

THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON THE LABOR MARKET IN ARMENIA

THE SURVEY HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY CBRD WITHIN THE *AUA POLICY DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FUND (PDRF)* [GRANT](#) BY A TEAM OF INDEPENDENT RESEARCHERS.

The Avedisian Center for Business Research and Development at the Manoogian College of Business and Economics of the American University of Armenia has conducted a mobile online survey titled "The Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on the Labor Market in Armenia" covering all of Armenia. The objective of this research is to investigate the deprivation from labor market opportunities in Armenia caused by COVID-19. The survey was anonymous and the confidentiality of collected information is guaranteed.

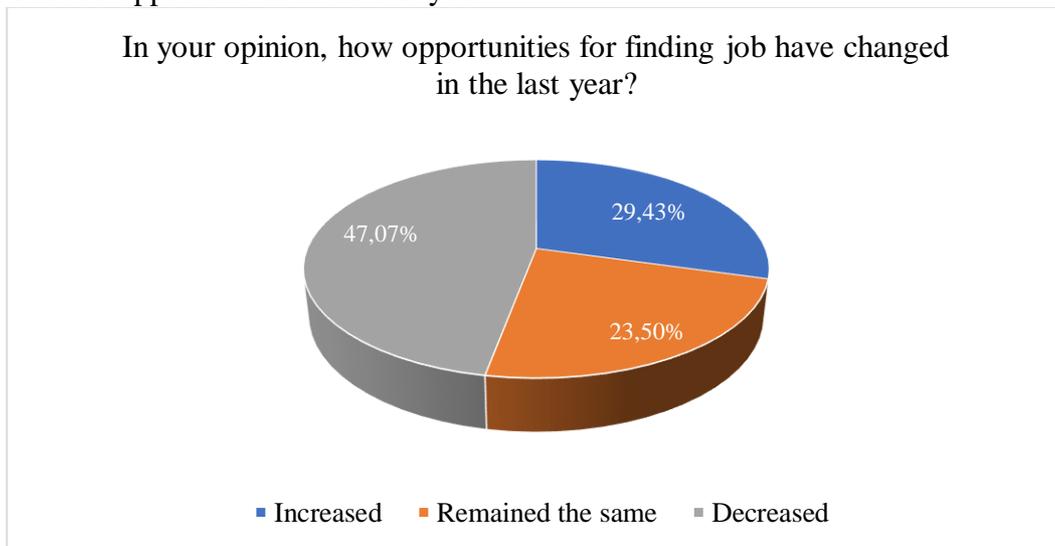
The survey was conducted by filling out a questionnaire through an online platform. The potential respondents got an invitation to participate in an online survey through SMS messages. Respondents were chosen through territorially stratified random sampling, from Yerevan and all other regions of the country. The survey conducted by mobile online version in the period of **15-19 November, 2020**.

3,202 respondents came from Yerevan and both urban and rural locations from the all regions of RA. Quality control procedures deemed 1,056 of them as invalid, with the final database containing 2,146 valid questionnaires.

Brief summary of the survey results. Descriptive statistics for selected indicators.

Figure 1 shows how, according to the respondents, opportunities for finding a job have changed over the last year. A total of 1,451 respondents answered this question. 47.07% of the respondents consider opportunities for finding a job have decreased, 29.43% think that the opportunities have increased, and the remaining 23.5% consider there was no change.

