

EU-ARMENIA TWINNING PROJECT

Activity 4.5

*Follow-up on achievements and
recommendations for the future*

Social Exclusion Statistics

Yerevan, 13-16 June 2017





Mandatory result

Mandatory result MR5 related to this activity

Social exclusions statistics introduced and calculated

Benchmarked by

- Questionnaire for social exclusion pilot survey drafted (October 2015)
- Pilot survey conducted (December 2015)
- Test results calculated (December 2015)
- System of indicators on social exclusion introduced (July 2017)



Purpose and expected output of 4.5

Purpose

- To discuss the status regarding the component at the beginning of the project
- To discuss the status of the project results
- To prepare recommendations regarding the sustainability of the achievements
- To prepare recommendations for future work of NSSRA after the project finishes
- To identify outstanding issues and needs for further support, if any



Purpose and expected output of 4.5

Expected output

Mission report covering the following:

- Status of project results
- Sustainability of the achievements
- Recommendations for the future (short and long term)
- Identification of needs for additional support
- Outstanding issues



Status at the beginning of the project

NSSRA had well developed consumption based poverty indicators as well as multidimensional deprivation indicators.

Decision was made to focus on European indicators on Social Exclusion and Material Deprivation for making international comparisons possible



Status of project results (1)

- The required questions on EU Material deprivation has been included into the ILCS-questionnaire
- The questionnaire was successfully tested in a pilot in late 2015, and in 2016 it was fully integrated into the ILCS
- The EU Material Deprivation items have been successfully collected for 5,184 households in the 2016 ILCS



Status of project results (2)

- Data quality is very good. The data collected seem to be coherent with other background information such as the households ability to make ends meet.
- The collected data provide the necessary information for making international comparisons on Material Deprivation.
- Initial training in programming has been conducted and SPSS code required for analysis has been implemented



Sustainability of the achievements

Risks that may compromise sustainability

- No final decision has been made on the thresholds for the new Eurostat indicator on Material Deprivation.
- The Household Survey Division has been dependent on the IT-department for producing tables and the resources have been limited.
- Conducting large social surveys is expensive.



Recommendations for the future (1)

Data is ready for publication

NSSRA should publish the results and follow the plan for dissemination. The recommendation is for publication via

- *Social snapshot and Poverty in Armenia* by September
- The Statbank by the end of the year

Further validation of the results

Indicators should be crosschecked with income and consumption levels of the households. Results should be validated and properly explained.



Recommendations for the future (2)

Stay updated on Eurostat methodology

Eurostat SILC [homepage](#). Work on Material Deprivation is an ongoing process in Eurostat.

Develop national indicator

The Eurostat indicator is designed for European context. Retain national deprivation indicators focused on Armenian needs and preferences, while keeping in line with EU-standards. The aim is for the EU-indicator to complement national indicators on deprivation.



Recommendations for the future (3)

New work flow on IT

- Ensuring that the Household Survey Division has access to data in SPSS in cooperation with IT-department
- The IT department should prepare the database and do the preliminary work on compiling the relevant datasets.
- The Household Survey Division should compute the tables for reports
- Consistent On-the-job training in statistical programming for employees is important. Deliberate practice for at least 30 minutes a day in learning periods.



Recommendations for the future (4)

Consider extended use of administrative registers

In the long term administrative registers could maybe be useful for reducing burden on respondents and for calibration.



Identification of needs for additional support

- Courses in Statistical programming
- The survey is expensive to conduct and financing is required



Outstanding issues

- The Child Deprivation Indicators are not yet finalised at Eurostat. Once Eurostat has finalised a proposal NSSRA should be able to compute it, as all the questions are part of the ILCS-survey.
- The exact thresholds for the new Material Deprivation indicator are not yet known