

МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ

Officially Registered Unemployment in RA

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Պաշտոնապես գրանցված գործազրկությունը ՀՀ-ում

Կիրակոսյան Էրիկա Կ.

ՀՊՏՀ Կառավարման ամբիոնի ապաիրանտ (Երևան, ՀՀ)

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Ամփոփագիր. Գրանցված գործազրկության վերաբերյալ տվյալները ոչ միայն ՀՀ-ում, այլև մի շարք երկրներում, չեն արտացոլում գործազրկության իրական պատկերը: Գործազրկության մակարդակը կարող է թերազնահատվել կամ, ընդհակառակը: Այսպես, հաշվի չեն առնվում թաքնված գործազուրկները, գրադվածության գործակալության կողմից չգրանցված, ինքնուրույն աշխատանք փնտրող, ինչպես նաև աշխատանք գտնելու հույսը կորցրած անձինք, որի հետևանքով գործազրկության իրական ցուցանիշը ՀՀ-ում նվազեցված է: Պաշտոնապես գրանցված գործազրկության տվյալները գրեթե 3 անգամ տարբերվում են ՀՀ վիճակագրական կոմիտեի կողմից հրապարակված տվյալներից: Պատճառն այն է, որ մի դեպքում հաշվի է առնվում պաշտոնապես գրանցված գործազուրկների թվաքանակը, իսկ մյուս դեպքում՝ աշխատուժի ընտրանքային հետազոտության արդյունքները: Հոդվածում ներկայացված է պաշտոնապես գրանցված գործազրկության առկա պատկերը:

Հանգուցաբառեր՝ աշխատանք փնտրողներ, գործազուրկներ, սեռ, մարզ, կրթական մակարդակ, երիտասարդներ, կենսաթոշակառուներ, աշխատանքով ապահովվածներ

Официально зарегистрированная безработица в РА

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Аннотация. Данные о зарегистрированной безработице не только в РА, но и в ряде стран не отражают реальной картины безработицы. Уровень безработицы может быть занижен или наоборот. Таким образом, не учитываются скрытые безработные, незарегистрированные в органах занятости, ищущие работу самостоятельно, а также потерявшие надежду найти работу, в результате чего реальный уровень безработицы в РА уменьшен. Официально зарегистрированные данные по безработице почти в 3 раза отличаются от данных, публикуемых Статкомитетом РА. Причина в том, что в одном случае учитывается численность официально зарегистрированных безработных, а в другом - результаты выборочного обследования рабочей силы. В статье представлена современная картина официально регистрируемой безработицы.

Ключевые слова: ищущие работу, безработные, пол, регион, уровень образования, молодежь, пенсионеры, трудоустроенные

Work is one of the driving forces of civilization. Through work, a person realizes himself, creates value, while ensuring the well-being of himself and his family.

The standard of living of the population is expressed through certain indicators, among which are the demands of families, real incomes and personal consumption, socio-psychological satisfaction, etc. And of course it is obvious that the above can be satisfied only through decent work.

In all situations, unemployment refers to a situation in which all the workers who are capable of working and willing to work do not get

employment. It amounts to the wastage of the country's labour force.

Unemployment is a negative phenomenon that exists to some extent in any country.

Now let's analyze the picture of officially registered unemployment in Armenia.

It should also be noted that the source of available information on unemployment is the data of the State Employment Agency of the RA Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Let's start with the number of officially registered job seekers.

The number of job seekers in the period under review had the highest index in 2016. It was 95.8 thousand people. This represents an increase of 7.7 per cent over the previous year. At the same time,

the number of first-time job seekers also increased to 39.9 thousand. That is 135 more than in the previous year [1, p. 299].