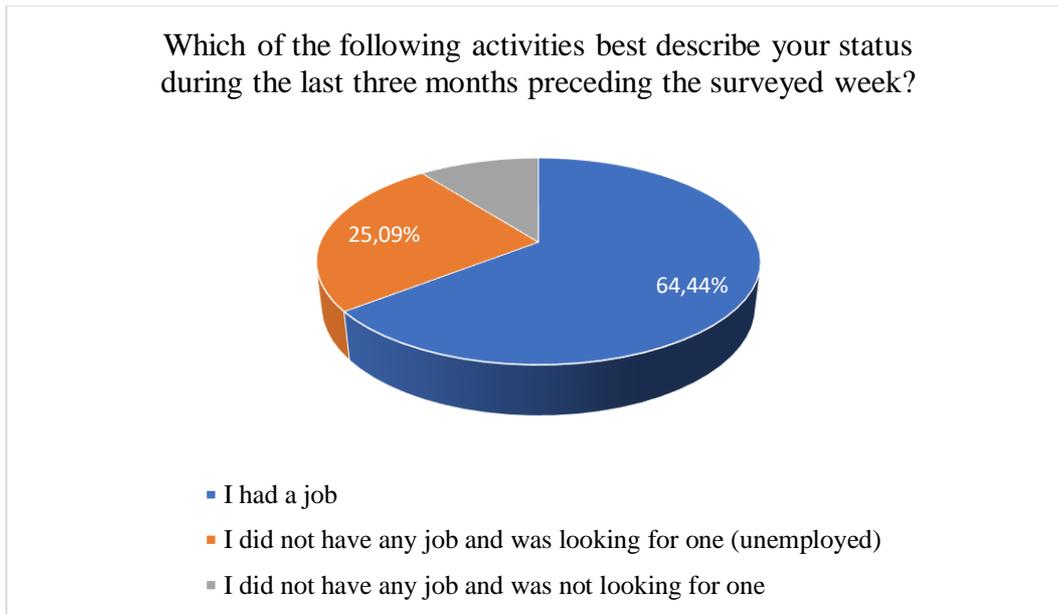
Figure 1. Job opportunities in the last year.



Note: 1451 observations.

Below is the description of the respondents' employment status during the last three months preceding the surveyed week. 64.44% respondents indicated that they had a job, 25.09% mentioned that they were unemployed and were looking for a job, and 10.48% answered that they did not have a job and were not looking for one. A total of 1,451 respondents answered this question.

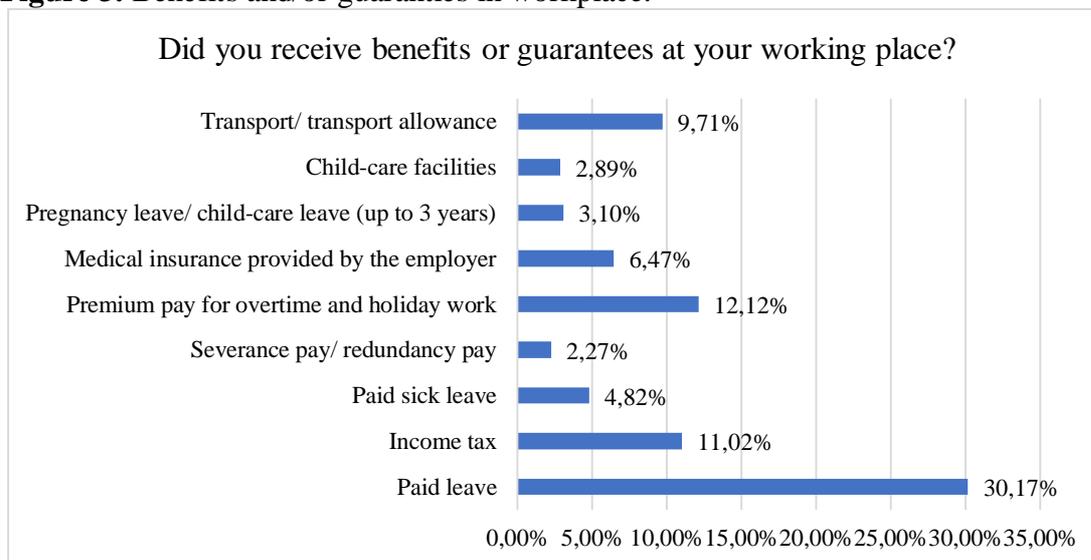
Figure 2. Job status.



Note: 1451 observations.

To the question whether they have been receiving any benefits/allowances, guarantees or privileges at their workplace, the respondents answered in the following way. A total of 1,452 respondents answered this question.

