486	898
Alcoholic beverages	1 351	455	742	1 022	1 118	1 338	1 506.	1 680	1 801	1 712	2 133
Tobacco	8 732	1 716	2 789	3 082	4 454	5 901	7 181	9 154	13 161	14 380	25 500
Non-food products	15 131	3 379	5 187	5 985	7 502	9 726	11 325	13 787	17 519	24 435	52 458

2017	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>	18 446	7 906	11 011	13 045	15 035	16 470	18 022	20 420	22 913	25 612	34 022
Food*	321	25	39	67	98	132	152	269	307	451	1 672
Alcoholic beverages	1 649	444	884	939	1 162	1 160	1 461	1 563	1 625	1 903	5 344
Tobacco	8 497	1 746	2 803	3 630	4 339	5 769	6 676	8 137	10 365	14 197	27 300
Non-food products	15 500	3 769	5 057	6 043	6 841	8 199	9 891	11 594	14 771	21 233	67 561

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**

	<b>Number of pensioners (person)</b>	<b>Amount of average pension (AMD)</b>
Labor	455 609	40 296.1
Military service	1 984	24 562.3
Other types	601	349 597.2
<b>Number of pensioners</b>	<b>458 194</b>	<b>40 633.6</b>

**Source:** *Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs*



## Annex 5

### SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2017

The year of 2017 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.

#### 1. Labor and employment

The following acts were developed and adopted during 2017:

Law No. HO-225-N of December 6, 2017 “On Making Amendments and a Supplement to the Law on Employment”;

Government Decree No. 339-N of March 30, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 534-N of April 17, 2014”;

Government Decree No. 1302-N of October 12, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements the Government Decree No. 534-N of April 17, 2014”.

The budgetary allocation for the implementation of 13 programs (involving 7327 beneficiaries) under the State Program on Employment Regulation totaled AMD 1986070.5 thousand.

During 2017, works were implemented for the implementation of the following state programs:

Organization of vocational training at the employers for young mothers, who are unskilled and uncompetitive in the labor market (the procedure for the implementation of the program was approved by the Government Decree No. 1302-N of October 12, 2017)

Provision of partial compensation for combining child care and work to persons who are in leave for the care of a child up to 3 years of age, in case of they return to work before the child reaches the age of 2 years (the procedure for the implementation of the program was approved by the Government Decree No. 665-N of June 8, 2018).

In 2017, regional employment centers provided consultation to 113435 jobseekers and granted the status of the unemployed to 14311 persons. During the year, 9254 job seekers were placed on job, of which 8669 had the status of the unemployed.

#### 1. Pension security

##### 1. Laws of the Republic of Armenia

Law No. HO-91-N of 31 May 2017 “On Making Amendments and a Supplement to the Law on Social Guarantees of Persons Having Held State Positions”;

Law No. HO-218-N of November 17, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Law on State Pensions”;

Law No. HO-216-N of November 17, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Law on Funded Pensions”;

Law No. HO-239-N of December 6, 2017 “On Making an Amendment to the Law on State Pensions”;

Law No. HO-287-N of December 21, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Law on State Pensions”;

Law No. HO-92-N Law of dated May 31, 2017 “On Making a Supplement to the Law on the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Armenia”;

Law No. HO-238-N of December 6, 2017 “On Making Supplements to the Civil Code”.

##### 2. Government Decrees of the Republic of Armenia

Government Decree No. 1135-N of September 7, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 670-N of May 5, 2011”;

Government Decree No. 992-N of 17 August, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 670 of May 5, 2011,

Government Decree No. 1354-N of October 26, 2017 “On Making an Amendment and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 30-N of January 20, 2016”;

Government Decree No. 1582-N of October 30, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Government Decree No. 1676-N of December 20, 2012”;

Government Decree No. 88-N of February 02, 2017 “On Making a Supplement to the Government Decree No. 668-N of May 5, 2011”

Government Decree No. 1382-N of November 2, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 895-N of August 28, 2014”;

Government Decree No. 1414-N of November 9, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Government Decree No. 635-N of June 26, 2014”;

Government Decree No. 1135-N of September 7, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 670-N of May 5, 2011”;

Government Decree No. 928-N of August 3, 2017 “On Making a Reallocation in the 2017 State Budget; Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 1313-N of December 29, 2016; and Making an Allocation to the State Service for Social Security under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs ”;