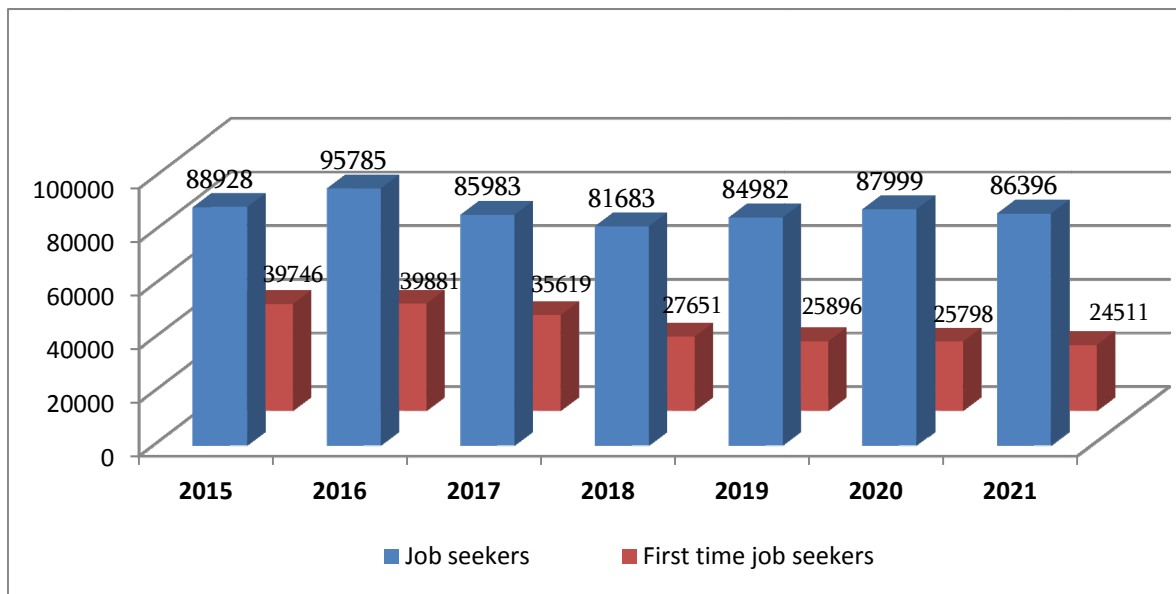


Diagram 1. Number of job seekers, person

In 2020 there was another increase. The number of job seekers increased by 3.6%, and the number of first-time job seekers decreased by 98. In 2021, both indicators showed a downward trend of 1.8 and 5.0 per cent, respectively.

In addition, we note that as of December 1, 2022, the number of job seekers registered in regional centers was 72.6 thousand. This was a decrease of 16.5% compared to the same period last year. Rural residents accounted for 42.2% of job seekers or 30.6 thousand. people, instead of 33.6 thousand last year [2]. On May 1, 2023, the number of job seekers was 64.8 thousand. This was a 19.4%

decrease compared to the same period. last year. Rural residents made 44.1% of job seekers or 28.6 thousand. people instead of 32.3 thousand. people last year [3].

As of December 1, 2022, there were 21.3 thousand first-time job-seekers in the territorial centres of the Unified Social Service. Of these, 36.2 per cent were young people. As of May 1, 2023, there were 19.7 thousand first-time job-seekers, of whom 36 per cent were young people.

Distribution of job seekers and those with jobs by marzes and c. Yerevan is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Number of Job Seekers and Persons Placed to Job by RA Marzes and Yerevan city

	Number of job seekers					Persons placed to job				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yerevan	13594	12443	12280	12427	10170	2486	3116	3233	2253	1941
Aragatsotn	4745	4297	4598	5053	5454	466	665	1004	569	641
Ararat	7409	7406	7991	8623	9513	680	982	985	755	888
Armavir	7380	7572	8381	8661	8511	556	800	1104	762	830
Gegharkunik	6317	5795	5981	6104	5858	460	576	832	520	748
Lori	9526	9496	10071	10112	9411	969	1082	1439	1069	902
Kotayk	10446	9357	9167	9321	9584	1146	1363	1232	1132	1223
Shirak	16017	15453	16097	17281	17335	920	1602	1806	1506	1345
Syunik	3586	3435	3342	3201	3353	593	705	772	569	619
Vayots Dzor	1681	1282	1379	1328	1541	383	313	369	273	379
Tavush	5282	5147	5695	5888	5665	595	761	737	701	601

The number of job seekers and those with jobs is large in Yerevan and Shirak. And the lowest

index was recorded in Vayots Dzor. [4, p. 108] However, if we compare these two indicators, we

will see that the difference between them is very big. Out of 10170 job seekers in Yerevan in 2021, only 1941 managed to get a job. This is quite a low figure. It turns out that only 19.1% were employed. At the same time, most of those who have a job in 2017-2021. had to the service sector.

As at 1 December 2022, 9,525 job-seekers (6,210 women, 2,419 young people, 213 disabled persons) were employed, including 2,689 persons on 1 May 2023. 3,210 applicants (women-1991, 940 young people and 63 disabled persons), including 1,150 through referrals.

Table 2. Number of Persons Placed to Job by Economic Activity

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	9254	11966	13513	10109	10117
Agriculture	226	541	1550	475	845
Industry	1747	2277	2234	1756	1644
Costruction	401	497	549	544	545
Services	6880	8651	9180	7334	7083

The next indicator we should look at is the officially registered unemployed.

As of December 1, 2022, the number of unemployed was 49.6 thousand. This indicator decreased by 14% compared to the same period of

the previous year, and as of May 1, 2023. The number of unemployed was 46,1 thousand. This indicator decreased by 16.5% compared to the same period last year.