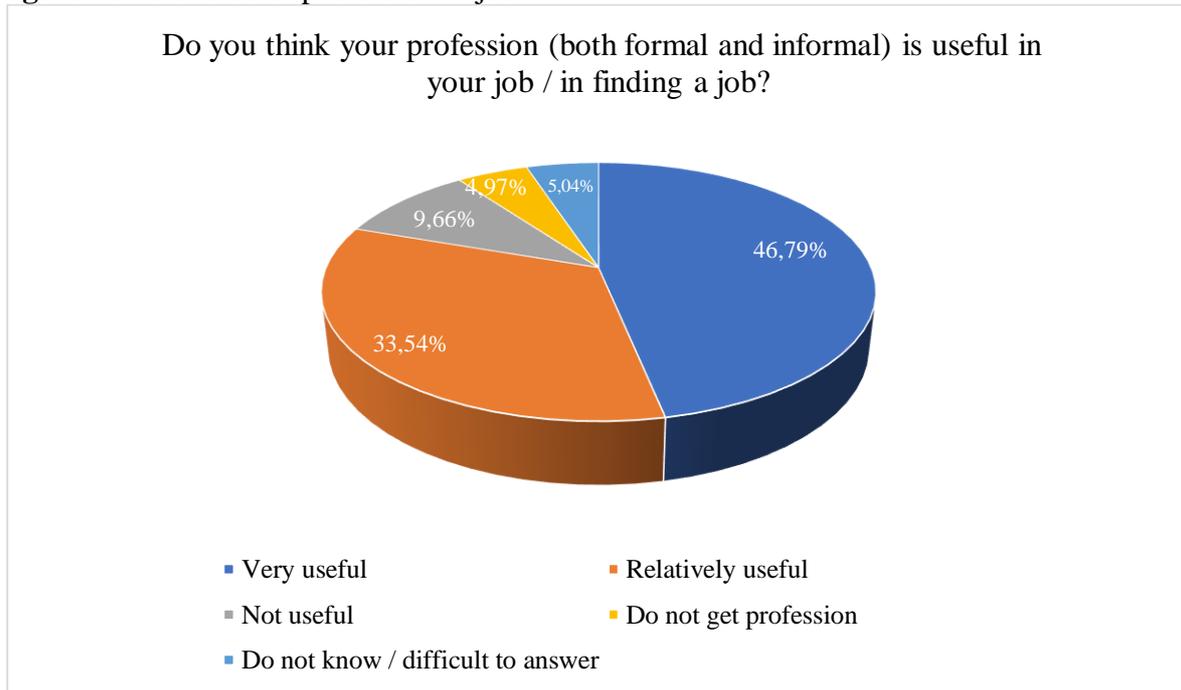
Figure 3. Benefits and/or guaranties in workplace.



Note: Multiple choices are possible. 1452 observations.

The below chart shows the percentages of the responses to the question on the relevance of respondents' profession/training (formal and informal) to their current job or to their search for a job. 46.79% of respondents answered that their profession/training is very useful, 33.54% of respondents consider that it is relatively useful, about 10% of respondents think that it is not useful. While more than the 5% of the respondents had difficulties in answering this question, the other 5% indicated that they do not have a profession.

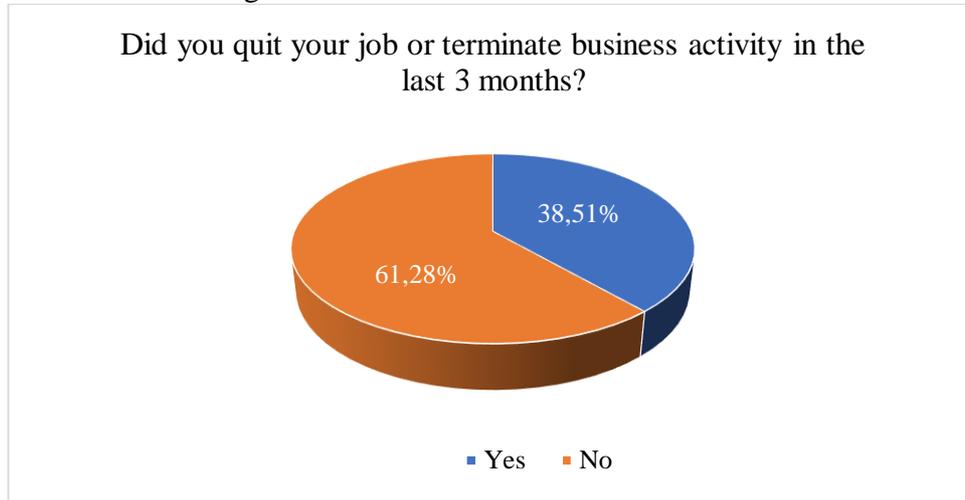
Figure 4. Relevance of profession in job.