Government Decree No. 1256-N of October 5, 2017 “On Making a Reallocation in the 2017 State Budget of the Republic of Armenia; Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 1313-N of December 29, 2016; and an Allocation to the State Service for Social Security of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs ” (on the development and implementation of the system for the exchange of information with the bodies of the Civil Registry Office on birth certificates and on the deprivation (restoration) of parental rights);

Government Decree No. 1328-N of October 19, 2017 “On Making Amendments to the Government Decree No. 665 of May 5, 2011”;

Government Decree No. 1668-N of December 21, 2017 “On Recognizing Authorized Bodies”;

Government Decree No. 1106-N of September 7, 2017 “On Making a Supplement to the Government Decree No. 184-N of 23 February, 2012”;

Government Decree No. 930-N of August 3, 2017 “On Making a Reallocation in the 2017 State Budget; Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 1313-N of December 29, 2016; and an Allocation to the State Service for Social Security under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs ”.

The measures undertaken in 2017 were aimed at expanding the range of online services provided in the field of pension security, in order to reduce the risks involved in the process for assignment and payment of pensions, 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 assignment (recalculation) and payment of pensions and bonuses to the servicemen of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Justice, the Rescue Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Police, and the National Security Service, as well as to their family members is performed through the “Electronic Pension” information system.

Works were carried out to develop an appropriate software so as to improve the procedures for registering employer data and calculating the length of service, to amend and launch the subsystem within the state pension system database (“Electronic Pension” information system) starting from March 1, 2018.

Works have been in progress to develop the subsystem enabling entry of scanned versions of registered workbooks and the data contained therein into the state pension system database.

In order to increase the effectiveness and simplify the administration of the process for assignment of pensions, the package of draft laws “On Making a Supplement to the Civil Code” and “On Making an Amendment to the Law on State Pensions” (adopted by the National Assembly on December 6, 2017) was developed to provide for the common principles on opening and maintaining a special banking (social) account for cashless payment of pensions, making use of such account, and disposing of the available balance on such account.

Relationships regarding pension rights for persons (in discharge of official duties) in labor relations with international organizations were also clarified. Particularly, a pension contribution payable by international organizations was defined for persons (in discharge of official duties) in labor relations with such organizations, as a precondition to include the respective periods of their employment in the length of service when assigning the pension.

For persons (in discharge of official duties) in labor relations with international organizations, who are part of the mandatory funded pension system, the international organization will make social contributions, based on which allocations will be made from the state budget to increase the amount of the funded pension in the future.

At the same time, the amount of the basic pension, the value of one year of service, the value of one year of military service and the value of one year of vocational service, which provide the basis for the assignment of pension according to the Law on State Pensions and the Law on Ensuring Work Activity, Servicing and Providing Social Guarantees for Public Officials have not changed in 2017.

According to the Government Decree No. 1491-N of December 25, 2014 the amount of the basic pension is set at AMD 16000 since January 1, 2015. The value of one year of service is set at AMD 800 for the first ten years, and AMD 500 for each year in excess of ten years.

According to the Government Decree No. 629-N of 10 June, 2015 the amount of the basic pension for the calculation of the basic military pension is set at AMD 16000, and the value of one year of military service is set at AMD 1500 since July 1, 2015.

According to the Government Decree of 895-N of August 28, 2014 the amount of the basic pension for the calculation of the basic vocational pension is set at AMD 14000 AMD, and the value of one year of vocational service is set at AMD 5000.

### 3. Social protection

#### Persons with disabilities 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 2017, 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 were furthered.

The Government Protocol Decree No.1 of January 12, 2017 endorsed the “2017-2021 Integrated Program and List of Measures Providing for Program Implementation”.

Consistent efforts have been made to introduce a new disability assessment model. In accordance with the Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs No. 114-A/1 of September 13, 2017, a pilot project has been implemented to assess the needs of the first-time applicants for medical-social expertise on the basis of the principles for International Classification of Functions of the World Health Organization, and to organize rehabilitation services by means of multilateral assessment. Under the pilot project, medical-social expertise has been carried out using the criteria developed on the basis of WHO ICF principles. As many as 193 persons have received rehabilitation medical care based on individual rehabilitation programs within the framework of the “Medical-Social Rehabilitation Services” state targeted program.

Within the framework of the state targeted programs implemented in 2017, prosthetic- orthopedic appliances, audio devices, eye prostheses and other rehabilitation appliances have been provided to the disabled free of charge.