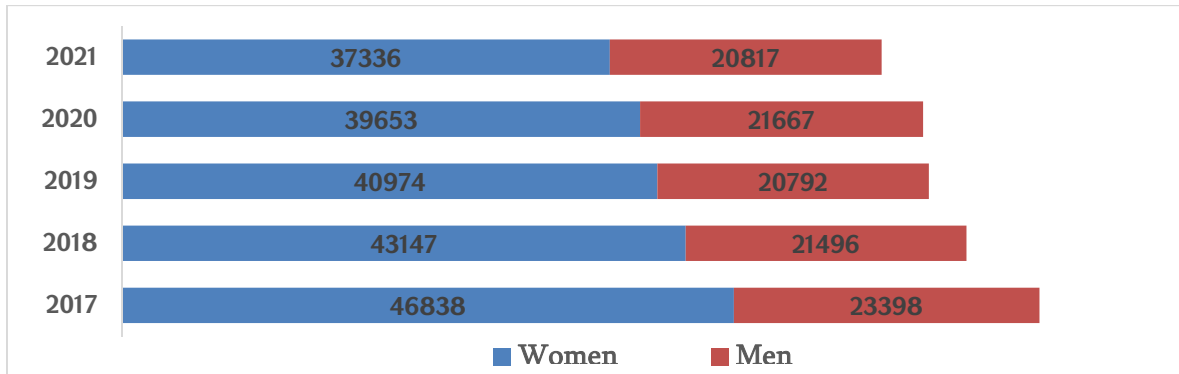


Diagram 2. Officially registered unemployed by gender, person

As we can see, since 2017, the number of officially registered unemployed women has been the predominant part. However, in parallel, it had a downward trend. In particular, the number of officially registered unemployed women decreased by 7.9% in 2018 compared to 2017, and by 5.8% in 2021 compared to 2020.

As of 1 December 2022, the number of unemployed women was 63.4 per cent of the number of unemployed. As of 1 May 2023, 62.3 per cent were unemployed, and in both periods the number of young people was 17.2 per cent and the number of unemployed persons with disabilities was 4.5 per cent. [5].

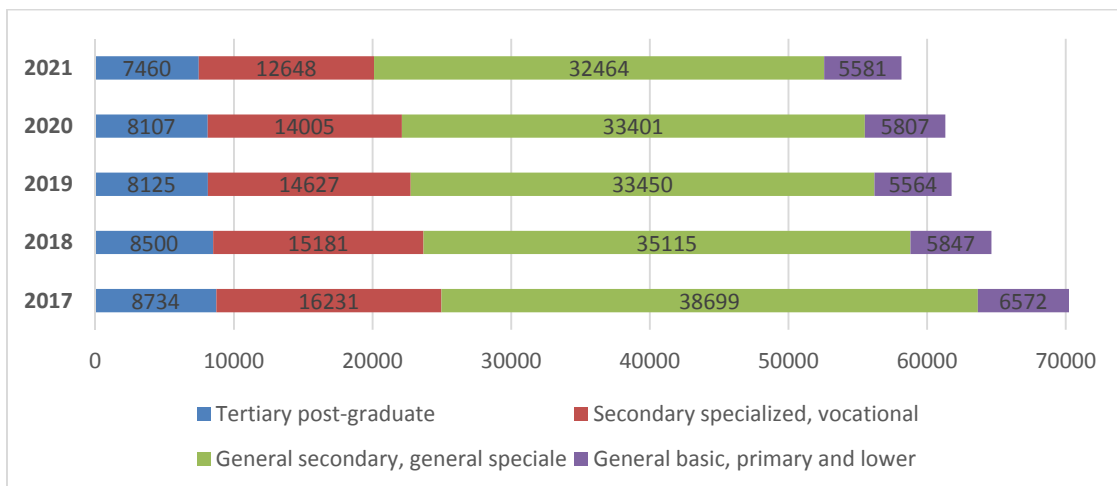


Diagram 3. Officially registered unemployed by educational level, person

It can be seen from the chart that the number of unemployed people with secondary general, special general educational level was high during the considered period. 2017-2021 the average for the total was 54.5%. [6].

As of 1 December 2022, 80.7 thousand applicants had received consultations in regional centres. As of May 1, 2023, 22.5 thousand applicants had received consultations on labour legislation, vocational guidance, employment programmes, job changes and other issues. The number of job seekers had increased.

As of 1 December 2022, the Regional Centres worked with 21,400 employers, from which 8,958 non-repeating vacancies were collected. Of these, 626 were newly established and 21 were newly established during the reporting month. As of 1 May 2023, the Regional Centres were working with 16,500 employers from whom 3,413 non-repeating vacancies had been collected. Of these, 301 are new workplaces.

In 2022, 19,356 unemployment statuses were terminated for various reasons. At the same time, the status of 4.4% was suspended for 2 times refusal of a suitable job offer, the status of 29.5% for failure to attend a suitable job at the invitation of regional centers or for inclusion in the state employment service. The program is 2 times for disrespectful reasons, 47.2% for employment and 18.9% for other reasons. And in 2023 from the beginning of the year the status of the unemployed was terminated for various reasons for 6,334 people. At the same time,

the status of 2.9% was suspended for refusal of a suitable job offer 2 times, the status of 32.2% for failure to attend a suitable job at the invitation of regional centers or for inclusion in the state employment program 2 times due to bad faith behavior. 50.7% employment and 14.2% other reasons.

So, we presented a picture of officially registered unemployment in the RA, which is almost three times different from the sample data. It should also be noted that the decrease in the number of officially registered unemployed persons is due to the suspension of unemployment benefits since 2014, and unemployed persons are offered mainly low-paid jobs that do not correspond to the professional opportunities of job seekers.

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