

Armenia - Integrated Living Conditions Survey 2011

National Statistical Service (NSS RA)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ARM_2011_ILCS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS), conducted annually by the NSS National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia, formed the basis for monitoring living conditions in Armenia. The ILCS is a universally recognized best-practice survey for collecting data to inform about the living standards of households. The ILCS comprises comprehensive and valuable data on the welfare of households and separate individuals which gives the NSS an opportunity to provide the public with up to date information on the population's income, expenditures, the level of poverty and the other changes in living standards on an annual basis. Since 1996, when the survey was first implemented in Armenia, the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS) with the assistance of the World Bank, USAID and other donor organizations, has been putting efforts to continuously improve the quality of data collected through household surveys, as well as to advance its own expertise in arriving at a more accurate assessment of poverty. These efforts have proven to be successful as the data collected through household surveys and the estimates of poverty based on such data became an important input in defining and monitoring the poverty reduction strategy, which is the responsibility of the Government. In 2004, the NSS implemented significant changes to improve the Integrated Living Conditions Survey and to update the poverty assessment methodology, which was used until 2008. With the technical assistance provided by the World Bank:

- 1) the survey sample frame was updated using the 2001 Population Census frame
- 2) the sample size was expanded to ensure representativeness of data by regions
- 3) the ILCS questionnaire was revised to reflect economic and social changes between 1998/99 and 2003, as well as a comprehensive section on employment was added into the questionnaire
- 4) the interviewers underwent a more profound training

With the co-funding provided within the period of 2007-2011 by the Millennium Challenge Account - Armenia (MCA-Armenia), a state non-commercial organization, the sample size of the ILCS has been expanded to include 7,872 households annually as compared to 5,184 households in 2006 (funded from the state budget only). When activities of MCA-Armenia came to an end in 2012, the sample size was again reduced back to 5,184 households.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the Integrated Living Conditions Survey includes:

- List of Household Members
- Migration
- Housing and Dwelling Conditions
- Employment

- Education
- Agriculture
- Food Production
- Monetary and Commodity Flows between Households
- Health (General) and Healthcare
- Debts
- Subjective Assessment of Living Conditions
- Provision of Services
- Social Assistance
- Households as Employers for Service Personnel
- Household Monthly Consumption of Energy Resources

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Health	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistical Service (NSS RA)	Republic of Armenia

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Bank		Technical support

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Food Security Program of the European Commission		Financial support
Millennium Challenge Account 2007-2011		Financial support

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Generation of DDI
Poverty - GP	GPVDR	The World Bank	Generation of DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ARM_2011_ILCS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_V01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ARM_2011_ILCS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

During the 2007-2012 surveys the sampling frame for ILCS was designed according to the database of addresses for the 2001 Population Census, which was developed with the World Bank technical assistance. The sample consisted of two parts: core sample and oversample.

1) For the creation of core sample, the sample frame (database of addresses of all households in Armenia) was divided into 48 strata including 12 communities of Yerevan city. The households from other regions (marzes) were grouped according to three categories: large towns (with population of 15000 and higher), villages and other towns. Large towns formed by 16 groups (strata), while the villages and towns formed by 10 strata each. According to that division, a random, two-step sample stratified at the marz level was developed. All marzes, as well as all urban and rural settlements were included in the sample population according to the share of households residing in those settlements as percent to the total households in the country. In the first step, using the PPS method the enumeration units (i.e., primary sample units to be surveyed during the year) were selected. 2007 sample includes 48 urban and 18 rural enumeration areas per month.

2) The oversample was drawn from the list of villages included in MCA-Armenia Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project. The enumeration areas of villages that were already in the core sample were excluded from that list. From the remaining enumeration areas 18 enumeration areas were selected per month. Thus, the rural sample size was doubled.

3) After merging the core sample and oversample, the survey households were selected in the second step. 656 households were surveyed per month, from which 368 from urban and 288 from rural settlements. Each month 82 interviewers had conducted field work, and their workload included 8 households per month. In 2007 number of surveyed households was 7,872 (4,416 from urban and 3,456 from rural areas).

In 2011 a total of 7,872 households were selected, of which 4,416 and 3,456 households from urban and rural communities, respectively.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2011-01	2011-12	Monthly

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available