The technical specifications of prosthetic-orthopedic appliances and rehabilitation appliances were amended to include provisions on their use, maintenance and safety rules, as well as on compliance with international or interstate standards of quality.

At the same time, the Government Decree No. 1151-N of September 7, 2017 was adopted to change the procedure for providing wheelchairs and hearing aids so as to enable the beneficiaries to obtain, through state certificates, a wheelchair or a hearing aid adjusted to their individual needs and specifications.

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

As of December 31, 2017 the number of persons with disabilities registered in the Republican Register of Persons with Disabilities is 193432, of which 8233 are children with disabilities.

The main objective of 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 2017, implementation of the programs aimed at social protection of the elderly was furthered; the state adopted a policy of ensuring decent living conditions for the elderly and providing services according their assessed individual needs.

In 2017, the priority task in the area the elderly’s issues was 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 2017, drafts for new models (programs) of alternative services to provide for active aging were 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.

For the improvement of the sectoral legislation, supplements were made to the Government Decrees No. 1112-N of September 25, 2015 and No. 1069-N of October 17, 2015 with a view to clarifying the process of providing care for the residents of social protection institutions.

According to the Government Decree No. 1071-N of August 31, 2017, eight families illegally residing in the dormitory block of the all-day “Dzorak” center for care of persons with mental health problems were provided financial assistance to purchase apartments through housing certificates.

Amendments and supplements were made to the Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs No. 83-A/1 of June 6, 2017 to regulate and clarify the process of caregiving. In particular, the process of referring citizens to social protection institutions was clarified (Order No. 61-A/1 of December 22, 2017).

In order to provide the legal framework for implementing some of the programs and services in the sector of social protection for the elderly through competitive outsourcing, the Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs No. 163-A/1 of December 25, 2017 approved the procedure and the necessary forms for conducting tenders to select legal persons or entities with similar status for the provision of state supported services in the social protection sector.

In 2017, state support was allocated to the charity non-governmental organization “Mission Armenia”, the charitable foundations “Hans Christian Kofoed” and “Vanadzor Elderly’s House” to provide care services for the elderly and the disabled.

With the support of the Government of Kuwait, in 2017 the in-patient care block of the nursing home No. 1 in Yerevan (state non-commercial organization) was provided with furniture, furnishings and medical equipment, and works for the improvement of the area started with a view of further implementation in 2018.

In the elderly's subsector, within the framework of the program "Care Services for Persons above 18 in Need of Care" the following activities were 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 neuro-psychological nursing home in Vardenis, the nursing home in Gyumri and "Dzorak" center for care of persons with mental health problems provide all-day care services for the single elderly and the disabled. As many as 210 pensioners at nursing homes receive full care from the state.

#### Day care services for people with mental health problems

30 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 services 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.

#### Children's issues

Government Protocol Decree No. 30 of July 13, 2017 approved the "2017-2021 Strategic Program for the Protection of the Children's Rights in the Republic of Armenia", which defined the objectives, priorities and issues with the protection of children's rights, and the relevant measures to address them in the coming years. The main priorities and principles of the strategy are in line with the basic principles of the Common European Guidelines on the Transition from Institutional to Community-Based Care and the United Nations Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. The priorities include improving the children's rights protection system; providing for the inclusion of children with disabilities into the society; equipping accessible, inclusive and quality education; as well as ensuring comprehensive safety of students at educational institutions; enabling early identification of juveniles who have committed offenses, are victims of violence or demonstrate abusive behavior; preventing the cases of violence; and providing for the children's right to live in a family.

Based on the above mentioned, a proposal titled "Reorganization of Boarding Institutions for Child Care and Protection under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs into Providers of Alternative Services" was submitted to the Government, according to which reorganized institutions would provide professional services to children in difficult life circumstances aged 3-18 years, including those with disabilities, thus supporting realization of their right to live and be educated in the family, as well as supporting victims of domestic violence and their family members.

Based on the assessed needs of the regions, proposals were made through relevant draft documents to use the available resources for the establishment of child and family support centers in different communities to provide specialized services to children and families in difficult life circumstances, including support for children with disabilities and their families, particularly in terms of detection, prevention and early intervention on issues with children aged 0-6 years. Provision of services at newly established centers will be outsourced to professional organizations operating in the regions.