Note: 1449 observations.

To the question whether the respondents quitted their job or terminated their business activities 61.28% indicated no, while the 38.51% responded yes. A total of 1,449 observations are recorded.

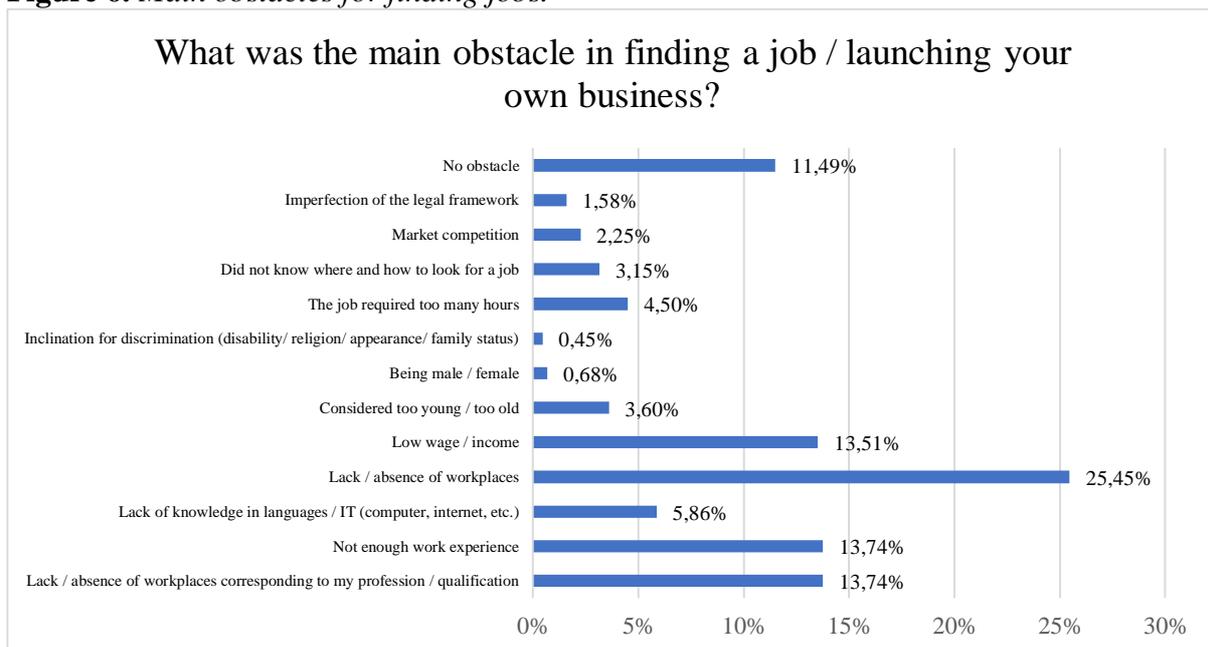
Figure 5. Work status change in the last 3 months.



Note: 1449 observations.

The chart below shows the respondents' assessments of main obstacles in finding a job/ launching their own business in the previous month. 444 observations are recorded. Lack/absence of workplaces features among the top listed factors (25.45%), not enough work experience as well as lack/absence of workplaces relevant to the respondents' profession/training (each being 13.54%). 11.49% responses indicated that there have been no obstacles. Several other factors are listed in the below chart.

Figure 6. Main obstacles for finding jobs.



Note: 444 observations.

Among a number of the respondents' characteristics the survey captured the gender dimension. Out of the total 1,164 observations 55.15% are female and 44.85% are male respondents.