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Continuous training in Armenia

Supporting paper submitted by the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia¹

Summary

1. All transition countries face employment problems during economic transformation which influence working relations, change employment conditions radically, and intensify the problem of unemployment. The labour market in Armenia is still in a developing phase. Both skilled and unskilled workers often face unemployment; specialization doesn't guarantee a job in the labour market.
2. In order to discuss and try to solve the problems in the field of employment, it is important to consider the situation from the professional viewpoint. It is necessary to mention when preparing the specialists that nowadays the needs and possibilities of the companies are not taken into account. In other words, the young people shouldn't simply work, they should work in the sectors for which they were specifically educated at the university, otherwise the money spent for their education would be wasted.
3. Based on the analysis of the surveys, 70% of the population has some specialization and the work of 75% of the employed population corresponds to their qualifications. Thus, the role and necessity of professional orientation is becoming important in order to help the young find a profession that corresponds to individual abilities and preferences and, at the same time, ensures an adequate remuneration. The final aim is that the labour force would be educated and distributed in an efficient manner. Nowadays, the whole active population needs professional orientation, especially the unemployed and partly employed.
4. In the country there are 43.6 thousand students in state institutions and 17.1 thousand students in non-state institutions. In addition, there are about 29.0 thousand students in specialised secondary schools. However, the professional education received by the population does not take into account the need for specialized work in the national economy. Therefore, there is a big discrepancy between supply and demand of various specialists.

1 Paper written by Gagik Gevorgyan.

5. Nowadays the issues related to staff training and re-training are topical. In fact, training permits the increase of qualifications and new specializations of the labour force. The most important indicator of employment is the changing of the labour force structure by specialization.

6. Recently, there has been a noticeable improvement in the process of personnel re-training. Re-training is stipulated through the creation of new work places. Therefore, the availability of centers that provide consultancy on training programs could contribute to the reduction of tension and to the more effective integration of youth in the labour market.