The Government Decree No. 1398-N of September 22, 2017 reorganized the state non-commercial organization "Kapan Boarding Institution for Child Care and Protection" into the foundation "Child and Family Support Center of the Syunik Region", thus shifting the main purpose and activity of the organization. Subsequently, 45 children receiving all-day care at the institution returned to their biological families. At the moment, care services are provided to children in difficult life circumstances and their families both within the center and outside it, through alternative forms.

The Law on Making Amendments and Supplements to the Family Code adopted by the National Assembly on December 21, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the Code) defined the notion of a foster family, as well as that of the specialized and crisis fostering family as a special type of caregiving. It was defined as a special form for the arrangement of care for children with disabilities, serious health

problems, difficulties in upbringing, mental or behavioral disorders, subjected to deep stress and violation (trauma), as well as for mothers of minors and their children. Specialized care includes also the services provided after the age of 18 years as a post-care special support sponsored by the state. The state budget for 2018 allocates AMD 152828.4 thousand for the care of 94 children (formerly, 25 children) in 90 foster families.

Based on the above, the Ministry in cooperation with the Armenian representation of the UN Children's Fund and together with the foundation "FAR Children's Support Center" implements a program to arrange child care for residents of social welfare institutions in foster families. The foundation has already selected inhabitants in the regions, who are ready to provide child care for those residents of social welfare institutions, whose care and upbringing cannot be implemented in the biological family. Approximately 150 families have applied for participating in the care program. Around 100 candidates for foster parents have been registered from 25 communities in the country, passed training on childcare issues and received positive conclusions on the basis of an assessment conducted jointly with social case managers.

Six institutions (orphanages) within the system of the Ministry providing general-type and special (specialized) all-day childcare services provided care to around 620 children deprived of parental care, including 450 children that are residents of three special (specialized) institutions. Although the number of children in general-type institutions providing all-day childcare services has been decreasing, the number of children with health problems in special (specialized) institutions has increased due to severe socio-economic conditions.

As of September 2017, six boarding institutions within the system of the Ministry providing childcare and social protection services handled around 400 school-age children, whose care is separated from education, in socially disadvantaged families registered within the family vulnerability assessment system. As a result of the reorganization of Kapan Boarding Institution for Child Care and Protection, since September 2017 to end of the year 355 children received care in the aforementioned institutions.

Three day care centers of social welfare within the Ministry's system provided services to around 300 children in difficult life circumstances aged 6-18 years and to their families, and two 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, Berd) provided services to at least 250 children in difficult life circumstances.

The state non-commercial organization "Zatik Social Support Center for Children in Yerevan" provided 17 children in difficult life circumstances aged 3-18 years all-day care services for a period up to 6 months.

Foster families cared for 25 children deprived of parental care.

In the framework of measures aimed at returning children from institutions to biological families (institution relief and prevention) in Lori region and, since 2014, also in Shirak region 30 children returned to the biological family, and 70 children were prevented from entering the institutions. Under the said measures, families were provided in-kind assistance package comprised of food, clothing and footwear, stationery and textbooks, and compensation for energy consumed.

Within the framework of the program "Assistance and Counseling to Orphanage Alumni in the Republic of Armenia", 11 graduates of the state non-commercial organizations "Vanadzor Orphanage" and "Gavar Orphanage" received one-time financial assistance.

#### Demography

Law No. HO-290-N of December 12, 2017 "On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Temporary Disability and Maternity Benefits";

Law No. HO-288-N of December 12, 2017 "On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on State Benefits";

Law No. HO-238-N of December 6, 2017 "On Making Supplements to the Civil Code".

Government Decrees

Government Decree No. 242-N of March 2, 2017 “On Making Supplements to the Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014”;

Government Decree No. 727-N of June 23, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 1179-N of October 8, 2015”;

Government Decree No. 976-N of August 10, 2017 “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014”;

Government Decree No. 977-N of August 10, 2017 “On Making Supplements and Amendments to the Government Decree No. 1566-N of December 29, 2015”.

The measures undertaken in 2017 were aimed at expanding the range of online services provided in the field of state benefits, in order to reduce the risks involved in the process for assignment and payment of 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 provision of applications for childbirth lump-sum allowance (including for the 3rd 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).

In order to increase the effectiveness and simplify the administration of the process for assignment of state benefits, the package of draft laws “On Making a Supplement to the Civil Code” and “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on State Benefits” (adopted by the National Assembly on December 6, 2017) was developed to provide for the common principles on opening and maintaining a special banking (social) account for cashless payment of benefits, making use of such account, and disposing of the available balance on such account.

To clarify the procedures for the assignment and payment of temporary disability and maternity benefits, to restrict the opportunities for illegitimate conduct by employers in connection with entering into the personalized registration system for income tax, profit tax and social benefits the data on the beginning or the end of the period of calculating the allowance for childcare up to 2 years of age, the draft laws “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on State Benefits” and “On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Temporary Disability and Maternity Benefits” were developed (adopted by the National Assembly on December 21, 2017).

The amounts of the allowance for childcare up to 2 years of age, the childbirth lump-sum allowance, old-age benefit, disability benefit and survivor’s benefit assigned under the Law on State Pensions is determined by the Government. These amounts have not changed in 2017.

According to Clause 1.1 of the Government Decree No. 1566-N of December 29, 2015, the amount of the allowance for childcare up to 2 years of age is set at AMD 18000.

The Government Decree No. 275-N of March 6, 2014 defines that:

The amount of the childbirth lump-sum allowance, as per the order of new births, shall be:

For the birth of the first child – AMD 50 thousand;

For the birth of the second child – AMD 50 thousand;

For the birth of the third child – AMD 1 million;

For the birth of the fourth child – AMD 1 million;

For the birth of the fifth and every next child – AMD 1 million;

For the simultaneous birth of more than one child, the amount of the childbirth lump-sum allowance shall be determined for each child in the amount determined for the child with the highest order of new births;

For the birth of the third and every next child, the amount of the childbirth lump-sum allowance credited to the state assistance account shall be:

For the birth of the third child – AMD 500 thousand;

For the birth of the fourth child – AMD 500 thousand;

For the birth of the fifth and every next child – AMD 1 million.

According to the Government Decree No. 1499-N of December 25, 2014 the amount of the old-age pension is set at AMD 16000 since January 1, 2015. The amounts of the disability benefits are set as follows:

a) For a disabled person in the first category – AMD 21500;

b) For a disabled person in the second category – AMD 19000;

c) For a disabled person in the third category – AMD 16000.

#### **4. Social assistance**

In 2017, state benefits were 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 SC 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 2017.

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).

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 Transport and Communication, 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, 2012-2017**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Registered families (percent of the total number of families in Armenia)	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.4	17.41	15.28
Beneficiary families (percent of the total number of registered families )	77.69	79.78	77.71	77.57	80.8	83
Beneficiary families (percent of the total number of families in Armenia)	12.36	13.16	13.37	13.53	14	12.7
Families with children (percent of the total number of beneficiary families )	80.69	76.97	76.27	76.91	75.5	75.2
State budget allocation (AMD billion)	37 105	37105	37 105	38 361	38 361	39 498
Number of beneficiary families	96 309	102 570	104 130	105 408	106 296	103 723
Average amount of benefit (AMD)	29 350	29 350	30 350	30 350	31 350	31 350

In 2017, further efforts were 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 was 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 2017.

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 1.000.

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 2017, the following payments of lump-sum emergency assistance were made to families eligible to family benefit: for childbirth – 4974 cases, for child's school enrollment – 10492 cases, and for the funeral of a deceased family member – 156 cases.

With a view to solving 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 2017, 5322 families 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 works 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 committees, territorial bodies of social services within regional administrations (in case of Yerevan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Ararat and Jermuk – within municipalities). As of 2017, 22 TCISSs have started operations.

Other services have also been provided on the basis of the family vulnerability assessment system. According to the Government Decree No. 1122-N of November 3, 2016 as many as 82666 households registered in the family vulnerability assessment system with a vulnerability score above 20.00 were included in the natural gas tariff mitigation program; they paid for a total consumption of 36,811 million cubic meters, or an average per person consumption of 445 cubic meters against the envisaged 600 cubic meters, of natural gas at lower tariff. As many as 120508 households were included in the electricity tariff mitigation program.

In accordance with the Government Decree No. 1183-N, of July 27, 2006, 2667 students in households registered in the family vulnerability assessment system with a vulnerability score above 30.00 benefited from the program stipulating for partial compensation of vocational education tuition.

In accordance with the Government Decree No. 318-N of March 4, 2004, free of charge services were provided to 10754 beneficiaries of the program stipulating for the provision of services to households registered in the family vulnerability assessment system with a vulnerability score above 30.00 under state-guaranteed annual targeted programs in healthcare.

*SOCIAL SNAPSHOT AND POVERTY IN ARMENIA, 2018*

*Statistical -Analytical Report*

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